THE TRI-WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME XX. MAYSVILLE KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 11, 1855. NUMBER 32.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY
RICHARD M. COLLINS.
OFFICE ON FRONT STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

Tri-Weekly Eagle—$4 in advance. $4,50 within 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 Rates of Advertising:

[A space is 12 lines of this size (Brevier) type, 12 lines (Nonpareil—equal to about 90 words of manuscript.]

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

Advertisements inserted in both editions on account.

A usual advertisement is allowed 1 square, chargable at pleasure, for $20; two squares, for $30; three squares (tri-weekly paper included) for $40.

The privilege of annual advertisements is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits assigned, will be charged proportionately. For all such transient advertising, bills will be separately rendered, and prompt payment exacted.

No advertisement to be published 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 communications, including communications or requiring notices of fairs, soirees, concerts, or any public entertainments where charge are made for admittance, and all 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 ten lines, and five cents per line for all over.

Editorial notices, when requested, to be charged Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, $3 each; for City offices, $1 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 upon to extend. Regular quarterly accounts will be made to parties who neglect to pay half yearly in advance.

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

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A Northern Clergyman's View of Southern Slavery.

A South-Side View of Slavery: or, Three Months at the South, in 1854. By Nehemiah Adams, D. D. New York—Clark, Austen & Co.

This is a remarkable—perhaps we should say an extraordinary—book. It is remarkable in its authorship, in its design, in its statements, and in its conclusions. It cannot fail to make a peculiar impression upon the public mind. The Rev. Dr. Adams is one of the most respectable and respected clergymen in the city of Boston, and at the time of his visit to the South shared deeply in the Northern sentiment of abhorrence towards slavery. He says:—"The last thing which I did out of doors before leaving Boston was to sign the remonstrance of the New England clergymen against the extension of slavery into the contemplated territories of Nebraska and Kansas! I had assisted in framing that remonstrance. The last thing which I happened to do, late at night, before I began my journey, was to prepare my warrant for a freed slave on his way to Liberia, who was endeavoring to raise several thousand dollars to redeem his wife and children from bondage. My immediate reading to this slave and his family had filled me with new but by no means strange sadness, and the thought of looking slavery in the face, of seeing the things which had so frequently disturbed my self-possession, was by no means pleasant." But the duty of providing "for the health of an invalid," probably a member of his family, whom medical advice directed to a Southern climate, overcame the reverend doctor's repugnance to the sight of slavery, and he sailed from New York for Savannah. On landing there he was immediately surprised at the cheerfulness of the slaves he met, than whom he declares that he had never seen "a better looking, happ er, more courteous set of people." His preconceived opinions of slavery were at once shaken, and he began to reflect:

"Our conclusions with regard to the condition of the slaves proceed from our Northern repugnancy to slavery, stimulated by many things that we read. The every day life, the whole of society at the South, is not presented to us so frequently—indeed it cannot be, nor can it strike the mind as strongly—as slave auctions, and separations of families, fugitives hiding in dismal swamps, and other things which appeal to our sensibilities. Whatever else may be true of slavery, these things, we say, are indisputable; and they furnish materials for the fancy to build into a world of woe.

"Without supposing that I had yet seen slavery, it was nevertheless true that a load was lifted from my mind by the first superficial look at the slaves in the city."

The sight of military bands and fire companies composed of slaves also made a favorable impression upon our author. The law by which colored people are forbidden to be abroad after 8 o'clock at night without a written pass, seemed to him a wholesome restraint which, he is almost inclined to think, might be introduced with advantage in Northern cities for the better control of some white people:

"Putting aside for the time all thoughts of slavery, I indulged myself in thinking and feeling here is strong government. It has a strong, healing effect upon one's feelings to be in its atmosphere; and as Charles Lamb tells us not to inquire too narrowly of every meddlesome thing, the wife and six young children," say in fiction, but to give, and enjoy the, so there was a temptation to disregard for the time the idea of slavery, and, becoming a mere abolitionist, to think of three millions of our population as being under perfect control, and in this instance indisputably to their benefit."

The universal gaiety and bonhomie of the slaves most seriously surprised him. "My theory was," he says, "that they ought to be perpetually happy. I tried to persuade myself that they were. Tens of thousands of people are miserable on their account, and my wonder was, that the slaves themselves were not continually verifying and warranting all the distress of which they are the occasion," but "their looks said another quite agreeable testimony that, in spite of their condition, they had sources of enjoyment and ways of manifesting it which suggested to a spectator no thought of foreclosure or servitude." And on page 34, he again remarks that "the thousands of intelligent, happy colored children (seen going to meeting) on every Sabbath, in every South-ern town and city, makes a Northern visitor feel that some of the theoretical opinions at home, with regard to the physical condition of slavery, are much improved by practical views of it."

The dress of the slaves was a subject of Dr. Adams's special admiration:

"To see slaves with broadcloth suits, well-fitting and nicely ironed fine shirts, polished boots, gold watches, fur undercoats, for the best of hats, their young men with blue coats and bright buttons, in the latest style, white Marseilles vests, white pantaloons, brooches in their shirt-bosoms, gold chains, elegant sticks, and some old men leaning on their ivory and silver-headed staves, so respectable in their attire as any who that day went to the house of God, was more than I was prepared to see. * * * But the women, the colored women, in the streets on the Sabbath, put my notions respecting the appearance of the slaves to utter discomfiture. At the North an elegantly-dressed colored woman excites mirth. Every Northerner knows that this is painfully true. Gentlemen, ladies, boys and girls never pass her without a feeling of the—would it were so in all—by compunction and shame. It is a pleasant paradox to find that where the colored people are not free, they have in many things the most liberty, and among them the liberty to dress handsomely, and be respected in it.

"You do not see the tawdriness of color, the superfluity of yellow, the violation of taste in the dress of the colored women of the South to the degree which you observe in other places. One reason, if not the chief, is, they they have a mistress, a matron, or young lady, to advise and direct them, and to be responsible in the community for their good appearance. They also wear fabrics and millinery, which either good taste, or, at least, means of taste, or, at the worst, the authority and use of little mistresses and white members of the family. It is my seem extravagance to some, but the pride we have in the respectable appearance of the slaves is felt by Southern mistresses with regard to their servants. A grotesque, ill-fashioned dress on a female servant appearing in public on the Sabbath, would be sure to be a subject of a bitter jest to a neighbor or a friend. My previous images of slaves were destroyed by the sight of these women with dresses which would have been as lasting to the population of any town at the North."

Of the labor which slaves perform, and the privileges which are commonly allowed to them on the plantations, Dr. Adams says:

Life on the cotton plantation is, in general, as severe with the colored people as agricultural life at the North. I have spent Sundays on farms, however, where the owners and their hands excited my sympathy by toils to which the slaves on many plantations are strangers. Everything depends upon the disposition of the master. It happened that I saw some of the best specimens, and heard descriptions of some of the very bad. In rice swamps, malaria begets disease and destroys life; in the sugar district, at certain seasons, the process of manufacture requires labor. Night and day, for a considerable time. The different dispositions of the master effect the comfort of the laborers variously, as in all other situations.

But in the cotton growing country, the labor though severe, is in one form and another nearly through the year, yet taking each day's by itself, is no more toilsome than is performed by a hired field hand at the North! In the neighbourhood of labor from February to the last of December, with a slight intermission in Midsummer, when the crop is "laid by," the stalks being cut down and the cotton left to ripen, makes plantation life severe. Some planters allow their hands a certain portion of the soil for their own culture, and give them stated times to work for some profit to allow them out of the whole crop a per centage equal to such a distribution of land; and some do nothing of the kind; but their hearts are made out of the Northern human heart, and, in the common law, however, with all who regard public opinion at the South, to allow their hands certain privileges and exemptions, such as long rest in the middle of the day, early dismission from the field at night, a half day occasionally, in addition to holidays, for which the colored people of all denominations are much indebted to the Episcopal Church, whose festivals they celebrate with the largest liberty.

They raise poultry, swine, melons; keep bees; catch fish; peddle brooms, and small articles of cabinet making; and, if they please, lay up the money, or spend it on their wives and children, or waste it, for things hurtful, if there are white traders desperate enough to defy the laws made for such cases, and which are apt to be most rigorously executed. Some slaves are owners of bank and railroad stocks. A slave woman, having had three hundred dollars stolen from her by a white man, her master was questioned in Court as to the probability of her having had so much money. He said that he not unfrequently had borrowed fifty and a hundred dollars of her, and added, that she was always very strict as to his promised time of payment.

It is but fair in this and all other cases, to describe the condition of things as commonly approved and prevailing; and when there are painful exceptions, it is but just to consider what is the public sentiment with regard to them. By this rule a visitor is made to feel that good and kind treatment of the slaves is the common law, subject, of course, to occasional passions. One will find at the South a bright tone of feeling on this subject, and meet with affecting illustrations of it.

Some such illustrations are mentioned by Dr. Adams. He then speaks of the necessary protection which the slaves enjoy:

A strong public sentiment protects the person of the slave against annoyance and injuries. Boys and men cannot abuse another man's servant. Wrongs to his person are avenged. It amounts to in many cases to a chivalric feeling, prompted by a sense of utter meanness and cowardice in striking or insulting one who can not return insult for insult and blow for blow.

It is sometimes asserted that the killing a negro is considered a comparatively light offence at the South. In Georgia it is much safer to kill a white man than a negro; and if you go down to South Carolina, the law is accordingly apt to be put in force. In Georgia I have witnessed a strong purpose among lawyers to prevent the murderer of a negro from escaping justice. There can be no doubt that this disposition is on the increase. I was in Columbia, South Carolina, when the Law Court of Appeals pronounced sentence of death on two young white men for the murder of a negro who had driven them from his garden.

* * * * * *

The laws allow the master great extent in chastising a slave, as a protection to himself and to secure subordination. Here room is given for brutal acts; barbarous modes of inflicting chastisement have been used, but it is increasingly the desire that vengeance overtakes and punishes such transgressors.

(Concluded on 3d page.)

COFFEE—25 bags Prime Rio for sale low to close, by JANUARY & RICHESON.
Dec 9

Professional Cards.

W. H. WADSWORTH,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason, Lewis, Bracken, &c., and in the Court of Appeals. Will also give his attention to the loaning, purchasing and sale of real estate.
Office on Court street, West side, three doors below the Court House.
October 11, '54

ROBERT. R. MARSHALL,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason, Lewis and Fleming. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office on the West side of Court street, the same heretofore occupied by Adams & Underwood.
Maysville, July 14, '53

RICHARD M. COLLINS,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

WILL attend to business in Mason and the adjoining Counties.
☞Office on Front Street, three doors above the Post Office.
Maysville, June 4, 1853

ELIJAH C. SMITHER,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

☞Office on Second street, over the store of N. Coozrz & Co.
January 4, 1854

J. T. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,
Dr. Joseph, Missouri.

ALL kinds of Real Estate bought and sold on commission, Land Warrants Located, Taxes paid, &c. &c.
September 6, '53

THO. R. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjacent Counties and also in the Court of Appeals. Office on Second st., in the "Express" building.
Maysville, August 1st, 1854

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,
Attorney at Law, Counsellor at Law,
Maysville, Ky.,

STILL continues to devote his entire attention to the profession, in the Superior and Inferior courts of Mason and circumjacent counties, and Court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Feb 19, 1854

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,
Clarksville, Lewis Co., Kentucky.

WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Lewis, Carter, Greenup and adjoining counties.
REFERENCES:
Hon L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg, Ky.
" L. M Cox, do do;
" Jas. W. Moore, Mt. Sterling, do;
Harrison Taylor, Esq., Maysville, do;
Wm. C. Ireland, Esq., Greenupsburg, do;
Joseph M. Robb, Esq., do do;
Wm. H. Wadsworth, Esq., Maysville, do;
Francis T. Hord, Esq., do do;
September 1, 1853-tf

S. B. STANTON. S. L. MARSHALL.
STANTON & MARSHALL,
Attorneys at Law.

THE undersigned will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Until the return of Mr Stanton in March next, the business will be attended to by Mr. Marshall.
☞Texas Land Pay Certificates, and other claims of a public character, will receive special attention.
Collections made in any county of the State of Kentucky or Ohio. R. H. STANTON,
Oct. 24, 1854. S. L. MARSHALL.

CONWELL & COLLINS,
Attorneys at Law, Maysville, Ky.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law in Mason and the adjoining Counties. Any business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.
Office on Court street, west side, in the room heretofore occupied by Judge Collins
W. M. F. CONWELL,
July 11, 1854 LEWIS COLLINS.

Dr. S. CARTHIL,

HAS removed from Maysville to Washington, and will be found at his Office or Residence, where he will attend to professional calls in the country.
Office and residence the same occupied by Dr. Egan.
Washington, Sept 15, 1853

Dr. A. D. OLIVER,
Oculist and Physician,

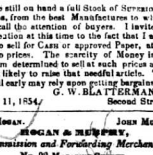
HAS removed his Office to Sutton street, opposite the Lee House, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally absent.
☞Dr. O. will publish in a few days some certificates of remarkable cures effected by him, among them several cases of the "blind restored to sight."
Maysville, Dec. 15, 1853

DR. SHACKLEFORD,

CONTINUES the Practice of his profession in Maysville and vicinity. Office on Third, between Market and Sutton Streets.
Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

KEMPER,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Office, Bank Building, Sutton Street, Maysville, Ky.
Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

PIANO FORTES!



GREAT ATTRACTION!

I Have still on hand a full Stock of Superior Pianos, from the best Manufactures to which I would call the attention of buyers. I invite special attention at this time to the fact that I am offering to sell for Cash or approved Paper, at trade prices, the same, for which I have been asked to pay much more than I am determined to sell at such prices as will be most likely to raise that needful article. Those who call early may rely upon getting bargains.
G. W. BLATTERMAN.
Nov. 11, 1854 Second Street.

F. P. HOGAN. JOHN MURPHY.
HOGAN & MURPHY,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 92 Magazine Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

☞Advances made on Produce consigned to the above firm by JAMES BEATTY & CO.
Corner Race and Canal street, Cincinnati.
Dec. 23, 1854—1y

McNEELY'S GUN STORE.

I have just received a fresh supply of GUNS, PISTOLS and SPORTING APPARATUS, consisting in part of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Bowie Knives, Game Bags, Shot Bags and Flasks, Powder Flasks and Horns, Drum Bottles, Gun Wads and Wad Cutters, Gun Tubes, Tube Wrenches, Gun Worms, Percussion Caps, with a variety of other articles—all which I will sell

ROBERT McNEELY,
Second st., opposite Weedon's Stable.
Maysville, March 21

SHOT—100 Bags to arrive, and will be sold at market prices, by JANUARY & RICHESON.
Dec 2

INK! INK!!

I Am just receiving from A. W. Harrison, manufacturer of the "Columbian Ink," a large supply of the superior Ink, black, blue and carmine, in various sized bottles.
Dec. 9, '54 G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Business Cards.

A. S. MERRY. GEO. W. MERRY.
MERRY & MERRY,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oil, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Soaps, &c.
Second street, Maysville, Ky.

1854!

PACKET REDUCED!

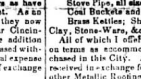
Cincinnati, Louisville and the South.
UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET DAILY.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin Passage, Cincinnati to Louisville			$1 50
Deck " "	"		1 50
Cabin " "	"	to Madison	1 50
Deck " "	"		1 00
Cabin " "	"	to St Louis	9 00
Deck " "	"		5 00
Cabin " Louisville	"	"	8 00
Deck " "	"	"	5 00

For LOUISVILLE from Mail Line Wharf Boat, foot of Broadway, Cincinnati, DAILY at 12 o'clock, noon. The unrivalled low pressure steamer JACOB STRAUB, Capt. Geo. Ellis, Master, is Leading at Madison and all way points. Connect at Louisville with the superb line of Passenger Packets for ST LOUIS, THEIR ONLY ROUTE.
The new and superior Low Pressure Steamers
NORTHERNER, SOUTHERNER,
And the swift and elegant Steamer
TELEGRAPH No. 2, Capt. Lafe Pfanklin,
General Pike, Crystal Palace,
Fashion, Telegraph No. 1.
No extra charge for transferring Passengers and their baggage from one boat to the other.
Baggage checked through.
THIS IS THE ONLY THROUGH LINE.
Through Tickets to Tickets to All Way Points, for sale only at the Mayville Packet Boons and KENTON, moored on board the Boats, or at the Company's Office, No. 16 Broadway, Cincinnati. THOMAS SHERLOCK, Agent.
Feb 28, 1854

LEE HOUSE,
(Late Mrs. Goddard's Hotel,)
Corner of Front and Sutton Street,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned having recently become the proprietor of this popular and well known House, would respectfully announce to the public that the establishment is still kept up in the old style, where guests can be accommodated upon terms, and in a style second to no House in the West. MILTON CULBERTSON.
Maysville, Feb 28, '53



SAMUEL C. PEARCE. CURTIS S. PEMBERTON.
PEARCE & PEMBERTON,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
China, Glass and Queensware,
Next door to Pearce, Tolle & Co's, Market street,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE now receiving and opening a various and extensive assortment of CHINA, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, comprising a variety of styles, some of which are entirely new and very desirable. Their stock has been purchased entirely in the city from the agents of European manufacturers, resident in the Eastern cities, which fact, coupled with ten years experience in the trade, of one of the partners, will enable them, as they confidently believe, to offer such advantages to buyers as have not heretofore been offered in this market. As an evidence of their sincerity in this belief, they now pledge themselves to duplicate any regular Cincinnati bill (wholesale or retail) without the addition of carriage; or any Philadelphia bill purchased within the last year, with the addition of actual expense of transportation, with the current rate of exchange added.

They invite the attention of country merchants, as well as of families, to their stock, and pledge themselves not to be undersold west of the mountains. They will warrant their goods and the packing, and hope, by strict attention to business, to receive their share of public patronage.
Feb 28, '54

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI
PACKET LINE.

The splendid fast running new steamer DAN'L BOONE, Capt. G. Collins, Master, will leave Maysville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Leaving Cincinnati on alternate days at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Dan'l Boone was built expressly for this trade, and no expense have been spared to fit up a first class Packet, with an eye to speed, safety and comfort: all the requirements of the new law being complied with. All we ask of the traveling public is to give this new and splendid boat a trial.

The fine Steamer KENTON, R. Cooper, Master, has been refitted and will leave Cincinnati for Maysville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock. A. M., and Cincinnati on alternate days, at 11 o'clock. A. M.

By this line of Packets the traveling public and shippers may rely upon every thing being done for their accommodation and comfort, and we confidently hoped the public will appreciate and encourage this spleindid old line of Packets.
December 3, 1854

25 Doz Brooms;
25 " Washboards;
25 " Painted Buckets;
just received and for sale by
HAMILTON GRAY.
Maysville, Aug. 8, '54

SOLOMON L. SHARP. E. RANDOLPH SMITH.
SHARP, SMITH & CO.,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 93 Randolph street,
August 19 CHICAGO, ILL.

Lithography and Engraving.
MIDDLETON, WALLACE & Co.,
No. 115 Walnut Street,
CINCINNATI.
Maps, Bonds, Certificates, Views, Portraits, Cards, &c.,
ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE, AT ON MODERATE PRICE.
Orders respectfully solicited.
N. B. 150 Steel Plates on hand for Magazines, Books, &c. Specimens from which we will supply on reasonable terms.
Dec 2 3m

BLANK BOOKS.

I Have a large assortment of Blank Books of every description, suitable for Mercantile Houses, together with a general assortment of "Counting House Stationery," all of the best quality and upon the most reasonable terms.
G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Jan 2 Second street.

CANDLES.

100 Boxes Star and Summer Mould Candles of best quality. S. B. FOYNTZ.
Oct 21, '54

NEW BOOKS.

THE "Republican Court" or "American Society in the Days of Washington;" illustrated with twenty-one Portraits of distinguished Women, engraved from the original Portraits. This is the most superb Book ever issued from the American Press, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco, price $12.
Bath Hall;
Barnum's Autobiography;
Memoirs of Wordsworth.
The above with many other new and interesting Works, just received by
Jan 2 G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Business Cards.

LUMBER DEPOT,
CHARLES PHISTER,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Third Street, near the Court House, Maysville, Ky.
KEEPS constantly on hand,
WHITE PINE LUMBER,
DRESSED FLOORING BOARDS,
BLINDS, DOORS & SASH,
SHINGLES,
WEATHERBOARDING,
JOISTS,
SCANTLING,
LOCUST POSTS, &c. &c.
Which he will sell on as good terms as any other house in the city.
CHARLES PHISTER.
Maysville, June 2, '54

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

I now have on hand the most splendid variety of good and fashionable Furniture, ever offered by me in this city—among which may be found:
Bedsteads—mahogany, fancy and common; Bureaus, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans; cushioned, canet seat and common Chairs; dining, desert, breakfast and stand Tables; Clocks, Looking-Glasses, Tin Safes;
Moss hair, composition and shuck Mattresses; Venitian Blinds, Cornices, &c.;
Wooden Ware—Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Bowls; Willow Carriages, Baskets, Cradles, Trays, &c.; which, with a variety of Cooking and Heating STOVES and a complete assortment of House Furnishing Goods, generally, he will sell at as low figures as any house in the city. He invites special attention to his stock. A. T. WOOD,
Maysville, May 16, '54-1y Sutton street.

JOHN C. REED,
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES & CASTINGS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,
No. 17 Market Street, Maysville, Ky.

I Have on hand a good supply of Wood and Coal Cooking Stoves, &c., consisting of the following, viz:
Tin and Copper Ware;
Buckeye State Cook Stove 3 size;
Crescent " " " 3 "
Kentucky " " " 3 "
Eclipse " " " 3 "
Star of West " " " 3 "
Etna " " " 3 "
Franklin Stoves, 3 "
Coal Heating Stoves, 4 "
Air-tight Parlor " 3 "
Cottage Parlors " 3 "
8 plate Hall " 3 "
7 " " 3 "
Enameled Grates 3 "
Common do 3 "
Sad Irons;
Stove Pipe, of all sizes;
Coal Buckets and Ash Pans;
Brass Kettles; Sheet Zinc; Fire Brick; Fire Clay, Stone Ware, &c. &c.
All of which I offer for sale as low in price and on terms as accommodating as they can be purchased in this city. All kinds of country produce received in exchange for the above. Also, Tin and other Metallic Roofing done at the shortest notice, and in the good workmanlike manner.
As usual all kinds of Job Work done in my line of business. JOHN C. REED.
Sept 9th, 1854

GENERAL AGENCY & INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Covington, Ky.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Covington and the public generally, that he will continue the office (formerly occupied by Foster & Madison street, above Fifth, for the transaction of a general Agency and Intelligence business. A number of excellent Dry Lots, that must improve rapidly in value, for sale.
☞All business confided to his care will be attended to with promptness and on the terms.
April 22—tf JAMES C PORTER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

I Am now prepared to furnish my customers with HATS of the Spring Style for 1854. Those wishing to purchase can get as good an article in my Store as they can find in Cincinnati or any of the Eastern Cities for the same price.
JAMES WORMALD,
Second Street, near Market.
Maysville, Feb. 28, 1854

LOCUSTS POSTS AND SHINGLES.

700 300,000 warranted white pine shingles, for sale by M. A. HUTCHINS.
Sept. 7, '54

Wall Papers.

I Am now opening a fresh invoice of Wall Papers, embracing many new and handsome styles—these with my previous Stock make my supply very heavy, and in order to reduce as much as possel ie before Winter, I shall sell at very reduced prices. G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Sept 26, '54 Second street.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS.

600 Of those superior Sausage Cutters, manufactured by Wm. Tolliver, on hand and for sale low by J. M. COBURN & CO.
Oct 14, '54

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

100 Hhds. prime and choice Sugar;
2 do Coffee;
50 packages Crushed, Powdered and Loaf do;
60 bbls prime Molasses;
60 half-bbls prime do;
110 bags prime Rio Coffee;
42 do Old Brown Java do;
25 do Mocha do;
105 boxes Va. Tobacco, various brands;
100 do Claret Wine;
120 Cases Claret Wine;
4 casks best Dutch Madder;
1000 the best Indigo;
100 Reams Wrapping Paper;
400 lbs Cassia;
5 bags Spices;
50 lbs Pepper;
2 Bbls Cloves;
5 do Almonds;
1 do Nutmegs;
1000 the Bar Lead;
24 bags Shot;
50 bbls best Pittsburg Ale;
40 half bbls do do.
Star Candles, Bar Soap, Soda, Copperas, Alum, Ginger, Pimento, Red Cordial, Plough Lines, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, and a good supply of many other articles in the Grocery Line, together with a large Stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines on hand and for sale by
HAMILTON GRAY.
Maysville, June 1, 1854

SUNDRIES.

25 Brls. assorted Nos. Crushed Sugar;
20 Boxes Pearl Starch;
25 " Star Candles;
10 " Sperm do;
300 " Maysville Mould Candles;
10 Doz. Shaker Brooms;
5 boxes Boston Loaf Sugar, large loaves.
For sale by JANUARY & RICHESON.
Dec. 2, '54

CLOVER SEED—30 brls. fresh new Clover Seed, received and for sale by
JANUARY & RICHESON.
Dec 13

Medicines.

PROCLAMATION
TO THE SUFFERERS OF MAYSVILLE.
Hydro-Electric Vitalic Chains.

CONSTRUCTED to be worn next to the skin, producing a constant current of vitalizing electricity, and effecting immediate relief from all forms of nervous and chronic diseases.

Testimonials Before Congress and Scientific Men, and in Every Town and City, they were recommended to the Government of Russia, and presented a medal for the benefit of the years 1851-2, they were introduced in Canada, and Provinces and Europe, and have always improved and patronized by the United States Government.

Most distinguishing Cures of
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia,
Paralysis and Bronchial Affections, Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysteria of the Legs, Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness,
Deafness, Blindness, Pulses Free Indigestion,
Hysterics, Dropsies, Nervous Debility, Fever,
Every Disease, called Nervous,
is quickly and totally cured, by simply wearing in chest for a few hours every day.

☞The Chains were first introduced in the city of New York, where they were exhibited in Tents, Washington's Tent, Barnum's Museum, Broadway, and Castle Garden, and that they produced the most astonishing results.

Strange and singular Powers of
Instantly Relieving Pulses,
Discovered, defined, and in their proper place, and in Science they were introduced into the Different Hospitals of New York, and were in daily use in these Institutions in the treatment of the sick of the unfortunate.

No other Medicinal Agent
in the world can produce so many well authenticated Certificates of cure. Combined with Hydro-Electric Vital Patients may be found in each Pamphlet, which may be had free of charge, of the Agent of SEATON & CO., who are the Sole Agents for Maysville, and will be all applications for the sale of the Chains in this city.

In cities of New York, at the General Office, 563 Broadway, Agent, Dr. Hall, Boston, Agent, Dr. Fowler, and the sale and demand in Boston is so great to prevent the supply, although they have only been introduced there months.

The Chains are very simple, and can easily applied to all classes of persons, the adults as well as the children, and are always ready for immediate relief and cure, and as much as artificial support as they are of a valuable means of cure.

Cured in Ladies.

Ladies who are excinate are requested not to use them only for a few minutes at a time, and not anything for by long continued use, miscarriage is frequently produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent No. 563 Broadway, New York.
April 6, '54-1y

THE CHEAPEST
AND BEST
"Dyspeptic Medicine"
IN THE
WORLD!
50 Pills for Twenty-five Cents, Five Boxes for $1.
"O. HALSTED'S"

WILL Relieve every human being who has any of the following symptoms:

Indigestion,	Biliousness,
Acidity,	Depression of Spirits,
Heaviness,	Cold Hands and Feet,
Vertigo Nausea,	Difficulty of Respiration,
Sick Stomach,	Irritability,
Drowsiness,	Debility,
Restlessness,	Costiveness,
Headache,	Despondency,

A sense of oppression at the pit of the stomach,
Wind Sense of the Bowels and Stomach pain,
Extreme Langour and Exhaustion,
Extreme Nervous Agitation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
An Incapacity for the slightest exertion,
Mistiness and Indistinctness of Vision,
Unpleasant Dreams, Loss of Memory,
A sense of Emptiness,
Pulse less frequent and more feeble than usual,
Emoulation and Great Mental Debility.

Principal Depot at
Burnet & Co's. 14 East Fourth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞Price—25 Cents for a Single Box, or $1 for Five Boxes

SEATON & CO., Agents,
For Maysville, Kentucky.
July 14, '54 May 6, '54-1y

Lumber Yard
and Steam Saw Mill.

M. A. HUTCHINS having purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Wise & Forman in the Flooring Mill, and become sole proprietor thereof, announces to his friends and former customers that he has and will keep on hand a constant supply of Dressed Flooring, Base, Weathering, Ceiling and Partition Boards. He has employed experienced and skilful Mechanics, and will make on the shortest notice Doors of all kinds, Door Frames, Window Frames, Sash, and Shutters; Chain Pumps, Packing Boxes, &c. &c.

He has also on hand a large and general assortment of White Pine Lumber, seasoned and suitable for immediate use, with 500,000 Shingles equal in quality to any in the market; all of which will be sold on as favorable terms as any in the city of Maysville or its vicinity.

☞Office at the Factory on Fourth street between Plum and Limestone.
Maysville, August 18, 1853-tf

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MRS PEERS will commence a School on the first Monday in September next, at her own residence on the hill-side in Maysville, known to be one of the most elevated and healthy, and at the same time a delightful situation. The Ladies.

Tuition—Tuition for Five Months:
For the English Branches $10 00
For English and French 15 00
For Music $3 per month.

An experience of many years as a practical teacher, coupled with the belief that she will take but few scholars, gives reasonable guaranty that those under her care will enjoy superior advantages. She could accommodate a few Boarders in her family.
August 13—tf

MAYSVILLE SEMINARY, August 7, '54.

Mrs. Peers has been engaged for two years as Instructress in the French and English Departments of our Seminary, and has ever been a satisfaction. We take pleasure in recommending her as one whom we consider an excellent Teacher, and qualified to conduct the School which she proposes to open in our City.
RAND & RICHESON.

CINCINNATI & PORTSMOUTH PACKET.
CAPT. JNO. S. KEPNER, Master, United States Mail Packet; carrying Mails three times a week between Portsmouth and Cincinnati. Leaving Portsmouth *Mondays*, *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, at 12, M. Arriving at Cincinnati the night of the same day, at same time. Leaving Cincinnati every *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and *Saturdays*, at 12, M. Arriving at Portsmouth at 5, A. M., in time for Coach, leaving same morning for Chillicothe, Waverly, Circleville, Clevelville and Columbus.

☞Stopping at all the intermediate Ports.
Prompt attendance to all business entrusted to our care. October 21, 1854.

NEW FIRM.
JAMES R. COBURN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN A. COBURN.

WE are now in receipt of our Fall importation comprising one of the largest and best selected Stocks of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, &c. ever brought to this market. Our stock has been carefully selected from first hands, with special reference to the market and we feel no hesitation in saying that we can offer inducements equal to any house in the West and superior to any in this City. Attention of Merchants—Saddlers, &c. is earnestly invited to an examination of our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. We will duplicate all purchases made in Cincinnati, Louisville and Pittsburgh.
JAMES R COBURN & CO.
No. 14 Market street, Sign of the Padlock.
Maysville, Sept. 14, '54

CHOICE SUGAR—NEW CROP.

FIRST Lot of the Season, just received and for sale low, by COONS & SUTTON,
No. 19, Market street.
Dec. 23

MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS,

BY

RICHARD M. COLLINS,

FRONT STREET, ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see First Page.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Thursday Afternoon, January 12, 1854.

☞See First Page.

Facts from the Census.

If any man doubts that the American people are a great nation, that the United States a great country and a great power, he has only to read Mr. De Bow's Statistical View of the United States, just printed and distributed by Congress. In this case he will find that fact has outstripped imagination, and the sober realities of history have eclipsed the wildest visions of romance. It is only 78 years since a few outlawed men, in the old State House of Philadelphia, proclaimed to the world, that the people inhabiting a narrow strip on the Atlantic board, was a separate and independent nation—scarcely more than the three score years and ten allotted to the average life of man; and yet that small and insignificant people have grown in that short space to be a first rate power among the nations. History, in Ancient or Modern times, presents no event, no spectacle, so wonderful as the rapid growth of the United States. It is this fact which gives to each Census its great interest and importance. These periodical estimates of the people in other countries, though they show the progressive increase of nations in population and production and wealth, disclose no such startling results as are exhibited by the Census reports of the United States.

From the Statistical View of the United States just published by Congress, under the supervision of Mr. De Bow, the Superintendent of the Census, the able and eminent Statistician, we extract a few of the leading and most impressive facts.

The *territorial* extent of the United States, is nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as the whole of France, Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark, together; one and a half times as large as the Russian Empire in Europe, one sixth less only, than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty empires, states, and republics of Europe; and of equal extent with the Roman Empire or that of Alexander, neither of which exceeded 3,000,000 square miles.

The limits of the United States when their Independence was achieved, (1783) did not exceed 920,000 square miles. In 1854 it was 2,963,666 square miles, showing an increase of more than three fold in less than seventy years.

There are six states and territories larger, as large, or a little less only, than that of either of the powers of France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain or Turkey.

At the beginning of the Revolution in 1775, the Colonies had a population of 2,803,000 souls. At the close of the year 1854, the United States had a population, in round numbers of 26,500,000 souls. But though the population of the Union has increased six-fold since 1700, the increase of our territory has kept such even pace with the population, that the number of persons to a square mile, has not in that period, of time doubled. Thus, though the numbers of the population of the United States increase from various causes with unprecedented rapidity, the *density* of our population does not increase; but on the contrary, at several periods in our history has declined or retrograded—a fact of the utmost importance in a moral, social and political point of view. After this it is hardly necessary to remark, that the density of the population of the United States is much less than that of any European country. With the density of Sweden and Norway the least populous of the European States, the United States would embrace forty-five millions of inhabitants; with the density of Russia over eighty millions; with that of Spain two hundred millions; of France five hundred millions; of Britain six hundred and sixty millions; of Belgium eleven hundred and fifty millions. The Middle States are the densest portion of the Union, owing in some degree to the large cities situated there; the New England States come next in order; then the North-West; then the South; and lastly the South-West. The non-slaveholding states are twice as dense as the slaveholding States.

In population the United States in 1850 was only exceeded by four of the European powers, viz: Russia, Austria, France, and the British Empire in Europe. It is nearly, or quite, twice as populous as either Prussia, Spain, Turkey, the whole of the German States, the whole of the Italian States, including Greece and the Swiss Republics, and excluding Naples and Sicily. It is nearly three times as large as the kingdoms of Sweden, Belgium and Portugal combined; and is equal to the aggregate population of twenty-four out of the thirty-seven States into which McCulloch divides Europe. Exclusively of Ireland, it exceeds that of Great Britain by a population nearly equal to that of the State of Pennsylvania.

Our limits will not permit us to follow out further, at present, this comparative view of the growth, progress, power, and resources of the United States, as exhibited in the report of Mr. De Bow. The facts which it discloses show that the United States is destined, if no untoward event shall make shipwreck of its fine prospects, to a future day, to exhibit a spectacle of power and greatness such as the world has never seen. We have all the elements, and we have here the intellect and energy to combine and work them up.

We recommend every one who feels a patriotic pride in his country to get this book and read it.

☞Accident.—A youth about 14 years old, son of Mr. Hakvey Yancey of this County, was run over by a four-horse wagon and team, at the lower grade, this morning. The youth was holding the reins, while the horses were standing still, when the steam-whistle of the packet *Dan'l. Boone* startled them, and they ran off. The boy's system was much prostrated by the shock; but his injuries were not serious, and he will be entirely over them, in a few days.

☞The Southern Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent.

Maysville Singing Academy.

Our citizens generally will be glad to hear that an enterprise is on foot—and which we hope will succeed, as it must certainly deserve—Simple, hearty and general encouragement is designed to build up in our City a permanent Musical Academy, or association for the improvement of social and choir singing.

We understand that if the institution is organized, Professor Albert—one of the most accomplished and successful teachers of music in the West—will take charge of it. The plan proposed is about this: Two meetings per week, at the City Hall, which will be well heated and lighted, and provided with a fine instrument, in order to afford to members every desirable comfort and advantage. The course of instruction will embrace a full and thorough knowledge of all the elements of music, applied to singing as well as to instrumental music; and exercises in class, choir and solo singing, with a special view of building up large and proficient choirs for the several churches of the City. For this purpose, the class, after having been engaged in general exercises, will be subdivided and arranged into choirs according to their church connections and partialities.

This plan presupposes the cordial co-operation of the present church choirs, and is admirably adapted to improve the standard of church singing in our city. The terms—only $5 per session of 5 months—are exceedingly low, and additionally commend the enterprise to public attention. It is proposed to organize it during the ensuing week.

☞Temperance Tableaux or Panorama—This series of 30 scenes in the Drunkard's life, closing with his happy reformation—to be exhibited here on Friday—is said to be admirably painted and quite life like, and therefore calculated to interest and instruct, and do good by the force of example. It is highly spoken of by many of our sotemporaries as a splendid triumph of art. We have not seen it, but the editor of the Indianapolis *Despatch* has, and thus speaks of it:

Cox & Waugh's Panorama.—Messrs. Meek & Co., are preparing to start on another tour to exhibit this gigantic Painting. We but speak the sentiments of all who have seen it, when we say it is certainly the most magnificent effort of its kind ever exhibited in the west. There is nothing exceptionable about it—being of such a character as generally to be admired by all classes. We commend not only the Painting, but the proprietors as men of sterling worth and merit—none of your five cent men, but liberal and courteous.

☞We observe by our Chicago exchanges that the Rev. Dr. Grundy, of this city, was announced to preach at the North Presbyterian Church (Rev. R. H. Richardson's) in that city, on Sunday last, morning and evening.

☞The splendid *Bostona* is the packet for Cincinnati, this evening. Clerk Maddox is in the city, and guarantees a pleasant trip to all who go down with him on the *Bostona*.

The St. Louis Republican of the 6th, says, that the ball was opened in earnest at Jefferson, on Wednesday last. Seven ballots were held, the vote on the last one standing—for Doniphan, 54; for Benton, 40; for Atchison, 56; for Wilson, 1; Col. Doniphan voting for Mr. Wilson.

The New Orleans papers refer somewhat mysteriously to a secret meeting of the Aldermen of that city to consider the expediency and the use made of the city bonds sometime since handed over to the officers of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company. It was reported that the subscription of the city for the construction of a railroad to Mobile, had been used to a large extent in paying the debts of an insolvent corporation—the Ponchartrain Railroad.

The steamer Virginia, on her way down from Wheeling, for St. Louis, struck the snags at Grave Creek, breaking several of her timbers. She will go into the dock at Madison for repairs, and will hereafter run as a regular packet between Memphis and New Orleans.

The Michigan papers assert that the prisoners in the State prison at Jackson have actually been engaged in the manufacture of bogus coin, and by aid of accomplices outside the walls have put the same in circulation.

The Know-Nothings are said to have elected twenty out of the twenty-two municipal officers chosen in the city of Lexington on Saturday. The following are some of the results of the voting:

Swift, for Mayor—Majority over Allen 76 votes.

Hugan, for Attorney—Majority over Woolley 150 votes.

Milton, for Treasurer—Majority over Emmall 338 votes.

Stoll, for Assessor—Majority over Keiser 439 votes.

Kremer, for Keeper of Workhouse—Majority over Lawrence 324 votes.

True, for Captain of Watch—Majority over Cleines 191 votes.

For license 614; against license 149; majority license 149.

☞Thanks to Hon. Jno B. Thompson and Hon. L. M. Cox, for valuable public documents sent us.

The Paris correspondent of the London News mentions a rumor that an extraordinary council was convoked by the Emperor on Friday last to consider the question, whether it might not be expedient, under existing circumstances, to revise the constitution, with a view to increase the popularity of the government by calling upon the nation to take a more active part in public affairs.

The Louisville *Times* says, that there are 4,000 Whigs and 2,000 Democrats in Louisville, who belong to the Know Nothing Lodges; among the latter is Gen. William S. Pilcher.

A Challenge Indicted.—Mr. Butt Hewgon, who challenged Prentice, the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, to a duel, has been indicted by the grand jury in Little Rock. His second, Major Davis, is indicted also.

Last year the tax of Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, amounted to $30,328.

The Ohio Agricultural Society have recommended to their State Board to offer no more premiums on tobacco.

The New Orleans papers announce the death of Seth Barton, Esq. Mr. B. was Solicitor of the Treasury during the Polk administration.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he will purchase $1,000,000 of Government Stocks, as follows: First, the par value, or amount specified in each certificate; second, a premium on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of July, 1840, redeemable Nov. 12, 1856, of 2¼ per cent; on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1842, redeemable 1st December, 1862, of 10 per cent; on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1847 and 1848, and redeemable, the former on the 31st December, 1867, and the latter on the 30th June, 1868, of 16 per cent; and on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1850, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1864, commonly called the Texas indemnity, 8 per cent. Third. The interest on the par of each certificate from January 1, 1855, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

The total number of Hogs killed at Louisville up to Sunday night, was 264,877 head.

The most startling discovery of the age is that by which a book note or other writing or engraving is copied to such perfection as to defy the best judges. Last week a Photographist copied a note of the State Bank of Ohio, and the spurious bill was presented to and received as genuine by three of the most experienced Bank Tellers in the city; and even after being told that it was not genuine they contended that it was good. Unless this discovery can be overcome, confidence in Bank notes will be destroyed.

Another Treaty.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from on board the U. S. ship Constitution, at Porto Grande, says that Commodore Mayo has concluded a commercial treaty with the King of Lagos, one of the principal points on the Bight of Benin.

The New York *Tribune* says that it is generally supposed that Mr. Samuel Leggett, who had overdrawn a large sum from the Empire City Bank, has committed suicide. Tw of his friends have received letters from him in which he declares this to be his determination. He transmitted to them his watch and two diamond keepsake pins. Mr. L. was 26 years old, and has left a wife and two children.

In the United States Supreme Court on Wednesday the following decision was rendered:

Robert Wickliffe vs. Thomas D. Owings—Appeal from Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky. Judge Campbell delivered the opinion of the court, reversing and annulling the decree of said Circuit Court with costs, rendering decree in favor of complainant.

Boy Burned to Death.—On Wednesday night about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building, the residence of Thomas A. Peters, near Union, Boone county, Ky., originating from a defective flue. Before the fire was discovered by Mr. Peters or his family, the lower part of the dwelling was in a blaze, and it was with great difficulty that they made their escape. A negro boy named Richard, sleeping in the third story, was burned to death. The loss by the fire was about $4,000. No insurance.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A Northern Clergyman's View of Southern Slavery.

Concluded from first page.

It is well for themselves that the blacks do not have the temptations which the liberty of testifying against the whites would give them. While they are thus restricted by law, for obvious reasons, from giving testimony, their evidence has its just weight with juries, when it is known. Offenders do not escape more frequently at the South, by legal quibbles, imperfect legislation, and the ingenuity of lawyers, than in the free states. The whole impression with regard to personal protection extended over the slaves, as compared with personal safety elsewhere, was far different from that which I had been led to expect.

Among other apparent advantages of slavery is Dr. Adams' view, are the prevention of crime, and the absence of mobs, popular delusions, and pauperism. Thus, he says:

Prevention of crime among the lower class of society is one striking feature of slavery. Day and night every one of them is amenable to a master. If ill disposed, he has his own policeman in his owner. Thus three millions of the laboring classes of population are in a condition most favorable to preservation from crimes against society. But the petty larcenies which swell our public records of crime are almost unknown among the slaves, and punished and do not enter into the public enumerations of offences.

A prosecuting officer, who had six or eight counties in his district, told me that during eight years of service, he had made out about two thousand bills of indictment, of which not more than twelve were against colored people. It must follow of necessity that a large amount of crime is prevented by the personal relation of the colored man to a white citizen. It would be a benefit to some of our immigrants at the North, if they could see how Government could thus prevent or reach disturbances of the peace through masters, overseers or guardians. But *we cannot rival in our police measures the beneficial system of the South* in its preventive agencies to prevent burglaries and arson.

One consequence of the disposal of the colored people as to individual control is, the absence of mobs. That feeling of security, so irresponsible and low class, is not found in the South. Street brawls and conflicts have not the ready aid of ignorant people, or the ignorant and more excitable portions of different religious denominations, are mostly unknown within the bounds of slavery. Our great source of disturbance in the North, popular delusions and collisions between Protestants and Irish Roman Catholic laborers, is obviated there.

There is another striking peculiarity of Southern society which is attributable to slavery, and is very interesting to a Northerner at the present day. While the colored people are superstitious and excitable, popular delusions and fanaticisms do not prevail among them. That class of society among us in which they are most prone to take root is substituted in the colored population. Spiritual rappings, biology, second-adventism, Mormonism, and the whole spawn of errors which infest us, do not find a congenial soil there. *They do not for faith* in the South, taken as a whole, *than with us.*

Pauperism is prevented by slavery. This idea is startled, on account of the superstition of many at the North, who think that slaves are, as a matter of course, paupers. Nothing can be more untrue. Every slave has an inalienable claim in law upon his owner for support for the whole of life. He cannot be thrust into an almshouse, he cannot become a vagrant, he cannot beg his living, he cannot be wholly neglected when he is old and decrepit.

It was natural for Dr. Adams, as a clergyman, to take particular interest in the religious education of the slave population, and he seems to have observed the prosperous condition of their churches with extreme gratification:

When, he says, religious instruction, the pure, simple gospel of Jesus Christ, is extended to our laboring classes generally, adults and children, as fully as it is enjoyed by the slaves in such parts of the South as I visited, an object will be gained of far more intrinsic importance to our national prosperity than all questions relating to slavery.

Probably, in very many places in the South, a larger proportion of the slaves than of the whites have given evidence of being the children of God. The religious condition of the slaves surprises every visitor. The number of communicants among them, in proportion to the whites, is frequently astonishing; for example, in one place, one hundred and twenty-fifty blacks to fifty whites, two hundred to twenty-four hundred to one hundred.

In Virginia, the whole number of communicants in the Baptist churches is stated to me, by a Baptist pastor, to be forty-five thousand blacks and fifty thousand whites.

In Savannah, Georgia, in a population of several thousand blacks, more than one-third are church members. Three colored pastors, with salaries from eight hundred to a thousand dollars, are supported by subscriptions of a few cents among their own members. More than one-third of the whole number of communicants reported by the synod of South Carolina are colored people. Of the three hundred and eighty-four thousand in that State, one-seventh, or more than fifty thousand, are professors of religion. In 1853, fifteen thousand dollars were contributed by five thousand slaves, in Charleston, to benevolent objects. These statistics, which are a fair sample, might easily be multiplied, but it is unnecessary. Religion has gained wonderful ascendancy among the people.

Of all the situations in which human beings can be placed favorable to the salvation of the soul, under faithful efforts on the part of teachers, it is difficult to conceive of one better suited to this end, than in fact more successful, than the relation of these slaves to their Christian masters.

And elsewhere, he says:

The feeling involuntarily arose within me at the South, and especially in the religious meetings of the slaves, would that all Africa were here! Could villages and tribes of Africans be by any means induced to emigrate to the land, and be placed under the influences which the slaves enjoy, Ethiopia would stretch out her hands to God sooner than the most sanguine interpreters of prophecy now dare to hope. It is difficult to conceive of a bear that gave thanks in their prayers that they have not been left like the heathen who know not God, but are raised, as it were, to Heaven in their Christian privileges.

After enumerating these and other "favorable appearances in Southern society and slavery," Dr. Adams declares:

Thus far I am constrained to say, that the relief which my feelings have experienced in going to the South and seeing the slaves at home is very great, whatever else may be true of their condition, to whatever perils or sorrows, from causes not yet spoken of, they may be subjected. I feel like one who has visited a friend who is sick and reported to be destitute and extremely miserable, but has found him comfortable and happy. The sickness is there, but the destitute is not only comfortable, but happy, if the ordinary lot of it are to be taken. We may wonder that he should be; we may prove on paper that he cannot be; but if the colored people of Savannah, Columbia, and Richmond are not, as a whole, a happy people, I have never seen any.

We presume that this roseate picture of Southern slavery, by one of the signers of the clergymen's anti-Nebraska remonstrance, will be viewed with astonishment; and the less so, since the reverend doctor adheres to the opinion that the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise are morally acceptable of no defence, and shows that he has viewed the subject in all its aspects by enumerating the revolting features as well as the favorable appearances of slavery. Dr. Adams speaks of the slave auction, the separation of negro families, the sexual immorality and other evils; but he has something to say in palliation of them all—something to make the reader think that they are not such great evils as they have been represented to be. He critic zes "Uncle Tom," and characterizes its as deceptive and unjust. The anti-slavery Christian who actively sympathise and co-operate with the American abolitionists, he admonishes to mind their own business. And he asks the anti-slavery people of the Northern States, before extending their benevolence elsewhere, to supply food, raiment, shelter, means of cleanliness, and education to the poor of their own cities, "to the degree in which the slaves of the South enjoy those blessings." In short, the whole volume has evidently been written under the influence of a reactionary revulsion of feeling, and with all the ardor of a new convert. We have not attempted a critique of Dr. Adams' book; more room than we could well spare to make the reader proud would be required for controversy on the many points to which objections may be made; we have therefore contented ourselves with a mere review of the salient points of this earnest apology for slavery. The book will not be without service if it induces sober thought in those who have the violence with which slavery is discussed; but it is to be feared that its effect will be to stimulate the attack while it strengthens the defence.

Correspondence of the North American.

An Important Bill to Prevent Emigration.

Washington Dec. 27.

The Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives have prepared, and will soon report, a very important bill on the subject of alien paupers and criminals. Under the provisions of this bill no foreign passenger shall hereafter be admitted into a port of the United States unless he shall have the certificate of the American consul of the place from which he came that he has not, for one year previous to his departure, been an inmate of a jail or workhouse, and that he has not, for four years previously, been convicted of any criminal offences except such as are designated political crimes.

If any captain shall bring such persons without the required certificates, he shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. The vessel in which such persons arrive shall be subject to forfeiture. The introduction of a bill like this will, no doubt, meet with strong opposition; but as the necessity of this measure is generally admitted by the American part of our population, it must ultimately become a law.

In Wilkinson county, Miss, the trial of Justus Hurd, indicted for the killing of one of his slaves, resulted last week in a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He was a wealthy citizen of Amite county, originally from New England, but a resident of Mississippi for twenty years.

There are now seven organized Territorial Governments, a larger number than has ever before existed, at the same time, during our political history. Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska are their names.

The election for United States Senator, to succeed Wm. H. Seward, will take place at Albany on the first Tuesday in February.

For the Maysville Eagle.

A Christmas Gift we shall never forget.

Mr. Editor: Having been enabled to the drudgery of toil for several wearisome months, and having a human appreciation for the merry sports of Christmas, I resolved to spend a few days in the residence of Col. Charles S. Todd, situated in the very heart of Shelby county. It was the Col. has many warm friends and old comrades in Mason county, perhaps it would not be uninteresting to them, to read a short account of him as he appears around his home fireside.

His residence is truly an abode of kind hospitality, and his interesting family are unceasing in their attentions to those who are honored with being his guests. To see his elegance of manners and the urbanity of his temper at his own homestead, no one would suppose that his early years had been spent amidst the hardships of the camp. He is now sixty-four years of age, and yet his manners indicate the sprightliness of middle life. He abounds in humor, and his frequent sallies of wit, perpetrated with so genuine a zest, would attract even the most stoical and reserved.

Perhaps there is no man in Kentucky who has led a more honorable career than Col. Todd. Having enlisted in his younger days to fight in the battles of his country, and mingle his destiny with the events of a severe and desperate war, he acquitted himself with so much bravery and honor, that he soon became an aid of Gen. Harrison's, whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed until the hour of his death. In 1819 he was entrusted with a commission to South America by Mr Monroe, which commission he performed with ability and great credit. In 1841 he accepted the post of Minister to Rome, tendered by Gen. Harrison; and here again he acquitted himself with much honor, and effected many results by his negotiations which will ever be regarded as among the finest specimens of American diplomacy.

Col. Todd has also occupied a conspicuous station in the Church, as well as in the State. He has on several occasions been a representative to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and has had the entire confidence of that great religious body. He blends the graces of the Christian, the tact of the statesman and the courage of the warrior. Ever careless of the fame of his compeers in battle, he repels the so-called *fastidious* historians, and brings such an array of facts in their public mind, that all censures are hushed, all doubts removed. This was manifested in his late vigorous and manly defence of Gen. Harrison, against the misrepresentations of Mr. Headley.

[For want of space, we are compelled to omit a portion of the letter of our correspondent.]

I will be pardoned for a mere allusion in this connection, to Mrs. Todd, daughter of the late venerable Gov. Isaac Shelby, and her two beautiful daughters, Misses Letitia and Virginia. They diffuse sunshine and happiness around the home of the Col., and when he can snatch intervals of repose from his public duties, his home is indeed a home of gladness, and its delights are those most befitting the demands of our social nature. Long may he live. MALISE.

Falling off in the Revenue.—It is stated that the entire receipts of customs for the month of December, are estimated at the Treasury Department at not more than two millions of dollars, against four million and a half for December, 1853. The available surplus in the Treasury has fallen off already seven million of dollars since September. The payments of this month will further reduce the surplus five millions of dollars.

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

"Dr Hoofland's German Bitters—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr C M JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented notoriety, and the proprietor, who is a well, rightly physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the accompanying circular, 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 thousands of cases for which Hoofland's Bitters is here, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to be followed by a diseased state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, sleepiness, sinking, unsteady breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable feeling of absolute misery, as its insufferable 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—1mo

To the Physicians of the West,

And to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or a Beverage.

Physicians who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for medical purposes, are recommended to prescribe in preference to WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is annually tested at Schiedam, in Holland, and extensively in the Island of the proprietor, by physicians and from medical testimony unemployed and unknown.

2. It is the purest, the most agreeable and most esteemed cordial, to be free from the pernicious fusel oil and other impurities, which are usually distilled from grain, and which latter cause of the nervous and mental derangement, nervous irritation, and morbid sensitiveness, for inebriate and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Imperial Gallon of this Cordial contains more of the valuable oil of juniper berries than any other Gin, and is, therefore, the most diuretic and most active of the two essential oils of the Italian juniper berry, medicinally considered.

4. It is scientifically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin is the most diuretic.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be as efficacious as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of gravel, stone, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, dizziness, colic, constipation in the kidneys and bladder, and other acute and chronic diseases, arising from a loss of the blood, deficient assimilation of food, and general debility.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when taken as directed, never influences its system or induces a sobriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter fire, by imparting a cool, healthy glow to the system. And it materially corrects the difference of bad water, whether in swamp or limestone districts. In all of these remarks I qualify this Gin not inferior in any market in the world.

Since the above was first published, the demand has increased to the United States, a number of Liquor houses in New York and other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in Quart bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper, with my name on the neck, and the cork, and bottle. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as there and Hostetter's Bitters, I do not believe any concoction can rival it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

UNRIVALED WOLFE.

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor.

18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, N. w York.

The word "Schiedam," belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

Agents in Louisville, Ky., RAYMOND & PATTEN.

J. B. WILDER & CO.

Agents in Cincinnati, Ohio, ALLBEN UNDS.

JOHN D. PARKS.

New York, Nov. 18, 1854—3mo

For Fine Clothing call at

HENDERSON & BRO.'S.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Elder J. H. Hayes, Mr. John Hettich, to Miss Rachel Reinhart, all of this city.

WELLMAN'S SUPERIOR

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

FANCY GOODS.

No. 137 Main st., between Third and Fourth,

CINCINNATI.

☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

January 11, '55—6mo

Report of the Treasurer of the City of Maysville,

For the Year 1854.

City of Maysville, Dr.

In Account with Hamilton Gray, Treasurer.

	Dr.
Dec. 31, 1854.	
To Cash paid support of Public Schools	1,898 78
" " Orders, &c., cultivating Cemetery, including repairs on account of explosion	5,321 17
" " To take up outstanding bonds	7,062 46
" " On principal of the debt created to purchase same	4,725 00
" " Interest on same	756 50
" " Interest on Railroad debt, including exchange	2,877 00
" " Interest on funded debt	1,818 00
" " " on debt to Bank Ky.	1,460.00
" " On principal of same	2,000 00
" " Off subscription to Turnpike Road Co.	1,170 00
" " Insurance Co's. Agents Tax	287 02
" " Hog and Dog Tax	230 00
" " Fines	147 00
" " Amount from Auctioneers	28 69
" " Licenses of all kinds	2,203 50
" " Ferry Rent	175 00
" " Amount on Pavement account	148 35
" " Old debt collected	25 00
" " Railroad Tax last year	152 11
" " Revenue last year, on account	11 47
" " Amount from citizens to purchase endorsed bonds	40,700 78
" " Railroad Tax, from Collector	7,951 65
" " Revenue, from Collector	11,628 58
	$75,802 25

A statement in detail is on file with the City Clerk. HAMILTON GRAY,

Maysville, Jan. 1, 1855 Treasurer.

NEW CROP SUGAR & MOLASSES.

150 Hds: choice New Sugar, 150 Bbls. do do Molasses; 300 half bbls. do do.

Just received and for sale at unusually low prices. Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.

Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and ex mine our stock, feeling confident that we can make it to their interest to purchase of us. B. F. & O. H. P. THOMAS.

Maysville, Jan. 9, '55

COX & WAUGH'S

GIGANTIC

TABLEAUX,

Illustrative of

Intemperance and Drunkard's Progress!

Will be exhibited at the CITY HALL, on next Friday and Saturday evenings, January 12th and 13th, and also on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

"This fine Painting is truly a

GREAT MORAL REFORMER!"

50 Grand Tableaux, and over 4,000 life-like figures, on 12,000 feet of canvass.

Every person should visit this triumph of artistic skill

SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS:

Childhood; Youthful Pleasures; The First Temptation; Temporary Reformation; The Bride; Wine; The Happy Home, &c., &c., &c., consisting of over 30 different scenes, including the thrilling tableaux of

DELIRIUM TREMENS!

Admission 25c. Children 12 years old, Half price. Doors open at 6½. Exhibition commences at 7½ o'clock. MEEK & MATHES,

Maysville, Jan. 9, '55—2t Proprietors.

NEW SUGAR.

200 Hhds new crop Sugar, of superior quality, just received per steamers Flag, Midas, Mediator and Golden Gate.

Jan 9, '55 S. B. POYNTZ.

PLANTATION MOLASSES.

250 Barrels New Crop, 300 half bbls new crop, per Mediator and Golden Gate. S. B. POYNTZ.

January 9, '55

RIO COFFEE.

325 Bags Superior Rio Coffee, old and new crop, for sale by S. B. POYNTZ.

January 9

WHEELING NAILS.

200 Kegs best quality, for sale by

Jan 9 S. B. POYNTZ.

FINE TEAS.

25 Half Chests, very choice; 50 Catty Boxes do do Just received from New York and for sale by

Jan 9 S. B. POYNTZ.

TOBACCO.

98 Boxes Mo. Ky. and Va. Tobacco, of different grades, for sale by

Jan 9 S. B. POYNTZ

SUNDRIES.

26 Bags Pepper; 10 bags Spice; 3,000 lbs Madder; 1,000 " S. F. Indigo. Just received from New York. S. B. POYNTZ.

January 9

LOST—$10 REWARD.

LOST, somewhere in the City of Maysville, about the last week in December, 1854, one City Scrip Note of said City, No. 43, for $100 bearing 7 per cent into est. A credit was endorsed on the back by H. Gray, Treasurer, about 1 th of December, 1854, for $44.75.

Also, lost, a $5 City Tr easury Order in favor of J F Willett. Those lost were tied together.

All persons are hereby warned from trading for said Notes. EVERETT STILLWELL.

January 6—3t

MAYSVILLE, KY., 21 January, 1855.

Mr. Collins:

Dear Sir—You will please publish the following extract from a Circular, from J. B. Bennett, General Agent for the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for the West and South West.

Yours, &c., Respectfully,

JOHN A. BROWNING, Agent,

For Maysville and Mason County.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29th, 1854.

No. 60 WEST FOURTH STREET.

DEAR SIR:

Increase of Cash Capital to Half a Million of Dollars—The demands of the business of insurance, from its increase and importance throughout the Union, (rivaling the Banking business in this branch,) with the necessity of its successful prosecution, respectability and improved credit, have caused the Ætna Insurance Company to increase its *cash capital*; and on the 20th instant, Books of Subscription were opened for the additional Sto k, of *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars*, which was all taken and paid on that day. The avidity with which the Stock was increased, shows the reputation and confidence in Office maintained at home—the determination of the Directors to make one Hartford Company, at least, that will be sufficient to command the confidence and trust, growing out of the Protection Company's failure,—which Policy holders, agents, and the place the Office on that solid basis, no event will shake its continued prosperity. It has been the custom of many offices to increase their Capital Stock largely, when considerable claims for losses required payment—paying in to pay out—so that it may not be improper to state, the present increase is not of that character, but of the reverse order; being a cash investment unimpaired, to strengthen the full benefit of prospects. Hence, the Cash Capital of the Ætna Insurance Company, is *Half a Million of Dollars.*

Yours truly and respectfully,

J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.

January 4, '55—1w