THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal $10 if mailed, $8 if paid at the office, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily $5; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly $3. Semi-Weekly Double-sheet $4 a year or 12½ cents a week if mailed, $5.

CLUB PRICE.—IN ADVANCE.—Weekly—4 copy $12; 10 copies or more $1 50 each.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, characters weekly, per annum..... 40 00
do do 2 times per week, per annum 80 00
do do 3 times do do 100 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing candidates $1 per week for each name.

Yearly advertisers (as) quarterly, all others in advance.

Real estate and strayed advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicines, theatrical, circus or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 50 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Simultaneous advertisements—2 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each subsequent one, to be considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular insertion for a season or for six months, pro-rata for one boat, and $5 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (to three or less), first insertion $1 00
Each continuance 50

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, therwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without personal notice to us, or will any change be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOLD HIS STOCK IN TRADE TO

WM. C. SWEET & CO.,

would respectfully recommend them to his old friends and customers as every way worthy of their confidence and patronage. JAMES SMALL.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING TAKEN the old stand of JAMES SMALL, would invite the attention of his old friends and customers to their large and complete assortment of

CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS & SHOES!

We shall keep on hand at all times, in addition to Goods of Our Own Manufacture, A LARGE STOCK OF

Eastern, New York City, and Philadelphia made WORK

which we shall sell at prices LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

WM. C. SWEET
CASH BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
No. 457 Market st.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WISHING TO CLOSE OUT the old stock of Goods purchased of Mr. Small will sell the same

At Cost!

UNTIL THEY ARE ALL DISPOSED OF.

WM. C. SWEET & CO.,

(Successors to James Small).

634 457 MARKET STREET.

STEAMER ROBERT J. WARD FOR SALE.

THIS well known STEAMER, now at the Shippingport Wharf, in good order and repair, will be sold low and on long accommodating terms. The Ward Packet will be found to be a superior and safe fleet steamer. The Hull was thoroughly docked last season, and for unusual strength, speed, and comfort, is not surpassed by any steamer on the Western rivers.

For further particulars, apply to

CHERLEY, BELL, & CO.

au 4 dim

STREET RAILS.

WOOD, MORRELL, & CO.,

JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN.,

ARE prepared to furnish STREET RAILS in short notice. au 4 dim

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH & CHERRY STREETS, Opposite Girard House,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers and Importers

Ladies' Dress, Cloak, & Mantilla Trimmings,

HAVE now opened for examination a large and well selected Stock of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, to which they invite the attention of Western and Southern Merchants. Having had every facilities in manufacturing, and particular particular attention to Foreign Market, are enabled to offer great inducements.

Our Cassimere and Doeskin Mantilla and Skirting Wool, in all colors and at low prices. I. P. MORRIS & CO.'s and Long Acre Sherwood Cassimeres for sale by the Agents.

Sole Agents for Kyle's Spool Silk. au 4 dim

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, CHEAP AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

ALSOP, BEACH, & CO.,

New Albany, Indiana.

jy20 dim

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT

FROM THE

VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY

OF PARIS.

THIS Paint is adapted to all purposes to which the best White Lead is applicable. It does not turn yellow, or fade from the influence of the sun, and is free from the injurious effects of Lead, particularly without the aid of varnish. The beauty of its finish. Covers up a surface better than Lead—is and brilliancy of color.

It requires but one coat on any smooth surface, with the same body, as two pounds of lead—showing great economy as well as beauty.

Price in order that parties may depend upon getting the article strictly pure they obtain it buy of none but the most responsible houses. The Company have appointed but one Agent in each town in the city I see or expense.

Ordered from the country for Paint and Safety Fuse promptly filled. DAVIS & SPEED,

aug 6 dim 66 Main street.

To Millers, Produce Merchants, and Grain Dealers.

THE subscriber offers his services to the Produce Dealers of Louisville for purchasing all kinds of Grain and Country Produce. Having had long experience at the bridges, he is convinced that he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

He will act as agent for the purpose of buying Grain and Produce for the counties of Franklin, Woodford, Scott, Fayette, and adjoining counties.

REFERENCES: Messrs. C. S. Morehead and Col. A. G. Hodges, Frankfort; Hon. W. S. Gano and D. R. Campbell, Georgetown.

Address WILLIS HODGES,

jy30 d1f Georgetown, Ky.

Boilers for Sale!

ONE 28 feet long and one 20 feet long—both have double flues and are 42 inches in diameter.

jy19 d1f CORNWALL & BROTHER.

SUNDRIES—

100 Buckeye Gunpowder Tea;
50 Boxes Virginia, Kentucky, and Mo. Tobacco;
40 do Union Six Cigars;
100 casks Old Bourbon Whisky;
75 bags Cotton Yarns;
100 Bales Batting;
1,500 8, 9-4, and 3 Bushel Seamless Bags;
100 Bales Cotton, Grass, and Jute Rope,
50 bbls Older Vinegar;
200,000 G. D. Cigars;
3,000 pounds Lead;
100 dozen Buckets;
75 nests of Tubs;
25 dozen Cedar Churns;
15 do Extra Round Cedar Buckets;
25 bbls Tar;
500 do Salt. For sale by

WELLER & PARKER,

jy14 d1f Slack street, near Main.

PIANO FORTES.

A. H. GALE & CO.

TAKE pleasure in inviting the attention of Artists, Amateurs, and the Public generally to their NEW STYLE PIANO FORTE, just introduced. The growing desire for a Square Piano Forte that will approach the Grand in volume of sound, and, at the same time, avoid the unsightly appearance of the Grand, has conferred in the instrument, dress of our success to the production of such a desideratum. Our toil is rewarded and we submit the result to the candid test of connoisseurs.

Our Pianos are all guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, and their reputation is now considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular insertion for a season or for six months, pro-rata for one boat, and $5 for each additional boat.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Thomas Rite, plaintiff, } Nelson Circuit Court.
vs.
T. P. Limbleum, &c., def'ts, }

IN obedience to a decree of the Nelson Circuit Court, rendered in the above cause at its last June term, I will, as Commissioner, on Monday, the 5th of September, 1859, expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, an undivided eight-thirty-fifths in two houses and lots on the north side of Main street, and east of Penn Street, being the second and third doors east of said Fourth street and the same now occupied by J. B. Eastell and George Wolfe. Esq. Sale at Hodcket A. M. The purchaser to execute bonds with approved security, payable in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months for equal parts of the purchase money; bonds to bear interest from day of sale. A lien will be retained on the interest sold to further secure the purchase money.

J. E. WILSON,
August 27, 1859.—a28 d4d Commissioner.

MEDICAL.

JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND PECTORAL OF
Wild Cherry!

THE SEAL OF PUBLIC APPROBATION HAS BEEN so unmistakably fixed upon this Medicine that the proprietor feels it to be his duty to call the attention of those persons to it who are suffering from, or threatened with, affections of the lungs or throat. Its basis is the active principle of the Wild Cherry Bark, but it contains also, in proper proportions, other of the most efficient pectorals of the MATERIA MEDICA. Its component parts and proportions are well known to physicians every where, as the proprietor makes no secret of them, and they have met the universal approbation of the faculty, who, as a general thing, prefer using this preparation to any prescription which they can have prepared by a druggist.

It can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Louisville, Kentucky. aug16 dzmaw4su

DR. LA CROIX'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

250 Pages and 100 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Cent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON the infirmities of youth, and maturity, due going the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, dyspepsia, loss of spirit, palpitation of the heart, nocturnal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indecision, and insatiable &c., completing her 250 pages, and illustrated with 19 wards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, also physicians seeking the benefit of the knowledge and who are conscious of having the misfortune to be afflicted with any of the maladies to which every human being is entitled.

We have for this greater part of the past year, devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilful in the treatment of the diseases of the Continent—such means QUINTAIE, LENOIR, RICORD, DE LA FONTAINE, CIVIALE, and CULLERIER of the French and English hospitals, our long extended study in France, Italy, Germany, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal Hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c., &c. Since our return we have added the additional to widen we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases which have heretofore baffled medical skill.

Those who place themselves under our care will find the Medicines prepared by DR. LA CROIX, of the most EFFICIENT REMEDIES which are also enabled to introduce into our practice and our public may rest assured of the same neat, available SECRECY, and prompt attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us in the practice, as a PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, of professional practice.

Those who wish full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

DR. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX,
aug23 dawtf At No. 31 Malden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, It will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say in all it, what we never could say of any other medicine—IN EVERY CASE IT GAVE PERFECT SATISFACTION. We have never known an instance of dissatisfaction by any one that used it. On the contrary, all are delighted to speak in terms of highest praise of its operations, and recommendation of its qualities. We speak in the matter "what we do know," after experience, and PLEDGE OUR VERACITY in saying to all that need such relief, that it will almost every instance relieve the child from pain and suffering within twenty minutes after the first dose is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS

of CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, end in death, there is no case where it will not relieve poor sufferer from the above painful operations, if

DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN,

whether it arises from teething or from any other cause, will be found a medicine worth TWENTY TIMES THE COST to every mother who may use it. We therefore would recommend to her

IMMEDIATELY AFTER SHE MAY FIND HER CHILD suffering from any of the foregoing causes, to procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and get it to operate. It will be found to be worth more than GOLD to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the above causes, and we would say to her, DON'T HESITATE FOR ONE MOMENT after your child is taken with any of the above causes, but procure the Soothing Syrup and have it administered as directed, and your child will rise up and call you BLESSED.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS of CASES, it not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

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TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine, prepared in conformity with the analysis of the waters of the celebrated Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in a most successful use as a Saline Aperient, has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the Medical Profession and a Discerning Public, as the

MOST EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE

Saline Aperient

now, and as being entitled to special preference over the many Effervescing Salts of Magnesia, Lemonade, and other similar articles, both from its compactness and greater efficacy. It is particularly adapted to the relief of

BILIOUS AND FEBRILE DISEASES, SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, PECULIARLY INCIDENT TO THE

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, Convalescents, the Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their medicine chest.

With those who have used it, it has high favor and is deemed indispensable.

IN A TORPID STATE OF THE LIVER—It renders great service in restoring healthy action.

IN GOUT AND RHEUMATISM—It gives the best satisfaction, allaying the painful symptoms, and in many cases effectually curing those afflicted.

ITS SUCCESS IN CASES OF GRAVEL, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, &c., entitles it to be a Medicine of the greatest utility.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, AND THE DISTRESSING SICK HEADACHE DURING PREGNANCY—Yields speedily, and with marked success under the healthful influence.

IT AFFORDS THE GREATEST RELIEF TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH OR SUBJECT TO THE PILES—ACTING on the bowels, and correcting all irritating secretions, and thereby removing all inflammatory tendencies.

IN FACT, IT IS INVALUABLE IN ALL CASES WHERE A GENTLE APERIENT OR PURGATIVE IS REQUIRED.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescing draught.

Taken in the morning, it never interferes with the avocations of the day, acting gently on the system, restoring the digestive powers, exciting a healthy and vigorous tone of the stomach, and creating an elasticity of mind and flow of spirits which prove to every one how much it enables the invalid to enjoy many luxuries with impunity, from which he must otherwise be debarred, and without which life is irksome and distressing.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

JOHN A. TARRANT & CO., Druggists,
No. 278 Greenwich st., cor. of Warren, N. Y.

jy13 d1y1m

READ THIS!

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LEROY'S MIXTURE FOR THE PROMPT AND CERTAIN CURE OF ALL VENEREAL SORES AND THE MOST INFECTIOUS SOLELY—TO THE PUBLIC.—Seventeen years' trial of the Mixture in an extensive and epidemic required by the province of an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said John Muir, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at his office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date hereof, but this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Persons affected are requested to call and be cured. Pamphlets containing full particulars, sent free of charge to any address.

Office No. 81 Malden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Commissioner.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

THE Curative Properties of the Waters of Grayson Springs having become well known, a shower tested at the fountain head, in nearly all of the Chronic Diseases of the country, I therefore announce to all invalids, and those wishing to improve their condition by rest, and the most pleasant remedies, that the Hotel at Grayson is ready for their reception and entertainment.

And the undersigned, feeling grateful for former patronage, pledge his best endeavors to make his guests enjoy their stay a great deal more than pleasure-seekers.

The Entire Establishment at these Springs will be in readiness for a full business by the first of June, at which time the ice in search of pleasure flights.

Those desiring to travel to Grayson are referred to the Mail Stages running with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as advertised in the daily papers.

may14 d&w1lsept M. P. CLARKSON.

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on Consignments to PARMELE & MOSS, New York.
BELL & MURDOCK.

STATEMENT
OF
THE CONDITION OF THE
Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

ON the 1st day of JULY, 1859, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, in compliance with an act entitled "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York.

Second. CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is..... $200,000 00
The amount of its capital stock paid up is..... 200,000 00

Third. ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand.....	$ 9,228 61
2. Real estate unincumbered.....	2,973 05
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth per cent. more than the sum is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying.....	103,406 00
4. Debts due the company, otherwise secured, as per vouchers accompanying.....	64,021 50
5. Debts due the Company for premiums, viz: Fire $3,584 Marine $8,278 15.....	12,259 50
6. The bonds and stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying.....	
...how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:	
New York.....	$4,500 00
24 50 shares United Cos.	2,250 00
17 Company's	1,250 00
Total.....	8,750 00
7. All other securities, viz: Interest accrued but not due..	7,412 90
Total assets of the Company.....	$299,467 13

(No. 196. Renewal.)

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 29, 1859.

This is to certify that John Muir, as Agent of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in the office the statement and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said John Muir, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at his office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date hereof, but this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Persons affected are requested to call and be insured. Pamphlets containing full particulars, sent free of charge to any address.

Office No. 81 Malden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Commissioner.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

THE Curative Properties of the Waters of Grayson Springs having become well known, a shower tested at the fountain head, in nearly all of the Chronic Diseases of the country, I therefore announce to all invalids, and those wishing to improve their condition by rest, and the most pleasant remedies, that the Hotel at Grayson is ready for their reception and entertainment.

And the undersigned, feeling grateful for former patronage, pledge his best endeavors to make his guests enjoy their stay a great deal more than pleasure-seekers.

The Entire Establishment at these Springs will be in readiness for a full business by the first of June, at which time the ice in search of pleasure flights.

Those desiring to travel to Grayson are referred to the Mail Stages running with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as advertised in the daily papers.

may14 d&w1lsept M. P. CLARKSON.

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W. H. STOKES
(Successor to E. & W. H. Stokes),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE,
Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,
NO. 435 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
Louisville, Ky.

Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person

aldeowdzweowtl

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE CROGHAN HOUSE,

The two Dwelling Houses adjoining, and other Property

FOR SALE.

ON the 6th of October next, on the premises, at 4 o'clock, the following property will be sold at auction:

The Croghan House, on the corner of Jefferson and center streets, with lot fronting 56 feet on Jefferson and running back 100 feet to a paved alley; the two brick dwelling houses next east of the Croghan House, each 26 feet on Jefferson, and running back 100 feet to a paved alley. Also, the vacant ground on the corner of Green and Center streets, 104 feet on Green and running back northerly 100 feet to a paved alley.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest; personal security on the 6 months' notes, and a lien on the 12 and 18 months' notes.

J. H. RHORER, Agent.

au1-d1ds

IRON FURNACE
For Sale.

WISHING to terminate our partnership and close our business, we will offer for sale, on the premises, on the 24th day of September next, to the highest bidder, all that valuable property known as the Kentucky Furnace, with 640 acres of land, more or less, of which about 300 acres are cleared, and the rest timbered, with a never-failing supply of water. The said furnace is now in blast, and has been for the past quarter of a year, and is now doing a good business, and is in good repair. The Furnace is new, having been put up within the last two years.

The Iron from the Furnace is of a superior quality and is now ready for shipment, and will be sold in pigs or otherwise, to suit purchasers. It is a valuable property for the manufacture of hollow ware, agricultural implements, and all work requiring great strength and durability.

We would say that the Furnace is but 3 miles from the Kentucky river, and 3 miles from the celebrated Estill Springs. The said river is navigable to Frankfort for the purest quality of iron ore. The Furnace is now, having been put in good repair.

The Iron from the Furnace is of a superior quality and is now ready for shipment, and will be sold in pigs or otherwise, to suit purchasers. It is a valuable property for the manufacture of hollow ware, agricultural implements, and all work requiring great strength and durability.

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We

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE.

Daily Journal $10; mailed $8 if paid in advance, or $15 if not paid within 3 months; Country Daily $6; Tri-Weekly $5; for any period less than one year 50 cents a month; Weekly $3. Evening Bulletin $6; if mailed $5.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.

Weekly—One copy $2; 10 copies or more $1 50 each.

ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL.

square (10 lines or less) first insertion $1 00
Each additional insertion 50

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Each square, first insertion $1 00
Each additional insertion 50

☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859.

☞ Mr. Douglas has materially shifted his position upon the subject of squatter-sovereignty since last Fall, and we presume that the editor of the Democrat has also shifted his, as the latter appears to keep close by the side of the former. When Mr. Douglas, fresh from Freeport, spoke at Memphis about the 1st of last December and at New Orleans a few days afterwards, he took the ground that Southern men have a right to take their slaves to the Territories and to hold them there as property during the Territorial condition, and that it would be a great wrong for the people to exclude slavery by any legislation or unfriendly legislation, but that it would be such a wrong as there would be no power to remedy. At this time, however, Mr. Douglas, if we understand him, maintains the full and perfect right of the people of the Territories to manage the whole question of slavery for themselves—maintains, that, if they don't want slavery, they not only have the power to rule it out and keep it out, but may exercise that power without giving just cause of complaint to Southern men or anybody else. Isn't this the present position of both Mr. Douglas and his devoted Louisville admirer?

As pertinent to this subject, we remark that a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says the Douglas contribution to Harper's Magazine was freely canvassed at the capital the morning after its reception, and the inconsistency was pointed out by his Southern adherents, that he assumes in it as an undoubted fact that the Judiciary cannot exercise any control over the slavery question, while in private conversation he has said, again and again, within two months, that those who hold the ultra pro-slavery view in the Territories will always have the United States Courts to appeal to, and that he will be the last man to dissent from their decision. On this point hinges the entire edifice of Mr. Douglas's popularity or unpopularity in the Southern States, and it is, therefore, evidently believed this article of his in Harper's Magazine must damage it seriously. The Washington Constitution, too, under the inspiration of the President's bitter hatred of Douglas, bites its lips to hold in its execrations, and remarks that "at a time when the Democratic masses in different parts of the nation, holding somewhat more or somewhat less on the question of popular-sovereignty and other subordinate questions, are ready to unite on a safe, practical, middle ground, the appearance of this production is, to say the least, *unseasonable*."

In 1852, when Democratic candidates for the Presidency swarmed, and it was necessary to clear the hive, Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, was assigned to the duty of burning out the drones, not exactly by means of sulphur, but by writing letters and obtaining for answers

> Dangerous conceits in their natures, poisons, Which at the first are scarce found to distate, Sweet, while digested, but as the blood turns Into the issues of malignor.

We all remember how Capt. Scott, of the Rich mond Junta, loaded his epistolary gun, and brought down Buchanan, Dallas, Douglas, Cass, and Marcy, and how the spirit of Scott being, for the time, driven came to olive branch in the beak of Franklin Pierce, from New Hampshire, which calmed all the troubled waters and achieved another Democratic victory. We all remember too that Mr. Pierce was grateful and gave the Rio consulship to the great letter writing Warwick of the day. Now, whether Mr. Donelly has been selected by the Albany Regency to prepare the way for some other man "unknown to fortune and to fame," and has commenced as the Roman triumvirs did with the Wise, we are yet to learn, but the Winchester Republican teaches that all these things go to show that insignificant things are not always to be disregarded; too frequently they assume the form and proportions of greatness, and predominate in the affairs of individuals and nations, and very prettily illustrates it in the myth of Baldur, "the Beautiful," son of Odin, the Scandinavian God. At his birth the Goddess Freya, his mother, exacted an oath from every living creature, from every mineral, and every tree or herb, that they would do him no harm. Thus he was believed to be invulnerable, and strong Norsemen would delight in hurling their battle axes and spears at him to witness how wondrously they would rebound from his impenetrable breast. But all this excited the anger of Loki, the Evil Spirit, as an invasion of his rights, and in the disguise of a woman he obtained from Freya her secret, with further confession that she had not demanded an oath from the mistletoe, as it was altogether too young and feeble to claim her attention. Meanwhile, however, the mistletoe had become a sturdy plant, and Loki, selecting one of its stoutest branches, placed it in the hands of an attendant demon, directing him to throw it swiftly and wall at the son of Odin. It was done, and Baldur "the Beautiful" sank to the ground to rise no more. The only thing in all the universe that has been omitted in the plan of his universal existence on earth, as being too utterly insignificant to notice, was the means of his death.

☞ The next Congress can, and we hope it will, check in some decisive way the rage for forming new Territories, created by a few speculative individuals with town lots in capital cities for sale, and unqualified for by the exigencies of the settlers. We are in favor of affording all necessary protection to the frontier men and pioneers, but Dacotah, Jefferson, Arizona, and as many more embryo nameless Territories have a chaotic creation, and will doubtless ask to be recognized by Congress and be represented by Delegates. This is an expensive luxury and will swell the mileage and pay accounts of the House most inordinately. No one of them possesses a population beyond that of a small country village, and the advantages to be gained by their Territorial organization will be realized only by the office holders. The entire territory which comprised the present States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, &c., got along well enough for many years before they were represented by Delegates in Congress. They were governed, as the St. Louis Republican says, by a few provisions of a law of Congress, which gave the President power to appoint a Governor and Judges of the Territory, and invested them with the power to frame laws for the local administration of justice. They framed such laws, and Missouri was governed by them for several years, and until Congress changed her system to a second grade of Territorial government, and authorized her to elect a Delegate to Congress. They created inferior courts, provided for the appointment of short a and constables and magistrates, and gave to the Territory a regular code of laws. We agree with the editor of the Republican that "this is all that Arizona, or Dacotah, or Jefferson wants now, and is all that should be given to them. A greater absurdity cannot be conceived than the institution of government with executive, legislative, and judicial powers in Territories where there are, at most, only a few hundreds or a few thousands of people to be governed. Let us have done with that folly by which alone the seekers after office are tempted."

☞ "Occasional" writes to Forney's Press that the hospitality of the President's mansion will not here after be restricted by political considerations, as has been the case since Buchanan's election. He says "the Republicans, who were compelled to go dinnerless during the two sessions of the last Congress, so far as the President was concerned, will be duly cared for, according to custom; but such Democrats as Hickman, Haskin, Clarke, Schwartz, Adrain, Riggs, &c., will be more than politely entertained if they are willing to accept the ready civilities of the Chief Magistrate and his Cabinet. Sticks and stones and blows, and all manner of contumely, having failed to bring these rebels to terms—having, indeed, rather inured them to persecution—and nerved them for greater struggles—the salutary influence of sumptuous dinners and elegant wines will next be exerted." The President feels with the poet:

> The turnpike road to people's hearts, I ween,
> Is through their stomachs.

☞ The editor of the Democrat has betaken himself to calling the Territories *States*. We don't suppose that this confounding of States and Territories will particularly strengthen his squatter-sovereignty argument.

☞ The State Central Committee of the Opposition party in Virginia met at Richmond on Wednesday last, and agreed upon the 14th of December next as the best time, and the city of Richmond as the most suitable place, for holding a State convention representing the Opposition in that State.

☞ The New Jersey Democratic State convention, which met at Trenton on Wednesday last to nominate a candidate for the Governorship, consisted of more than two thousand delegates. In their resolutions they planted themselves squarely upon the Douglas platform of squatter-sovereignty-ism. No Democratic convention in any Northern State will plant itself upon any other platform. What do the Louisville Courier and its friends think of the Northern Democracy? Does the Courier deem it right that one poor little giant should have to bear the whole denunciation which the whole Democracy of this section deserve just as much as he?

☞ Horn R. Kneass, the Democratic nominee for District Attorney, in Philadelphia, was elected some years ago to the same position by unblushing frauds. William B. Reed, his opponent, contested the election, searched the returns, and ousted Kneass most triumphantly.

☞ The Courrier des Etats Unis heads its political items "Escarmouches Electorales." It will next give its readers biographies of some of the partizan Escarmouches of the day.

☞ The State Agricultural Society of Mississippi at its last annual meeting adopted a resolution advising and inaugurating the policy of an annual Planters' Convention for the slaveholding States. The circular of the President of the State Agricultural Bureau of Mississippi says:

"It is impossible in a communication like this to enumerate the advantages to be derived from annual meetings of Intelligent representatives from slave producing States. At these conventions we can learn the efforts made annually to promote the agricultural and mechanical interests of the different States, and the success of such efforts, determine what State legislation is necessary to advance these interests, the best manner of collecting and publishing agricultural statistics," &c., &c.

In furtherance of the plan proposed by the State Society of Mississippi, that there shall be held an annual convention of the planters of the Southern States, with a view of consulting together for the promotion of their agricultural interests, the first convention is appointed to be held at Nashville on the 10th of October next, and the State Bureau of Tennessee cordially invites the attendance of delegates from the different agricultural associations of the Southern States. The object is a good one, and we agree with the Lynchburg Virginian that the movement will be productive of good results if the convention will only refrain from the agitation of political topics and the discussion of questions foreign to the cause. At the very first convention, very likely, some person, under the pretense of its being in the interest of agriculture, will offer a resolution declaring in favor of reopening the African slave trade—and thus the floodgates of an inflammable discussion will be opened and the convention will be dosed with a melange of politics equal to that which forms the composition of a speech in the committee of the whole in the lower House of Congress. Not only the slave trade, but all the other distracting sectional questions will be brought up, and we shall have a second edition of a Southern Commercial Convention. We trust that the fate of the Commercial Convention—dwindled as it has done to a knot of noisy politicians—will serve as a warning to the proposed Agricultural Convention to steer clear of the unprofitable wrangles and disputes of politics. Confined to its proper limits, this assemblage may be productive of much good in promoting the interests of Southern agriculture, but prostituted to political purposes, it will become only a laughing-stock and a by-word. We hope our different Agricultural Societies will send delegates, with a caveat, however, that their authority is revoked the moment they participate in any political or sectional disputation.

We participate fully in the hopes and fears of our Virginia cotemporary, but we think Tennessee has given such strong evidence of conservative feeling, and has been so free from the abuses deprecated, that her approaching Agricultural Convention will be confined strictly to the promotion of the interests of farmers and mechanics. There is no doubt of the benefits to be derived from such meetings, but tha man who attempts to introduce anything for consideration not kindred to their objects should be placed under the ban. Let the Nashville Fair be largely attended from Kentucky, for Tennessee is becoming nearer and dearer to us every day, and before the year is out we shall have a republia celebrated which will make us one family. Close relatives as we are to be, we must cultivate friendly feelings and get well acquainted with our new connections.

☞ Col. Florence's Democratic Quarterly Review offers unusual inducements to subscribers. The first number will be adorned with a steel engraving of Buchanan as he looked after the brilliant idea was suggested to him of asking Congress for thirty millions of dollars to get a bribery fund for the next Presidential election. Every historian should have a copy of this likeness to remember Buchanan, for he will leave no other thing behind him worth recollecting. The second number, we perceive, will contain the likeness of Florence himself, the third of Mitchell, the fourth of Glancy Jones, and the fifth—but we don't think the speculation will last any longer—all, however, will be duly sweel. For the first number Buck himself contributes an article on the "use of money in elections;" Douglas will commence a romance of "The Squatter, or the Man who Squinted;" Secretary Floyd contributes a paper on the "Formation of Coal Contracts;" Secretary Cass volunteers a poem, "The Exile's return to the Wars;" Secretary Cobb gives a monetary article on the "Issues of the Day;" Merrick & Co. an ingenious account of the "Influence of Steam Frigates on Popular Elections," and Wendell will write a review of the "Financial Support of rickatty Nawspapers." A great number it will be.

☞ The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette contains a card from John T. Johnson, lately an officer of Customs, explaining the cause of his removal. He voted for Shackleford, the independent Democratic candidate for Congress, in preference to Extra Billy Smith, and for this crime his head fell in the basket. Mr. Johnson visited the President to avert his doom, but that august individual informed him "that persons who held office under his Administration would be expected to support the re-election of members of Congress who were friendly to his Administration, regardless of their antecedents. Opposition to such a candidate he regarded as just cause for removal." Well row, Mr. Johnson, let us ask you a question. "Do you not feel happier and more like an American freeman since your emancipation from such galling servitude?" We think you do, and as by voting for Shackleford you showed you were "half persuaded" to be a man, complete your conversion and gallantly join the ranks of the Opposition.

☞ The Democracy evidently distrust the prominent candidates of their own party, and are looking around among their opponents to select one who may be smuggled into their ranks and made available for next year's contest. Since the election of Gen. Houston as Governor of Texas was proclaimed, the New York Herald and the Day Book, the Washington Constitution, and other Democratic organs claim old Sam Jackino as in full affiliation with them, and seem determined to embrace Sam whether Sam will submit to the loathsome contact or not. Now the fact is that Houston was bitterly opposed by all the Democratic papers in Texas and denounced as an Oppositionist. The Austin Gazette, the central organ of the party, held this language after the election:

> In our opposition to Sam Houston, we have manifested that he has not exercised a single political principle of his life. He is now elected, and we shall see whether he will yet do it. Even in regard to the Know-Nothing issue, he declared in his address to the U. S. Senate, only last April, the fact of thousands of foreigners being in Texas who could not speak the English language as a reason for lengthening the term of probation. He declared that a decent foreigner could live very well without voting, and that the longer you postpone them the better. All this convinced us that he had not forsaken his first love. Nothing from him, and we know that some of his presses in this State will not disgrace their opinion that such is the belief of many of his friends.

And yet such is the poverty of the Democrats that he is claimed in certain quarters as the most available man for the Charleston nomination. The Austin Gazette denies also that the Germans of Texas voted for Gen. Houston, and the Crockett Argus confesses that his election was an American victory in the following language:

> Perhaps the annals of popular caprice do not show a more complete change of front than that accomplished by the people of Texas within the last three years. So far as national politics are concerned, they have just passed through the identical issues which were submitted to them in 1856, when their verdict was overwhelmingly in favor of the Democracy. Again, in 1857, the same national and local questions, with the same men to represent them as now, were before the people, and Democracy was largely in the ascendant. There is no pretense that any principle or policy of either party is changed. Rumels is as purely a Democrat today as he was two years ago, and Gen. Houston is as purely a Know Nothing. To the extent that principles of any sort are involved, it is an out and out Know Nothing victory.

The fire-eating party of the South are of opinion that Douglas has now separated himself from the South. They can't understand why he should publish such a production as that in Harper's Magazine, unless he intends to be a candidate, whether nominated or not. They seem to recollect he had no occasion to publish a doctrine he believed and intended to defend.—*Democrat.*

But, if he publishes a doctrins that he believes and intends to defend, one would suppose that he would wish to publish it so as to give it the widest circulation possible. Why then did he give it to publishers, who, he knew, would take out a copyright, and thus prevent even his best friends and warmest admirers from laying it before their readers?

THE MAJORITIES.—At our recent State election the candidates upon the Democratic ticket were elected by the following majorities:

Magoffin	11,718
James	12,886
Garrard	13,032
Richardson	13,206
The average majority is 11,869.	

☞ Mike Walsh said the rum shops were the nurseries of Democracy. The Philadelphia Democracy seem determined to pay honors to the wet nurse, for more than one-third of their candidates for the Legislature are venders of liquor, either in stores, taverns, saloons, or groggeries.

☞ Gen. B. V. R Wright, of New Jersey, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is the owner of the animal that played the part of the "Wild horse of Tartary" at the Bowery Theater in New York two years since. We presume after this the Democracy will not be so much shocked because Mr. Bote has had somewhat of a fondness for the turf and owned race horses.

☞ There is said to be a prospect of a scarcity of salt-peter in Virginia. O. Jennings Wise is shooting it all away. An injunction should be taken out against him.

☞ Mrs. Bateman's new play of Lova's Victory, brought out at New York last week, was not a success. No wonder; the heroine is humpbacked and does not know it, never having seen herself in a looking-glass. Mrs. B. should have remembered that it is indispensable to dramatic art "to hold the mirror up to nature" whether of natural deformity or of transcendent beauty.

☞ The New York News wonders why we are so sensitive about being classed with the Black Republicans. We wonder more why the News so pertinaciously repeats the falsehood. We shall resort one of these days and class the News with Cassidy and the Herald. You'd better be quiet.

GUBERNATORIAL STATISTICS. — Beriah Magoffin was inaugurated as Governor yesterday at the State capital, and commenced the eighteenth gubernatorial term of Kentucky. Our State has reelected but two of her executive officers, and both of these, Govs. Shelby and Garrard, served under both the first and second constitutions. Three Governors elect, Madison, Breathitt, and Clark, died before the expiration of their terms of office, and Mr. Crittenden left the executive chair for the United States Senate. Under the first constitution there were held eight legislative assemblies, under the second forty-nine, and under the third six have been elected. The following chronological table will be of interest for preservation:

1792.	State Constitution adopted at Danville, April 19.
1792.	Kentucky admitted into the Union, June 1.
1792.	Isaac Shelby, first Governor, inaugurated.
1796.	Jas. Garrard, second do do.
1799.	Second Constitution adopted, Aug. 17.
1800.	Jas. Garrard, third Governor, reelected.
1804.	Christopher Greenup, fourth Governor, inaugurated.
1808.	Charles Scott, fifth Governor, inaugurated.
1812.	Isaac Shelby, sixth Governor, re elected.
1816.	Geo. Madison, seventh Gov., inaugurated.
1816.	Governor elect died, Oct. 14.
1816.	Gabriel Slaughter, Lieut. Gov., succeeded.
1820.	John Adair, eighth Governor, inaugurated.
1824.	Jos. Desha, ninth Governor, inaugurated.
1828.	Thos. Metcalfe, tenth Gov., inaugurated.
1832.	John Breathitt, eleventh Gov., inaugurated.
1834.	Governor elect died, Feb. 21.
1834.	Jas. T. Morehead, Lieut. Gov , succeeded.
1836.	Jas. Clarke, twelfth Gov., inaugurated.
1839.	Governor elect died, Sept. 27.
1839.	Chas. A. Wickliff., Lieut. Gov., succeeded.
1840.	Robert P. Letcher, thirteenth Governor, inaugurated.
1844.	Wm. Owsley, fourteenth Governor, inaugurated.
1848.	John J. Crittenden, fifteenth Governor, inaugurated.
1850.	Governor elect sent to U. S. Senate.
1850.	John L. Helm, Lieut. Gov., succeeded.
1851.	Lazarus W. Powell, sixteenth Governor, inaugurated.
1855.	Chas. S. Morehead, seventeenth Governor, inaugurated.
1859.	Beriah Magoffin, eighteenth Governor, inaugurated, Aug. 30.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1859.

Counties.	Magoffin	COUNTIES.	Magoffin
Adair	643	Kenton	1013
Allen	507	Knox	736
Anderson	373	Larue	470
Ballard	356	Laurel	499
Barren	1483	Lawrence	670
Bath	749	Letcher	111
Bell	1004	Lewis	666
Boone	993	Lincoln	922
Boyle	771	Livingston	702
Bracken	778	Logan	1418
Breathitt	144	Lyon	239
Breckinridge	1013	Madison	1981
Bullitt	423	Marion	863
Butler	754	Marshall	135
Caldwell	280	Mason	1505
Calloway	339	McCracken	649
Campbell	636	McLean	600
Carroll	374	Meade	872
Carter	1045	Mercer	71
Casey	705	Montgomery	586
Christian	971	Monroe	1045
Clarke	955	Morgan	490
Clay	420	Muhlenburg	1067
Clinton	214	Nelson	669
Crittenden	462	Nicholas	731
Cumberland	664	Ohio	845
Daviess	1246	Oldham	337
Edmondson	606	Owen	1078
Estill	557	Owsley	208
Fayette	1464	Pendleton	1010
Fleming	977	Perry	198
Floyd	259	Pike	1768
Franklin	1454	Powell	174
Fulton	256	Pulaski	1221
Gallatin	599	Rockcastle	655
Garrard	927	Rowan	137
Grant	677	Russell	589
Graves	648	Scott	1431
Grayson	493	Shelby	1193
Greene	961	Simpson	411
Grenup	1089	Spencer	367
Hancock	363	Taylor	1033
Hardin	886	Todd	618
Harlan	47	Trigg	164
Harrison	996	Trimble	1119
Hart	445	Union	810
Henderson	983	Warren	1081
Henry	634	Washington	544
Hickman	353	Wayne	1066
Hopkins	798	Whitley	619
Jackson	142	Woodford	639
Jefferson	4579		
Jessamine	630	Totals	67283
Johnson	867		

The following are the aggregate votes cast for the candidates for State offices, except Governor:

Lieutenant Governor—Linn Boyd 73,328; Alfred Allen 67,407.

Attorney General—A. J. James 74,762; James Harlan 61,139.

Auditor of Public Accounts—Grant Green 73,973; Thos. B. Harris 67,196.

Treasurer—Jas. H. Garrard 74,171; Daugherty White 61,139.

Register of the Land Office—Thos. J. Frazier 73,870; Jno. H. Herndon 66,915.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Robt Richardson 74,005; Wm. F. Vance 66,980.

Transport of Internal Improvements—Jas. F. Estes 74,086; D. R. Hagard 61,382.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—OFFICIAL.

FIRST DISTRICT.	Dunn.	Morrow.
Fulton	442	140
Hickman	371	43
Ballard	718	97
McCracken	699	217
Livingston	498	231
Graves	1420	277
Calloway	518	189
Marshall	918	24
Caldwell	491	190
Lyon	433	48
Trigg	378	159
Union	757	318
Crittenden	751	234
Hopkins	1316	196
	11849	2246

SECOND DISTRICT.	Peyton.	
Christian	987	1087
Henderson	996	1046
Daviess	1142	1446
Muhlenburg	902	1070
Ohio	793	1161
Hancock	361	474
Breckinridge	921	795
Butler	409	555
Grayson	509	1005
	7199	7980

THIRD DISTRICT.	Brustow.	Sale.
Todd	736	436
Logan	1143	864
Warren	1213	709
Simondson	(no return.)	
Barren	1336	1336
Hart	450	733
Mercer	581	1000
Allen	847	709
	7164	5875

FIFTH DISTRICT.	Brown.	Jewett.
Meade	560	827
Hardin	965	723
Bullitt	409	309
Larue	861	493
Marion	840	1040
Washington	909	960
Nelson	959	627
Spencer	358	367
Anderson	471	594
Shelby	1240	956
	6997	6896

SIXTH DISTRICT.	Adams.	Garrard.
Garrard	813	870
Madison	1767	943
Rockcastle	649	546
Laurel	439	374
Knox	867	514

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	Mallory.	Holt.
Estill	556	49
Owsley	410	208
Clay	418	411
Perry	206	206
Pike	277	664
Letcher	228	227
Whitley	715	619
Johnson	54	760
Lawrence	209	294
Harlan	480	231
Floyd	427	873
Jackson	170	123
	3816	5416
	8256	3324
Shelby	1161	786
Merchant Tailors.	646	1029
Oldham	338	505
	4416	5075

EIGHTH DISTRICT.	Harlan.	Simms.
Bourbon	985	684
Fayette	1410	998
Jessamine	794	887
Woodford	634	998
Scott	733	1063
Franklin	1233	819
Harrison	926	1317
Nicholas	737	1109
	6868	6883

NINTH DISTRICT.	L.T.Moore.	J.W.Moore
Mason	1274	678
Lewis	1136	731
Greenup	1103	884
Carter	894	646
Morgan	502	522
Montgomery	587	1147
Clarke	955	1040
Bath	745	1060
Fleming	963	928
Rowan	142	344
	7801	8227

TENTH DISTRICT.	Jones.	Stevenson
Trimble	1119	474
Carroll	366	626
Gwin	1035	1063
Gallatin	582	492
Grant	663	800
Owen	1078	426
Kenton	960	1746
Campbell	1242	1242
Pendleton	618	871
Bracken	764	772
	8410	9216

FOURTH DISTRICT.	
James S. Chrisman received	1,301 votes.
William A. Gaines received	1,301 "

The vote by counties from the Fourth District is not given.

MEMO.—The above certificate is based on returns regularly received and entered on file, as required by law. Examiners on the day fixed by law, and duly returned to the Secretary of State. After an amended return was forwarded from Boyle county, certifying that there was a mistake of 2 votes against W. C. Anderson, as appeared by a re-examination and scrutiny of the poll books. Appended to the corrected return is a statement by the Clerk, that, after the Examiners had published it erroneously will make the correction and oblige Mr. Cobb's many friends.

Mac a cheek Press.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the steamer America, at this port, are Ex-President Pierce and lady. Mr. Pierce is looking remarkably well, and this morning many of his political and personal friends have called and congratulated him on his safa return.

Mrs. Pierce is somewhat wearied by the sea voyage, but it is yet too early to tell its effect upon her health, which apparently remains about the same as at our previous advices respecting it. They propose to remain at the Tremont House about one week.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, late U. S. Minister to Russia, also came by the America.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store,
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.
jan4 d&wtamlf

HUGHES'S TONIC WILL CURE
CHILLS & FEVER.
FOR THE PROOF READ THE FOLLOWING:
"During the fall of 1855 we used HUGHES'S TONIC with greater success than any other medicine for the CURE OF CHILLS AND FEVER."
G. W. Bashaw, O. Truman,
A. A. Whitsett, Owen & Woods,
B. C. Bridges, John Klink,
Constance & Sloan, A. S. Woodruff,
John Herr, Gilpin & Co.
J. E. Shaw, C. A. Fuller, Superintendent Red River Improvements.
R. H. Warner, of Mound City, Ills., writes us:
"The Tonic is nearly out. It has cured some stubborn cases and is liked by all who use it."
W. K. Gregory, of Charlestown, Ind., says:
"I have sold during the past season (1855) 300 bottles of Hughes' Tonic. Consider it one of the very best remedies for Chills and Fever."
J. W. Showalter, of Mt. Washington, Ky., writes:
"One of my customers, Mr. Letitia Cramer, of High Point Postoffice, Nelson county, had a child who had been under treatment for months for Chills and Fever. I sold her a bottle of your Tonic, by the use of which her child was permanently cured. A gentleman informs me that he cured six cases with one bottle."
Prepared by SUTCLIFFE & HUGHES, Louisville, Ky., and sold by Druggists and Merchants generally.
dec6 d&wtfm

ARTHUR PETER.....JAMES BUCHANAN.
PETER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden & Grass Seeds
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT BY mail gratis on application. aug28 d&wtm

1859! FALL 1859!
IMPORTATIONS!
JNO. A. MILLER,
98 Fourth Street,
IS NOW OPENING
RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET ROBES;
RICH DOUBLE-SKIRT SILK ROBES;
TWO VOLANT SILK ROBES;
TWO VOLANT SILK ROBES;
RICH BAYADERE SILKS;
RICH BROCADE SILKS;
PLAIN COLORED SILKS;
EVENING SILKS;
PLAIN AND CHENE FLOUNCINGS;
VALENCIENNE LACE SETS;
VALENCIENNE LACE COLLARS;
SWISS AND JACONET EMBROIDERED SETS;
FIGURED AND PLAID
Merinoes;
CASHMERE PLAIDS;
PLAID & STRIPED
Valencias;
RICH PRIKTED DELAINES;
RICH PRINTED DELAINE ROBES;
PLAIN DELAINES—all colors;
STRIPED, PLAID, AND BAYADERE
Valor de Paris;
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
Linen Goods.
8-4 & 10-4 SCOTCH DAMASK;
8-4 & 10-4 BARNSLEY DAMASK;
8-4 & 10-4 SNOW DROP DAMASK;
NAPKINS, TOWELS;
TOWELINGS, CRASH, &c.;
11-4 & 12-4 LINEN SHEETING;
IRISH LINENS.
☞ All of the above Goods are fresh from the IMPORTERS and will be sold at low prices.
JNO. A. MILLER,
a31 dcod6&w2 98 FOURTH STREET.

GREAT STOCK
OF
MEN'S & BOYS'
CLOTHING!
SHIRTS; SCARFS;
HOSIERY; CRAVATS;
GLOVES; TIES;
UNDERWEAR; SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS; &c., &c., &c.
Just Opened at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite the National.
a31

A YOUNG LADY,
OF good qualifications, practical experience, and the best of recommendations, would like a limited number of Pupils on the Piano-forte in music would be preferred. Also, a Situation as Soprano or Alto Singer in some Choir in the city.
Residence at Mr. Arbridge's, on Second street, between Green and Walnut. a31 do*

Wanted,
1,000 BUSHELS prime White Wheat, for which the highest price will be paid.
J. D. BONDURANT,
a31 Sixth st., between Main and Market.

CANARY SEED.—400 bbls in store and for sale.
J. D. BONDURANT,
a31 Sixth st., between Main and Market.

SEED RYE.—100 bushels for sale by
J. D. BONDURANT,
a31 Sixth street, near Main.

Superior Old Liquors.
6 QR PIPES P. H. Godard Brandy;
3 qr do A.C. Godard & Co. do;
3 qr do Frank & Co. do;
2 qr do Otard, Dupuy, & Co. do;
2 casks 12y Southside Madeira Wine;
3 do Old London Particular do;
4 do Seedsman Old Port do;
3 do Pemartin Sherry do.
The above liquors are guaranteed to be as fine as any imported. For sale at the Old Blue Store, 4 fourth st., by [a31] J. P. THOMPSON.

CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET WINES.—
50 packages Champagne, as follows: Cliequot, Rubis, Bonny, Verzenay, La Perle and Associate Verzenay.
75 boxes Clarets from $5 50 to $22 per dozen.
In store and for sale by J. P. THOMPSON,
a31 No. 76 Fourth street.

CHINA
MAGIC VARNISH
FOR removing Stains from and Polishing Furniture—a nice thing for Housekeepers—for sale at CHATFIELD & ROOT'S, Great Variety store,
a31 101 Fourth street.

SPALDING'S LIQUID GLUE—a superior article, SPALDING'S CEMENT—for Broken Articles, &c. For sale at CHATFIELD & ROOT'S Great Variety Store,
a31 101 Fourth street.

BIRD CAGES IN GREAT VARIETY,
also
BIRD SEED,
For sale at CHATFIELD & ROOT'S
Great Variety store,
a31 101 Fourth street.

STEREOSCOPES
AND
PLATES!
AN elegant assortment at CHATFIELD & ROOT'S
Great Variety Store,
a31 101 Fourth street.

OPERA GLASSES to rent by the night and for sale at CHATFIELD & ROOT'S
Great Variety store, 101 Fourth st.
a31

RICH GOODS!
JUST received at A. D. MANSFIELD'S, by Express, a neat and well selected stock of Furnishing Goods and Toilet Articles, such as are kept in a first class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Condition Establishment, to-wit:
Ladies' and Gentlemen's superb Underwear of every description and best quality;
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, variety;
Do do Kid Gloves, ext a fine;
Do do Linen and Silk Hdkfs;
Do do Leather Bags and Valises;
Canes, Umbrellas, Port Monaies, Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Clear Cases, Pocket Cutlery, Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes, Colognes, Odors, Pomatum, Hair Oils, Powders, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.
A. D. MANSFIELD'S,
a31 Main street.

FALL STOCK
BOOTS & SHOES!
and Brogans!
WE are now receiving our Fall Stock, which, for quality, variety and style, we are confident can't be excelled in this city, having purchased direct from the manufacturers, we are enabled to sell at less prices than those who buy from second hands. We invite country dealers, farmers, and others to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are certain we can sell at prices that must prove satisfactory.
OWEN & WOOD,
a31 Market street, above Fourth.

Grass Seeds! Grass Seeds!! Crop 1859.
1,000 BUSHELS pure Timothy Seed;
2,000 bushels Ky. Blue grass do;
2,000 do Ky. Orchard Grass Seed;
1,000 do Herds' Grass or Redtop Seed.
Also, Red Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, &c., &c.
PETER & BUCHANAN,
a31 d&wl Louisville, Ky.

Agricultural Implements.
THRESHING MACHINES of all the most approved kinds;
Kinds; of all the most approved kinds;
Wheat Fans ..... do do do;
Corn shellers ..... do do do;
Corn and Cob Mills ..... do do do;
Straw & Cornstalk Cutters ..... do do do;
Cider Mills and Wine Presses ..... do do do;
Chinese Sugar Cane Mills ..... do do do;
Grass Seed sowers ..... do do do;
Grain Drills ..... do do do;
Lever Wheelbarrows, heavy oak;
Levee or Road Scrapers, iron;
Steel Plows, all sizes and for all purposes;
Avery's Cast Plows;
and every implement, large or small, usually found in Agricultural Stores, to which we inv

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859, 1 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE:

Cincinnati Express at ..... 6:45 A. M.
St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Cairo at 11 A. M.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cairo at 10 P. M.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

LEAVE NEW ALBANY

Louisville Mail Express at ..... 6:30 A. M.
Louis Day Express at ..... 12:05 P. M.
Louis Night Express at ..... 9:50 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at ..... 6:20 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 3 at ..... 2:15 P. M.
Accommodation Train at ..... 4:45 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville Express at ..... 6:30 A. M.
Lebanon Express at ..... 6:30 A. M.
Nashville Accommodation at ..... 3:15 P. M.
Lebanon Accommodation at ..... 3:15 P. M.

☞ See fourth page for city advertisements.

Reception of ex-Gov. Morehead.

The Committee of Arrangements met last evening at the Mayor's office and made the following programme for the reception of the Hon. Charles S. Morehead:

1. The citizens of Louisville disposed to join in the reception will assemble at the Louisville and Frankfort depot at 7 o'clock this evening.

2. The arrival of the train containing Ex-Gov. Morehead and the Frankfort committee will be announced by a salute fired by the Louisville Artillery under the charge of Capt. Watkins.

3. Upon the arrival of the cars, a procession will be formed, with a band of music in front, to proceed to the Galt House.

4. Citizens will form two and two.

5. The military companies of the city and all other civic and benevolent associations which have time to notify their members are invited to participate.

6. Thomas P. Hughes, Esq., is designated as Chief Marshal, and Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge and Thomas H. Hunt, Esq., as Assistant Marshals, who will announce their further orders in the Ballads of this evening.

7. Arriving at the Galt House, the ceremonies of reception will take place, and then the meeting will adjourn.

☞ Mr. Charles H. Talbot, one of the instructors in the Kentucky Institution for Deaf Mutes at Danville, will be at the Exchange Hotel for a few days. He visits this city for the purpose of seeking and having sent to the institution the mutes that are resident here, and will be much obliged to their parents or friends if they will call upon him, and to any one knowing of a deaf mute child in the city, who will communicate the fact and place of its residence to him.

There is about one mute to two thousand in the whole population of the country. This proportion would give to Louisville thirty or thirty-five deaf mutes. At the lowest calculation, there must be fifteen or twenty in this city, and yet there are but three pupils from here at the Institution. We hope our citizens will aid Mr. Talbot in searching out for education these unfortunates, most of whom are in the midst of the people, and will do something in their behalf without the advice and prompting of benevolent neighbors. The State has made full provision for their support and instruction, clothing excepted, and in this assistance will be given where absolutely necessary.

☞ Grayson Springs will continue open for the reception of visitors during the entire month of September.

☞ Union Meeting House postoffice, in Madison county, has been discontinued.

☞ We ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our friend J. M. Armstrong, dealer in men's and boys' clothing, corner of Main and Fourth streets, opposite the National Hotel. Mr. A has just received his fall and winter stock, which will be found unusually large and select. His stock of ya:th's clothing suitable for young men going from the country to school or college is now ready for inspection. Our friends will consult their interest by calling on Mr. Armstrong.

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—The near approach of this interesting local exhibition, which will take place September 20th-24th, has induced us to look with more attention through the premium list of the Board of Directors, than we did upon its first publication several weeks ago. It is the best list, in our judgment, that has yet been prepared, and, if the finances of the Association can stand it, will, we doubt not, give entire satisfaction to the stockholders and the public. It provides for distributing among competitors, in the form of plate and money premiums, upwards of four thousand dollars, so arranged as to embrace every leading class of agricultural products.

Class A includes blooded cattle, fat cattle, and milk stock, and we observe in this division one premium of $50, one of $30, and no less than seven of $20 each. Class B includes sheep of the various popular breeds, with all the premiums ranging from $10 to $15. Class C, hogs, with premiums of like amount. Class D embraces horses of all descriptions, arranged in appropriate subdivisions—and premiums of $30, $40, $30, $25, and $20 are liberally, and, we hope, judiciously, distributed throughout this whole class. Class E embraces jacks, jennets, and mules, with premiums ranging from $25 down to $10. This completes the classification of live stock, and division first.

The second division includes all agricultural machinery and farm implements, with iron castings, mechanic's tools, &c., &c. Domestic or household manufactures, needle work, both ornamental and useful, products of the field and garden, works of art, fruits and flowers, products of the dairy and pantry, and sundry miscellaneous articles, constitute the third division. And in each of these two general divisions, as well as in the first, the most liberal provision has been made for premiums. For carriages, harvesting machines, threshers, and some other leading articles, a premium of $25 each is to be given, while $20, $15, and $10 premiums are numerous, meeting the eye at every turn of a page.

Among the new features in the premium list for the present year are two items that we mention with especial pleasure, viz: For the best specimen of skill and workmanship, in any class of industry, by an apprentice under the age of Kentucky twenty-one years of age, $25; and for the best invention by an apprentice or a youth of Kentucky, under twenty-one years of age, $25. Honor to the Director who suggested and the Board which provided those two premiums. They evince an enlightened liberality, and should incite our young men to the utmost stretch of their powers, to produce something worthy of exhibition, and worthy the notice and appreciation of such a Society as the Southwestern. What is $25 this year, if it call out the right sort of effort, will doubtless be $50 next year, and probably $100 the year after.

To orchardists and gardeners we observe that much better premiums are to be paid this year than have been paid heretofore, while florists have been equally well remembered. Twenty-five varieties of apples and twenty-five of pears call for a premium of $15 each, while the best collection of fruits of all kinds will secure $30, and the second best collection half as much. So the best collection of flowers in bloom cells for $15, the best floral display $30, and the best ornamental arrangement of flowers and plants, of various kinds, $50.

Such premiums will unquestionably bring out the best, in all departments, that exhibitors may be able to show; and this will make up a fair that will attract people by thousands and thousands from far and near. We can hardly be mistaken when we predict that the fifth annual fair of the Southwestern Association will be the best, in some respects, that the society has yet held.

☞ The directors of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association hold a meeting at their room in this city this morning at 10 o'clock.

TRIENNIAL MASONIC MEETINGS.—The triennial meetings of the supreme governing bodies of Masons this year occurs at Chicago. In 1856 they met at Hartford, Conn.; in 1853 at Lexington, Ky., &c. The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, organized in 1816, counts 16 State Grand Bodies and about 100 Subordinate Encampments. Membership about 5000.

The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter, organized 1797 controls 26 State Grand Chapters, with a membership of some 20,000. The triennial meetings of these bodies are very full and composed of the representative men of the respective orders.

☞ A correspondent calls our attention to the necessity of "Fire Wardens." He says all other cities have them. His attention has been directed to the matter by the recent fire on Bullitt street. The ruins were not charged early in the morning, before the fire engines had ceased throwing water, by men, women, and children, carrying off everything of value they could lay their hands on.

☞ Our exchanges from every quarter inform us that all Sunday night the heavens were telling of God's glory. The auroral lights in the early part of the evening were but precursors of a more brilliant display at intervals up to three o'clock in the morning. They did not present the usual waves and flashes from the northern horizon to the zenith, but large, luminous masses of a perfect hyacinthine hue would hang like clouds in the eastern sky and then float gracefully over to the west, with undulations or pulsations which were extremely beautiful. We have seen nothing so wonderfully sublime since the great meteoric display of 1833. We hope our astronomer, who kept watch on the "lightheouse of the skies," were attentive observers of these phenomena and will give us scientific accounts of them.

☞ In the official returns which we publish, the vote of McLean county is omitted. We do not know whether this is a mistake of the Yeoman, from which we copy, or whether the returns were not received.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers and the ladies in particular to the large and fine stock of gold and silver watches, jewelry, plated ware, and fancy goods which Mr. E. H. Robinson is now opening at No. 62 Fourth street. Mr. R. has just returned from the Eastern cities with as fine a stock of goods in his line as was ever opened in his city. His goods are now open, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail. Go and see.

☞ On the 23d and 24th, 3,276 bales cotton, of which 2,664 were new, were received at New Orleans. These receipts are unusually large for the season.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is falling here. It had receded 4 inches in the last twenty-four hours. Last evening there were 3 feet 9 inches water in the canal. Weather pleasant.

A dispatch from Evansville from Capt. Bance states that the John Gault was at Mt. Vernon with a broken shaft, and will therefore lie over one week.

The boats going out today are the Ashland and Uncle Ben for New Orleans, the Jennie Whipple for Arkansas, the John Bell for Cairo and Memphis, the Kate French for Henderson, the Bowling Green for Leavenworth, and the Superior for Cincinnati.

The fine steamer S. P. Hibberd, in command of Capt. J. B. Archer, will leave for Cairo and Memphis tomorrow evening.

The steamer Duncan A. Carter, the sinking of which in the Missouri is announced by telegraph, had the following cargo: 34 head cattle, 78 hhds tobacco, 180 bales hemp, and a lot of dry hides.

THE MOREHEAD SUPPER.—We are advised that the Committee having the Morehead Supper in charge have decided to postpone it until some day of next week, it being found impossible to make the necessary arrangements for to-night. Meanwhile sub-committees will be appointed, who are requested to act vigorously and efficiently, that the festivity may be worthy of the recipient and of the city.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Tuesday, August 30th.*—Thomas Hainey, Peter Hainey, Thos. Farrell, and Ed. Armstrong bailed out of the workhouse.

Wm. Ingles alias Alex. Norton, *forgery.* Continued until September 12th, and Commonwealth witnesses recognized.

Eugene McCune, *drunk.* Bail in $200 for six months.

Com'th vs Simon Meyer, dealing faro. Verdict guilty and fined $500.

☞ We refer our readers to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale of real estate this afternoon, and we cannot too strongly urge capitalists to invest now. The lots to be sold are eligibly located and must of necessity increase in value. The sale will be wholly without reserve. Mr. S. also sells this morning Mr. H. Carry's furniture and store fixtures. See advertisements.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.—We ask attention to a couple of communications on our first page, from Mr. Dennis, superintendent of the Louisville and Portland Railroad, defending the management of the road.

☞ The New Albany Leader informs us that there is a place in Perry county, Ind., called ROME. It is a short distance above Rome. It was in this neighborhood that the seven Prathers—father, mother, and five brothers—had their headquarters.

☞ By Adams Express we have received Cincinnati, Nashville, and St. Louis papers in advance of the mail. The latter were delivered by Mr. Howell, of the Jeffersonville railroad omnibus line.

Sweeney, the newsboy on the Nashville railroad, has also brought as a Nashville paper.

☞ Rev. Robert Graham, of Arkansas, now Professor of Belles Letters in Kentucky University, and Rev. James Henshaw, of Mo., are in our city. The former gentleman will preach this evening at 8 o'clock at the Christian Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets.

ARREST OF A MISSOURI JUDGE.—Judge John Watson was recently arrested at Kaytasville, Charlton county, on the charge of having been one of the party who broke open the county safe, about a year and a half ago, and robbed it of some $5000. The grand jury of that county indicted him for grand larceny and burglary, and he was required to give bail to the amount of $2000. This case attracts a great deal of attention, partly from the fact that the accused is a man of considerable wealth, and at the time the crime was committed was one of the Judges of the County Court.

DUPONT'S BATH HOUSE.—Among the luxuries must hereafter be enumerated the Artesian baths. The building is a formidable and beautiful one, and its interior is got up with great neatness. The bath rooms are carpeted and large. The baths can be had cold and warm. The heating of the water is effected by steam which passes through a pipe into the bottom of the tub, and can be turned on and off at pleasure by the mere working of a screw. The water can thus be regulated to any temperature. There are also shower baths in several rooms.

The entrance to the gentleman's bathing rooms is in the lowest door on Tenth street, and to the ladies' bathing rooms one door above. The latter are in the second story and furnished with elegance. The new building will also have an entrance to the fountain.

The well and bath houses were visited by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen yesterday, who were all delighted with the excellent arrangement.

Mr. Kellogg has the general superintendence of the whole establishment, including the paper mill, and Capt. Warriner has the management of the bath house. He is accommodating and courteous, and well suited for the position.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette has an account of a negro who was found in a market-house in a destitute condition and said he belonged to a man residing back of Newport. The officers delivered him to the U. S. Marshal at Covington, and were promised a portion of the reward for capturing him. It turned out afterwards that the negro was free, and that he was induced to tell this story by two white men who had a pique against the officers and wished to drum up a charge against them for the purpose of sending them to the penitentiary.

☞ We are indebted to our neighbore of the Democrat for a copy of the inaugural address of Gov. Magoffin.

☞ The venerable Rev. Dr. Dana, one of the old-est living divines of New England, died at Newburyport on Friday.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The California overland mail, which left San Francisco on the 8th inst., arrived at St. Louis on Monday.

Election in the Choctaw Nation.—Letters, the anti-progressive candidate, has been elected Governor of the Choctaw Nation, over Coleman Cole, the progressive candidate, by about eight hundred majority. The whole of the anti progressive ticket has been elected in the Nation.

Fort Smith Times, June 25.

Gold Encasement.—A correspondent writes that gold has been discovered in about 40 miles of Galveville, Texas, which has produced considerable excitement. A great many have gone to the new discovery. We shall have particulars soon.—*Ibid.*

Mac Fields Hung.—We call the threats and bluster in the Cherokee Nation about rescuing Fields from the officers of the law, he was hung on Saturday last at Illinois Court House, C. N. He made no confession.—*Ibid.*

Most Statesmen for July.—During the month of July 880 deposits of gold bullion, weighing 67,337 ounces and 1,000 dwts, and 24,836 ounces of silver bullion, worth $30,086, were deposited in the mint; and the coinage of the same period amounted to $1,540,000 in double eagles, $30,000 in eagles, and $30,000 in half dollars.—*Ibid.* 7.

California Items.—A few days ago, says the Red Bluff Beacon, Mr. Cochran killed, on his ranch, on South Cottonwood, a lion, measuring eight feet from the tip of the nose to the tail, and weighing 150 pounds. He was first seen with a hog in his mouth, weighing twenty pounds, when the dogs made at him, causing him to take refuge in a tree with his prize, where he was shot by Mr. Cochran.

Indian War in the North.—An Indian war has broken out in the northeastern part of the Sacramento valley. A party of men hired by the settlers in that section to carry out Indian hunting and killed fourteen male Indians, one squaw, and one white man who was with the Indians. The squaw was left alive shielding her child with her body. The white man's corpse was not recognized, but his scalp was taken. It is said the Indians are well supplied with ammunition, and such articles as sugar, coffee, &c., which were presumed to be obtained through the "squaw men" on Butte creek, where there are forty or fifty.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Four days later advices have been received at New Orleans:

A revolutionary movement had been made at Jalapa, where Robles Pezuela still was, but it had been quickly suppressed. A number of arrests were made, which created much fear of others, who were sent off to the city of Mexico.

[Special Correspondence of the PICAYUNE.]

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 13, 1859.

It is now nearly the middle of August, and unusual and most strange it is, that Vera Cruz continues entirely free from vomito (yellow fever). Political matters remain tranquil. Nothing, in fact, has transpired in the past month worthy of note. The Constitutional party here are awaiting, in anxious suspense, news from Senor Lerdo de Tejada and his mission to the United States.

It is said that commissioners are on the way from Gen. Miramon to Vera Cruz, to confer with the Constitutional Government in reference to peace; but this is doubted.

Our Minister, McLane, and his Secretary of Legation, have been sojourning at San Andres de Tuxtla for the past month, and are enjoying good health.

CRAB ORCHARD RACES—FIFTH DAY.

F. G. Murphy's br. f. Ellen Doyle, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam by Imported Margrave 1 1

T. G. Moore's b. h. Marengo, 4 years old, by Sovereign, dam Isabella, by Imported Margrave 2 2

A. Keen Richards' c. m. Wax Wing, 4 years old, by Wagger, dam by Glencoe 3 3

Time	1st heat.	2d heat.
First mile	2 20	2 23
Second mile	1 55	1 52
Third mile	1 47½	1 51½
	6 02½	6 06½

MARRIED,

On the 25th instant, by the Rev. Jas. H. Dennis, at the bride's residence, Floyd county, Indiana, REUBEN WALT to MATILDA M'ABEEY.

New Albany papers please copy.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Strange, Rev. E. F. LEMON, of the M. E. Church, to Miss CYNTHIA MOGANDINE, all of Livingston county, Ky.

On the 28d inst., by Rev. D. Bruner, RICHARD BOARD, of Hartsonville, shelby co., Ky., to Miss JEBBIE TRACHER, of Anderson county, Ky.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr. JOHN N. LESVELL to MISS ANN E. TREMBLEY, both of this city.

DIED,

On the morning of August 30, at the residence (Chestnut st.) of her son-in-law, James Thompson, Esq., Mrs. JANE W. BAIRD, aged 65 years.

Funeral service by the Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge this morning at 9 o'clock. Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
GREEN RIVER BRIDGE
AT
WEBSTER'S GALLERY,
475 Main street.
ALSO,
EXCELSIOR PHOTOGRAPHS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, and the
IVORYTYPE,
which is the Type of all Types, take [at the Gallery in the highest style of the Art. 7th dtf

THE INAUGURATION.

FRANKFORT, August 30.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

On Monday afternoon the "*undersigned*" began to show themselves in Frankfort in small squads from the neighboring counties, preparatory to the coming events of Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning at sunrise Capt. Sam. Goin's Artillery Company fired a national salute from the Arsenal on the hill above the city.

At about 9 o'clock Capt. Morgan's Company of Riflemen, from Lexington, a fine looking set of men, finely equipped, and Capt. Goin's Artillery, with four pieces of cannon, marched out on the Lawrenceburg turnpike, preceded by the Committees of Reception and Arrangements, to meet the newly elected Governor. These committees met the Governor at the county line, received him into an open barouche drawn by four white horses, and came with him to the city limits on the south side of the river. There the procession was formed in the order prescribed in the published programme, viz:

Programme of the Ceremonies of Inauguration on the 30th August, 1859.

At half past seven o'clock the Committee of Reception, composed of the gentlemen who were appointed at the public meeting on the 25th inst., as follows:

A. J. James,	Jno. A. Hollon,
L. G. Hodges,	Orlando Brown,
J. P. O'Hara,	Anthony Crockett,
L. A. Thomas,	Alexander Julian,
D. S. Crockett,	J. M. Scott,
P. Swigert,	Henry C. Hodges,
T. D. Carneal,	L. Tobin,
J. R. Gentry,	N. Heffner,
A. W. Dudley,	M. B. Chinn,
Isaac Wingate,	L. G. Graham,
Thos. Steele,	R. K. Bolling.

Will assemble at the Mansion House, and proceed in carriages, buggies, or on horseback, to the county line on the Frankfort and Lawrenceburg turnpike, where they will receive, welcome, and escort the Governelect to the city limits on South Frankfort, where a procession will be formed under the *superintendence* of the Chief Marshal and his aid-de-camps.

Order of Procession.—The procession will be formed immediately upon the arrival of the Governor-elect at the city limits of South Frankfort, in the following order:

Sect. 1. Chief Marshal.
Music.—Meeker's Brass Band.
Military Companies.
John B. Major and D. W. Lindsey, Aid-de-camps.
The Committee of Arrangements.
Geo. R. Valandingham and Jas. M. Crockett, Assistant Marshals.
The Governor Elect, in an open Barouche.
The Committee of Reception.
Lewis D. Craig and B. F. Duvall, Assistant Marshals.
State Officers.
Judges of the Courts.
Civil Officers.
Ministers of the Gospel.
Citizens.

Samuel Graylard James B. Ashmore, *Assistant Marshals.*

The procession, after passing across the bridge, will move down Wapping street to Wilkinson street, down Wilkinson street to Main street, up Main street to High street, down High street to Clinton street, down Clinton street to Wilkinson street, up Wilkinson to Broadway street to Broadway street until it reaches Capitol Square, where the Committee of Arrangements will conduct the Governor elect to the portico of the Capitol, where the Governor will introduce him to his fellow citizens.

Address of the Governor Elect.
Music.

From thence the Governor will be conducted by the retiring Governor and the Committee of Arrangements to the Executive Buildings of the State Department.

☞ While the procession is marching, and immediately after the oath of office has been administered, salutes will be fired by the Artillery Company under the charge of Capt. Sam. Goins.

J. W. SOUTH,	J. W. PRETT,
J. F. DOWNS,	A. W. VALLANDINGHAM,
W. S. DOHONEY,	JAMES M. TODD,
H. B. KEENE,	HUGH MCGEE,
A. KAHE.	JNO. O'CONNELL,
	Committee of Arrangements.

After marching through the principal streets, the procession halted at the Capitol Square, where the newly elected Governor, after being saluted by Capt. Morgan's company, was escorted by them to the stand which had been erected and was occupied by the committee of reception, the retiring Governor, C. S. Moorehead, the Governor elect, Hon. Beriah Magoffin. Governor Moorehead introduced Mr. Magoffin to the audience by the proclamation of peace, Gov. Magoffin then proceeded to read his inaugural address.

The management of the day's proceedings was in the hands of gentlemen of both political parties, as should be the case on all such occasions, and, as far as we have heard, everything passed off in quiet and good order.

Gov. C. S. Moorehead retires with the kindest wishes of all good men of all parties for the devotion he has shown to the State's interests and the welfare of the people.

There are a great many ladies and gentlemen in our city who anticipate gay a time at the grand ball which is to come off tonight at the Capitol Hotel.

A. H.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 26, 1859.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Your readers are aware that for the past few years it has seemed that the conservative principles of Tennessee were passing away, and that the lessons of wisdom, taught to her children in connection with those of the Union, by Clay and Webster, were forgotten. But the events of yesterday in this city have proved that the stainless principles of 1840 and 1844 yet survive, hidden in the breast of the people.

It is very probable that you in Kentucky may not understand how it was that the people of Memphis should be so intensely moved by the election of Emerson Etheridge. The Whig party chose, to give him a public reception. But you must remember that his is a Democratic district, giving Gov. Harris a majority of about four hundred, and then Gov. Andrew Johnson by only eighteen votes. It is by means in its power to prevent the return of Etheridge. But he triumphed, and ora long, long huzza went up from the Opposition of the State. It is confidently asserted here, and not denied, that Gov. Harris has said he would rather have lost his own election than that Etheridge should have defeated Atkins. This indicates the interest taken here in the contest.

Yesterday Mr. Etheridge spoke for about three hours to about five thousand people, and it was then that many of us for the first time learned the boldness of his arguments, the discharge of his democratic duties, his aptness of illustration—in a word, the deep magic of his eloquence. The newspapers will give you a sketch of his speech, which I cannot attempt in the narrow limits of a mail letter. He reaffirmed as his platform the old Whig principles of a United States Bank, land distribution, protection to American industry, and internal improvements. This will be hailed with delight throughout the country, the old Whigs will greet it as a sign and prophetic token of a resurrection.

Hon. John Bell also spoke for a few minutes yesterday, and last night ten thousand people listened to Etheridge, Sneed, Alcorn, of Mississippi, and others. Today Mr. Bell will speak at length upon the political signs of the times, and the hall will not be able to hold the crowds. The excitement is high and hearty, and speaks with more vehemence and interest than for many years past. There are two men whom the people of Tennessee love and reverence—Henry Clay and John Bell—who stand as political corruption—John Bell and John J. Crittenden. And who will say they shall not be honored?

C.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have Panama papers to the 18th inst.

The Chiriqui excitement still continued and several vessels had left Panama for the region of the new discoveries. Mr. John Powers, one of the editors of the Panama Star and Herald, is among those who have left, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of it, if it does, and of reporting the result in his paper.

The latest news from the region is given in the Star and Herald as follows:

The steamer Costa Rica arrived in port on the night of the 16th inst., bringing news from David to the 12th inst.

The reports continue to be of a highly favorable character, and large quantities of gold continue to be taken out of the graves.

The party who went up to Chiriqui in the Josefa on the 20th of July, for the purpose of digging, are all well satisfied that they have come to Panama, notwithstanding the heavy rains that prevail at this season, and they are now successfully engaged at the diggings.

Mr. Hawes, who has returned for the purpose of taking up another stock of goods, has brought down a quantity of very splendid specimens. His collection after a very careful investigation that he has seen at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of these gold images in the houses of the poor people of David, but he thinks there must be a great deal more of the gold out as they are very shy about exhibiting them to strangers.

It is strange that among all the variety of figures which have been found, there is not one which represents either a horse, pig, dog, sheep, or any other domestic animal, strong proof that they were made by a race which existed prior to the introduction of such animals to this continent.

Since the foregoing was put in print we have seen a quantity of the earthenware curiosities brought from Chiriqui by Mr. Hawes.

They consist of water jars, cooking pots, images of men and women &c., all of which are unmistakeable ship and many of them painted with strange devices. Among the rest is a large stone for grinding maize; it is carved in the shape of a tiger and is a fine specimen.

The entire lot would be highly prized either in the States or Europe, and it is to be hoped that before long some Christian will send a few of them to the history of the strange race of people to whom the antiquities belonged, for as yet even the age in which they lived appears to be veiled in mystery.

On the 16th inst., Flag Officer Long took leave of the officers and crew of the Merrimac, and Commodore Montgomery, having taken command of the Pacific squadron, hoisted his pennant and was saluted by the vessels of war in the harbor.

Commodore Long arrived at New York in the Moses Taylor.

THE TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN VENICE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The Tribune has a letter from Rovigo, a town of Austrian Italy, from a native Venitian, which paints in colors such as only truth supplies to the pallet, the suffering which the poor abandoned Venitians are undergoing at the hands of the Austrians. The writer says:

I found Venice all sorrow, desolation and misery under the iron heel of the oppressor. Her palaces, in the narrow limits of a hasty letter. He reaffirmed as his platform the old Whig principles of a United States Bank, land distribution, protection to American industry, and internal improvements. This will be hailed with delight throughout the country, the old Whigs will greet it as a sign and prophetic token of a resurrection.

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I found Venice all sorrow, desolation and misery under the iron heel of the oppressor. Her palaces, once the home of the merchant princes of the world, the seat and the birth place of the arts, are deserted, the coffee houses empty, most of the stores shut up. The military, however, amuse themselves by having the band play every evening in the square, and during those hours, even the low Venitians are so delighted to leave it. The public walk on the river is crowded with Austrian military and civil officers of every description, and their families, many of whom have already made their return to Venice. Of those Venitians who have not emigrated, whoever can retires to the country. During the night frequent and numerous patrols beat the streets, stopping and examining every person they meet. Such is the fanatical mejority of the Austrians, that they want one conre to pursue in discharging our duties to ourselves and our children.

When we can no longer live as equals in this government, when we can no longer obtain our rights, guaranteed to us by the Constitution, as the worthy sons of the illustrious patriots of the revolution, by the noble old commonwealth for the next years—feeling the necessity of, and unwilling to submit to, the degrading position of a people, invoking that Divine assistance and direction without which we must all go astray, I shall endeavor to discharge, with fidelity and firmness, the duties of my administration, that plandit always sought, but hard to wic—that we'coms plandit—hall doue, thou good and faithful servant.

Thanking you again and praying for the blessing of God upon you all I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN'S INAUGURAL.

Ladies and Fellow Citizens:

In entering upon the discharge of the high trust to which you have called me, I beg leave to return you the warmest thanks of a sincere and grateful heart. Most highly appreciating the distinguished honor you have been pleased to bestow upon me, and deeply impressed with the importance of the grave and responsible duties growing out of that position, I invoke the Great Ruler of the Universe for that wisdom, moderation, and justice in their fulfillment, which will insure the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people. May His guidance and protection be vouchsafed to us, and may His choicest blessing fall upon you!

Born, educated, raised in the center of the State, there is no spot on earth so green to me as the soil of Kentucky. She has many wiser, but no truer or more loyal sons than I am—none more devoted to her welfare, or to whom her people are dearer. For the first time within the last twenty-five years the freemen of Kentucky have decided at the polls upon an entire change of officers in the administrative policy of our State Government. Emulating the example of our predecessors in all that is good and avoiding it in all that is evil, may we not hope, when we behold the ready, dutiful, and even graceful, though it may be somewhat reluctant obedience of the minority who have so long held power, to the decision that such a system of policy, based upon equal rights and justice to all, would be found to produce good will between the opposing parties, and result in greater benefits to the people? That decision is a triumphant vindication of the administration of President Buchanan from the charges of fraud and corruption, and of the principles and policy advocated by the Democratic party of Kentucky. The ready acquiescence of the Opposition—the peaceful, prompt, and cheerful obedience of those who have so widely differed with us, is a sublime illustration of the quiet and harmonious though peaceful working of our beautiful republican system of government.

Upon the question of slavery, which has constituted so prominent an issue in the late exciting canvass, the Democratic party fully indorsed the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott decision. In the language of that decision, they hold that "the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution." The only power over it conferred by Congress is the power, coupled with the duty, of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights." The power to protect does not carry with it the power to destroy, and not to destroy. The Territories are the property of the States, and all have an equal right to go there with their property and be protected in its enjoyment. The people have the undoubted right, when they form a State Government, to decide whether they will or will not have slavery, when they have framed a constitution and proposed to Congress to come into the Union in a sovereign capacity. This is the right to do so while in a territorial condition. The Democratic party is pledged to resist all attempts at renewal, in Congress or out of it, of the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever form or color the attempt may be made. That grand old party has never changed its name, its purposes or its principles, nor has it ever broken its pledges. The people, in their schools and churches, will keep the faith, and continue to be true to its promises and to its friends in every section of the country. It will stand by its nationality, and now that the Union is in danger, it will be found more firmly to its policy and cling more closely to the principles which have given expansion, greatness and glory to the republic, and which alone can preserve it.

Since the late election our position cannot be misunderstood. The people of Kentucky have spoken decisively. There is left no room for discussion all over and overwhelming majority. Opposition is powerless in battle, and while I feel grateful for the confidence reposed in me, I feel that the responsibility of the position is greatly increased by the unanimity of the vote. I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and shall rely upon the intelligence of the people, and the support of the Democratic party, for a successful administration.

The Democratic party (under the lead of Mr. Clay, if you choose,) had succeeded in removing this dangerous question, in 1850, from Congress to the Territories. Legislation, it was stated, would be, in the Courts. It was a satisfactory settlement to all but the Freesoil party, which struggled, as if for life, to keep it in Congress, where they claimed to have a full majority over the whole country. They announced their intention to exclude slavery from the Territories as soon as they had the majority. The settlement of the question in the Compromise measures was ratified both in the Democratic conventions which met in 1852; and when it came up again in the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, it was adopted—removed from Congress—localized upon the principles contained in that organic and odious restriction, the Missouri Compromise repealed.

The South and the whole country—breathed freer after the second victory over the Republicans, and again made the most desperate struggle to keep up its agitation in Congress, and thus arraying one section of the Union against the other, completely sectionalize parties and get the power into their own hands. Again was the position taken by the Democratic party, and advocated and voted for by almost the entire delegation from the South in the conventions in 1856, which nominated Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore, and opposed more bitterly than ever by the Republicans. There was no difference of opinion in the Democracy of Kentucky, between their prominent politicians, their orators on the stump, backed by the press and the people, were understood to occupy a similar position to ours. It was in Mr. Adams's letter, in the platforms of the conventions in convention, and finally the resolutions passed by them in the Kentucky Legislature, which they had a majority. It was the Old Line Whig, the Know-Nothing majority, the election of all parties, and fully embodied in the Opposition address adopted at the convention which nominated the only worthy competitor on the 22d of February last.

I must confess that I was not a little surprised when I saw the position that the agitation of the question should be left entirely to the north and the existing laws upon the subject remain, and that to as a *final* and complete settlement, and without cause abandoned. No one in the Territories had even hinted of any lack of protection by law. Nothing had occurred to show that the laws, or that the courts were powerless to protect slave property in the Territories; and yet, in order to disturb, disunite, and utterly ruin the only national party in existence, the position of our opponents was changed, and the whole question dragged into the issues without any or good reason having been made known. That purpose has been thwarted. There never was a time when that glorious old party was more united in the North than it is now. Emboldened by success, it will not leave the Union, with all its timely and noble concessions of strength from the gallant and patriotic Old Line Whigs, was more deeply impressed with the importance of its organization, and more thoroughly united. Democratic party is a unit upon all the essential practical principles and questions it has ever advocated.

The people have so decided at the polls by an overwhelming majority; and now that the battle is over and the excitement passed away, may we not hope that the Union will cease to be the scene of this dangerous, exciting, and unprofitable agitation? Surely no good to the slave States or to the country can grow out of it, but incalculable evil. If the abolitionist party can succeed, it must be from the agitation of this sectional question in Congress. Instead, then, of fancying evils which may never happen—instead of non-action or unfriendly or unconstitutional legislation, which may never occur, and, if it does, may, and we believe it will, find an adequate remedy in the existing laws, the constitution, and the courts, instead of enjoying that the Territorial Legislatures will proceed contrary to all justice, experience, precedent, custom, and reason to disregard totally their uniform practice and all social and constitutional right and duty in their refusal to pass or in quietly repealing laws—had we not better wait until they act or refuse to act? "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." It is a very old and a very wise maxim. Have the rights of anybody yet been violated? Has any Territory yet passed laws detrimental to slave property? Has Kansas, with an overwhelming anti-slavery majority, done it, even under all the ignorance, bloodshed, and

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

☞We have already stated that the Rev. Henry Drury, the chaplain to the British House of Commons, recently preached at Westminster a sermon that excited some surprise, from the text that no one recognized as a passage of the Holy Scripture. The words were, "We may, we must, we will;" and they were selected as follows: "We may," Genesis 6d. 2: "We must," Acts xiv. 22, "we will," Joshua xxiv. 21. From those words combined the preacher proceeded to argue that "we may, we must, we will," evangelize the world. On this Punch makes some excellent reflections to the effect that preachers should avoid illegitimate arts of attraction, and to rely for effect upon eloquent and effectionate expositions of the truth. Mr. Drury himself is a very excellent minister, and will take care that a very excellent minister, and will take care that his good part, especially when we remind him of at other clergymen. It's stay about the way in which he engaged a chattering person who was stringing isolated texts of Scripture together, after the fashion of certain "serious" talkers. Scandalized at the use the quoter was making of the most solemn and pregnant language, the worthy priest calmly said, "Suicide, you know is recommended in the Book." The "astonished" talker was brought up very short, indeed, and stammered out something about a jest. "Certainly it is, upon your principle of quotation." "Eh? What? Where? How?" "Are we not told that 'Judas departed and went and hanged himself?'" "Ye—" "Is it not also said, 'Go thou and do likewise?'" It is true, that is safe advice. Is it not an old story, though, upon which it reposes? We think so. But what is old is not, therefore, objectionable.

NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—The children's bookstore, kept by Mr. Bullsley on Fourth street, has just received the following new and pretty books from the press of the American Sunday School Union. Mothers and fathers in search of interesting and instructive as well as both moral and religious reading for their little ones at home will do well to call and examine them:

1. "Bessie Duncan, or the first year out of School." Pp. 160.

2. "Little Charley's Puzzle." Pp. 28.

3. "The School Girls in Number 40, or Principle put to the Test." Pp. 160.

4. "Emma Alton, or the New Life." Pp. 195. This last is a beautiful specimen of typography as well as binding, and they are all more or less illustrated.

IRON BANDS FOR COTTON BALES.—The New York Courier says: "Our attention has been called to an abuse in the use of sheet iron bands on cotton bales. Six bands which were taken from a bale yesterday weighed twenty-seven pounds—the cords usually employed weigh only about six pounds. The difference in this case amounted on the value of the cotton to ½@¾ cents per pound. We do not learn what steps are proposed to stop this abuse, if it may be so termed, but we hear that the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce discontenanances it."

☞Rochester and Buffalo are becoming excited on the tight-rope question, Blondin being the champion of the latter city, as well as of Niagara Falls, and DeLeave the former. The Rochester papers dare Blondin to interfere with their man, and the Niagara Falls Gazette retorts by saying that "Blondin was threatened with violence by Rochester shoulder hitters," when he was there to see De-Leave walk, and was indebted to "some personal friends for safety."

☞The London Literary Gazette hears on very good authority that the chief reason for the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean from the stage is the "constant strain of mind and body" Mr. Kean's position demands. He says his efforts are beyond his strength, and justly adds that no return can compensate for such troubles and anxieties as his revivals cost him.

☞The United Farmers' Association of the United States commenced its annual celebration in Baltimore on Saturday evening last. The first of these Societies was organized in the year 1851, and the number at present in existence is 75, all of which belong to the Association.

AN INDIANA ELOPEMENT.—The Aurora Commercial tells the following story of a Hoosier elopement and what came of it:

A man by the name of R. M. Dunlap called at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on Monday evening with one of Ingersoll's trunks and baggage, saying that he wanted to go to Cincinnati on the 10 o'clock train, if he could make his arrangements. Later he called and said the train would be too early for him, and he would have the trunk and baggage down to the wharf and go on the packet. Mr. Bush then told him that the train was four hours behind time, when he appeared to be joyously elated, and said that would suit him exactly. He then departed; but a short time before the train arrived (between two and three o'clock) he returned, having a woman in her company closely veiled. After purchasing tickets they went out and sat down on the back platform until the train came along, when they got on board and were rapidly whirled away to their destination. In five minutes thereafter a man came riding up in breathless haste, and in great excitement asked Mr. Bush if the train was gone.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Did a man and woman get on here?"

"I believe so."

"Can't I catch the cars?" was the next query of the excited individual, as he gazed wistfully up the track.

"No. No chance of that."

"Hard—dang—it!" grieving hopeless and desperate—"I would give a thousand dollars and a gray mare if I had only got here five minutes sooner."

Thereupon, he told the "tale of his wrongs." His name is Augustus Hervey, and he is a renter on the farm of Moses Turner, in Ohio county, about one mile below Lunghery. He had hired Dunlap to assist him in his work, for which purpose, and an "offhand" sparing up between him and Mrs. Hervey; and that they had just eloped, she carrying off her clothing and $40 of his hard earned money. No other clothes could be found in search was forwarded to Cincinnati requesting the arrest of the eloping couple; and when the 5 o'clock train came along, Hervey got aboard and followed in hot pursuit. When he arrived at the depot in the city, he found a police officer watching the baggage. Pretty soon baggage a wagon, from the Madison House, arrived, in which the officer and Hervey seated themselves, and proceeded at once to the hotel. There they were found; and after some persuasion, the woman was induced to return. She had spent $20 of the money for a suit of clothes for Dunlap; but the balance, $19, was recovered. He returned with his truant wife on the 10 o'clock train, and when he reached here he appeared to be in the greatest good humor with himself and everybody else in general. Why shouldn't he be? He had got his wife, whom he had almost given up for lost, and the future, with its wealth of domestic bliss, was again smiling joyously before him.

But the end was not yet. On the next night (Wednesday) Dunlap returned. It is presumed that he prowled around the premises till a late hour, when he supposed the now happy inmates were locked in the drowsy embraces of Morpheus. He then approached the house, and clambering up to a window, endeavored, by punching the fair lady in the ribs with a long stick, to awaken her. But this "gentle lure" was intended for her alone, reached the ribs of her snoring lord instead, and aroused him from his pleasant dreams. Vengefully he awoke from his sleep. He intuitively felt that his "evil genius" had arrived, and was bent upon again burglariously obtaining possession of his heart's treasure—the wife of his "bosoom." With murderous intent he hastily seized fire-arms and discharged a heavy load at the midnight destroyer of his happiness and—alone. It failed to take effect. The persevering individual returned the fire and several shots passed between the parties without doing any damage. But Hervey gained the victory, for his assailor returned and left the field in quiet possession of the intrepid husband. Fearing, however, that Dunlap would return the next night with a sufficient reinforcement to carry off his wife *et cetenias*, he called in a number of neighbors to assist him in guarding the sanctuary of his domestic bliss, which had been so ruthlessly invaded by such a gallant foe. And here we must abruptly break off our narrative. We have heard nothing further from the belligerent parties, but live in hope that the campaign is closed and that a treaty of peace has been entered into by the hostile parties.

HINDOSTAN—HER PRESENT AND FUTURE.—The Indian revolt has been put down, though Nena Sahib, so unaccountably a favorite with many wellmeaning Irish people, has not yet been captured. Another rebellion, which might have been followed by even worse difficulties than the first, had nearly been matured, and has been prevented by timely concession. The first was caused by the disaffection of the native troops; the second arose out of the discontent of the British soldiers in India.

The army kept up, at this moment, for the subjugation, or rather for the continued occupation of British India, consists of nearly 450,000 men. The annual cost, before the Indian mutiny, was $60,-000,000. At present, it is estimated at $105,000,-000. There are in this army 110,320 European soldiers, 207,765 native soldiers, and 89,829 native police. The Indian Exchequer has to pay the cost of this immense force.

Last year, the Derby Administration, backed by the British Parliament, placed India upon an entirely new basis by transferring it from the East India Company's ownership and jurisdiction to the supreme authority of the British Crown as a integral portion of the British dominions. As a matter of course, it was thought the European soldiers belonging to the East India Company were transferred to the service of the Queen's—which is true. But these soldiers claimed that with the downfall of the East India Company their engagement with that body was actually ended—that they had enlisted into that service, and were not liable to be handed over without their wishes being to the slightest degree consulted, just as if they were sheep or oxen—mere property, changing owners.

They contended, with force and justice, that when they ceased to be the Company's soldiers they should have had the option of electing whether they would become Queen's soldiers. In a word, they claimed their discharge or bounty money for entering the Queen's service. At Berampore, the Fifth European regiment broke out into actual mutiny, claiming the right of re-enlistment. The men ar rested themselves in their barracks, and elected fresh officers. The affair soon became known in England, where Lord Palmerston emphatically declared that the men, in common justice, were entitled to their discharge or re enlistment. The result has been that the Indian Government has had to yield, and the following is the part of a General Order on the subject recently issued by Lord Canning, at Calcutta:

"The Government is satisfied that the objections of the men are founded, in the case of many of them, on an honest conviction that their rights have been overlooked. This conviction has been strengthened by the expression of opinions from high authority in England, which has naturally had a powerful effect on the minds of the men. It has been put forward by the men for most part in a soldier-like and respectful manner, after the first excitement had passed away, consequent upon the orders and warnings of the commander-in-chief. Such being the case, and it being the desire of the Government of India that there should not be even an appearance of injustice done to any soldier, his Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India in Council has determined with the full concurrence of the right honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that every non commissioned officer and soldier in the three presidencies, who asks and for the East India Company's force, shall, if he desire it, be allowed to take his discharge under the provisions of the act, limiting the time of service in the army, which directs that soldiers taking their discharge shall be conveyed to England, and there finally discharged; and that in the meanwhile they shall continue to be subject to the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War."

This concession has probably prevented the actual insurrection of a greater portion of the European soldiers in Hindostan. If it had broken out in violence it would have been a brief but bloody struggle. England has narrowly escaped that great peril. Not alone the disaffection of the British troops was to be dreaded, but the chance of the native troops taking advantage of the difficulty again to raise the standard of rebellion, while rival British pretenders—the Company's and the Queen's—would incite conflict. The native troops, will be mutinous, notwithstanding the lesson taught by the rebellion of 1857-8, are more than two to one as compared with the British.

Hindostan has thus probably just escaped a great misfortune. But there are other clouds darkening the horizon. Financial difficulties, for example, loom gloomily in the future and even affect the present. India has a national debt of $410,000,000, the annual charge for which, in the shape of interest, is $12,320,000. The military expenditure for the year ending April 30, 1859, was $129,515,000. The estimated expenditure for 1859 is no less than $230,657,500, while the utmost that can be looked for as revenue is $179,250,000. In other words, looking narrowly at all the items, expenditure will exceed income by $51,250,000—most of which will be raised by loan. Another great loan must be obtained next year, by which time the railroad debt of India is calculated as likely to have reached the highly respectable amount of $500,000,000. So Sir Charles Wood, Minister of India, told the British Parliament a fortnight or three weeks ago, and the statement was corroborated by his late predecessor, Lord Stanley, who despondingly added that "the increase of taxation was possible in India to any great amount, but probably more than half a million sterling per annum," and that the British revenue was not ceiling reader assistance to the Indian revenue. That is, the capabilities of India will be soon exhausted, and the British public will have to supply the $50,000,000 wanted annually to defray the expense of governing India. Such a prospect is by no means cheering, and therefore seems to have been ignored by successive Governments in India. Perish that empire—but maintain large salaries. Let the natives starve, but allow Europeans perpetually to shake the pagoda tree.

It cost the immense sum of $96,000,000 to put down the Indian mutiny. The year's expenditure is nearly $62,000,000 (for the estimated revenue cannot be counted upon) and the year's receipts. The debt, which was $360,000,000 in 1857, will be up to $560,000,000 in 1860. The question arises, how can India be maintained? Keep on borrowing, to bear national expenses, and the debt will be doubled—trebled—finally swelled to such an amount that India cannot pay even the interest. Whenever it comes to that, and the road to ruin is down an inclined plane of one in thirteen, or so, there will be a fearful convulsion, which may end in England being all but hold upon India for ever and a day.

If India cannot bear her own expenses, is she worth retaining? Or is it worth England's while to defray the annual deficit? India must maintain herself, or cease to be connected with England. To action in India has reached its limits. Whence, then, is revenue to come?

After the Romans had held possession of Britain for nearly five hundred years, they abandoned it as a colony which "did not pay." *That* is what many are looking statesmen and political economists in England are now saying upon a the conclusion of British connection with India. A colony, however imperial in extent, which annually costs some $60,000,000 more than it returns, once can't help being worth retaining, however deeply national pride may be humiliated by abandoning it.

Forney's Press.

THE LIVERPOOL GOSSIPERS.—The special correspondent who compiles the "Paris Gossip" for the Liverpool Journal states that the Emperor's health is improving, for he was to be present at Auteuil on the 15th inst. He understands it to be the pecuniary symptom of a declaration of war against England, as the Emperor has been laying in large supplies of "Scotch whisky and Bass." "Gossip" is not frightened at all this, but says, with a little touch of Anglo-Saxon common sense, "overwarned, forewarned. Let him buy our coal and pay for it. Gold, from and coal are destined to govern the world, and we possess them all three." He says that the late article on the fortifications of Antwerp emanated from the Emperor, although signed by Count de Cassagnac. Gossip" always mixes women up with affairs of State, and perhaps with truth in some cases. He says, that the great event of the dismissal of Fould, although still contested by some, is nevertheless true.

It is supposed that the reason for keeping it secret is the danger of causing the funds to go down, as the old Jew, in his money-making, is the best of mathematics in his head, and is supposed to have governed the finances entirely alone for the last three years. Persigny is said to have so seriously urged the retirement of Fould, that the master was compelled to listen to the reason given by the Ambassador to England—for, pray observe that, for the moment, the idea of pleasing England, the fear of exciting her displeasure, and the hope of bamboozling England, has become the *idee fixe*, round which all other motives turn loose and disjointed, without any other aim. The cunning which has enabled the Emperor to get Fould out of office, and yet by his prudence he succeeded in accepting the harpies of tyranny, and died in his bed. *Requiescat in pace.*

SING SING PRISON.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser thus speaks of the women in the prison:

Among the women are calm, serious faces. Hibernian is a majority of a cases, but not unlike those which we admit to our domestic service, or gallantly help to and out of the stages, and blush the next moment that we should offer our gloved hand to assist. These are they who smilingly convey their well dressed presence to the pece'eils of dry goods stores and leave the drive of silks and vests, intended to triple folds of stolen goods.

Verily they have their reward, and they find ample opportunity in Sing Sing to cultivate those graces which bloom in their greatest purity and beauty. Here they can find out for themselves the advantages and lost arts which only lurked other faces, the hard, brutal woman, faces which all familiar with crime and criminals at once recognise: the light pat out, human nature wrecked, the angel fiend—perhaps a demon.

The chaplain informed us that there is a regard for religion and a respect for its teachings among these neglected and brutalized women, which indicates that their aspirations for a higher life are not altogether chilled. But we fear that most of them are too far inve ved in the fearful coils of crime and evil associations, and are too much under the ban of the world to admit of permanent reform. The prison on Sunday teaches a lesson not elsewhere to be learned, and none can visit it without feeling that civilization, education, and religion, are not accomplishing their full mission of good.

On Sunday there were 156 women in the female prison. The prison baby, the child born 15 months ago, was not present. Its birthplace, as handsome as one sees elsewhere, we saw sleeping in its cradle unconscious of its birthplace, or of his inheritance. There is another younger child in the prison, but the little one looking boy receives the distinctive honor of the eldest born, and right nobly does he wear them. Who can predict his destiny?

SHOOTING AFFAIR—*An Editor in Trouble.*—A little after 2 o'clock this afternoon, while Mr. H. M Fitzhugh, one of the proprietors of the Baltimore Exchange, and Mr. Paul Placide were riding in one of the Franklin Square stages, a quarrel, which had commenced on the pavement near the Exchange office, was renewed, when the high words passed between them became painfully loud. Fitzhugh and Placide were seated in the omnibus left. it. Sargeant McCormas, who was aware of the quarrel, and that they had taken seats in the stage, followed close at hand, and when opposite Harrover street he saw the clenched hand of Placide upraised, as if in the act of striking, when the report of a pistol was heard. He immediately laid hold of Placide and took him in charge, when Fitzhugh followed and fired several times in quick succession—four balls taking effect in the arm and hand of Placide. While in the act of making the fourth fire, and when the pistol was near the head of Placide, Sergeant McCormas struck up the arm of Fitzhugh and prevented a probable homicide, as he is of the opinion Placide would have been killed.

The pistol was so near the officer when he had hold of Placide, that the fire burnt his hand and scorched his coat sleeve considerably. It is said that Fitzhugh had previously purchased the weapon upon the supposition that he was in danger of being attacked by the City Engineer. Usual security required.

T. H CRAWFORD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, August 25, 1859.—26 dtd

Notice to Sidewalk Pavers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned to 12 o'clock M. on Friday, Sept. 2d, 1859, to execute the following work, viz:

To repave and repair the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, on the north side of Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Usual security required.

T. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1859.—26 dtd

1859. OUR 1859. SECOND

Fall Importation!

CONSISTING OF RICH AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS, new styles of Silk and Silk Fabrics, embracing every novelty and grade in the market.

MEDIUM DRESS GOODS.

Real Irish Poplins; Poplinets and Valencias, plain, plaid, and striped; some Decannes and Delaines in patterns and by the yard, including the richest colors and choicest styles in market. French and English Merinoes, with every other article to be found in the Dry Goods trade.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,

107 FOURTH STREET,

Between Market and Jefferson.

and d&w

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.—St. Mary's (Catholic) church, in Norfolk, was robbed and shamefully desecrated on Tuesday night. The thief took off the large gilt crucifix, and committed sundry depredations within the consecrated walls of the splendid structure. The robber concealed himself while the church was open for service, and took away the plunder in the stillness of the night. A man named Dee, said to be a stranger in the city, has been arrested on the charge of having committed the theft and sacrilege.

ENDURANCE OF HUNGER AND THIRST.—The Independent, of Bonham, Texas, gives an account of a horse, which, having escaped from its owner, was loom gloomily in the distance as a thicket about a mile and a half from the house. When he escaped he carried off with him a length of twenty-five feet of rope which was tied to his neck, and which, dragging on the ground, had caught in a bush and kept him securely fastened all that time. Unfortunately the rope had so caught that he only had twelve feet of tether to play upon. During his bondage he had of course cleared a circle around him, and in addition to the grass within his reach, he had bitten off two elm saplings four inches in diameter, and eaten the stumps to the very ground, and also the trunks and limbs so far as his tarist would reach. No rain had fallen during the period to wet the ground, and in the last four weeks it had not even sprinkled. The horse was an "American" horse, of good size, and fat when he escaped —when found he was a perfect skeleton. Great caution was observed in giving him water and food after he was found, and he rapidly recovered his flesh, and all last accounts was doing well.

It is stated that a new ocean vessel, bark rig, measuring 500 tons, is nearly ready for launch at Green Bay, whence one or two vessels have been dispatched on ocean voyages.

The Queen of Kaokuk recently deposed their minister, Rev. Mr. Allen, on the ground that he was an advocate for "open communion," and had partaken of the L rd's Supper in another church with persons who had not been immersed.

Rev. Thomas W. Randle, a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and Presiding Elder of the Huntsville District, died at his residence in Huntsville, Ala., on the 16th inst.

CITY ORDINANCES, &C.

Election of Councilman, First Ward

An Election will be held by the qualified voters of the First Ward, on Saturday, September 3d, 1859, for one person to Councilman, to fill the unexpired term of Isaac H. Butler, resigned. The place of voting will be at the Lafayette Engine House. The following persons have been appointed to conduct the same. Judges—W. S. Davis, and John W. Craig. Sheriff—G. H. Kice. Clerk—Jack Hawes.

The polls will be opened at 7 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 6 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

T. H. CRAWFORD, MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 29, 1859. e30 dtd

Notice to Cistern Diggers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned to 12 o'clock M., of SATURDAY, September 3d, 1859, to execute the following work.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Cable and Main streets, of 600 barrel capacity.

To dig and wall a cistern at the Engine House in Portland, of 500 barrel capacity.

To dig and wall the following cisterns of 100 barrel capacity at the places designated and under the direction of the City Engineer:

At the intersection of Main and Jackson streets;

At the intersection of Main and Preston streets;

At the intersection of Market and Eleventh streets;

At the intersection of Jefferson and Hencock streets;

At the intersection of Jefferson and Jackson streets;

At the intersection of Jefferson and Floyd streets;

At the intersection of Jefferson and Third streets;

At the intersection of Green and Floyd streets;

At the intersection of Green and Floyd streets;

At the intersection of Green and Brook streets;

At the intersection of Green and Third streets;

At the intersection of Green and Fifth streets;

At the intersection of Green and Fifth streets;

At the intersection of Green and Sixth streets;

At the intersection of Green and Seventh streets;

At the intersection of Green and Eighth streets;

At the intersection of Green and Ninth streets;

At the intersection of Walnut and Floyd streets;

At the intersection of Walnut and East street;

At the intersection of Walnut and Second streets;

At the intersection of Walnut and Brook streets;

At the intersection of Walnut and Fourth streets;

At the intersection of Walnut and Ninth streets;

At the intersection of Chestnut and Preston streets;

At the intersection of Chestnut and Floyd streets;

At the intersection of Chestnut and Brook streets;

At the intersection of Chestnut and Ninth street;

At the intersection of Gray and Floyd streets;

At the intersection of Gray and Brook streets;

At the intersection of Grav and First streets;

At the intersection of Broadway and Preston streets;

At the intersection of Broadway and Floyd streets;

At the intersection of Broadway and Brook streets;

At the intersection of Broadway and Second streets;

At the intersection of Water and Third streets;

At the intersection of Water and Fourth streets;

At the intersection of Water and Fifth streets;

At the intersection of Water and Sixth streets;

At the intersection of Water and Seventh streets;

At the intersection of Water and Eighth streets;

At the intersection of Fourth and Curran streets.

Usual security required.

T. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Aug. 25, 1859—a26 dtd

Repaving an Recurbing Sidewalks.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below are hereby informed that ordinances have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring the repaving and curbing of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done within thirty days from the date hereof the work will be done under a contract at the expense of said lot owners, as provided for in the 3d section in the 7th article of the City Charter.

Said work, when executed, to be received by the City Engineer, and if not done in every respect in accordance with the ordinance regulating sidewalk paving to be repaved at the expense of the property holders.

To curb and repave the sidewalks on the north side of Main, between Brook and Floyd:

Lewers James, Executors	52½
Murray Dr. J. L.	27½
Murray Dr. J. L.	40½
Elliot Wm.	40½
Elliott Rob't J.	21 11-12
Preston Wm.	22½
Johnson Henrietta P.	22½
Tyler Mary	46 2-12
Tyler Robert, heirs	105
Adams Dr. W.	35
Hall Amanda	26¾
Bull Timothy	26¾
Martin Wm. A.	26¾
Martin Wm. A.	26¾
Woolruff Sarah	26¾

To curb and repave the sidewalks on the south side of Main street, between Brook and Floyd.

Dickson Moses	140
North Fountain	17½
Griffin J. M.	17½
Irwin John & W	34
Small Geo. W.	17½
Hite Wm. C.	16½
Woodruff E. Jerre	35
Whitman J. B.	2-3
Jones Flore	26¾
Jones Flore	52½
Bolden Wm.	30
Geiger Jacob	26¾
Geiger Jacob	52½
Priest Reb'd	26¾

To repave and repair the sidewalks on the north side of Main street, between Floyd and Preston.

Brannin J. S.	35
Doup Darlel	70
Gray P. R., estate	105
Crowder North between Floyd and Preston	78½
Johnston Henrietta P.	22½
Kramer Moses	26¾
Furman Ezekiel, J. L. Brown, guard	84 7-12
Kramer Moses, estate	130

To recurb and repave the sidewalks on the south side of Main, between Floyd and Preston:

Wickler Philip	49 10-12
Poles Dr Matt	42½
Grossman F.	21
Throckmorton A	21
Rodd James	25
Young Geo	100
Dunn E. T.	25
Trainor John	25
Ruble & Baker	40
Boerner J. H., trustee Goodwin's devisees	21
Riddle James	26¾
Churchill Selena's est	26
Franklin Insurance Co	50

To repave and recurb the side walk on the north side of Main, between Preston and Jackson:

Bonn E. W.	129¾
Bell Nimrod	25
Ferguson Mathew's est	37
Gray P. R.	37
Hamilton J. A.	66¾
Dorsey Lydia	37
Soll J. B.	60
Brierly Edward	40
Tregent Pat	40
Cooks George	55

To repave and recurb the sidewalk on the south side of Main, between Preston and Jackson:

Bradley Clark	26¾
Burks James	50
Carrington Susan	28 4-12
Cruyeraft H. J.	52½
Forman Sally P.	50
Holzwell Miles P.	20
McDowell S. B.	26¾
McDowell M. C.	26¾
Smallcorn John	52½
Cave Jacob	52½
McBride A.	157½

Usual security required.

T. H. CRAWFORD, Mayer.

Mayor's Office, Aug. 25, 1859. e26 dtd

Notice to Street Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned to 12 o'clock M., Friday, September 2d, 1859, to execute the following work, viz:

To grade and pave Magazine street, from the west line of Eleventh street to the east line of Twelfth street.

To grade and pave with bowlder stones, and curb Colleges street, from First street to Second street.

To grade and pave Hancock street, from the south line of Broadway to the north line of Locust street.

To grade and pave Hancock street, from the south line of Laurel street, to the south line of Lampton street.

To grade and pave Hancock street, from the south line of Lampton street to the southern taxable line of the city.

To complete the Seventeenth street sewer from the south side of Bank street to the south side of Main street, in accordance with specifications furnished by the City Engineer Usual security required.

T. H CRAWFORD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, August 25, 1859.—26 dtd

Notice to Sidewalk Pavers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned to 12 o'clock M. on Friday, Sept. 2d, 1859, to execute the following work, viz:

To repave and repair the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, on the north side of Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Usual security required.

T. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 25, 1859.—26 dtd

1859. OUR 1859. SECOND

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EDUCATIONAL.

SHELBY COLLEGE.

OPENS SECOND WEDNESDAY OF SEPT., (6TH.)

THE Trustees in their circular declare that they have reorganized the College in such manner as to give public confidence.

While moral and mental culture will receive chief attention, physical training will not be neglected. The students will be practised in military drill and wear uniform. This will be practised in military drill and wear uniform. This strengthens the body, gives a manly, graceful carriage, forms an agreeable and wholesome exercise, and invigorates the mind for study.

Boys of the earliest age (eight) preferred. The College can thus thoroughly educate them for its future classes. They will receive the same kind and matronly care as at home.

Charges for board and tuition for collegiate year, exclusive of washing, fuel, lights, and furniture of rooms, $250, payable one-half in advance.

FACULTY.

S. R. BARTON, A. M., Principal.

Rev. F. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature.

Miss F. E. BENNETT, Teacher in the Collegiate Department.

Miss J. E. HOGE, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

Miss S. H. BARTON, Teacher in the Primary Department.

Mons. DOUVILLE, Professor of French Language.

H. G. H. WHIPPLE, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, and Vocal Music.

THE FIRST SESSION of the ensuing Collegiate Year will commence on the 14th day of September, 1859, and the Second Session, January 30, 1860.

PRICES OF TUITION.

Primary Department, per session of twenty weeks	$15 00
Collegiate " " "	25 00
" " "	37 50

EXTRA CHARGES.

Modern Languages, each, per session of 20 weeks	$10
Drawing	10
Painting in water colors	15
" in oil	20

The Tuition Fees are to be paid in advance—one half at the beginning and one half at the middle of each session.

The School Building, which is large, conveniently arranged, and well ventilated, is situated on Main street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, on elevated grounds sufficiently extensive to afford the pupils ample space for recreation.

A. A. GORDON,

a13 dtSept1 Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

HARRODSBURG, KY.

Collegiate and Academic Departments,

FACULTY.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, A. M., President, and Professor of Biblical Literature and Moral Science.

ROBERT RICHARDSON, A. M., Vice President, and Professor of Natural Sciences.

HENRY B. WHITE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

JOHN M. WHITE, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

ROBERT GRAHAM, A. M., Professor of Belles Letters, History, and Political Science.

WILLIAM C. PIPER, A. E., Principal of Taylor Academy.

JOSEPH R. MYERS, Tutor, of Taylor Academy.

Vocal and Instrumental Music, and the Modern Languages will be taught by competent Instructors.

THE first session of Kentucky University will commence on the 8th of September, and terminate the last week in June, and should be in attendance a few days before the 15th, to secure a boarding and to be ready to matriculate with prompness the first day of the session.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per session, in advance	$20 00
Janitor's fee per session	4 00

Every Student in the Collegiate Department will also pay, once for all, matriculation fee of $5, and all fee not required of students in the Academic Department.

Good boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., can be procured at about three dollars per week.

Railroad and steam connect Louisville in St. Joseph 36 hours—Louisville to Lexington 7 hours—Louisville to Nashville 7 hours—Louisville to Omaha 72 hours

☞Certificate of Freight over all railroads free of charge.

The laws of the Institution require that every student under age shall, on his arrival at the University, pay over to the Superintendent all the money he may have and draw out money which may have been committed to him only as he shall need it for his books, clothing, and other necessary expenses; and the same deposit on shall be made of all remittances received by him at any time during the session.

For further information, address the Faculty.

all 31mw4w2

SCHOOL.

MISS MARY E. PEASE, a graduate of the Clinton High School, Massachusetts, will open a School for young ladies and children, on the 1st of September, in the School Building formerly occupied by Mrs. Goddard and latterly by Miss Godwin, on the north side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth.

For terms, &c., apply to

aug31 dtsept A. P. COCHRAN.

MADISON FEMALE SCHOOL,

RICHMOND, KY.

THE second Session of the School will begin on the second Monday in september next. For full particulars, address the Principal, who has had much application to A. L. Shotwell, Esq., and Elder R. T. Anderson, Louisville, or to the undersigned, Richmond.

SAM. G. MULLINS,

au 6 dw4w15sept Principal.

FOREST ACADEMY,

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS, by H. H. McCOWN, located 13 miles above the city, midway between Crosby's and Hammond's station. The next session will begin the 5th of September and continue for 10 weeks. The number of pupils will be limited to such as I myself can teach, and I will add, that no such as I will thoroughly and personally teach, when properly sustained by parental authority.

TERMS.—Boarding, fuel and tuition all per week, nine dollar's charged each pupil as incidental expenses per year.

H. H. McCOWN.

O'Bannon's Postoffice, Jefferson Co. jy28 dtSept5

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V. OSTER,

je6 d1tf ARTIST AND PROPRIETOR.

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50 baskets Imperial Cabinet Champagne;

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PROBABLY the handsomest and most complete stock of China, Glass, and Queensware. Cutlery, Vases, Looking Glasses, Lamps, Chandeliers, Table Cutlery, and Britannia Table Ware to be found in the city, can now be seen at No. 412 Main street.

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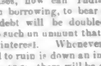

WILL on the 1st of May ensuing run their favorite steamers between Lewiston (Niagara River) and Montreal, touching at all the different points on the Lake and River.

Through tickets can be purchased at the office of the Louisville and Cincinnati C. S. Mail Line and at the different Railroad Offices in Louisville.

H. McKAY,

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