THE TRI-WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

VOLUME XX. MAYSVILLE, KY. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, 1855. NUMBER 37.

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 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
" each additional "	25	50
2 " one month	3 00	2 50
3 " two months	5 00	4 00
4 " three months	6 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 advertisers are allowed 1 square, changeable at pleasure, for $20; two square, for $30; three square (tri weekly paper included) for $40

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

No advertisement to be considered 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 persons sending communications or requiring notices of fairs, meetings, concerts, or any public entertainments where charges 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

Celts 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 notice, and tribute 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. Regular annual advertisers to pay half yearly in advance.

All leaded and displayed advertisements, and those with cuts larger than five lines in width, to be charged *ext a.*

GRATITUDE.

LICINIA

"I am the happiest wife in Rome, my Livia! The happiest wife in Rome!"

LIVIA.

"But there's Flaminus' wife, the other day, Scarce from the Forum to her house could pass For gratulations, that her husband won. The consulate."

LICINIA

"That day my Calus sat At home with me, and read to me, my Livia. Little cared I, who won the Consulate."

LIVIA.

"And there's Lectorius has obtained a government:

Big enough to quench the envy of a Cato!

LICINIA.

"Well let he be so! My queendom is to be a simple wife, This is my government: my husband's house, Where, when he sits with me, he is editioned Enough. You'll smile, but Jano be my witness I'd rather see him with his boy upon His knee, than seated in the consul's chair, With all the Senate round him."

LIVIA.

"Yet his greatness Must needs be thine."

LICINIA.

"I do not care for greatness. It is a thing lives too much out of doors. 'Tis anywhere but home; you will not find it Once in a week, in its own house at supper With the family. Knock at any hour you choose, And ask 'Is Caius home?' and they'll send you To the Senate, or the Forum, or to such Or such as one's in quest of it. 'Tis a month Since Caius took a meal from home, and that Was with my brother. If he walks, I walks along with him if I choose, or if I stay Behind, it is a race 'twixt him and the time He promised to be back again, which is first. And when he's back, and the door shut on him, Consummate happy is my world within. I never think of any world without!"

Sketches of Generals.

From an article in the Philadelphia Ledger we condense the following sketches of the master spirits of the present Eastern war:

"Nicholas was born in the year 1796 He is the third son of the Emperor Paul, whose tragical death by strangulation is a matter of history. In the early period of his life, the prospect of his ascending the throne was extremely remote—indeed, highly improbable. Alexander, his elder brother, occupied the sovereignty, and Constantine was the next in the natural order of succession. As in the case of most of the younger branches of sovereign houses in Europe, a considerable portion of the earlier period of Nicholas's life was spent in traveling from court to court, in varied attention to the duties of a military command, in which he distinguished himself, and the improvements he effected in the efficiency of the Russian army. In 1826, Alexander died, not without suspicious circumstances attendant on his death, which were probably strengthened by the fact that the succession devolved not upon Constantine, but Nicholas. It was not without difficulty that he obtained possession of supreme power.

"The Sultan of Turkey was born in Constantinople, in 1824, and ascended the throne at the age of sixteen. He was a mild and gentle youth, and inherited the relenting tendencies of his father, and the softness of his Christian mother. He is tall and slender, with black eye-brows, pale face and thick lips. At first his career was timid and irresolute; but of late years he has manifested considerable energy. His reign promises to prove the most important in the modern history of his country.

"Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the East, the eighth son of the 5th Duke of Beaufort, was born in 1783. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, as a Cornet in the Fourth Dragoons, and he accompanied the Duke of Wellington to Denmark, in 1807. He subsequently accompanied him to the Peninsula, and enjoyed a greater amount of the commander's confidence than any other officer in the army. He distinguished himself in the engagements at Fuentes d'Onor in 1811, and in the storming of Badajos in 1812. It was to Lord Fitzroy Somerset (now Raglan) that the governor of the citadel surrend red. In the memorable battle Vittoria, and throughout that brilliant campaign, Lord Fitzroy Somerset distinguished by his activity and daring. In 1814 he married Emily Harriet, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Morington—consequently niece of the great Duke Waterloo he lost an arm, and that decisive victory terminated the first act of his military career. In 1817 he was made a Grand Cross of the Order of Bath, and on the death of the Duke of Wellington, to whom he had long a military secretary, he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Lord Raglan, made Privy Councillor, and appointed Master General of the Ordinance.

"Prince Menschikoff was born in 1783, and is the great grandson of Peter the Great's favorite In stature he is about middle height; his gait haughty, though slightly affected with a limp, occasioned, it is said, by a wound which he received in 1826, when engaged against the Turks at Varna. It is affirmed that one evening, having given instructions which he was desirous of seeing implicitly obeyed, he traversed the whole camp, and as he was leisurely returning, dropped from a short time, and remained with his legs stretched wide apart, while he took a pinch of snuff. At that moment the loud roar of artillery was heard, and the Prince fell to the ground Great was the consternation of the camp. On being taken up it was found that a cannon ball had passed between the Prince's legs, and wounded him severely in the thigh. The 'Annual Register' states that he was so severely wounded that he was compelled to resign the command of the army. Prince Menschikoff is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in the empire, and counts serfs by thousands; but his avarice is unbounded, though in St. Petersburg, his establishment is on the most lavish footing. His hatred to foreigners is intense. Not one, even an ambassador has been permitted to enter his palace.

"Francis Canrobert, the successor of the Count St Arnaud, and the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, was born in the Department of Lot. In 1833 he embarked for Africa, where he distinguished himself, and won the appluuse of his superior officers. He returned to France in 1839, with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in 1840 he was on duty at the Tuileries Court. In 1841 he returned to Africa, and again signalized himself. In 1848, while the cholera was raging in the garrison of Algiers, Colonel Canrobert distinguished himself by his courage and his labors. He returned to Paris in 1850, and took the command of a brigade of infantry, and Paris also attached to the Prince President of the Republic as aide-de-camp. On the 14th of January, 1853, he was appointed a General of Division; and more recently he was placed at the head of the First Division of the army of the East At the battle of the Alma he received a wound, and before his departure he was known to be occupied in profound study, having for their object a knowledge of the theatre of war, as if he had a presentiment of his future destiny. This is the officer to whom had been confided the duty of sustaining high honor of France, in what is likely to prove the terrible siege of Sevastopol."

THE WYANDOTTES.—This Ohio tribe, now located west of the Mississippi, have petitioned the Government to have their lands, now held in common, partitioned out among them in fee. Their petition should be granted. The Wyandottes have made great progress in civilization and the customs of the whites, and parcelling out their lands in fee would throw each member of the band on his individual efforts for a livelihood, and stimulate them to more and more approximate the labors, enterprise and thrift of the farmers, mechanics and traders around them. Manypenny, the Indian Agent, favors the application —*Cin Herald.*

Holiday Gifts.

MUSIC, LUTES & TRUEX,

MUSIC DEALERS,

No 60, Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOULD announce to their customers and to the public, that they will sell every variety of *Musical Merchandise* from this date to January 1st, '55, at *greatly reduced rates*, to enable all to supply themselves with useful, appropriate and elegant gifts.

Our assortment consists of

Hallet, Davis & Co's, Bacon & Raviax', and Geo. Hewes superior

PIANO FORTES

Carhart's and Needham's MELODEONS;

MARTINS' GUITARS

Violins; old and new Flutes, Accordeonge, Music Books, Sheet Music and other varieties Musical Merchandise. Such inducements have never been offered the Musical public in the West. Dec. 21, '54—1y sept10

$100—100 Bags to arrive, and will be sold at market prices, by

Dec 2 JANUARY & RICHESON.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY virtue of a judgment rendered at the October Term of the Mason Circuit Court, 1854, in the suit of Geo W. Orr against W. O. Phillips and others, I will sell to the highest bidder upon a credit of six months with interest from date, the purchaser executing bond with approved security, and having the force and effect of a state bond, at public sale, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1855 in the premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock in the day.

W. B. A. BAKER, Com'r.

Jan 24, 1855—3w

SUNDRIES.

26 Bags Pepper;
10 bags Spice;
3,000 lb. Madder
1,000 " S. F. Indigo

Just received from New York.

S. B. POYNTZ.

January 9

COFFEE—25 bags Prime Rio for sale by

Dec 2 JANUARY & RICHESON.

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 Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Bowie Knives, Game Bags, Shot Bags and Flasks, Powder Flasks and Horns, Percussion Caps, 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 Weeden's Stable.

Maysville, March 3

CHOICE SUGAR—NEW CROP.

FIRST Lot of the Season, just received and for sale low, by COONS & MATTHEWS.

Dec. 23 No. 16, Market street.

WHEELING NAILS.

200 Kegs best quality, for sale by

Jan 9 S. B. POYNTZ.

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.

RIO COFFEE.

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

January 9

WINE 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. Kev and Va. Tobacco, of different grades, for sale by

Jan 9 S. B. POYNTZ.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. M. WALLACE,

Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and Fleming, Special attention to the collection of claims. Office on Court street, the same occupied by Adams & Underwood.

Maysville, July 14, '53

RICHARD M. COLLINS,

Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

WILL attend to business in Mason and joining Counties.

☞Office on Front Street, three doors from Post Office.

Maysville, June 4, 1853

ELIJAH C. PHISTER,

Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

Office in Phister's Row, Second street, opposite the Post Office.

J. W. CATTERSON,

Attorney at Law And Real Estate Agent, Jefferson City, Missouri.

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

September 5, '53

THO. S. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjacent Counties and also in the Court of Appeals. Office on Second street, in the "Express" buildings.

Maysville, August 1st, 1854

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

MAYSVILLE, Ky.

WILL give Law in the Courts of Lewis, Carter, Greenup and adjoining counties.

REFERENCE:

Hon I. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg, Ky.
" I. 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

L. H. STANTON. S. L. SEE HALL.

STANTON & MARSHALL,

Attorneys at Law,

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership in the practice of the law, in the counties of Boyd, Greenup and Lawrence, Ky. Any business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Office on Court street, west side, in the room heretofore occupied by Judge Collins

WM. P. CONWELL,
LEWIS COLLINS

July 11, 1854

Dr. S. M. CARTMILL,

HAS removed from Maysville to Washington, and will be found at his Office or Residence, unless absent on professional calls in the country. Office and residence the same recently occupied by Dr. Egan.

Washington, Sept 15, 1853

Dr. A. D. OLIVER,

Occulist and Physician,

HAS removed his Office to Market street, opposite the Mason 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 Ma sville and vicinity. Office on Third, between Market and Sutton Streets

Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

KEUPER,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Office, Bank Building, Sutton Street, Maysville,

Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

M. BRATT,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

☞Office on Sutton Street, nearly opposite the Bank, Maysville, Ky.

Dec. 16, '54

PIANO FORTES!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

I have still on hand a full Stock of Session Pianos, from the best Manufactories in 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 very reduced prices. The scarcity of Money is such that persons desirous 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.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

A Map of the "*C imea*" with enlarged Maps of all the "*Seat of War*" and views of Sebastopol and Balaklava. This Map is drawn from the best authorities, and is sold at the exceedingly low price of 35c.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

January 6

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

J. S. GILPIN,

IS now in the receipt of a beautiful STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of Gold and Silver *Lever Watches*, both hunting and open faced, gold Fob and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Vest Chains, Gold Bands; Breast Pins; Ear Rings and Finger Rings of all patterns, gold and silver Thimbles; gold and silver Spectacles; Gold Pens; Jet Bracelets, Necklaces and Breastpins; Silver Ware; a variety of Clocks and Time Pieces.

☞All kinds of Watches and Time Pieces repaired with care; Jewelry carefully repaired and cleaned.

J. S. GILPIN.

Maysville, Nov. 18, 1854

Business Cards.

Geo. T. Wood

Thos. Phister

WOOD & PHISTER,

Wholesale Grocers,

Second Street, above Market,

Maysville, Ky.

1854!

FALL & WINTER.

Clemens, Louisville and St. Louis

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, DAILY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin Passage, Cincinnati to Louisville $1 50
Deck " " 1 00
Cabin " " to Madison 1 00
Deck " " 50
Cabin " " to St Louis 9 00
Deck " " 6 00
Cabin " Louisville to " 2 00
Deck " " 1 00

☞Passage Tickets (includes meals and state-rooms) Time of Departure will be strictly observed.

For LOUISVILLE from Mail Line Wharf Boat, foot of Sycamore Street, DAILY at 12 o'clock M.

For LOUISVILLE from Mail Line Wharf Boat, foot of Sycamore Street, DAILY at 12 o'clock M.

LOCKET STORE, &c. &c.

☞Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DEARLOVE.

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, cane-bottom and common Chairs; dining, dessert, breakfast and stand Tables; Clocks, Looking-Glasses, Tin Safes.

Mons hair, composition and shuck Mattresses; Venitian Blinds, Oil cloths, &c.;

Wooden Ware—Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Bowls, Willow Cradles, Washboards, Candles, Tallow, which, with a variety of Cooking and Heating STOVES and a complete assortment of House Furnishing Goods, generally, I will sell at as low figures as can be had elsewhere. He invites special attention to his stock A. T. WOOD,

Maysville, Feb. 7, '54-1y Sutton street.

JOHN C. REID,

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES & CASTINGS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,

No. 17 Market Street, Maysville, Ky.

Have on hand a good supply of Wood and Coal Cooking Stoves, of the following sizes, viz:

Tin and Copper Ware,

Buckeye State Cook Stove 3 sizes;
Crescent " " 3 "
Kentucky " " 3 "
Eclipse " " 3 "
Star of West " " 3 "
Etna " " 3 "
Franklin Stoves, 3 "
Coal Heating Stoves, 4 "
Airtight, Parlor and Sitting Stoves, 4 "
Cottage Parlors " 2 "
Eclipse Hall " 3 "
Grates " 3 "
Enameled Grates 3 "
Common do 4 "
Sad Irons;
Stove Pipe, 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 as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in this City. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange for the above. Also, Tin and Metallic Roofing will be done on the shortest notice, and in good workmanlike manner.

As usual all kinds of Job Work done in my line promptly attended to. JOHN C. REID.

Sept 28th, 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 Moore & Porter) in Madison street, above Fifth, for the transaction of a general Agency and Intelligence business

A number of excellent City Lots, that must improve rapidly in value, for sale.

☞All business confided to his care will be attended to with promptness and on fair 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 Locusts Posts, an excellent article
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 patterns with my previous Stock make my supply very heavy, and in order to close as much as possible 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. Mc Millen, on hand and for sale by J. M. COBURN & CO.

Oct 14, '54

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

100 Hhds prime and choice Sugar;
29 Bbls Clarified do;
50 packages Crushed, Powdered and Loaf do;
60 bbls prime Molasses;
80 half bbls prime do;
100 kegs prime Rio Coffee;
42 do Old Brown Java do;
10 do do Mocha do;
105 boxes Va. Tobacco, various brands;
100 do Claret Wine;
128 packages best Teas;
50 packages Saltpeter, Madder;
1000 lbs best Indigo;
100 Reams Wrapping Paper;
400 lbs Candy;
5 bags Spice;
10 do Pepper;
2 Bbls Cloves;
5 do Almonds;
1 do Nutmegs;
1000 lbs Bar Lead;
94 bags Shot;
50 half bbls Pittsburg Ale;
40 half bbls do do;
Star Candles, Bar Soap, Soda, Copperas, Alum, Ginger, Saleratus, Bad Corks, Plough Lines Buckets, &c. &c. Constantly on hand a good supply of many other articles in the Grocery Line, together with a heavy Stock of *Foreign and Domestic Liquors* and Wines on hand and for sale by

HAMILTON GRAY.

Maysville, June 1, 1854

SUNDRIES.

25 Bbls 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 bbls. fresh new Clover Seed, received and for sale by

Dec 13 JANUARY & RICHESON.

at Louisville with the superior and fast Packet for ST. LOUIS, DAILY at 10 o'clock, A. M. Passage without change to Louisville.

NOR'THERNER, SOUTHERNER,

And the swift and elegant Steamers

TELEGRAPH No. 2, LADY FANNIN,
GENERAL PIKE, CRYSTAL PALACE,
FASHION, PIKE

No extra charge for transferring Passengers and their baggage from one boat to the other.

Baggage checked through.

THE PACKET LINE IS THROUGH LINE

Through Tickets, and Tickets to all Way Points, for sale on board the Maysville Packets *BOONE and KENTON*, and 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 the 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, '52

SAMUEL C. PEARCE CORTIS S. PEMBERTON

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

China, Glass and Queensware,

Next door to Pearce, Tuke & Co's, Market street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

ARE now receiving and opening a various and extensive stock of *CHINA, QUEENS and GLASS WARE*, embracing every variety of styles, some of which are entirely new and very desirable Their stock has been purchased entirely for cash 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, they confidently believe, to offer such advantages to buyers as have not heretofore been offered in this market. As an evidence of their ability to do so, they hereby 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

They invite the attention of country merchants as well as of families, to their stock, and pledge themselves not to be undersold by any house in the West. 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 DANL. BOONE, Capt. G. MOLEN, Master, will ply as Packet every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Leaving Cincinnati on alternate days at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Daniel 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. M. PETERS, Master, has been repaired and repaired, and will leave 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 the season for their accommodation and comfort, and it is confidently hoped the public will appreciate and encourage this *spirited old line of Packets.*

☞Stopping at all the intermediate Ports.

Prompt attendance to all business entrusted to our care. October 21, 1854.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth

REGULAR PACKET.

The entirely new & splendid swift running steamer

BOSTONA:

CAPT. WILLIAM McCLAIN,

Will leave Cincinnati *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., precisely. Will leave Portsmouth *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, at the same hour, touching at all way points.

The Bostona was built expressly for this trade and the people may rely upon it that she will remain there. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to fit up a first class Packet, with an eye to speed, safety and comfort, and the requirements of the new law being complied with; and it is confidently hoped that the public will appreciate and encourage the enterprise.

☞The Proprietors of this Boat, at all seasons of the year, will have a boat in the trade, so that no inconvenience will hereafter be given to travellers.

October 21, 1854

SOLOMON SINSLER,

Watch and Jewelry Store,

Second Street, Maysville, Kentucky.

Has just received at his new Store immediately opposite the City Hall, a large addition to his handsome stock, which enables him to offer a beautiful assortment of elegant and fashionable Jewelry of all kinds:

Gold and Silver Watches, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Guard and Fob Chains, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Silver Spoons, Clocks of all kinds, &c

I call and see him, as he will sell at very low prices for CASH.

☞Watches and Clocks repaired upon short notice.

Maysville, August 3—6mo

THE CHEAPEST

AND BEST

"Dyspeptic Medicine"

IN THE

"WORLD."

50 Pills for Twenty-five Cents, Five Boxes for $1.

"O. HALSTED'S"

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

WILL Relieve any Dyspeptic sufferer who has any of the following symptoms:

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

A sense of oppression at the pit of the stomach. Numbness of the Limbs and other parts, Extreme Lassitude and Exhaustion, Extreme Nervous Agitation, Palpitation of the Heart, An unusual feeling of the slightest exertion, Wakefulness and Indistinctness of Vision, Unpleasant taste in the mouth, particularly when rising in the morning, Dull heavy pain, an sense of weight in the Head, A temporary loss of Memory, A state of Emptiness, Pulse less frequent and more feeble than usual, Emaciation and Extreme Debility.

Principal Depot at

Barnet & 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 FLOORING MILL.

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, Shelving 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; Chair 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 16, 1853-tf

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MRS PEENS 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 retired, situations in the City.

Terms or Tuition per 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 fact 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 Peens has been engaged for two years as Instructress in the French and English Departments of our Seminary, and has ever given satisfaction. We take pleasure in recommending her as one in whom we can repose a competent Teacher, and well qualified to conduct the School to which she proposes to open in our City.

RAND & RICHESON.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John Green, William S. Bridges and Curtis S. Pemberton, under the firm name and style of Green, Bridges & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owed by the firm will be paid by John Green and Wm. S. Bridges, and all debts due to the firm are to be paid to and by them. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Green & Bridges at the old stand, Second street, where payments should be made at as early day.

JOHN GREEN,
W. S. BRIDGES,
C. S. PEMBERTON.

Jan 2, '55

NEW FIRM.

JOHN GREEN and WILLIAM S. BRIDGES desire to say to their old friends and customers, and the public generally, that they have recently purchased the large and splendid stock of Furniture and Other Ware recently owned by Green, Bridges & Co., on Sutton street, Maysville, Ky. They will carry on the Furniture business hereafter at the same stand, under the firm name of GREEN & BRIDGES. They hope to share the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.

Persons indebted to the firm of Green, Bridges & Co., will please call and settle at once.

JOHN GREEN,
W. S. BRIDGES.

SOLOMON L. SHARP. E. RANDOLPH SMITH.

SHARP, SMITH & CO.,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No 98 Randolph street,

August 19 CHICAGO, ILL.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

A Democratic Journal, devoted to Literature, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, Politics, Morality, Manufactures, Mechanics, Mining, Internal Improvements, Home Interests, Home Manufactures, Home Men, Home Women, Home Boys and Home Girls.

RICHARD H. COLLINS,
PRINT STREET, ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see First Page.

MAYSVILLE
Tuesday afternoon, January 23, 1855.

See First Page.

The Smithsonian Institute.

The bequeath of the Smithsonian Institution have been, and are in trouble. A portion of the Regency, constituting the minority, have refused to attend upon the meetings of the Board, and thus a complete breach has been produced in the direction of the Institute.

This lamentable occurrence, for it is one greatly to be deplored under the circumstances, has been produced by an honest difference of opinion between two of the leading functionaries in the Institution, regarding the manner in which the income or revenue of the establishment shall be appropriated in executing of the purposes of its benevolent founder.

It will be recollected by all our readers, that, some years ago, Mr. Smithson a wealthy English gentleman bequeathed to the Government of the United States, a large sum of money, to be by it appropriated to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The bequest was accepted—the money paid over to the Government,—invested—and the interest arising from it, appropriated to the top dering of the Scientific Institution which bears the name of the liberal donor. By the act of Congress, a portion of the annual interest arising from the fund, is directed to be appropriated to the erection of a suitable building, a portion to the collection of a library, a portion to the endowment of professorships and lectures, and to the execution of the wishes of the benevolent and pious donor, for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Of course a large margin of discretion is given to the Board of Regency with respect to the mode in which, and the selection of instruments by which the purpose of Mr. Smithson, to promote the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," may be carried into execution.

Professor Jewett, the Librarian, is naturally desirous that the money should be applied to the increase of the Library, which is under his charge, by the purchase of valuable and select books. Professor Henry, on the other hand, believes that the purpose of the donor will be more faithfully and effectually ensured, by the encouragement of new discoveries and inventions in Science and Art. Heretofore, under the direction of the latter gentleman, a large fund has been annually expended in the publication of rare and costly works of Science and Philosophy, which the authors thereof could not publish, at their own expense, and which could not be sold to Bookseller and published in the ordinary way, in consequence of the limited sale which is commanded by such works. We presume that there can be scarcely a doubt that the "increase of knowledge among men" will be more effectually promoted by encouraging the labors of men of genius and science, in the prosecution of useful discoveries and inventions, than by the collection of a library. A majority of the Regency, however, have sided with Professor Jewett in favor of a Library. We cannot help believing that this decision is unfortunate for the country, and for the cause of human advancement in knowledge and the arts. A large and well selected Library is no doubt an institution of wide and general utility, but we believe that the views of the founder of the Institution would be far more effectually promoted by the application of his princely bequest after the manner recommended by Professor Henry.

Death of Major Pickett.

We are deeply pained to announce the death of Major WILLIAM S. PICKETT, Postmaster of the City of Maysville, which occurred yesterday morning, January 22, 1855, after a long and painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Major Pickett was a gentleman of high and honorable principles and possessed many noble qualities. His funeral will take place at his residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon and his remains will be interred in the Maysville Cemetery.

Maysville and Lexington Railroad.

Engineers have recently been sent out here, on behalf of the holders of the bonds issued by this Company, to ascertain the condition of its affairs, of the road, and to estimate the cost of its completion. We understand that, after making the examinations necessary, propositions have been so far favorably considered and to imply the probability of the early completion of the road; but we are not able to state the terms.

☞ An article against remitting the duty on railroad iron, is unavoidably laid over until our next.

☞ The splendid new steamer, *Daniel Boone* hereafter will run in the trade between Cincinnati and Portsmouth. She passed up to the latter city last night on her first trip and will pass down to-night, and do so regularly hereafter, each alternate day.

☞ The *Boone* will be down this evening on her way to Cincinnati.

☞ Rev. Dr. JEMSON, formerly of this city, is now preaching for the "First Independent Methodist Church in Cincinnati.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday says that the City Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting in toto the sale of liquors on Sundays. The prohibition extends to wine, ale, lager beer, and, in short, every description of beverage of an intoxicating nature. Which will Sunday liquor selling be suppressed in Maysville.

The Ohio Liquor Law Sustained.

The Supreme Court, on Saturday, Judge Thurman presiding, unanimously sustained the Liquor Law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

MILL BURNED.—The large flour-mill of Colonel STRUBE (Owen) BY, situated between the Lexington Turnpike and the Frankfort Railroad, about nine miles from Louisville, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss about $6,000.

[illegible] Congress [illegible] Tariff [illegible] Treasury [illegible] Large surplus in the Treasury. While as a general principle all then agreed that no more revenue should be collected than necessary for the economical wants of government, in any instance questioned, on several grounds, whether the proposed reduction will not increase rather than diminish the burdens of the people. When Mr. Secretary Walker was urging the reduction of the Tariff in his Treasury report, for the year 1846, a favorite Free Trade argument that low duties would increase the revenue by increasing foreign importations. There was some truth in this, as experience has proved; but the increase of importations and revenue caused by the reduction of duties, was gained at the expense of American industry, by making it give place to the products of foreign labor. Now, however, in singular contrast with the Walker theory, it is proposed to reduce the Tariff for the purpose of reducing the revenue—not as before for the sake of increasing it. Which of the theories of Democracy is to the operation of the tariff is true—that of 1846, or that of 1855? We leave the reader to decide.

But we doubt whether this measure, thus suddenly sprung during the present short session, can be carried through Congress. It has been hastened, we suspect, by the fear that the next Congress, already elected in great part, will not be favorable to the financial policy of the Administration; in other words it is a *peculiarly democratic* movement to forestall the *will of the people* as indicated in their choice of Representatives! It is a beautiful sample of modern self styled Democracy! But we hope and believe it will not find favor even with the present expiring Congress.

Thus, there is a surplus at present in the treasury, but it has been rapidly diminishing for some months. The revenue for December last fell off fifty per cent as compared with the preceding December, and the probabilities are very strong that importations and revenue for the current year will fall far below that of the past year. Moreover, the National debt is still unextinguished, amounting at present, to some forty millions—we owe Santa Anna some three millions—Texas claims claim some eight or nine millions—the sufferers by French spoliations are entitled to some five to eight millions—bills are now pending in Congress to increase the pay of the Legislative and Judicial Departments and to augment the forces (and of course the expenses) of both the Army and Navy: and yet in the face of these aggregated facts, a party cause is gravely proposed to reduce the revenue! The revenue is reducing itself, in consequence of the condition of commercial affairs, fast enough, without tinkering with the tariff. The real fear is, that the government will run short, with its present and prospective liabilities, even if the revenue should be as great as heretofore.

The caucus have, however, gravely proposed a reduction. But we suspect it is only *apparently* not *seriously* proposed. We suspect it is only the hankings with the Free-Trade section of the party require of the rest to their doctrines, and which the rest annually yield merely to promote *the cohesion of the party*. That is probably all it means.

We think it very clear, either that the gigantic liabilities, already existing against the government, must be postponed, and that the gigantic expenditures, measures for which are now pending in Congress, must be declined; or, on the other hand, this unreasonable proposition for the reduction of the revenue must be renounced.

☞ We are authorized to state that the house of SHULTZ, HADDEN & LATTING, of New Orleans, whose suspension was announced a few days since has resumed in full. The temporary suspension was caused, as we understand, by the maturing of acceptances given upon produce which failed to come to hand—and even they were promptly provided for by remittances from the Shultz, so soon as he learned of the contingency which required it.

The senior partner, Mr. C. Shultz, is one of the oldest citizens of our place, a man of large means, and in whom the whole community has unbounded confidence. The suspension excited no uneasiness here, because all believed in the integrity, solvency and large abilities of the House.

☞ J. F. Robinson, of Scott, and C. S. Morehead, of Franklin, Whigs, and C. C. Rogers, of Fayette, and J. S. Boyd, of Harrison, Democrats, are spoken of as candidates for Congress in the Lexington district.

MISS JULIA DEAN AS AUTHORESS.—On the 13th inst., Miss Julia Dean was to appear at New Orleans in a new play, written by herself, entitled "Mary of Mantua."

☞ The Arkansas Legislature has elected Hon. A. H. Rutherford State treasurer, J. F. Fagan financial receiver of the State Bank, and J. T. Trigg land attorney and State collector.

☞ A valuable coal mine has been discovered one mile below Evansville. It is the property of Mr. Wm. Kerstaman. Another coal mine has been discovered on the bank of the Mississippi, one hundred miles above Memphis.

☞ A fire up at Worthington, near Columbus, the other day, destroyed the railroad depot, 3,000 bushels of corn, and 2,000 of wheat.

GALVESTON.—The population of Galveston, Texas, on the first of January, 1855, amounted to between seven and eight thousand souls. Twenty-five hundred emigrants from Europe, and as many more from the other States of the Union, have arrived there since October; but the majority of these have proceeded to the interior.

☞ A dispatch from Mobile, on the 16th, says the slave population of that city are raising a contribution to aid the suffering poor white people in New York and other eastern cities. Good joke.

☞ The London Atheneum has Mr. Bentley's authority for saying the following sums have been paid by his firm for American copyrights to three American writers—that is to Mr. Washington Irving, £2,450, to Mr. Prescott, £2,450, and to Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper, £12,000; in all £17,850.

[illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] Pittsburgh [illegible] Cincinnati, is entitled to receive them from the proud hand of the *Allegheny* generally said to be the fastest boat between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. This fact of taking the horses from the Allegheny, was performed on Friday, January 19, 1855, in the trip up from Cincinnati to Maysville.

We are informed that the Allegheny prepared herself for the race, starting a supply of resin in addition to wood and coal. The Daniel Boone did not know the intentions of the Allegheny to attempt to beat her in time to make any unusual preparations; but we are told she required no fuel but the usual supply of wood and coal to make her go. The two boats backed out about the same time and when they had straightened off and rang the golden bells, the Boone was three lengths ahead. Between Cincinnati and Ripley, twenty miles, the race was fair and undisrupted; but the Boone having to land there, it became a race her regular daily landing places, reached that point two miles ahead of the Allegheny—time said three miles. The B. continued on, still ahead of the A., landing at California, Moscow, Foster's Landing and Smith's Landing. The A. passed on while the B. was at Smith's landing. But after this, though the B. had five other landing to make, she never lost sight of the A. and reached Maysville, just at the heels of her competitor, (between a quarter and half mile behind), while the Allegheny was twenty miles ahead of the Boone, and between Cincinnati and Maysville. At one of the landings of the Boone, she was detained some minutes longer than usual, by the hose being caught and coiled around her shaft, and attention by the necessary delay in landing a sick lady at an unusual place. Taking the whole case into consideration—that the A. prepared for the race without the knowledge of the B.—that that the B. beat the A two miles in twenty when there were no stoppages—that afterwards the B. made ten landings and yet reached Maysville less than half a mile behind the A. the result fully justifies the award of the race to the Daniel Boone. The namesake of the old Pioneer has fully vindicated the fame of the old Buck and Indian Hunter.

NEW BOOKS.—Barnum, the great Humbug, has lately published a volume of autobiography: Longfellow has published a life of Horace Greeley; Chevalier Wykoff, who was imprisoned in Genoa for attempting the abduction of a rich heiress, has published a volume of over 400 pages, giving an account of his courtship of the lady, Miss Gamble; and the New York Express suggests that another should write the life of Bennett of the Herald, and that the four volumes should be bound up together.

☞ In Paris, a rich American wrote to Mademoiselle de S——, of the Opera, a tender epistle on the back of a bank note. The lady sent a verbal reply, with the apology that she was entirely out of note paper, and would be thankful to M. l'American to send here quire or two of his.

A NEW PROHIBITORY BILL.—A copy of the prohibitory liquor bill about to be reported to the New York Legislature by the committee on temperance, has been sent to the New York press. It contains twenty-six sections. It is a modification of the former bill so that it does not authorise the searching of a house for liquors, unless the occupant has been previously convicted under the act. The proposed bill does not permit the wife or nearest relative of an intoxicated person to sue for consequential damages. In some minor respects, also, the proposed bill differs from the former act. The minority of the committee, it is understood, will also make a report, rather, however, in the form of an argument than by bill. They will maintain that the present excise laws are sufficient guards against intemperance if properly enforced.

A CALIFORNIA LION.—The Mariposa, (Cal.) Chronicle tells of a lion killed on the Chawchilla, by Mr. Ashworth, which measured 8 feet in length, and weighed 250 pounds. The day previous he had killed and carried off a hog weighing 250 pounds.

THE CONSUMPTION OF CATTLE.—The Cincinnati Price Current, calculates the number and value of cattle and of animals consumed by the whole town population of the United States, as follows:

Value of beeves.	$40,000,000
" of 2,500,000 sheep and lambs	7,500,000
Let us now and to this the hogs of commerce 3,000,000 at $8	24,000,000
	$71,500,000

If, now, we add to this aggregate the pickled beef, the salt barrels, and labor used used in packing pork, and finally the value of wool sold from sheep, we find commerce in animals amounting in value to over one hundred millions of dollars, an amount greater than the entire cotton crop. Two-thirds of this entire product comes from the States in the valley of the Ohio; and we shall not be beyond the mark in saying, that the States of Ohio and Kentucky create an exchange to the Atlantic States, of at the twenty millions of dollars per annum, derived from the commerce in animals.

LARGE CIRCULATION.—The New York *Tribune*, January 15, 1855, reported the number of its subscribers at 168,000—a number which the editor vaunt lingly supposes equal to the subscriptions to the entire press South of Mason and Dixon's line!

[By Telegraph to the New York Press.]

WASHINGTON, Wed., Jan. 17th, 1855.—It is said in our Diplomatic circles that Mr. Soule was chosen into a reclamation. In official intercourses at Madrid he encountered only the most marked though treeing politeness; but socially, both as to officials and the leading fashionable society, he and his family are insulated in a gay and lively city.

The Union of this morning says that Mr. Soule was recalled from Spain at his own request.

Gen. Scott apprehends a very troublesome, if not protracted war with the Indians. There are symptoms of large combinations, and the Sioux particularly are possessed with the idea that they can hold the U. S. Army at bay, and this is the secret of their numerous depredations.

[illegible] Minister [illegible] Madrid [illegible] Soule [illegible] Louisville, ch. 19, 23 and 24.

[illegible] Know Nothings, was [illegible] on the floor, and, if actually adopted, would be heavily [illegible] the Author. For [illegible] would, in good faith, believe themselves, *as if they were* [illegible] among us, no native-born citizen would see reason to complain of their coming or remaining among us. But too many of them come hither with foreign ideas, foreign prejudices, foreign feelings, and foreign objects; and, while demanding the rights of American citizenship, demand also to have their foreign character and aims recognized and sanctioned. The Irishman demands that he shall be recognized, not as an American, but as Irishman; and the recognition of other countries—and this recognition is readily accorded by our political demagogues seeking votes. Is this acting on the part of foreigners *as men among us*? If the stranger among us ought not to be vexed, ought the stranger to vex us? The truth is, the law of Moses, like our naturalization laws, required immigrants to cast off all former allegiance and become thoroughly incorporated, in principle and practice, with the institutions of the new country, ere to keep themselves ever after not by their Lawgiver, but by the assumed relationship. And if this duty, to which the naturalized citizen is sworn to conform, were faithfully executed, there would be no political party organized in this country to deny or restrain the privileges of citizenship to foreign born people. But if the Englishman, the German, the Irishman, &c., on coming to this country, persists in being still an Englishman, a German, an Irishman, &c., instead of an American, he stands perjured under his naturalization oath, and cannot justly claim to be regarded as one born among us. KNOW SOMETHING.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Presidents and Boards of Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort and of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Companies held a meeting at Frankfort to consult on the propriety of amalgamating the two roads. Opinions were freely interchanged, and the project appeared to be viewed with favor. The subject will be brought before the stockholders of the respective companies.

It is in contemplation to run daily one passenger train only through to Lexington and an accommodation train between this and Bagdad.—*Louisville Journal 20, inst.*

Interesting Debate in the Constituent Cortes on the Cuban Question.

SESSION OF DECEMBER 18, 1854.—Mr. Martaegui, representative of Santander, asked for information about the negotiations with the United States in relation to the Black Warrior affair. The speaker accused of insultation the North American democracy, which supports liberty in theory, but maintains slavery.

Mr Luzuriage, Minister of Foreign Affairs, answered that the government was determined to maintain the integrity of the Spanish territory, without respecting the deference due to other nations. In the present case, the principle on which the government means to act was that selling Cuba would be to sell Spanish honor. (Applause.)

The minister of public Works observed that the question of slavery was a very delicate one when applied to a country which might have the fate of San Domingo, if the slaves were emancipated imprudently and without the proper means. (Marks of general assent.)

A motion from M. Olozaga was then read demanding the Cortes to adopt M. Luzuriage's declaration against the sale of Cuba, and was unanimously agreed to.

A letter from Madrid to the Journal Des Debats, dated 19th December, says:—

"The question of the sale or alienation of Cuba is now settled; whatever proposal the United States may make, the Spanish government has only to refer to the motion of M. Olozaga, adopted unanimously by the Cortes yesterday, to close the negotiation."

Another letter, dated Madrid, Dec. 21, says:

"The Spanish government has not acquiesced in the proposition made by the British Minister at Madrid, to proclaim the slave trade piracy, decreeing that, under present circumstances, it is sufficient for England and the peace of Cuba that the treaties now existing between Spain and England should be enforced. Instructions have, however, been sent to the Captain-General of Cuba, General Jose de la Concha, to carry out the stipulations entered upon with England, without ceasing to prevent the slave trade."

A Paris letter says:

A special diplomatic messenger, just arrived from Madrid, brings news of a curious nature in regard to the position of M. Soule in that capital, and the reception of the Cuban question. This gentleman assures me that, whatever may have been said to the contrary, Mr. Soule was received in Madrid, on his return from Paris, in a manner the most flattering. Soon after arriving, Mr. S. called upon the members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic corps, as etiquette requires, and within the twenty-four hours following, he said was returned by every individual of these two bodies, and he was otherwise treated with a marked politeness which seems difficult to comprehend, under the circumstances.

The unanimous decision of the Spanish Cabinet and Cortes to oppose to the last the cession of the Island of Cuba, the politeness with which Mr. Soule is treated, and the assurance of the President's Message on this subject, all points to a speedy and quiet settlement of the Black Warrior affair, and, perhaps, of a similar future, without any pressions in relation to the future security or position of the island of Cuba.

[illegible] Cars.—We understand that when Mr. Barnum left this city a week or two ago, it was to be gone for a time, the Little Miami Railroad. On his way to Columbus his peculiar genius broke out. He spoke of his knowledge of legerdemain and slight-of-hand to some of the passengers near him, one of whom was particularly overcome with the cold trick of placing a quarter of a dollar on your knee, and placing a card over the piece of coin, and then lifting the card, and finding the coin missing. The excited young man said he would give five dollars to know how to do that smart thing. Barnum said he would show him for that sum, and accordingly he instructed the Cuban question young man into the mysteries of the "card trick," and pocketed the five dollars for his tuition. We have this story from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity who was on the cars and saw the whole thing, including Barnum pocketing the money.—*Cin. Gazette.*

More Convicts Coming.

The Sardinian frigate Degennes, is en route to this city from Genoa, with thirty-four pretended political refugees sent hither by the Piedmontese government. Information has reached here that the persons in question are not mere political refugees, but are convicted criminals of the most dangerous description, taken from the prisons of that country. Shall this scum be cast on our shores?

[N. Y. Mirror.

[illegible] National Intelligencer, "the Louisville Journal and other kindred organs have disappointed on the 15th inst., in a short of enlargement of the enlargement of the daily newspaper at this time, means something. It is too costly to be rec-rited to in mere bravado, and must therefore be the result of the increased estimation in which the paper is held, and of a growing demand upon its columns for the exercise of its legitimate functions of publicity. Such we are glad to know is the course that has impelled the proprietors of the Intelligencer to add to the space which they have daily, and for so many years, usefully employed. The astonishing improvement the redirect of the Intelligencer results the politic course it has pursued and which it will hereafter follow. In doing so they present in a brief space so much commending approval, that we willingly copy the extract:—

Of the Politics of the National Intelligencer very little, if anything, is necessary to be said on this occasion. They are, ever have been, and ever will be Con Stitutional and Conservative; and we can do no better than to reiterate the principles announced to our readers long before the Louisville Journal years have made its change. We hold, that the Constitution, as the just administration of this Government to be, to cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all foreign nations, including independent dispositions; to scrupulously avoid all interference with the domestic or internal affairs of other nations; to maintain sincere neutrality towards belligerents; to protect in all cases amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences to a decision by appeals to arms; to hold the Union of the States as the basis of our peace and happ zess to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the People as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of, the general system; to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the free exercise of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction; to preserve, in their full energy, the other salutary provisions in behalf of private and personal rights, and of the freedom of the press; to provide and maintain an adequate regular military force, and a respectable and efficient navy; to promote, by authorized means, improvements friendly to commerce, to manufactures, and to external and internal commerce; and to favor, in like manner, the advancement of science and the diffusion of information as the best alternative to true liberty.

The Railroads of the United States.

The January number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine publishes a tabular statement of the names, length, locality and the time of opening, of all the railroads in the United States. This article occupies some nine or ten pages of the Magazine. It is introduced with comparative statements of railways in Europe. Proof it we learn that the longest railway in the world is the Illinois Central, which, with its branches, is 731 miles in length, and has been constructed at a cost of $15,000,000. The number of miles of railway in the United States exceeds the rest of the world by the amount of 3,721 miles.

The total number of railways completed in the United States is 271; the number of railways in course of construction is 174; the number of miles in operation, 21,525, which have been constructed at a cost of $617,766,333. The number of miles in course of construction is 16,734.

The State of Massachusetts has one mile of railway to each seven square miles of its geographical surface; Essex county, in that State, has a geographical surface of 400 square miles, has 139 miles of railway, which stands in a ratio of one mile of railway to each three square miles of its surface.

The number of miles of railway now in operation upon the surface of the globe is 40,341; of which 17,020 are in the eastern, and 23,324 are in the Western Hemisphere, and which are distributed as follows: Great Britain, 7,774 miles; in Germany, 5,340 miles; in France, 2,480 miles; in Belgium, 532 miles; in Russia, 422 miles; in Italy, 179 miles; in Sweden, 75 miles; in Norway, 42 miles; in Spain, 60 miles; in Africa, 25 miles; in India, 100 miles; in the United States, 21,526 miles; in the British Provinces, 1,327 miles; in the island of Cuba 350 miles; in Panama, 50 miles; in South America, 60 miles.

Gen. Scott on the Eastern War.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes as follows:

"I had recently the pleasure of hearing the criticism of Gen. SCOTT on the war in the Crimea. I look upon SCOTT as one of the greatest captains of the age. He displays the great interest to his ideas. He says the allies committed a great blunder in delaying the attack upon Sevastopol as long as they did; that, immediately after the raising of the siege of Silistria, they should have attacked Sevastopol at which time there was a comparatively small force in the Crimea; that the allies cannot take Sevastopol unless they receive reinforcements giving them a superiority or force, to the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent; that the Russian regular soldiers are the best troops in the world for defence; they never fly, but perish unless ordered to retreat. He thinks the allies labor under a great disadvantage in having two commanders-in-chief; that the road to victory is through unity of design. The inference I would draw from Gen. Scott's ideas is, that Sevastopol will not be taken; for I doubt whether the allies can throw such a preponderance of force there as is necessary. The General further said, that the allies could not re-embark now without immense loss of men, and all the materials of war in camp except the weapons in their hands.

LITIGANTS TAKE NOT CE.

By order of the Hon. ALVIN DUVALL, a Special Term of the Mason Circuit Court, for the trial of Chancery Cases, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Maysville, on the first MONDAY in February next, and continue two weeks, after which (if the business requires it) the regular February Term will be held.

SAMUEL W. OWENS, Clerk M. Cl. C.
Jan 20, '55

Washington Female College.

Rev. R. M'MURDY, A. M. and L. E. W. WARREN, A. M., Principals.

The 14th session of this institution will commence *the first day of February.*

Terms as heretofore.

Washington, January 18, 1855—3w tw&w

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully:—"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine 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 on our sheet for a single remark upon it. 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, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life wasting attendants. Of these diseases, which are so fully set forth in the advertisement of the celebrated Doctors, I've been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters." See advertisement.

January 4, 1855—1m

CHARGEOT OYSTER SALOON.—DEPOT is located at Wm. Phillips' Grocery, Pollock & Co's. Store. To here that the best of Oysters may always be procured, I have left orders.

He receives fresh supplies daily by express.

Maysville, Jan. 16, '55—3m

To the Physicians of the West.

[illegible]

Physicians who prefer the Alcoholic Liquors, which, and numerous alcohol give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is a mild, pure article of Holstein, in Holland, and established in the Schnapps of the Hollanders, for purposes and [illegible]

2. It is perfectly free from any and all mineral or vegetable poisons, and is free from [illegible] and medicinal purposes, and which better recommend it to the public than any other [illegible] and medical distinction [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and