THE TRI-WEEKLY EAGLE, DAILY EAGLE & MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME XX. MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 25, 1855. NUMBER 38.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY REDD & BROCKMAN.

OFFICE ON FRONT STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

THE TRI-WEEKLY EAGLE—$4 in advance, $4.50 within the year, or $5 at the end of the year.

THE DAILY EAGLE—$3 in advance, $3.50 within the year, or $4 at the end of the year.

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 ordinary size.]

	Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
1 square or less, 1 insertion	1.00	1.50
1 " 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	17 00	15 00

Advertisements inserted in both editions on accommodating terms.

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, changeable twice a year, for $50.

Advertisements of social amusement are 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 usual one of a square, will be charged proportionally. For all such transient advertising, bills will be respectfully 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 change be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

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

All personal puffing commendatory of 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 private citizens to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, $3 each; for City offices, $2 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 landed and displayed advertisements, and those with cuts larger than five lines in width, to be charged *extra*.

Dow, Jr., to the Ladies of San Francisco.

Lovely blossoms! Transplanted as you are here upon a foreign soil, it behoves us lords of creation to look after y ur culture, to see that you do not degenerate to the single level of wild rose of the valley; that you are not left to

—"Blush unseen,
And waste your sweetness on the desert air."

The influence which you extend over us ruder specimens is anything but small. You guide, direct and lead us, and wherever you go, we, as a matter of course, are bound to follow. Therefore, my hollyhocks, lead us not astray; for while we boast of superior strength we must humbly confess our weakness. Yes, we are all weak as autumn-dried reeds before the potency of feminine loveliness. You know this a great deal better than I can tell you. Your mission is a great, a Heavenly one. Look at the face of San Francisco in "forty-nine," when you were not here to bless, refine and polish; not recognize, if y u can, scarcely a feature that characterizes the present. At that period thousands of us male creatures rushed here, and overspread the country like so many grass-hoppers in search of a pasture. The fierce, rough, ragged and unshaven character of man was left uninterfered to pursue his own inclination. What was the consequence? Why, civilization and refinement fast degenerated into a state bordering on heathenism. Men neglected their personal appearance, polished manners, and their refined conversation, and sank middle-deep into the mudhole of vice and vulgarity.

But, my lovely daffodils, you arose, like beautiful exhalations, to cast an effulgence on his gloomy loneliness, and to strew his pathway with amaranthine flowers. Society, under your benign influence, is rapidly improving and old grizzly-bear habits are fast dying out. Go on, sweet come on, dear women! The world was sad, California was a wild, and man the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled. It is her that casts a sheen upon the gloomiest places. O, I can lie down and bask in the sunshine of woman's smile as happily as you ever saw a cat napping it on a window-sill.

Feminine San Francisco ladies. By your softening influence and persuasive powers the social condition of man in California, has materially advanced. You have saved many a victim from destruction, and turned many a blackslider from the downward-path You carry around an elevating tendency, which diffuses itself over everything you rub against. Without you, society is but the casket without the gem, or the rose bush without the rose. And, now, since you are our guardian angels, our Heavenly guides, lead us with the silken cords of love in the path of pleasantness and peace.

Gently, girls! O, gently lead us
Through this lonely vale of tears.
And receive the benediction of every old bachelor like myself. So mote it be.

The Fashionable Father.

"Greater is he who raleth his spirit than he who taketh a city."

"Come here, sir," said a strong, athletic man, as he seized a delicate-looking boy by the shoulder.

"You have been in the water again, sir.—Haven't I forbidden it?"

"Yes, father, but—"

"No but!—haven't I forbidden it?"

"Yes, sir. I was—"

"No reply, sir!" and the blows fell like a hail-storm about the child's head and shoulders.

Not a tear started from Harry's eye, but his face was deadly pale, and his lips firmly compressed, as he rose and looked at his father with an unflinching eye.

"Go to your room, sir, and stay there until you are sent for. I'll master that spirit before you are many days older."

Ten minutes after, Harry's door opened and his mother glided gently in. She was a fragile, delicate woman, with mournful blue eyes, and temples startlingly transparent. Laying her hands softly upon Harry's head, she stooped and kissed his forehead.

The rock was touched, and the waters gushed forth.

"Dear mother!" said the weeping boy.

"Why didn't you tell your father that you plunged into the water to save the life of your playmate?"

"Did he give me a chance!" said Harry, springing to his feet, with a flashing eye.—"Didn't he twice bid me be silent, when I tried to explain! Mother, he's a tyrant to you and me!"

"Harry, he's my husband and your father!"

"Yes, and I'm sorry for it. What have I ever had but blows and harsh words! Look at your pale cheeks and sunken eyes, mother! It's too bad, I say! He's a tyrant, mother!" said the boy, with a clenched fist and set teeth; and if it had not been for you, I would have been leagues off long ago. And there's Nellie, too, poor sick child! What good will all her medicine do her! She trembles like a leaf when she hears his footsteps. I say it is brutal, mother!"

"Harry"—and a soft hand was laid on the impetuous boy's lips—"for my sake—"

"Well, it is only for your sake—yours and poor Nellie's—or I should have been on the sea somewhere—anywhere but here."

Late that night Mary Lee stole to her boy's bedside, before retiring to rest. "God be thankful, he sleeps!" she murmured, as she shaded her lamp from his face. Then kneeling at his bed side, she prayed for patience and wisdom to bear uncomplainingly the heavy cross under which her steps were faltering.

"No, no, not that!" said Harry, springing from his pillow, and throwing his arms about her neck. "I can forgive him what he has done to me, but I never will forgive him what he made you suffer. I don't pray for him; at least don't let me hear it."

Mary Lee was too wise to expostulate. She knew her boy was spirit-sore, under the echoes of recent blows; so she lay down beside him, and resting her tearful cheek against his, repeated in a low, sweet voice, the story of the crucifixion. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" fell upon his troubled ear.

He yielded to the holy spell.

"I will," he sobbed "Mother, you are an angel, and if I ever get to Heaven, it will be your hand that has led me there."

* * * * * * *

The moon was hurrying to and fro in Robert Lee's house that night. It was a heavy hand that dealt those angry blows on that young head!

The passionate father's repentance came too late—came with the word that his boy must die!

"Be kind to her!" said Harry, as his head drooped on his mother's shoulder.

It was a dear-bought lesson! Beside that lifeless corpse Robert Lee renewed his marriage vow; and now, when the hot blood of anger rises to his temples, and the nasty words springing to his lip, the pale face of the child rises up between him and the offender, and an angelic voice whispers, "Peace, be still."

FANNY FERN.

GUNPOWDER.—"Some of the effects of ignited gunpowder," says the Liverpool Standard, "are wonderful. When gunpowder is heaped up in the open air and inflamed, there is no report, and but little effect is produced. A small quantity open and ignited in a room, forces the windows, so as to blow out the window, but the same quantity confined within a bomb, within the same room and ignited, tears in pieces and sets on fire the whole house. Count Rumford loaded a mortar with one-twentieth of an ounce of powder, and placed upon it a twenty-four pound cannon; he then closed up every opening as completely as possible, and fired the charge; the whole burst the mortar with a tremendous explosion, and lifted up its enormous weight. In another experiment, Count Rumford confined twenty eight grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just filled, and upon being fired, it tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of four hundred thousand pounds."

Holiday Gifts.

Messrs. CURTIS & THUAX,

MUSIC DEALERS,

No 60, Fourth Street, Cincinnati Ohio,

WOULD announce to their customers and to the public, that they will self every variety of *Musical Merchandise* from this date to January 1st, 1855, at greatly reduced rates, to enable all to supply themselves with useful, appropriate and all regant gifts.

Their assortment consists of Hallet, D vis & Co's. Celebrated Pianos and Geo Hew's superior

PIANO FORTES

Carhartts and Green's MELODEONS;

MARTIN'S GUITARS.

Violins, old and new Flutes, Accordeons, Music Books, Sheet Music and other varieties Musical Merchandise. Such inducements have never before been offered the Musical public in the West. Dec. 21, 1854—1y.

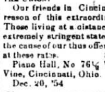
MCNEELY'S GUN STORE.

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

103 NEW PIANOS

For Christmas and New Years' Presents.



WE offer for sale from now until Feb. 15, '55, the above number of new Pianos—the finest assortment we have ever before been known in the United States, East or West, as follows:

3 Extra carved Rosewood 7-octave, carved legs, manufacturer's price in Boston, $600; [illegible] sale, each at $490

5 Full carved Rosewood 7-octaves, Boston price $550, for sale, each at 450

3 Carved Louis 14th style, 7 octaves, Boston price $500; for sale, each at 410

7 Louis 14th style 6½ and 7 octave, N. York price $450 to $500 each; for sale at $350 to 410

30 Full centre Pianos 6½ octaves, rosewood with carved cases, &c., usual price $350 to $450 at 275 to 375

55 Of various styles, from 6 to 7 octaves, usual price $325 to 375; for sale at $190, $196, $200, $240, $220, &c. &c.

A full written Warranty given with each instrument.

TERMS—CASH

Never before has there been such a opportunity of purchasing Pianos either as regards price or variety. Our present stock being fully twice as large as any other in the country; and our PRICES ARE WELL KNOWN TO BE FROM THE FIRST MAKERS OF THE UNION.

Our friends in Cincinnati will understand the reason of this extraordinary reduction in prices. Those living at a distance are informed that the extremely stringent state of the money market is the cause of our thus offering first class instruments at these rates. SMITH & PEAKES,

Piano Hall, No 76½ West Fourth Street, near Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dec. 20, '54 July 20, '54—1y SHIP

F. P. HOGAN, JOHN MURPHY.

HOGAN & MURPHY,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

No. 92 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Advances made on consignments to the above firm by JAMES BEATTY & CO.

Corner Rare and Canal street, Cincinnati.

Dec. 23, 1854—1y

WHEELING NAILS.

200 Kegs best quality, for sale by

Jan 9 S. B. POYNTZ,

Professional Cards.

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason, Lewis, Greenup, &c., and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office on the East side of Court street, the same heretofore occupied by Adams & Underwood.

Maysville, July 14, '53

RICHARD H. 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. PHISTER,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

☞ Office on Second street, over the store of M. Cox & Co.

January 4, 1854

J. S. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,

WILL attend to Real Estate bought and sold on commission, Land Warrants Located, Taxes paid, &c. &c.

September 8, '53

THO. B. 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 continue 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

R. R. STANTON. T. L. MARSHALL.

STANTON & MARSHALL,
Attorneys at Law.

THE undersigned will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining circuits, 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, Pension, and other claims of a public character, will receive special attention. Collections made in and equal to the State of Kentucky or Ohio. R. R. 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 Maysville, 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. CONWELL,
July 11, 1854 LEWIS COLLINS

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,
CLARKSBURG, LEWIS COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

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

REFERENCES:

Hon L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg, Ky.
" R. Mallory, 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. Ford, Esq., do do
September 1, 1853-tf

DR. S. B. CARTHILL,

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,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE PHYSICIAN,

HAS removed his Office to Sutton street, opposite the Lee House, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally absent.

☞ He is well published in fee bills, 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 Buildings, Sutton Street, Maysville,

Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

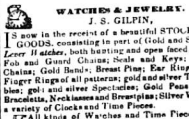
M. BRATT,

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 SUPERIOR PIANOS, from the best Manufactures to which I would call the attention of buyers. I little special attention at this time to the fact that I am offering to sell for CASH or approved Paper, at very low prices, the Pianos of Messrs Gilbert & Clark. That I am determined to sell at such prices as will be most likely to raise that needful article. Those who call early may rely on getting bargains.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Nov. 11, 1854. Second Street.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

A Map, of the "*Crimea*" with enlarged Maps of the "*Seat of War*" and views of Sebastopol and the "*Kerson*" Forts. 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.

W. W. BAGBY. GEO. T. WOOD.

BAGBY & WOOD,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Perfumery and other Fancy Articles.

Second street, Maysville, Ky.

1854!

FARE REDUCED!

Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, MAILS.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin Passage, Cincinnati to Louisville			$1 50
Deck "	"	"	50
Cabin "	"	to Madison	1 00
Deck "	"	"	50
Cabin "	"	to St. Louis	9 00
Deck "	"	"	5 00
Cabin "	Louisville to	"	8 00
Deck "	"	"	3 00

☞ Cabin Passage includes meals and stateroom.

☞ Freight Department will be strictly observed.

☞ LOUISVILLE from Mail Line Wharf Boat.

☞ ST. LOUIS DAILY in Mail Line Packets.

Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis Mail Line Office, corner of Walnut and Water streets.

☞ Connections with the Mail Line Packets for the Cities of ST. LOUIS, DAILY at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The new and superior Low Pressure Steamers NORTHERNER, SOUTHERNER

And the swift and elegant Steamers TELEGRAPH No. 2, LAFAYETTE, GENERAL FIZE, ELIZA CLARKE, FASHION, FIZE.

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, and Tickets to all Way Points, for sale on board the Maysville Packets *HOUSTON & KEYSTONE*, 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 Second 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 on 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 CURTIS 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*, consisting a variety of styles, some of which are entirely new and elegant. Their stock has been purchased entirely for cash from the principal European manufacturers, resident in the Eastern cities, which with their 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 what they will sell for, they now pledge themselves to duplicate any regular Cincinnati bill, wholesale or retail, without the addition of carriage, which Cincinnati bill purchasers will, in 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 by any 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. W. MATHEWS, Master, will ply between this and Cincinnati, *every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Leaving Cincinnati on alternate days at 11 o'clock, A. M.

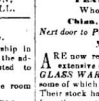
The Dan'l Boone was built expressly for this trade, and no expense have been spared to fit up a *first class Packet*, with an eye to speed, safety and comfort, all the requirements of the new law being complied with. All we ask of the traveling public is to give this new and splendid boat a trial.

The fine Steamer KENTON, R. COOPER, Master, has been relieved from her quarantine, 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 the line of Packets the traveling public and shippers may rely upon every thing being done for their accommodation and comfort, and it is confidently hoped the public will appreciate and encourage this *splendid old line of Packets*.

December 2, 1854

CINCINNATI & PORTSMOUTH PACKET,



SCIOTO & NO. 2.

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 *Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays*, at 12, M. Arriving at Portsmouth at 5, A. M., in time for Coach, leaving same morning for Piketown, Waverly, Chillicothe, Circleville and Columbus.

☞ 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 4 o'clock, A. M., punctually. 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 the fact that she will remain there. Her accommodations 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, and is confidently hoped that the public will appreciate and encourage the enterprise.

☞ The Fine Packet Boat of the Scioto, 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

SELDON KINSLER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

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 &c. &c.

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

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired with care and warranted for a year.

Maysville, August 3—6mo

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

J. A. BROWER, J. A. BROWER, JR.

Second street, above Market, Maysville, Kentucky.

THE largest and most popular shop West of the mountains. Best workmen, best stock and most improved patterns and implements.

Triumphant, as some of the very best wood workers, Blacksmiths, Trimmers, Painters, &c. have prepared their easy and elegant carriages, and all sorts of Carriage work, and pledge themselves to make as good work, and as much of it as any other, East or West.

Our assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Landaus, Coaches, Hearses, &c. is now complete. We invite all wishing work to give us a call. Jan 9 1854

LUMBER DEPOT.

CHARLES PHISTER,

LATE JAMES SEMINARY,

Third street, near the Corner Market, Maysville, Ky.

KEEPS always on hand—

WHITE PINE LUMBER,

PLANKING, FLOORING BOARDS,

BLINDS, DOORS & SASH,

SHINGLES,

WHITEBOARDING,

JOISTS,

SCANTLING,

Of every description, of Sizes, &c. &c.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Maysville, June 8, '54 CHARLES PHISTER.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

I have now 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 and common Chairs; Rocking chairs, breakfast and stand Tables; Clocks, Looking-Glasses, Tin Safes;

Cots, hair, composition and shuck Mattrasses; Venitian Blinds, Oil cloths, &c.;

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

Maysville, May 16, '54-1y Sattisfactorily.

JOHN C. REED,
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES & CASTINGS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,

No. 17 Market Street, Maysville, Ky.

HAVE on hand the most splendid variety of Wood and Coal Cooking Stoves, &c., consisting of the following, viz:

Tin and Copper Ware.			
Buckeye Slate Cook Stove	3 sizes;		
Crescent "	"	3	"
Kentucky "	"	3	"
Eclipse "	"	3	"
Star of West "	"	3	"
Etna "	"	3	"
Franklin Stoves,		3	"
Coal Heating Stoves,		4	"
Air-tight Parlor "		3	"
Cottage Fritters "		2	"
6 plate Hall "		3	"
7 " "		3	"
Enameled Grates		3	"
Common do		4	"
Tad 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 terms as accommodating as they can be purchased in this City. All kinds of approved Barter received in exchange for the above. Also, Tin and Metallic Roofing done at the shortest notice, and in good workmanlike manner.

As usual all kinds of Job Work done in my line of business. JOHN C. REED.

Sept 29th, 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 Mount & Porter's 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 entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and on fair terms.

April 22-tf JAMES C PORTER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

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 styles—these with my previous Stock make my supply very large, and I intend to receive 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. McMillen, on hand and for sale low by J. M. COBURN & CO.

Oct 14, '54

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

100 Hinds prime and choice Sugar;

9 do Clarified do;

50 packages Crushed, Powdered and Loaf do;

60 bbls prime Molasses;

80 half bbls prime do;

110 bags prime Rio Coffee;

42 do Old Brown Java do;

16 do do Mocha do;

105 boxes R. Cavendish tobacco, various brands;

100 do Claret Wine;

12½ packages best Teas;

4 pipes Cutch Madder;

1000 lbs best Indigo;

100 Reams Wrapping Paper;

100 boxes Tin Coffee;

5 bags Spice;

10 do Pepper;

3 Bbls Cloves;

5 do Almonds;

1 do Nutmegs;

1000 lbs Shot Lead;

24 bags Shot;

50 bbls best Pittsburg Ale;

40 half bbls do do

Star Candles, Bar Soap, Soda, Copperas, Alum, Ginger, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, and a general 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 Barrels 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. 9, '54

CLOVER SEED—20 bls. fresh new Clover Seed, received and for sale by

Dec 13 JANUARY & RICHESON.

Medicines.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE CITIZENS OF MAYSVILLE.

PULFERMACHER'S

Galvanic-Electric Voltaic Chains.

CONSTRUCTED to be worn next to the skin, producing a constant current of unintroduced electric fluid, *Regulating Galvanic relief from all acute pains and Permanent Cure of all Nervous Diseases.*

Pulfermacher's Electric Chains were first used in Vienna, Hungary, and other parts, for the cure of aneurysms, gout and other latter established to the most learned Professors in Europe, they were recommended to the Government of Russia, who granted a patent for the discovery. During the years 1853-5, they were introduced in Germany, Spain, Prussia and England and not year since, introduced and patented by the United States Government.

Special Testimony Relative of

Rheumatism, St. Vitus' Dance,
Painful and Parched Joints, Palpitations of the Heart,
Neuralgia of the Face, Periodical Headache,
Deafness, Blindness, Pains from Indigestion,
Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Cramp, Colics,

Every Disease, called Nervous,

Is quickly and totally cured, by simply wearing the Chain for a few hours each day.

The Chains were first introduced in the city of New York; where they were exhibited to Prof. Valentine, Prof. Mott, Professor Dalcomb, who readily discovered that they possessed

Strange and singular Powers of

Healing, Relieving, Curing,

Wherever applied, and by their recommendation and influence they were introduced into the different Hospitals, of New York, and are now in daily use in those Hospitals, those in the treatment of the cure of the above named diseases.

No other Medicinal Agent [illegible] *equal* [illegible] *well authenticated* Certificates of *cure found Relief for Thousands* [illegible] great Pulfermacher's pamphlet, which may be obtained gratis of the Agent, or from Dr. Fisher of PITTSBURGH, who are the Sole Agents for Maysville, and who will furnish the Chains at the same price as they can be now supply.

In the city of New York, at the General Office, 669 Broadway, there are hundreds of testimonials of the cure of Deafness, Blindness, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and the same demand in Boston is so great in proportion to the population, that they have sold over 1000 in the twelve months.

The Chains are so nearly worn, and are equally applicable in all classes of persons, that it is useless to write a well and great Pulfermacher's pamphlet, which may be obtained gratis of the Agent, or from Dr. Fisher,

MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY COLLINS.

FRONT STREET, ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

For Terms of Subscriptions and Advertising, see First Page.

MAYSVILLE:

Thursday Morning, January 25, 1855.

☞ See First Page.

Duty on Railroad Iron.

In our last, we published an article against remitting the duty on railroad iron, because we believed the proposition unsound in principle, unequal and unjust in operation, and injurious, if not destructive, to our home manufacturing interests.

Two arguments are chiefly relied upon in support of the proposition to remove the duty on railroad iron: 1. Because the Railroad interest is depressed on account of the pressure in the money market, and 2, because during a certain period, certain railroads, in certain parts of the country, enjoyed the advantage, for a certain period, of the remission of duty on rails, &c.

We shall at present add but a few words in reply to these arguments.

1. If the pressure in the money market exists the railroads to relief at the hands of Congress, it is equally true that the same pressure entitles other, and especially more important interests to relief also; but it not proposed to relieve the other interests, demanding as well as railroads the use of iron (as for instance to make ploughs, cards, chains, wagons, horse shoes &c.) from the payment of duties. So the question recurs—why the discrimination? Why tax the farmer by levying a duty on the iron consumed in ploughs, wagons, chains, horse-shoes, &c. and relieve the railroads from paying duty on the iron consumed by them? Agriculture is the predominant interest of the country and railroads are subordinate interests. But still railroads are important, vastly important; but they are only important because they are servitors of the agricultural and other productive interests. Shall the greater interest be taxed for the benefit of the less? This question dismisses the first point.

2. If by the former legislation of Congress, certain railroads, or certain sections of country, have derived advantages not enjoyed by others, the demonstration may serve to show that such legislation has been unwise and unequal in operation; but it can convince no logical mind that such unfair legislation should be continued and rendered perpetual. And even if we should return to the policy of allowing foreign railroad iron to enter duty-free, is it not probable, nay, it is not certain, that particular railroads and particular sections will enjoy the advantage of it, while others are left out? Undoubtedly. And so the argument would continually recur for the perpetuation of an unjust and unequal policy, because such policy had been operative at some previous time! There would be more plausibility in this claim of remission of duties, if it were proposed to remit the duty on rails used in sections not heretofore having enjoyed the benefit of the policy, and requiring duties to be paid in those sections which have enjoyed it. But this would be impracticable, and, in many instances, at least, unjust. The past is past. The evils of past policy are irrevocable; but an evil policy may be reformed or revoked—but should not be perpetuated.

The reader will find below, that during a certain term of years, railroad iron was admitted duty-free and that during another term it was required to pay a duty. Now, if the future policy of the government is to be determined by what was its policy during any particular term in the past, by what rule are we to select the exemplary period? If it be I gical to say that, because at one period heretofore railroad iron was duty free, therefore it should be duty free now; is it not equally logical to say that because it was once taxed with duties therefore it should be taxed now? No one can deny this. So, then, we are driven by argument and reason to inquire, not what blunders in legislation the past may have developed, but what is the true and equitable policy of the country? And returning to this point of view, we repeat that the discrimination attempted to be made between railroad iron and other iron, is unequal, unjust and impolitic; for it not only makes the consumers of other iron and other things, pay the duty which should be unceplainingly paid by the consumers of railroad iron, but it will be attended with other and most serious evils. It will strike a staggering if not deadly blow at the home manufacture of rails; and thus in the end, transfer, in effect, the amount of duties to the pockets of foreign manufacturers; and, furthermore, bring upon the railroads themselves the odium and unpopularity of seeking special privileges and immunities at the expense of other interests.

We shall not at present argue the question further, but conclude by stating briefly the previous legislation of Congress on the subject:

1. By the tariff act of 1832, railroad iron of all kinds, including rails, spikes, bolts, chains, &c., was made duty free, if laid within three years from the time of importation. This act continued in force eleven years. Before it was repealed, about seven millions dollars were refunded from the Treasury to railroad companies for duties collected on rails not laid within three years from the date of importation; so that Government lost this money and the amount of duty remitted on all the iron laid within three years of the time of importation, and the deficit thus created in the treasury, was of course supplied by duties on plough irons and other useful consumptions.

2. By the act of 1836, the same duties were charged on spikes, pins, &c., as were levied on other iron, but *rails* still remained duty free.

3. By the act of 1842, a specific duty of $25 per ton was laid upon railroad iron, to take effect March 3, 1843.

4. By the act of 1846, the specific rate of $25 per ton was changed to thirty per cent ad valorem upon it raw cost; and this is the act, still in force, which it is now proposed to repeal, while the duty on other iron than railroad bars, &c. is to remain undisturbed; or in other words, to make the consumers of ploughs &c. pay the duty which should be levied on railroad iron!

We only add that the judgment of the reader, if the tariff should be reduced, let the reduction come upon our duty on railroad iron, but on other iron, and, not only on railroad iron, but on other manufactures, of which home industry does not yet furnish an adequate supply for home consumption. This is our doctrine which will be sustained by all parties.

Shocking Accident.

We copy the following from the Paris *Flag* of yesterday:

We learn that, on Sunday last, while Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, F. M., at Cynthiana, was riding on a hand car with some other gentlemen, the crank caught in his clothes and threw him out on the track in front of the car, the wheel of which passed over his head and killed him instantly. We are told that he was a very worthy man, and that he will be sincerely mourned by the community in which he lived.

It has been but a very short time since a laborer on the road was killed in precisely the same manner, and a little lad, near this place, only escaped the same fate, while riding in one of these machines, by being caught by some one riding with him who held him until the tearing of his clothes released him from the crank.

A deaf and dumb negro boy, belonging to Mr. Sol. Keller of this county, was killed by the cars a few days ago. It seems that he was standing near the track, to strike at the cars with a stick as they passed by, but, getting too near, he was struck by the locomotive, in such a manner as to produce death.

On Monday last the freight train ran off the track near Cooper's station between this place and Lexington. No one was injured, but the cars were badly damaged.

We notice sales of stock of the Bank of Kentucky in Philadelphia at $101 per share.

The Covington *Journal* learns that ARRISON, under sentence of death for the torpedo murder in Cincinnati, has turned his attention to religious subjects, and appears to be deeply convicted.

☞ The circular of the patrons of the Washington Female College, in our advertising columns to day, is a handsome tribute to the qualifications and success of the teachers, from those entitled to judge. The principals are certainly able and judicious educators. We understand that it is in contemplation to build a handsome Episcopal Church in Washington, with basement specially designed for increased accommodations to this school.

☞ The splendid steamer *Dan'l. Boone*, last evening, on her upward trip, passed the *Euclyte State* between Dover and Ripley, landed at Ripley (where the *Buckeye State* got ahead,) and again passed her under weigh just above Logan's Gap—twice within seven miles, besides one landing. Who will next dispute the "horns" with the *Dan'l Boone?*

James M. White has been appointed Postmaster at Richmond, Madison county, Ky., in place of R. E. Kelly, removed.

Ole Bull, who has leased the Academy of Music in New York, offers a prize of $1,000 for the best Original Grand Opera by an American Composer, the opera to be on a strictly American subject, and the author to retain the copyright.

A Mexican paper announces the organization of a Filibustering party in Texas to operate against Coahuila. Preparations are making to resist.

It is said that General 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 hold the United States army at bay, and this is the secret of their numerous depredations.

The trial of Robert G. Simpson, late county treasurer, charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $80,000, is now going on in Philadelphia.

The six steam frigates ordered by Congress to be added to our naval forces, bear the names of six of our large rivers, and are all in progress of construction at the several navy yards, as follows: At Norfolk, the *Roanoke* and *Colorado*; at Washington, the *Minnesota*; at New York, the *Niagara*; and at Boston, the *Merrimack*.

The Rev. Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College in the University of Oxford, England, died in December last, in the one hundredth year of his age. He had been sixty-four years at the head of the College.

Galveston dates to the 14th inst. state that the Texas Rangers have all been mustered into the service of the United States.

Advices to the 12th inst., have been received from Havana. The Falcon had just arrived at that date. The report in regard to the removal of Concha was wholly discredited. Business at Havana was extremely dull. The new crop of sugar arrived slowly and was being chiefly shipped to Spain. Freights were dull.

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN PARIS.—At the instance of Dr. James Swain, a Philadelphian now in Paris, a weekly paper has been commenced in that city called the *American*. It is conducted by Mr. Charles L. Fleischmann, and is designed for the use of Americans in Paris and on the continent.

An earthquake was felt at Hanover, N. H., and at Bradford and St. Johnsbury, Vt., about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The shock lasted about half a minute, and was distinctly marked, causing considerable rattling among the windows and crockery and glasses mentioned.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Arkansas, prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars. Before the law goes into operation the Sheriffs of the different counties of the State are required to give three months notice by publication in the newspapers.

FIVE GOVERNORS.—Governor Wright expects on a visit to him, and the Legislature of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the 22d of February, Governors Johnson, of Tennessee, Powell, of Kentucky, Medill of Ohio, and Matteson, of Ill.

☞ AS Mr. W. W. FORMAN, of Louisville, was journeying to this County, on Tuesday last, on board of one of the Louisville and Cincinnati packets, with three slaves in his charge, the agents of the Underground Railroad watched their opportunity and succeeded in landing them safely towards the land where all runaway negroes go.

☞ G. T. WATSON, of the steamer *Kentucky* (the old steward on the River, perhaps expecting his own son-in-law on the *Dan'l Boone*) has our thanks for file of late papers and sundry other favors.

We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal that the Hon. H. W. Hilliard will run as an independent candidate for Governor.

The lower house of the Illinois Legislature has passed a prohibitory liquor law bill.

Julia Dean appeared at New Orleans on the 13th inst., in a new play written by herself, called "Mary of Mantua."

It is said that Mr. Breckenridge will not accept the Spanish Mission, until after the adjournment of Congress.

Hon. John S. Wells, has been appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Morrill.

A SHIP CANAL.—The Senate of North Carolina has passed a bill making an appropriation for the commencement of a ship canal to connect the waters of Albemarle and Currituck Sounds with Chesapeake Bay.

EFFECTS OF WAR.—There is a large fur trade done at Buffalo, on account of its connection with the Canadas and the West. The fur jobbers speak of the effects of the Eastern war, by cutting off the demand for coon and red fox skins—Russia being the principal market for the former, and Turkey for the latter. The coons will now have a chance to thrive, while trade droops.

REPULSE TO DISBAND.—Col. Benj F. Butler, of Lowell, it is said, intends to disobey the order of the Governor of Massachusetts, for disbanding the Irish companies, so called in his Regiment—expecting a court martial, and then, somehow, to bring the question of the constitutionality of the Governor's proceedings before the Supreme Court.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Advocate of Friday published the catalogue of the students of the University of Virginia, for the present session, 497, in number; since that time five others have been added, making the whole number 502.

The latest expedition against Cuba, headed by Gen Quitman, and having its depot at Natchez, is said to have made another grand failure. The contributions from Cuba did not amount to $50,000, and the last letters from the Island convey a refusal to contribute any more for such purposes. A want of confidence in the leaders is given.

From the Milwaukie *Sentinel* we learn that the Common Council of that city have appropriated $10,000 for the poor. The Sheboygan *Journal* says that $3,000 has also been appropriated to the poor of that city.

More Gunboat Trouble.

By an arrival at this port, we have later dates from the Chinchi Islands.

The authorities of Peru claim the vessel's there loading guano had been ordered off by the Venezuela government, and threatening all those vessels which did not obey the order in twenty-four hours, would be forced to do so. A company of thirty-six negroes, belonging to a Baltimore vessel which had been digging, returned; and all the Americans on the island were to leave immediately.

The sloop of war Falmouth was at St. Thomas, and would sail for Bird Island in a few days, to look into the matter.

A letter from the Crimea says:—

"The Lancaster guns are a failure. Their power is enormous when the ball strikes the point at which it is aimed, but the gun rarely sends two balls to the same point, and as yet no means have been found to prevent this deviation. In an ordinary gun this defect would not be important, but in the enormous range of every ball fired from a Lancaster gun renders it impossible to undulge in a system by which only one ball in six reaches the object at which it is discharged.

From the New Bedford Standard, Jan. 13.

A NEEDLE SWALLOWED AND REMOVED.—Dr. Jeffries was called to see a little girl in visit a child that had been extremely troublesome for some months past. On examination, he found a small bunch on the child's breast, which being opened, a needle of about two inches in length was discovered, and removed. It had probably been swallowed by the child and had been working its way through the flesh for some time past, until it attained the above position, occasioning great pain and anguish to the little sufferer.

From the Cincinnati Gazette

Did John Mitchel Violate his Parole?

In an article in the *Gazette*, on Tuesday last, we charged upon John Mitchel, that he on escape from the British convict settlement he violated his parole of honor. This charge was made, not for the purpose of injuring a gentleman any personal injustice, nor *did we suppose* that in making it we were saying anything new. We did not state it as a fact, or for the purpose of impeaching his personal character. On the other hand, we stated it as a fact well known and, as we supposed, generally acknowledged. To that charge Mr. Mitchel took exceptions, and while we were in a distant part of the State, he first made acquainted with the fact, and the following correspondence ensued:

No 1.

"ZANESVILLE, CENTRAL HOTEL, January 17, 1855.

"*To Col. William Schouler, Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

"SIR: In the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday morning, and in the leading article of it, I find these words: 'John Mitchel, by violating his parole of honor, escaped.' Without any hesitation, I caused inquiry to be made at the *Gazette* office whether you were author of the paragraph, and I learned that you had, on the same occasion, that publication, left the city for Zanesville.

"The purpose of the present publication is, of course, to require you to retract the falsehood of calumny quoted above, in writing, and in such a form as shall satisfy my friend, Capt. William F. Lyons, of Cincinnati, who is to hand you this note. Your obedient servant,

"JOHN MITCHEL."

No. 2.

"ZANESVILLE, January 17, 1855.

"SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the words which you have quoted therein from an article in the Cincinnati *Gazette* were written by me. They were founded upon information derived from the public press of this country.

"Your note is the first intimation I have ever had that they were not true. I regard your denial of their truth as satisfactory, as the case stands, and, therefore, shall give your friend of their truth a place in the leading column of the *Gazette* as soon as I return to Cincinnati.

"It has never been my practice, far less my desire, to state that which is not true; and when convinced of having committed an error, I do no injury to any person, I have always been desirous and ready to correct it.

"Yours obedient servant, WM. SCHOULER.

"Gen. Mitchel, Esq."

In regard to the above, we have to say that to hold editors should be accountable for whatever appears in their papers, if any have laid down a rule of action, which we always have and always intend to follow, which is, never to publish a line which we do not believe to be true, and never to believe reports of facts without investigation; never to wrong any man by the publication of an untruth, however humble he may be, or to screen pub lic criminals of high or influential party, however high and influential the party may be which is guilty of either; but if convinced of our error, we have ever been desirous of correcting it, and of giving the injured person all the justice in our power.

With Mr. Mitchell we had no personal acquaintance. We knew him, not as "the representative of republicanism in Ireland," but as a member of the "Young Ireland" party in Dublin, as the opponent of Mr. O'Connell, (who was the representative of the moral force party,) and as the ardent advocate of the repeal of the Irish Union, and the justifier of civil war and rebellion to accomplish that end. We have never had, nor have to believe either the propriety or the patriotism of such movements. We regarded Mr. Mitchell and his compatriots in their crusade against the British Government and British Union as men who were actuated more by their intense hatred of England than by their love of liberty or love of freedom.

In cases of this nature, a civil and most ingenious war breaks out in Ireland, which ended with the "Sheveguamon" folly, which was crushed with few soldiers and a hand full of constables. Mitchel was not present at that time in the cause, and certainly not any at all in the leaders. After a trial, the leaders were banished. In the Highland rebellion of 1745, the leaders were hanged, drawn and quartered. In the rebellion in Ireland in 1850, the leaders were merely transported. The Highlanders, however strong their feelings may have been, cannot acknowledge that even now our sympathies are with them,—left a name behind them which adorns the brightest pages of romance, and gives tone and vitality to the literature and music of their country.

We have no desire, however, to institute odious comparisons, or to take up once the ignoble strife of the conspiracy recently started in Ireland. What we have to deal with at present is a fact. We made a distinct charge that Mr Mitchel had violated his parole in his escape from Australia. By the above correspondence it will be seen that Mr. Mitchel, in strong language, denies the truth of the statement. In our letter we say that we wrote the words that they were founded upon information derived from the press of this country; that, *as the case stands*, with his emphatic denial, we would consider it as in abeyance; and that we would publish his denial of the charge in as prominent a place in the *Gazette* as that in which the original charge appeared. That we did. How the correspondence got into the papers, we know not. This we know, that it was published without our knowledge and without our consent. We do not object, however, to the publication; on the contrary, we are glad that it has appeared, as it affords us an opportunity of showing from Mr. Mitchel's own journal, published at the office of the Tribune, in New York, in 1854, and which bears the somewhat melodramatic title of the "Jail Journal," the facts of his escape.

We will merely state, in passing, that we did not consider ourselves at liberty to publish the correspondence without first obtaining Mr. Mitchel's consent so to do. His was a private letter, addressed to Col. Lyons, and was a private letter, addressed to John Mitchel. It is not considered honorable, nor is it, to publish private letters without leave. However, as we said before, we do not object to the publication; we concur with the publication though we protest against the practice.

A parole of honor has ever been regarded as one of the sacredest pledges of faith man can give to man. Upon its faithful fulfilment depends the honor of the individual to whom it is given. It is a thing not to be quibbled away; nor to be taken advantage of in any way to effect an escape. It is a sacred pledge of man's honor to man. Such being the character of a parole warrant, we now call John Mitchel upon the same and allow him to make his own vindication. Mr. Mitchell, in his "Jail Journal," page 272, says that "there are three or four thousand ticket-of-leave holders on the island, who know the ins and outs of escape; and are only required to report them selves twice a year, not personally. We, on the contrary, are restricted in all our movements, and required to report ourselves daily once a month to our respective police offices; and in addition to all this irritating surveillance, they exact our *parole* under the false pretense, I presume, that in return for this guarantee they forbear to set us to work and to hire us out to settlers like assigned servants." The alternative is not *parole or work*, but, *parole or escape*. Mr. Mitchel's escape was planned. He got a vessel—the "Water Lily,"—was engaged to take him off; how horses were bought and placed at convenient places on the road, was known to everyone the police; and when everything was arranged, and not till then, did he return to the village to give up his parole. We quote his own words, pp. 319 and 320. He says:

We dismounted. I walked in first, through the little gate leading into the court through the door, which opened into a hall or passage, and thence into the court, where I found the head overseer and his assistant, and a few of the night watch sitting as usual. Near him sat Robinson, the police clerk. "Mr. Davis," I said, "here is a copy of a notice which I have published in the Governor. I have thought it necessary to give you a copy." The note was as follows:

DONAWELL, 8th June, 1853.

"TO THE LIEUT-GOV. OF THE COLONY.

"SIR,—I hereby resign the 'ticket-of-leave,' and withdraw my parole.

"I AM, &c., &c., JOHN MITCHEL."

Davis took the note, and read it aloud. "Do you wish me," he said, "to read it?" "Certainly. It was for that I brought it." He glanced over the note, pretended to read it, and then handed it to Robinson, who read it aloud. The instant Robinson came to and heard his clerk both seemed somewhat discomposed at this; for they knew the "Carpenter" had left the Island in a few days, and also his friend from New York. I have no doubt that Mr. Davis thought I had a crowd outside; there was no other way of accounting for his irresolution.

Then I said, "You see the purport of that note, sir; it is a notice to quit the ticket-of-leave, and ticket-of-leave, and revokes my promise which bound me so long as I held that thing."

Still he made no response to my order. So I repeated my explanation: "You observe, sir, that my parole is at an end from this moment; and I came here to be taken into custody pursuant to that note."

All this while there was a constable in the adjoining room, besides the police clerk, and the guard at the door; yet still his worship made no move. "Now, good morning, sir," I said, putting on my hat. "The best good morning I can wish you," said his worship, with a bow. "Good morning," Mr. Davis about it. "No, no, stay here! Rainsford! Constables!" The police clerk, at his desk, looked into his memory. We walked out together through the hall, the constable in the District constable's office, who generally acts as his clerk, now was out, and on being desired to stop so, followed us through the gate, and out into the street, but without coming very near. At the little gate leading out of the court into the street, we expected to find the man and guard on the alert; but they had not moved. But this my companion, I thought, heard the conversation, and the communication, of my parole, and, finding two horses, &c. with each hand, and looked on the contrast, while we passed him, and jumped into our sulkies.

We succeeded we had done enough, and that there was no reason why we should linger; therefore, We gave the bridle rein a shake,

And sped for overmore, my dear,

And sped for overmore!

Mr. Davis and two constables rushing against one another, with long heads, and loud pointer, grinning residents in Bothwell on the pathway, who knew the, meaning of the performance in a moment—and, being commanded to stop as in the Queen's name, aggravated the grin into a laugh,—some small boys at a corner, sitting at our horses as they galloped by, and all of "fine things to one on the wing out;"—this is mt. last impression of Bothwell on the banks of the Tasmanian Clyde.

Here we might leave the case without further comment. It may be a very nice question for casuists to solve, but we think it is a very simple case. We have often heard of the escapes of Yankee peddlers at a country muster or cattle show, by which they swap wooden combs and jackknives, and each gain an advantage. It may be in accordance with Mr. Mitchell's idea of the proper plan to escape, subsidize constables, charter vessels, have relays of horses, supply himself with "a handsome riding whip," and have pistols in his breast, and then complained with a friend appear at the Magistrate's office to give himself up and withdraw his parole; withdraw it when it was no longer of any value. And then the conversation! "Mr. Mitchel, all the while *"playing with the handle of the revolver in his coat."* Does any body suppose that Mr Mitchel intended to be a prisoner? Where he told the magistrate "that I came here to be taken into custody, pursuant to that note," *he meant what he said?* If the magistrate had attempted to lay hold of him, and place him in custody, was it not his intention either to use "the ponderous riding whip," which he had in his hand, or one of the pistols which he had in his breast pocket, to knock down or shoot the officer? or was Mr. Davis, his friend, to do that business with the revolver, the "handle of which he was playing with in his coat?" The "Jail Journal" is silent in regard to these interrogatories. We leave each of our readers to answer them for himself.

We have, in the above, given Mr. Mitchell's case in his own language. It is, of course, *ex parte*; but, as it stands, we are almost willing to close the case. There is other evidence in regard to it, which, we understand, goes to show Mitchell in even a more unfavorable light than the above. We hope, hereafter, to furnish the readers of the *Gazette* with a chapter or two of the same character, from several letters written by Gavan Duffy, who is known as one of the "patriots," which throw much light upon this famous case. If any gentleman who may see this article, and who may possess a copy of Mr. Duffy's letters, we would be obliged to him if he will favor us with a sight at them. For the present, we leave the case as presented by the confession of the person implicated.

A BIG LUMP.—Lesueur & Co., of California, a mining company of five practical men, four Americans and one Swiss—exhibited a few days since at the Astor House a monster lump of gold, weighing 160½ pounds avoirdupois, which, at $17 25 per ounce, after deducting twenty inches in length, fifteen in breadth, and six in thickness. This precious lump was found fifteen feet below the bed of a creek in Calaveras county, on the 27th of November. It will be sent to Paris, for the French Exhibition, in May.

For the Maysville Eagle.

"South Kansas for Free Men."

All persons desirous of emigrating to the "Far West" and to a country teeming with the elements of individual and social wealth and independence, are requested to meet at the Court House in Maysville on the next County Court day, to form an emigration society to Kansas, which shall advance the interests of its members and throw into that territory such social and political elements as will counteract the designs of northern abolitionists.

Express copy. UNUS POPULI.

LITIGANTS TAKE NOTICE.

By order of the Hon. ALVIN DEVALL, 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, to continue two weeks, after which if the business requires it) the regular February Term will be held.

SAMUEL W. OWENS, Clerk M. Ct. C.

Jan 20, '55

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

"HOW TO GET A 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 medicine are so far set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left our to speak of it. This much we may add: Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, pilles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid appetite, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its inseparable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by Hoofland's German Bitters." See advertisement. January 4, 1855-1m

To the Physicians of the West,

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

Physicians who prescribe Hoofland's German Bitters for medical purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Schiedam, in Holland, and accordingly is free from the adulterations so commonly and to so great a degree pernicious and poisonous.

2. It is prepared, by the best chemists, under our management, chemist, to be free from the pernicious Fusel oil so injurious to the nervous system and the brain, and which is the cause of the nervous and cerebral diseases so common to drunkards, and which is the direct cause for inebriate and intemperate indulgence, which sadly upon intemperate habits and constitutions.

3. It is prepared by the same unerring tests that the Indian distills his fire water with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of potatoes, but, with the purest, most delicately rectified, most agreeable, aromatic and sanitary oil of the juniper berries, which is the only one used in Holland by every other manufacturer.

4. It is thoroughly proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and not attained by any other, so far as we have acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be as efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases, where Hoofland's German Bitters, Calisaya, Quassia, Rhubarb, Bitter-root, Gentian, Columbian, in the kidney or bladder, dyspepsia, general debility, general debility, loss of appetite of the blood, deficient sanguification, nervous and spinal affections.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never influences the agitation or indigestion, but invariably allays it, and is a most valuable tonic, creating a desire to eat without liquors. And it invariably corrects the effects of hard water, whether in severe or in diminished statistics. In all of these indications, qualities it has no rival in any other Schnapps.

Since the introduction of this old trusted medicinal beverage into the United States, it has supplanted Liquor Gin in New York and our other large cities have rumors used in connection with the Schnapps. Many used in apart and just tolerable, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper, with our name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as the quality varies frequently in the kegs, and bottles with rosemary gin and call it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

WOLFE'S WINE, LIQUOR AND SEGAR WAREHOUSE, No. 18, 20 & 22 Sycamore st. Cincinnati.

The sole Manufacturer and Importer, Agents in Louisville, Ky., RAYMOND & PAYNEN, S. E. WILDER & CO.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, ALLISON OWEN, JOHN D. FARES.

New York, Nov. 16, 1854—1m

Washington Female College.

Rev. R. M'MEKIN, A. M. and D. E. W. Sansom A. M., Principals.

The 14th semi-annual session will commence on the first day of February.

Terms as heretofore.

Washington, January 18, 1855—3t

For Fine Clothing call at

MENDERSON & BRO'S.

WE the Patrons of the Washington Female College, (Rev. McMerdy's Female school) feel it to be our privilege to recommend this Institution as to every way worthy of public patronage. Our daughters have been under the tuition of Mr. McMerdy for several years, (some 5 or nearly seven years,) and we can speak with the greatest confidence, when we assure the public that Mr. McMerdy's character as a teacher is unexceptionable. Mr. Warner is highly competent and of a kind disposition to our entire satisfaction.

The College is in a very flourishing condition, numbering nearly 100 scholars, and fully sustains its previously high position. Arrangements are in progress to give the Institution still greater efficiency.

The 14th Semi-Annual Session commences February, 1855.

Washington, January 25, 1855—3tw

Geo I. Forman,	C R Dayle,
Benedict Kirk,	Wyatt Weedon,
James D Chenoweth,	James M Dayle,
Peter Lashbrooke,	Jno H Curtis,
C W Owens,	The A Dulle,
Joseph Best,	Charles Dulle,
Jno Curtis,	T L Browning,
Chas Humphreys,	Abel Dowling,
A Duke,	S B Owens,
Abner Best,	M D Shell,
D A Richardson,	Jno Collins,
David Wallace,	Wallace Wallace,
Corbin Gallehers,	Denis McCarthy,
B C Lister,	Thos M Moore.

Express copy twice and charge Eagle.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

Office of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company.

JANUARY 24, 1855.

BY order of the Board of Directors there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, held at the Council Chamber in the City of Maysville, on Thursday the 15th day of February, 1855, for the purpose of consulting about the affairs of the Company, and adopting some plan for the completion of the road.

The parties holding the bonds under the First Mortgage, are anxious that some equitable arrangement should be made to raise the funds to finish the road, and with that object have employed Capt Dan'l Tuttle, a gentleman of great experience, to visit us and make the necessary arrangements to raise the money and finish the road. If the money necessary to finish the road cannot be raised under the present organization of the Company, a sale may be necessary to place the entire property in other hands who can raise the means and finish the work. Those are all important questions to the Stockholders, and they are all requested to be in attendance, or represented in the meeting. A. M. JANUARY, Vice Pres't.

Maysville, Jan. 25, '55-td

CONVENTION HALL.

IN obedience to a decree of the Fleming Circuit Court, rendered at the October term, in the suit of Christina Shultz & al. against Thos. Mannen & al., I shall, as Commissioner under said decree, sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 26th of February, 1855, (County Court day, at the Court-house door, in the town of Flemingsburg,

A Valuable Tract of Land,

Lying in Fleming County, adjoining the lands of Dr. Lowry, near the Oakland Mills, about three-fourths of a mile from the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety Acres.

The farm is at present in the occupancy of Mr. Jeremiah Wells, who will show the premises to any persons desirous of purchasing.

Terms of Sale—One fourth cash in hand, and the remaining three fourths in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond and security, to have the force and effect of Replevin Bonds, on which execution may issue when due, and to bear interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of all the purchase money, a Deed will be executed by the undersigned, conveying all the interest of the parties. C. SHULTZ, Com'r.

Maysville, Jan. 25, '55-td

☞ Parties desiring to publish three weeks, merely give and charge this office.

$600 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the county of Franklin, where they were hired, during the Christmas week, 1854, two negroes, viz: a negro woman named

NELLY,

about 47 or 48 years of age, a dark mulatto, of medium height and slender make. Also, a negro boy named

SAM,

the son of the above woman; he is about 17 years of age, is also a dark mulatto, with very large eyes in which a good deal of white is shown.

These negroes had been taken out of my hands by an order of court, and placed in the possession of the Sheriff of Frank in county, from whom they made their escape.

I will give a reward of $50 each for these negroes, if taken in Fayette or Franklin counties; $100 each if taken in any county bordering on the Ohio river; or $150 if taken out of the State, and delivered to me or secured in jail so I get them. I will also give Three Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who may have harbored them, or aided in their escape.

ROBERT B. LOGAN,

Trustee of C. C. Laird.

Fayette co., Ky, Jan 25, 1854.

Maysville Eagle copy to sun't $3, and ch *Lexington Observer.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HALL & SHULTZ, is dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm, in settlement.

HALL & SHULTZ.

R. H. SHULTZ.

The undersigned will succeed Hall & Shultz, and continue the General Commission and Forwarding business, under the firm of Dudley Hall & Co.

They will confine them elves strictly to a Commission Business, and from their experience hope to give general satisfaction to all who may consign to them. DUDLEY HALL,

A. MITCHELL HALL.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22, 1855.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

300 Bushels Stripped Blue Grass Seed, in store and for sale by JANUARY & RICHARDSON.

Jan 23

TAKE NOTICE.

IN thirty days from date, I shall depart for Missouri. Persons indebted to me must pay, prior to that time, settle

Mr. John G. HICKMAN will hold my papers, thereafter, with instructions a to collect promptly the law allows. JNO. REID.

January 20, '55—3t

SILVER WARE.

Constantly on hand a General Assort of all kinds; Ladies, Cups, Butter Knives, &c.

Any article of Silver Ware made to order on short notice. Old Silver taken in exchange.

Urns and Goblets furnished for Churches on the most reasonable terms. All Silver Ware warranted pure. R. F. ADAIR.

January 20, '55

BIG LUMPER.

325 Bags Eastern Rye Coffee, old and new crop, for sale by S. B. POYNTS.

January 9

SINK TEAS.

25 Half Chests, very fine Imp.

50 Catty Boxes do do. Just received from New York and for sale by S. B. POYNTS.

Jan 9

TOBACCO.

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

Jan 9

Merchant's Celebrated Gunpowder Oil

WILL cure Rheumatism!

Sprains! Scalds! Burns!

Specific for Piles.

Jan 13 MACKEY & WOOD, Agents.