THE TRI-WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME XX. MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 9, 1855. NUMBER 31.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY RICHARD M. COLLINS.

OFFICE ON SECOND STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

Tri-Weekly Eagle.—1 in advance, $4.50 unless the year, or $5 at the end of the year.

Weekly Eagle.—$2 in advance, $2.50 within the year, or $3 at the end of the year.

No Club subscriptions received.

No paper discontinued except at the end of the year, or until all arrearages are paid.

Rates and Rules of Advertising:

(A square is 12 lines of this size (Brevier) type, or 10 lines Nonpareil—equal to about 90 words of manuscript.)

	Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
1 square or less, 1 insertion	1.00	1.00
1 " each additional "	25	50
1 " one month	3 00	2 50
1 " three months	5 00	4 00
1 " three months	7 00	5 00
1 " six months	10 00	8 00
1 " one year	17 00	15 00

Advertisements inserted in both editions on accommodating terms.

Annual advertisements allowed 1 square, changeable at pleasure, for $20; two squares, for $30; three squares (tri-weekly paper included) for $40.

The paper of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons will be additionally charged, if not immediately connected with their own business, and all cheaper of miscellaneous advertisements inserted beyond the number of lines specified, will be charged for at such transient advertising, bills will be promptly rendered, and prompt payment is desired.

We advertisements to be continued by the year unless specified by contract between the parties, No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

All personal or business communications or requiring notices of fairs, soirees, concerts, or any public entertainments where charge is made for admittance, notices of private enterprises or to promote individual interests, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same are to be paid for at the rate of 1 for first two lines, and five cents per line for all over.

Editorial notices, when requested, to be charged Calls on presents to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, $5 each; for City offices, $3 each—to be paid in advance.

Marriages and Deaths inserted without charge; when the latter is accompanied by obituary notices, and tributes of respect, $1 will be charged for ten lines or less, and 10 cents for each additional line.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited. Other annual advertisers to pay half yearly in advance.

All healed and displayed advertisements, and those with one larger than five lines in width, to be charged extra.

The First Full of Snow.

BY JAS. R. LOWELL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silvery deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock,
Wore another the hoar frost as Earl,
And the pensive twig on the elm tree
Was rigged inch deep with pearl.

From shede new-roofed with Carrara,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails were softened to curves down—
And still fluttered down the snow.

I thought of a month in sweet Auburn,
Where a little lookstone stood;
How the elms were folding it gently,
And did rhime the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes the snow?"
And I told him of the good All-Father,
Who cares for us below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And thought of the leaden sky,
That spotless as our souls from evil sorrow,
When that shall we hoped so high.

I remember the gradual patience
That fell from this cloud like snow;
Flake by flake we laid it on and biding
The scar of the cross-stabbed woe,

And again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that visiteth all,
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall!"

Then with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folding close under the deep'ning snow.

From the Boston True Flag of December 30.

"What is Fanny Fern?—A Plain statement of Facts.

"Speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice." (Othello.

In consequence of the recent issue of a work, of fiction, the distinguished feature of which is an attempt to embody, in the guise of a romance, a partial account of the public and private career of the former star whose name graces the head of this article, we consider it due to our readers, who were the first to form the acquaintance of Fanny as a writer; due also to ourselves, as the public generally, and, above all, to the personal friends and relatives of the lady in question, to answer, in as plain and concise a manner as possible, the oft-repeated inquiry, "Who is Fanny Fern?"

Fanny's maiden name was Willis. She is the daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Willis, one of our most industrious and respectable newsmen, now a man well advanced in years. It is scarcely necessary to add that she is sister to Mr. N. P. Willis, the brilliant essayist and poet.

Mr. Willis, senior, "commenced life" as a mechanic, and, at the time of his marriage, worked at the cas as a journeyman printer.—He afterward published the Eastern Argus, in Portland, and, after having resided in that city, he removed to Boston, where he established, and, for many years, edited the "Recorder," the oldest religious paper in New England.

Mr. Willis has met with a similar experience to that of most men of his calling. He never made a fortune at publishing. At the present time, although aged and infirm, he finds it necessary to devote his flagging energies to the publication of that agreeable juvenile, the "Youth's Companion." Yet, notwithstanding his narrow means, Mr. Willis contrived—at that great sacrifice only parents can guess—to give his sons and daughters that education which is a poor man's exhaustless legacy.

In accordance with the course he had wisely planned for his children, Sarah Willis, the versatile Fanny, was favored with an early introduction into the seminary of Miss Catherine Beecher, in Hartford, Connecticut. At this well conducted establishment, the most popular in the country, at that time, Miss Fanny received her first strong impressions of life and the world. We have never heard that she spoke of as a very apt or studious pupil. Said works of philosophy and learning were not much to her taste. But from the full blue pages of romances and poetry, she rapidly contrived to secret, her craving genius derived an active stimulus.

Already she had become a keen dissector of the human heart, and she found plenty of pleasant practice for the exercise of her, wit among the young ladies of the school. Here, too, the novel and startling experiences of boarding-school flirtation gave their warm coloring to her future life. Fanny possessed a large capacity for this description of knowledge, and her writings show a better memory for those piquant branches of female education than for the dry rule of syntax and prosody. In fact, the best of her sketches are transcripts of her school girl life—for Fanny Fern's pen will only when giving the concentrated vinegar and spice of her own vivid experiences.

Our limits compel us to pass over the interval between Fanny's graduation at Miss Beecher's school, and the next important step, to which young ladies look forward with such anxious interest. It is a period of well-nurtured womanhood, Sarah Willis became Sarah Eldredge. The fortunate husband of the yet undeveloped genius, was an only child—the son of the late Dr. Eldridge, a highly esteemed physician in one of our suburban towns.—Two daughters, the fruit of this union, now reside with their mother in New York. One is about ten, and the other we should judge from her appearance to be some fifteen years of age.

Mr. Eldridge enjoyed a handsome estate, from his services as cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, the largest institution of the kind in this city. Now, we esteem the domestic virtues of economy and prudence; but a spendthrift mode of life is not so uncommon, particularly at the opposite extreme of wise expenditure; and the devoted husband of so spirit of a young wife, may certainly be excused for sinning to a slight extent of his means. But as Othello very pathetically observes, "Who can control his fate?" Had the young banker been as wise as he was generous and indulgent, he would have looked through the long bright vista of the present, to the proverbial "rainy day" liable at any time to befall us. In the prime of manhood he was cut off by a sharp, quick stroke from the death's remorseless hand; and the wife and mother, awaking sudden from her gay dreams, saw affliction and widowhood descend upon her life at a bound.

Fortunately for the subject of our sketch, her father, though poor, as we have said, hastened to make what provision he could afford for the comfort of his widowed child. Nor did Dr. Eldridge turn a deaf ear or pass by on the other side. Some bitter thoughts were doubtless occasioned by the remembrance of the luxuries of which she had been so suddenly bereft. It was hard to sink like a star behind the hills of adversity—to pass from a gay and splendid career into the obscurity of a modest, unpretending, and quiet life; and we can excuse the sensitive Fanny for some unreasonable complaints; but thanks to her own and her husband's father, she had the consolation and treasure of a home—a home, which, however modest, was in every respect comfortable and not at another indigent.

Sarah Eldridge was now in the full flush and vigor of womanhood—and a widow! It is a wise provision of nature which ordains that the most deeply wounded heart shall not always bleed! Hope springs from the ashes of grief. Time buries the dread past, and lifts the curtain from the glowing future. Night comes, that another morning, with all its glory and freshness, may dawn upon the earth. Why then waste the energies of youth in mourning over graves! They will not give up their dead; already the spirit of the one looks down upon us from blissful spheres, and says, "Do happy!" to our sorrowing hearts.—Such a voice came to the young widow. She called reason and faith to her aid. She saw hope still blooming and attractive; the same inviting world lay all around her; she longed for sympathy, for change, for life. Her first matrimonial venture had proved a happy one; and the memory thereof prompted her to risk another voyage on wedlock's perilous sea. Thus it might have been the very power of love that bound her first to her bosom, which there upon the welcoming doors to the advances of a new suitor.

Mr. Farrington, a merchant of Boston—a man of energy and upright character—made an offer of his hand. He had himself enjoyed matrimonial experience—was himself a parent—and was well qualified to sympathize with the young widow. They speedily united in wedlock in marriage. But scarce was the honeymoon over, when that mutual consolation was followed by mutual surprise. Fanny learned to her sorrow that all husband are not equally fond and indulgent; and the bridegroom discovered that Mrs. F. No. 2 was not the exact counterpart of Mrs. F. No. 1. The contrast was, in fact, so vast and amazing, that it seemed to require solitude and quiet, to consider it in all its bearings. Accordingly, Mr. Farrington resolved to travel and a change of scene, journeyed westward, and has not to be seen seen on the downeast shore of the continent. The slender tie of affection between the happy pair, thus long drawn out, like a thread of India rubber, finally snapped. From the auction marts of one of our western cities, it is said, that Mr. F. gave out three warnings: cried—Going! going! gone!" and knocked down the fair lady with the hammer of divorce. Fanny was regularly sold. So the story goes. It is also rumored that she was at one time connubially advertised in the papers. We contradict, in, if, our vast,

MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

BY

RICHARD M. COLLINS,

FRONT STREET, ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see First Page.

MAYSVILLE,

Tuesday Afternoon, January 9, 1854.

☞See First Page.

Proposal to Mediate.

Mr. Clingman of North Carolina has introduced a Resolution in the House of Representatives, requesting the President of the United States to tender the mediation of this Government between the belligerent powers, with a view to the renewal of peace. A Petition to a similar purport has been circulated, and numerously signed, in New York.

In Congress, the proposition has met with strong opposition; but in the country, we are not aware that a sufficient expression of public opinion has been elicited to indicate the sentiment of the people upon the subject. Our own impression is that the proposal will not meet with much favor, and will result in nothing. It is questionable whether our mediation would do any good; and it is also questionable whether in the present posture of affairs, an offer to mediate would be in good taste or good policy.

While every lover of humanity must deplore the existence of a war which promises to be unusually bloody and prodigal of human suffering, we may well doubt the propriety of this government interfering officially in a war so remote from us, and possessing so little in it which appeals to our sympathies, or affects our interests, even to promote peace. It is true that Russia performed a similar good office for us, in our last war with Great Britain, and that her interference led immediately to the Treaty of Ghent. It is also true, we believe, that Great Britain tendered her mediation to produce peace in our own late Mexican war. But notwithstanding these examples and precedents, we do not believe a sufficient reason can be assigned, why we should interfere in the present war.

In the first place there is nothing in the circumstances of this war, which could give us a peculiar right to interfere. We are, it is true, friendly with all the great powers engaged. But the war does not peculiarly affect any of our interests, and we know of no reason or fact which could give to our mediation any weight with either party. We have also manifested too jealous a spirit of resistance to any interference with our own foreign policy, to apply with a very good grace to England or France, with advice upon this subject.

The first generation of American statesmen recognized one great leading principle of foreign policy by which their steps were invariably guided. That principle was, under all circumstances, that the government and people of the United States, should mind their own business—should hold themselves aloof from any entanglement in the intrigues of European politics. Under this wise policy our young Republic strengthened and grew apace; and though circumstances have greatly changed since the venerated Father of his Country first enunciated the great maxim upon which this policy was based, we do not believe it has yet lost its wisdom or its utility, as a rule of political conduct.

For some years Young America has eagerly seized at every pretext which could furnish an excuse for plunging into the troubled and turbid seas of European politics. With great difficulty has the fast young man been restrained from the execution of these rash and desperate designs. This fact is the strongest upon which he has predicated his taste for foreign travel, while it is one of the most plausible, is at the same time, all things considering, one of the most preposterous.

At Home.

ANTHONY KILLGORE, Esq., reached his home near Germantown, in this County, on Saturday night last, after an absence of several months spent in England and France. Mr. K. went out as the Agent of a company organized in this City and County for the purpose of importing Hemp Seed—a measure found necessary in consequence of the almost total failure of that important crop. Mr. K. found it almost impossible to procure seed of a quality and freshness that could be relied upon—and was able to obtain only about 4 000 bushels (an ordinary supply for Mason County!) instead of 30,000 bushels which it was hoped could be purchased.

Mr. K. brought from France several specimens of *Pear*, as large, we are informed as a man's two fists, and as luscious and tempting in appearance as they are remarkable in size. Mr. K. shipped in company with the hempseed, via New Orleans, and yet to arrive, a hundred Pear trees of several excellent varieties, grafted upon quince stocks and quite thrifty. These he designs distributing among his friends, enjoining especial attention to their growth and culture, in order, if possible, to acclimate them. We expect to see the greatest care and attention bestowed upon them, and hope to see a corresponding success.

Mr. K. brought us London, Liverpool and New York papers of the latest dates.

☞Col. R. B. CARPENTER, of Covington, who was shot by Perkins a few weeks ago, has quite recovered of his wound.

☞On Saturday last, the case of McMillen vs. the Maysville Railroad, from Nicholas county, was affirmed in the Court of Appeals.

☞The Know-Nothings elected their entire ticket for municipal officers in Lexington and in Covington on Saturday last.

☞COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD. The Covington *Journal* of Saturday says:

"The work of relaying the track of the Maysville and Lexington R. R. between Paris and Lexington, so as to make it correspond with the gauge of the Covington road, is progressing satisfactorily, and the trains of the latter road are already running five or six miles beyond Paris. It is expected the work will be completed within two weeks."

There were 28,422 deaths in New York city last year, 5,634 men, 5,231 women, 9,379 boys, 8,128 girls. The number of births was 7,869 males, females, 7,256; total 15,115; of whom 118 were blacks. Number of marriages, 4,723.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday says:

Flour—Nothing of special interest transpired to-day in money or produce. The demand was not so pressing as heretofore, but supplies cannot be said to have increased. The Dayton & Michigan from New York tended to strengthen confidence. Eastern Exchange was firm at ¾@1 premium, and some bankers were not disposed to draw to any extent at that price. Sterling on New Orleans is irregular and may be quoted exchanging from par to 1 premium, though a good deal is offered by prime drawers that buyers refuse at the lower rate.

The New York *Tribune*, of Friday, says:

The money market is decidedly easier for call loans, and the Banks are lending more freely. The offerings show a material decrease, and stock paper offered is greatly reduced. The Chambers street Savings-Bank was in the street endeavoring to lend to Banks the gold which they received for Government Stock redeemed. They succeeded only partially. Paper goes more easily among the discount brokers, and the supply is not pressing. Sterling is firmer, at 9¾ quote first class names, 12@15 9 cent, with some transactions at 10 9 cent. The interior, as far as we can ascertain, are paying up quite as well as was anticipated. Specie still taking gold to some extent to Europe. The Banks, but the Weekly Bank Statement, it is anticipated, will show a further increase in the specie reserve.

In relation to the failure of Messrs. Parwell & Co., of Boston, the *Boston Post* says:

The amount involved is not far from $300,000, of which from Messrs. F & Co. have participated and paid about $100,000. The liabilities of Messrs. Parwell & Co., we learn, aside from this, are comparatively small and at the Bank of Commerce, where Mr. G. P. has long been a faithful and valuable director, their liabilities either as principals or endorsers, or any other way, do not exceed $10,000, and in fact, their own general course of business has been in a great degree one of credit, which they have offered abundant aid to carry them through their engagements with Belcher & Co., but did not consider it right to transfer such a burden from them to the shoulders of others. They consider themselves amply able to meet any deficiencies which may result from their acceptances of B. & Co's drafts, as well as all other engagements freely, but in doing so, will require some indulgence.

The New York *Tribune* of Friday says:

The suspension of Messrs. Wadsworth & Sheldon still creates much comment in the street, some of it not very complimentary to that house. Parties who received checks of them on Saturday, for drafts, &c., which checks were endorsed when they went in payment, found, on Tuesday morning, do not express themselves entirely satisfied with the transaction.

War Debate in the British Parliament.

We find the following abstract of this Debate in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

The debate in Parliament upon the war policy of the Ministry, on Tuesday, the 12th ult., and the succeeding day, was exceedingly interesting and able. In the House of Lords, after the reading of the Queen's Speech, the Duke of Leeds arose and moved an address and made a brief speech, in which he gave credit to the Ministry for the manner in which they had conducted the war, he eulogized the bravery of the officers and soldiers, the battles of the Crimea, and their stern resolution and discipline under the most disparaging circumstances. The Earl of Derby, the leader of the Opposition, followed in a brief speech of length, and of considerable oratorical ability. He condemned the Ministry in language which he styled the immaturity of the war. He, however, agreed with the Duke of Leeds in the bravery of the troops, which he said reflected the highest honor upon the nation. The Duke of New Castle replied in defense of the Ministry, admitting that the Ministry had been some mistakes made by them. Earl Grey attacked the policy, which had produced the war. The Duke of Argyle defended the Ministry. The debate was concluded by Lord Aberdeen, who, in reference to the Austrian treaty, stated "that it contained no stipulations binding England to guarantee Austria in her Italian, Polish, or Hungarian possessions."

In the House of Commons, on the same night, Mr. H. Herbert moved the address in an eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded. Mr. Gower seconded the address in a short speech. Sir John Parkington made a long speech against the Ministry. He was followed by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of War, in defense of the policy of the Government. "One of the most interesting speeches of the night was the one by Mr Layard, who had been a traveler, and had just returned from the Crimea. He said he believed the Government were making every honest effort to carry on a successful war on the Crimea, but he believed the expedition to Sebastopol would prove only the first link in the chain of a long war. He said he had not that confidence in the Ministry he could wish; he objected to the Austrian treaty. He expressed his want of confidence in the Austrian treaty; and after declaring that all that had been done had been done badly, he appealed to the Ministry, and to the noble Lord John Russell, to induce the Government to adopt a policy which would reflect the true interests and the important position of this mighty empire.

After a few words from Colonel Dunne, Mr. Disraeli rose to express his surprise that no member of the Government had answered Mr. Layard. He declared he had no intention of opposition, or to throw difficulties in the way of any future Wellesley on the banks of the Danube, but he claimed his right to criticize the naval and military operations which had taken place under the guidance of the present Government. After attacking the proceedings of the Latter in their conduct of the war, he, as Leader of the Tory party in the Upper House, characterized their movements as being everywhere, and under all circumstances, too late, always too late. He expressed his suspicion of the treaty with Austria. It was not a time, he said, to have allies to interfere, to bewilder, to mystify and to negotiate, when prompt action was necessary. He would say for himself, and his friends, that they would support the articles; but let France and England together solve the great question, and support and encourage the civilization of Europe. Lord John Russell censured the speech of Mr. Disraeli, defending, subsequently, all that the Government had done from the commencement of the war."

The debates occupy immense space in the London papers. The above very brief sketch will afford some idea of the tone of feeling in Parliament. We have no intimation from any quarter of an open opposition to the war. Those who oppose the policy of Ministry in the conduct of it, speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops.

THE WOOL TRADE of the country continues exceedingly depressed, and the trade has seldom or never been in a more condition than at the present time. Several manufacturers have recently suspended, many mills are stopped, while but few are working full time.—The stock on hand is pretty large, and money difficult to realize upon it; holders consequently expect no early improvement, and willingly accept on common domestic description lower prices than have been current at any period since 1842. Mr. Slater, of Rhode Island, who has been for some time the only manufacturer of broadcloths in this country, has quitted that portion of his business, and, as we learn, there are now no broadcloth mills running in the country.—*Boston Courier.*

From the New York Tribune.

What Shall We Eat?

With one of the hardest winters for the poor that has set in, we started in the New Year, as usual, with all this cold month of December upon them in all its rigor; it behooves them to look about for something to eat less costly than roast beef and plum pudding; for the two dollars a day, that some seemed to think we'd endure forever, has been cut off suddenly. It is estimated that 50,000 persons have been thrown out of employment, since the cold weather commenced, by that cause alone. An equal number have been thrown out by failures and general stagnation of business. It is to be a winter of suffering to those who are dependant upon the labor of their hands for daily bread for themselves and families. Whatever will tend, not to cheaper food, for that we cannot hope for, but to show them what to eat, less expensive than their accustomed diet, should at least be adopted. For this purpose we offer a few suggestions:

Fresh meats of all kinds, at the prices at which butchers retail it, is not economical food, for the reason that more is wasted than is gained. So red meats are cheaper than fresh. In economizing food, meat should never be fried or boiled. If you would get the most nourishment out of them, make them into soup, or stew, or pot-pie. In making soup, soak your meat some hours in cold water, and boil it in the same. Thicken with beans, peas, rice, barley, hominy, or farina. Stewing is the best mean is the most economical for soup. Do not say bones.

If you boil meat, to eat, never put it in cold water. Let it be boiling when you put the meat in the pot. Do not buy fresh meat a pound or two at a time. Buy a quarter or half a sheep. It will be much less expensive.

Do not buy your bread ready baked. It is ex-peace a pound. Dry flour is the same. Home-made bread, or any other nutritious food, make use of corn meal, oat meal, Graham flour, hominy, and cracked wheat for bread, in preference to fine wheat flour, both for health and economy. Here are the relative retail prices per pound of these articles: Wheat flour, 6c; Graham flour, 6c; cracked wheat, 4½c; corn meal, 4c; oat meal, 4½c. The latter is the most nutritious breadstuff known. Look at the Scotch with their oat meal porridge—as robust a set of men as ever lived.

Hominy we have before given our opinion upon. It is an article that no family, desirous of practicing economy, can do without. It is a very cheap, healthy, nutritious food. It costs only half the price per pound of flour, and contains no moisture, while the best of flour holds from twelve to sixteen pounds of water in a barrel. Cracked wheat is excellent for sedentary persons. That and Graham flour should be used in preference, at the same price per pound, to white flour, because more healthy and nutritious. One hundred pounds of Graham flour is worth as much in a family as one hundred and thirty-three pounds of super fine white flour. Corn meal costs less than half the price of wheat flour. It is worth twice as much. It is not so economical in summer, because it takes so much fire to cook it. The great error in corn-meal is in grinding it too coarse, and not cooking it enough. Corn meal mush should boil two hours; it is better if boiled four, and not fit to be eaten in less than one hour. Buckwheat flour should never be purchased by a family who are obliged to economize food. It is dear at any price. It must be floated in dear butter to be eaten, and then it is not healthy. Oat meal is as good in cakes as buckwheat, and far more nutritious. But it is most nutritious, and is particularly healthy for children, in the form of porridge.

The cheapest food is white beans. They are worth from $1,50 to two dollars a bushel, and retail for eight cts a quart. Peas, like beans, are a food that contains the proper proportion of substances peculiarly adapted to furnish all that is necessary to support life and give bone, muscle and fat, in proper proportions, to a man. Five small meals a day, with one pint of beans for four, at less cost, than any other substance. A quart of beans, 8 cents, half pound of pork, 6 cents, will feed a large family for a day, with good strengthening food. Old people who can raise a reminiscence of good old times in New England, but will remember that glorious old-fashioned dish called "bean porridge!" We should call it heavy food. Four quarts of beans and two pounds of corned beef would give a good meal to fifty men—one cent a meal.

Potatoes should be utterly abandoned by the poor this winter. They cannot afford to eat them. Potatoes are selling at wholesale for four dollars a barrel. That is one dollar and twenty-eight cents a bushel. At retail, the poor pay two dollars and a half a bushel, or about five cents a pound; twice the price of corn meal; five-sixths as much as fine flour; one-fifth more than a bushel than meal; one bushel of the latter are worth for food as much as a cart load of potatoes. All other vegetables are still more uneconomical than potatoes. Carrots are the best of the lot. But they are little used as human food, though very nutritious. They are partially used in soups, and are very good, amply boiled and eaten with a little butter and cayenne pepper. They should always form an ingredient of soup. They are sold by the quantity for 50 cents a bushel. Turnips are about the same price. There is more nutriment in a quart of carrots than in a bushel of turnips. They are 94 per cent water. Cabbage is nutritious, and very cheap. Any vegetable that is of your money is short. Dried sweet corn is an article that all persons are fond of. It sells from four to five dollars a bushel, which weighs 42 lbs., and would retail at about 10c a pound. We don't know about the economy of eating it, as compared with other breadstuffs, but as compared with coarse vegetables, it is immeasurably cheaper. Apples should be used sparingly to be eaten with meat, is worth more than three pounds of extra meat. It is also very excellent and nutritious mixed in the bean soup.

Another very excellent, nutritious, and economical article of food is dried peas. They are generally a little more costly than beans, but some prefer them to the latter. At any rate, they are good for a change. It would be good for a change to those who are put to their wit's end to know how to get food enough to feed their families, and something that we have said shall put them in a way of changing some of their old habits, so as to buy such articles as will satisfy hunger, while giving them health and strength, for less than half the money they are now expending, though living only half comfortably.

A Case for Hard Times.

Sixty of the most fashionable ladies in New York have formed a society for the promotion of American industry, by discouraging domestic manufactures. The members pledge themselves to wear nothing which is not made in America, and the fire is spreading. Our good friend, Charles Mathews, of Stuyvesant Institute, N. Y., writes to us under date of the 28th ult., in which he says, "last evening there was a large *soiree* given here; the ides was, that nothing but American goods should be worn on the occasion, and the effect was delightful. American silks could not be found, but calicoes and muslin de lain a were all the rage." We would recommend the ladies of Cincinnati to form a society of the same sort, and resolve to wear only American manufactured goods, begin the New Year with this determination, make domestic fabrics fashionable and wealth soon have good times. We purchase twenty millions of dollars worth of foreign silks every year, which at ten per cent, is the interest upon *three hundred millions of dollars.* Let there be a reform.—*Cin. Gaz.*

COMMERCIAL.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Keitt of S. C., made a long and bitter speech against the Know-Nothingism. He considered it the embodiment of all that is evil, and concluded by saying:

"If they succeeded they will be mute in the funeral procession of the Republic. He alleged the organization was detrimental to the rights; inroads upon the liberties of the American people, and disturbs the sanctity of the social relation. It was Socialism, Freesoilism, and a crusade against Roman Catholicism; it was deadly to the Constitution; it was a fiend decendant of the Alien and Sedition Laws and Hartford convention Fodder.

After Mr. Keith finished, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, made a very long speech in favor of this country becoming the mediator between Russia and the allied powers, to bring about a peace. He was in favor of leaving the details of the proposed mediation with the President. Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, said:

He had reason to believe and could say, with entire confidence, from reliable sources of information, that the Minister's overtures were made on the part of this Government with respect to this matter, but on the whole it was not thought advisable for us to interfere in it. This being the case, he was not prepared to sustain the proposition of his colleague on the committee for Foreign Affairs to mediate on this question.

Mr. Clingman said this fact was communicated to him ten days ago, when the committee favored the proposition to mediate.

The following debate took place in the Senate on Wednesday.

The Bounty Land bill was resumed.

Mr. Stuart—I will take three hundred millions of acres to complete the bill. Land warrants last yr. embraced ten millions: seven millions of which was for cash alone. The Graduation bill for years reduced the price of land in the States to fifty cents per acre; this bill would reduce the price that a 160 acre lot would not pay a soldier a hat.

Mr. Thomas, of Ill.—Would much land would the Homestead bill which you voted for, require?

Mr. Stuart—Every occupant under the latter, must cultivate part for five years." That is better for new States, increasing the population and products: and for old States, by augmenting trade: This bill throws land to speculation.

Mr. Clayton said he should move: No location of more than 640 acres in one tract, nor more than 1,280 in one township.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, wished to reduce these amounts one half.

Mr. Clayton—The Senator from Michigan intimates depreciation of the value of land, he says, a warrant wont buy a soldier an old hat.

Mr. Stuart—I said buy a hat.

Mr. Clayton—Well, the difference is only between an old hat and a new one. I go for the best mode of distributing public land ever resorted to. If passed, I anticipate a great exodus from Europe to States, and the character of the settlers would be better than now.

Mr. Evans—There were 434,000 revolutionary soldiers, and 440,000 of the war of 1812; consequently, 1,140,000 soldiers of land would be sufficient, if every one gets a warrant for 160 acres I consider public lands a great corruption fund, and go for any fair way to get rid of them.

Senate refused—yeas 11, nays 29—to reconsider striking out the word "minor."

A desultory debate ensue as to the provisions against the absorption of large tracts by speculation, during which the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 6.

HOUSE—Mr. Mason's resolution, to did not obtain leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to furnish the House with the number of persons holding situations in the Departments, distinguishing those appointed since March 1, 1853; also stating how many of such were born in foreign countries.

Mr. Reedy offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War, the Superintendent of the Public Printing from the benefit of the resolution passed last session, giving extra compensation to the employees of the legislative department of the Government.

Mr. Clingman asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a personal explanation, which he said, was due to other gentlemen as well as himself.

Leave being granted, the gentleman proceeded: "There is a statement in some of the newspapers relative to some remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Bayly, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the other day upon the question of offering to the President of the Eur-pean powers now engaged in war, which, as it is published, does a little injustice to myself and other members of the committee. I wish to say that when the gentleman, two or three weeks ago, authorized me, with great unanimity, to report the mediation proposition, the circumstances alluded to by Mr. Bayly were not known to the members of that committee, but in point of fact, they were made known to me only, on the day previous to my speaking on the subject. I should have thought, I understood, because the members of the committee would not, probably, have acted as they did, had they been possessed of the knowledge alluded to. I say further, that when that communication was made, I informed Mr. Bayly that, in reference to the information, it would not be necessary to call the committee together to reconsider the proposition, and I would waive the right for the present to report on the subject. I may further say that the information does not in my opinion, change the propriety of making the movement I suggested, but for reasons which it is not proper for me to state, I decline taking any steps at this time."

The House then went into Committee on Private Bills, and passed seventeen, and then adjourned until Tuesday.

VIRGINIA STATE BONDS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Virginia have given notice of their intention to redeem on the 1st of April next the bonds of the amount of $143 700. These bonds were issued in 1844, with the privilege of redeeming them at any time within fifteen years from that date. This movement will create doubts in the desire to lessen the amount of bonds in the market, and thereby to restore in some degree the market value. They have been selling at a heavy advance on the prices in November. Upwards of seventy thousand dollars' worth of these bonds are held by persons who are citizens of foreign countries.

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to read it carefully:

"DR. HOFF AND'S GERMAN BITTERS—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr C. M JACKSON, at the Pennsylvania German Medical Store, No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add: Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, lumbago, fearfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are the inseparable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters." See advertisement.

January 4, 1855—1m.

To the Physicians of the United States and all who may be interested.

Physicians who prescribe Atkinson's Improved Chemical Preparations of Pure Cod Liver OIL, WILD CHERRY AND ALMATIC SUDRAPIC.

1. It is universally conceded that Cod Liver Oil is most efficiently in the Cure of the Consumption, Scrofula, and Consumptive Diseases.

2. It is proved, by the record of their prescriptions, that Physicians have prescribed Atkinson's Preparations of Cod Liver Oil, which completed by every kind of liquor, distilled from grain, potatoes, or other vegetable substances, and sold under the name of Cod Liver Oil, and Wild Cherry, and Almatic Sudrapic, are not, and cannot be, the genuine articles intended to be imitated.

3. Atkinson's Preparations are made by the manufacturer, who is a practical chemist, and who has been engaged in the business of making Cod Liver Oil and its preparations for the last twelve years, and who is the only person in the United States who makes the genuine Cod Liver Oil, and Wild Cherry, and Almatic Sudrapic, and who has been for years the only person who has made the genuine Cod Liver Oil, and Wild Cherry, and Almatic Sudrapic, and who is the only person who has made the genuine Cod Liver Oil, and Wild Cherry, and Almatic Sudrapic, and who has been for years