

VILLAINY ON A GRAND SCALE.

The Police of this city have been during the last week occupied with a case of the most audacious and extensive villainy which perhaps ever occurred in this city.

On the 10th inst., Messrs. Gurley and Burton, bank note engravers and printers, No. 26, Wall street, found in their letter box in the post office, a letter which had arrived in this city by private conveyance, and of which the following is a copy.

Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, December 30, 1857. Messrs. Burton, Gurley and Edmonds, New York: Gentlemen: This will introduce to you Mr. James Scott, from our city. He is on his way to Boston.

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

On the back of this letter was written with a pencil, "I called at your office last evening, but did not find you, and I am obliged to leave town this morning for the East. I will call when I return by the return boat."

Stearnes, and the latter intended to send them to Brown, at Akron, Ohio, to negotiate in that State. In relation to this Mr. James Brown, Pitcher, stated that he had become acquainted with a man named Charles W. Hoxie, and that he, Brown, had formerly been a counterfeiter, but had since reformed and become a justice of the peace at Boston, Ohio.

On obtaining this information, the Police immediately arrested Stearnes at his residence in Amity street. On being examined at the Police office, he declined answering any questions relative to obtaining the Lexington bank plates, and denied having ever made any such plates for any person, young man. But in relation to the bonds and mortgages he asserted they were genuine, and had been given by James Allen of Buffalo on property in the second ward of that city, which he, Stearnes, had taken to himself. Fike, Alleghany county, had owned conjointly, and sold to Allen, taking the bonds and mortgages in part payment. These bonds and mortgages, 43 in number, have been obtained by the Police officers, and amount to nearly \$20,000. They were sealed in the usual manner by Mr. Hoxie, the county clerk.

In relation to Brown, Stearnes pretended to have had little acquaintance with him, except that Brown had been introduced to him by the introduction of gentlemen at Ohio, which stated that Brown was agent to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Providence, Wisconsin Territory, and that on this introduction, Stearnes introduced him to Messrs. Gurley and Burton, who did what ever engraving and printing he wanted. On this occasion, Mr. Burton suggested to Brown, that he could leave his plates at the Union Bank from whose Gurley and Burton had just bought the bank, and that he would have bank notes printed, and that it was at the Union Bank the Lexington Bank deposited its plates.

Stearnes, who had hitherto borne a respectable character, was some months back arrested for entering into partnership with Gurley and Burton, and became more or less acquainted with their business, and the knowledge he so obtained joined to the suggestion which Mr. Burton made to Brown to leave his plates at the Union Bank, and to get two villains to concert the plan by which they got the Lexington plates from the Union Bank.

Having thus far wound up the matter, the Police next went in search of the young man named Pitcher, but could not find him, and his name he was ignorant of, and after a good deal of trouble the officers discovered that he was a young man named William J. Ames, formerly a clerk in a house in Broad street, and who had bought the Union Bank's plates. He was also arrested, and on his person was found the original order, in Stearnes' hand writing, to the Union Bank to deliver Gurley and Burton the Lexington bank plates, and also a letter from Stearnes to Brown, at Akron, Ohio, in which Ames is named as a most promising young man, &c. The letter also spoke of transactions in bonds and mortgages in which they appeared to be mutually concerned, from which Stearnes said he had just received a check during the ensuing summer. The letter also spoke in favor of the Canadian patriots, and authorized Brown to draw upon Stearnes for any amount which might be wanted to purchase arms, &c., for the Canadians.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

Ames, when examined, fully confessed his having been employed by Stearnes in obtaining the forged orders for the Lexington bank plates, &c., and said that it was his intention to have joined Brown in his new fictitious Bank.

May 1st, 1858, to settle with the Auditor.

10. An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Adair county.

11. An act allowing an additional justice to be appointed in an additional justice and constable to Adair county.

12. An act allowing an additional justice of the peace and constable to Caldwell county.

13. An act to reduce the number of justices of the peace in Harlan county.—The number to be reduced to twelve.—Resolved, That the following appointments made until the number is thus reduced.

14. An act to allow additional justices of the peace for Logan and Owen counties. Allows two to Logan and one to Owen.

15. An act to incorporate the Covington Insurance Company.

16. An act to take the sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, as to the propriety and expediency of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of this State.

17. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Adair county.

18. An act to change the place of voting in the County of Boone, to be held at the residence of William McDowell's, Hiram Pierce's mill in Caldwell county.

19. An act to allow an additional justice of the peace and constable for the county of Wayne.

20. An act for the benefit of James H. Childers. Declares him legitimate and changes his name to James H. Baum.

21. An act to change the time of holding the Bracken county courts. After the 1st of March next, the courts to be hereafter holden on the 4th Monday in each month.

22. An act to incorporate the town of Caseville in Union county.

23. An act to change the place of voting in the Otter Creek precinct in Meade county. Changes it to the town of Garrettsville and to the house of John Lawson.

24. An act to change the place of voting in the Barren town precinct in Garfield county and for other purposes. The precinct in Garfield is changed to Bryan'sville, and the place of voting at the Little Sandy precinct in Lawrence is changed, from Charles N. Lewis' to Wm. Isom's.

25. An act to add an additional justice of the peace to Barren county.

26. An act for the benefit of the jailors of Boone and Edmonson counties. Permits them to receive fees where within the limits of their county towns.

27. An act for the benefit of Wm. H. Russell. Permits him to sell a certain slave.

28. An act to change the place of voting in the Troublesome precinct in Perry county and for other purposes. Changes the place of voting in Perry, from Colby Hammett's to Wm. Hamilton's. In Otter county—electious in the Carry precinct to be at the house of Nathaniel Thomas. Establishes the Caseyville precinct in Union and also a precinct at McCarty and Brown's store in Breckenridge.

29. An act to change the place of voting in Cane Creek precinct in Whitley county. Changes it to Boston in said county.

30. An act to amend an act to establish an election precinct at Chrisley Grabbe in Whitley county. Defines more particularly the boundaries.

31. An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Allen, at the house of Anthony Travelstree.

32. An act to establish an election precinct in the town of Slickensville in Muhlenburg county. The election to be held at Richard Simons' in said town.

33. An act to change the place of voting in the Scottsboro precinct in Rockcastle county. Changes it from Ballard's to John D. Myers'.

34. An act to raise the price of Wolf Skins. Allows six dollars for each Wolf skin.

35. An act to allow an additional constable in Marion county.

36. An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Logan county. Relates to his settlement with the Auditor.

37. An act to authorize the Sheriff of Clinton county to remove David Jones, who stands committed for further trial under a charge of murder, to the jail of Cumberland county.

From the Baltimore American of Feb. 1.

FROM WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Senate were in session last evening until nearly seven o'clock. The new and gorgeous chandelier was lighted up, and gave the Senate Chamber a very imposing appearance.

At 10 o'clock I closed my package and the debate was one of unusual dullness, destitute of spirit and interest. The long speech of Mr. Walker, was preceded by a longer speech from Mr. White of Tennessee.

Walker's remarks were intended as a reply to Mr. White's, in some remarks he made by him during the trial of yesterday. Mr. Clay to-day was no less active in his opposition to the Pre-emption Bill than yesterday.

He averred that the settlements were in violation of all law and of the Constitution, and he did not see how a Senator who could give any regard for the supremacy of law, could give such a measure his support.

Mr. Davis of Mass., went into a long speech in defence of the position of Mr. Clay, and in opposition to the views of his own colleagues, Whelan and Davis. Mr. Davis, however, agreed to disagree. Mr. Davis had no hard words, but complimented each other highly. Mr. D. said he should be proud to go with his colleagues if he could do so in justice to his own sense of duty, but he could not do so, and he would not do so, and he was giving a bounty to settlers upon the public land, and must therefore vote in opposition to it.

Mr. Webster then stated the points of difference between his and Mr. Clay's views, and wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

Mr. Young of Illinois, made some remarks in reply to Mr. Davis, and contended that no Senator ought to oppose the bill before the Senate, inasmuch as he would not be benefited as any class of the citizens. Independent of this opinion, he related an anecdote of a Boston man who moved to the west, seemingly for the purpose of seeking his fortune.

He had made many other Yankees who wrote you on Monday, that the pre-emptive grant was not one of gratuity or bounty.

from Kentucky had said of the bill. 'He did not believe it would lead to consolidation, or lessen the power of the State sovereignties, and he was ready to meet the Senator from Kentucky.' Mr. Calhoun, however, contended that instead of increasing, the bill would diminish Executive power and Executive patronage. Mr. Calhoun said that he would not discuss the question now, but he was prepared to meet it, and any body upon it.

Mr. Clay in reply, complimented Mr. Calhoun upon his self-complacency, and said that it was not his habit to throw out challenges to any body of any party. He did not doubt but that Mr. Calhoun would be abundantly able to defend his grounds, and he thought that the opponents of the bill were as well able to defend theirs. For one he was ready to meet the friends of the bill, and in behalf of the opponents he would say to the friends of the measure—'come out we are ready to meet you.'

Mr. Hubbard made some few remarks, when the bill was unanimously brought up for a vote.

Mr. Wright spoke for two hours in its defence, and made one of his ablest speeches. Mr. Webster has the floor, and will reply to-morrow.

The Senate closed with an Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The morning hour was occupied in the reception of the reports from the several standing committees.

A report was received from the committee on Education, making provisions for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report on the strength and safety of steam boilers, which was considered in committee of the whole.

When the committees on the expenditures of the different Departments were called on by Mr. Hays, he proposed, Mr. Wise asked the committee if they held any meetings.

Mr. Hays, of Conn., chairman of one of the Executive committees, answered that his committee had had one meeting, but adjourned because they did not know what to do.

Mr. Wise told them that if they had looked into the rules of the House they might have found something to do.

One or two other committees answered as Mr. Hays had done, and one or two of them failed to answer the question.

Mr. Adams' resolution on the Gorostiza pamphlet was then briefly discussed by him, when the Mississippi election came up for discussion.

Mr. Prentiss of Miss. spoke for an hour and half in defence of his own claims. His speech, like that delivered at the opening of the debate, was distinguished for its great eloquence and power.

As soon as Mr. Prentiss had concluded, Mr. Clayton of N. H. moved the previous question, which was lost, yeas 107, nays 111.

Mr. Hays of Geo., now took the floor, much to the annoyance of all the members, who, under a call of the House which continued more than an hour, came together for finally to answer the question.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon the amendment to the resolution, yeas 119 in favor and 112 against the resolution.

Mr. Howard of Md. proposed a resolution that the Mississippi seats were vacant. The discussion, (now 5 P. M.) is pending.

Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, in his speech said: "At first I could not understand why members of Congress were offered a choice between gold and paper, but when I recollect that the President, whose salary is \$25,000 per year, and the Secretary of the Treasury, whose pay is \$20,000 per year, were the persons who had the making of those offers, I think that the one would draw about \$300 and the other about \$2,125 per year more, if paid in specie, than if they were paid in paper, was done with the responsibility of paying themselves in specie would be lighter, by throwing it partly on Congress. But there it cannot rest."

Mr. Clay's recent course in the Senate, is with very good reason, gaining him friends in every direction. It would be fortunate for the country, if every voter in it could visit the Senate chamber in person and there observe the unceasing efforts to protect the country from the mischievous consequences of fanaticism on the one hand and the mischievous ambition on the other. Upon this question Mr. Clay's powers are ever abundant—and notwithstanding the disadvantages of his political position, it is a discovery that he exercises a way seldom limited, over the judgments of the members of the party, there are not few members of the Senate who would not second his efforts.—Balt. Chronicle.

The Boston Medical Journal says:—"Greene, with a million of dollars of funds, has only eighty-five licensed practitioners of physic. The town of Chicago, on Lake Champlain, with eight thousand inhabitants, has forty physicians."

The steamboats Marmon, Cumberland and Hancock were burnt at New Orleans on the 29th of the fire originating in the Marmon, just from New Orleans, with cotton. The loss of the boats and cargo, is estimated at \$80,000 dollars.

The Astor brothers.—Both those who defended and those who attacked the ware-

house containing Lovejoy's press—have been tried; and both parties found not guilty by the jury.

Valuable Medicine, BLOODGOODS ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

THE proprietor, six years since thereof, has been a benefactor to the public as a general restorative, in all the cases of such, or any of the digestive organs, were the primary seat of the disease. It is predicted upon the fact, that was organs are the prime regulators of the whole system, and that a derangement of their nature and function is the cause of most diseases that affect man. It appeared evident to the proprietor, that a medicine which would assist the efforts of Nature, in removing from the system; morbid accumulations of bile, and other accumulations of vitiated matter, and promote a healthy action in the digestive organs would be the one best calculated to prevent disease, and most efficacious in the cure of that long catalogue of maladies originating in the digestive system, weakness or debility, &c. For these purposes that the Elixir was devised. The unparalleled success which has attended its administration, has abundantly proved that the views were correct and that the proprietor was fortunate and successful in the attempt. Now testimonials of the wonderful cures are daily presenting themselves, more than five thousand new witnesses to its virtues has been added this year; it is a most successful remedy for the cure of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, flatulency, loss of appetite, head ache, dizziness, heart burn, water brash, costiveness, pains in the stomach, side and shoulder, griping and pain in the stomach from food, gnawing and burning in the stomach, &c. It is a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in their directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the Drug store of McDowell & Thomas.

It is also a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in their directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the Drug store of McDowell & Thomas.

It is also a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in their directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the Drug store of McDowell & Thomas.

It is also a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in their directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the Drug store of McDowell & Thomas.

It is also a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in their directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the Drug store of McDowell & Thomas.

It is also a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in their directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the Drug store of McDowell & Thomas.

It is also a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in their directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the Drug store of McDowell & Thomas.

It is also a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in their directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the Drug store of McDowell & Thomas.

It is also a most valuable medicine in all bilious habits, jaundice, &c. a timely use of which will prevent bilious fever. For delicate and feeble females and children, it is invaluable. As a family medicine none can compare with it in point of value. It is entirely botanical in its composition, its action on the system is gentle and refreshing, inducing all morbid accumulations, and promoting a healthy action in the system. Persons who use this medicine will not require the use of the laxative, or any other means of the healing art. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes, without any attention in

We have received through the politeness of R. Wickliffe, Jr. a pamphlet containing a number of Letters addressed to the Hon. James Morehead, by Mr. William Pitt, on the subject of education in Kentucky. We have read it with pleasure. The subject of which it treats is of the first importance to every man in Kentucky. For the present we make the following extract only, and how far the "strong and forcible" language used in it is consistent with the truth, we leave for others to determine.

"Every State in the valley of the Mississippi, except Kentucky, is moving in the great and glorious cause; she alone is stony and stationary. Although the eldest daughter of the Confederacy, she has stepped to pick up the golden apple, and has been outstripped in the race by her younger and more politic sisters of the West. Once proud of her women, she now boasts only of her cattle. Her school-houses are turned into stalls—her academies into stables. Ridden to death by banks, demagogues and slaves, her arms seem to be pained, her resources to be dried up. Her farmers, instead of educating their sons to be intelligent country gentlemen, seem desirous to assimilate them as much as possible to the beasts which it is to be their occupation to fatten and sell. A man of letters, in this literary waste, is as rare as fountains in the deserts of Arabia the Blessed; and even when he peeps or mutters, is chilled by the frosts of public neglect."

We have received a copy of the speech of Mr. Menefee, upon the subject of the burning of the Caroline. We have perused it with attention, and can find no expression to justify the language attributed to him by the Maysville Monitor, what it (the attack on the Caroline), was a general enterprise, and such as every bold man in this house, would have deemed himself morally justifiable in undertaking. No such language to be found in the remarks of our talented representative on that occasion, and we therefore pronounce it a base fabrication, designed no doubt for political effect.

Prentice & Weisinger, have commenced a highly useful publication under the name of the Louisville Price Current. It is edited by Mr. Muir. The number we have received gives the names of all the steamboats at present navigating the western and south western waters; price \$3.

The House of Representatives of Indiana have refused, by a vote of 41 to 52, to instruct their Senators in Congress to vote against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Judge Trotter, (V B) has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi, in the place of Judge Black, resigned.

A horrible tragedy took place on board the steamboat Gen. Pike, a few days since while on her way from Cincinnati to Louisville. Soon after the boat had left Cincinnati, two young men, one of them known as a professed gambler commenced playing cards; but had not been engaged long before a quarrel ensued and the young gentleman a merchant from Ohio, was shot through the left side and the ball entered the side of the boat. The wound at first was supposed to be mortal, but there is now some probability of his recovering. The villain was arrested, and is now in custody.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA. This subject is receiving from the Legislature, the attention which its importance demands. The committee on the subject in the lower house have determined upon an extensive and liberal system, and propose the following among other improvements: "A Railroad from the Tennessee line to Evansham, in Wythe county; thence a branch to Danville, and another to Buchanan or Lynchburg.

A Meadown Road from Buchanan to Winchester.

A Turnpike from Staunton, through Bath Parkersburg, &c. to the Ohio River near Parkersburg.

It is proposed to make those various and important improvements on State account, by a loan of eight millions, which it is said can be obtained at 4 per cent.

Sir Frances Head, in a special message to the Legislature of Upper Canada, has announced his resignation, and the appointment of Col. Arthur as his successor. He states that he offered his resignation in consequence of having had the misfortune to differ with her majesty's government on one or two points of colonial policy. Col Arthur assumes the command of the forces and the militia.

The present session of the Tennessee Legislature has been distinguished for the enactment of several important measures of State policy, viz—the establishment of a State Bank in connection with a liberal system of Internal Improvements, and the establishment of system of Common Schools.

Resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union, have passed both branches of the Legislature of Tennessee. They passed the Senate that of the House.

FLORIDA.—The latest news from Florida, states that on the 20th ult. a party of 30 Indians had attacked several plantations about 15 miles from Tallahassee, and after plundering the houses, had set them on fire. The inhabitants escaped with their lives, but some were severely wounded. Several parties of soldiers had gone in pursuit of them.

A great Whig meeting—composed of Whigs from all parts of the Union—was held in New Orleans on the 27th ult. A number of spirited resolutions were passed in favor of Henry Clay for the Presidency. We shall publish them in our next.

The navigation of the Ohio river has become partially obstructed by floating ice.

FLORIDA WAR-SIGNAL VICTORY!!! Our attention was very naturally attracted to an article in one of our exchanges under the above very imposing title. From this caption we were led to suppose that some daring exploit, or noble deed, had been performed, or perhaps our savage foes entirely vanquished. But gentle reader, what do you think, Gen. Jesup has killed one Indian and taken another prisoner!!!

A destructive fire took place in New York on the 29th ult. The fire occurred between 17th and 18th Streets, and consumed 17 or 18 buildings principally two story brick dwellings. The loss is estimated at \$50,000—the insurance covering about one-fourth.

Correspondence of the Kentuckian.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5, 1858. The House was occupied last week in the discussion of the Bill to relieve the banks from the penalties of their suspension, and to enable them to loan money for the relief of the country. Mr. Anderson of Garrard introduced an amendment requiring them to resume specie payments by the first of July. This amendment caused great excitement and long discussion, but finally failed. A variety of amendments were then offered, but they all failed with the exception of one, which in my mind was the most obnoxious. It was this: that the Kentucky Bank should increase the capital of the Branches South of Green river fifty per cent. The charter of the Bank requires two fifths of the capital to remain in Louisville and the balance to be divided among the branches according to the discretion of the Directors of the mother Bank. Now this amendment will take from the Branches North, that is, Frankfort, Lexington, and Maysville, three hundred thousand dollars. Now the question is whether we can stand this reduction of capital. What is most objectionable is that the members from Mason, Bourbon, Franklin and one of the members from Fayette supported this amendment and unless the Senate kills it we will feel the effects of it in our section.

The common school bill has passed; it is a good bill I think. I shall send you a copy. The Legislature is going on with business rapidly and we will get through by the 16th of the month. The Charleston railroad bill will fail. The bill repealing the salaries of the Judges with the amendments reducing the pay of all the officers of Government, together with the pay of the pay of the members of the Legislature passed the lower house, but was killed in the Senate. The senate is now engaged in the discussion of the Revenue bill. Yours, A.

PATERBORO.—The moral given by the young ladies of Washington to this noble lady, Mr. St. Louis, has lately been found on the Mississippi. From the situation in which it was discovered, it is

supposed that the young chief has been murdered.

The Colonization cause is going on prosperously in Mississippi and Louisiana, notwithstanding the depressed condition of pecuniary matters. The Rev. Mr. Findley, general agent of the Society, writes from New Orleans that another vessel with emigrants will be despatched for Africa in March.—Bull. Amer.

Carthaginian Remains.—The Zedique, on her way from the African coast to Liverpool, has touched at Marseilles. She is reported to be laden with antiquities (55 cases) evacuated at Carthage by Englishmen for liberty to the Bey of Tunis a liberal sum who had been rewarded by the discovery of fine statues, mosaics, and other rich productions of art.

How to avoid Colds.—An English patient lays the feet in cold water every morning when you dress, when they are clean and dry, and you will not be likely to take cold if you continue the practice regularly.

COUNTERFEIT.—One of our exchanges says that a chap took such a dose of counterfeit Brandreth's pills upon going to bed, that the morning there was nothing remaining of him but his buttocks and a tooth-pick!

Allen Cotton was executed at Huntsville Alabama, on the 26th, for negro stealing.

SUICIDE.—A watchmaker of New Orleans, named M. Mignon, shot himself lately in that city. The case was pecuniary embarrassment.

From the London Times, of Dec. 25th.

Had the proposition been put to us four or five years ago, to fling Lower Canada overboard altogether as a dependency more expensive and troublesome than beneficial, we hardly know what our answer might have been, always securing the rights and interests and consulting the inclinations of our dear native countrymen in the Upper Province, and retaining the single frontier of Quebec. Now the time has gone past for such discussion.

The national honor is involved in the necessity of crushing this wretched and suspicious attempt on the integrity of the realm. The rebellion of Lower Canada must be put down; rebellion will not be confined to the western shores of the Atlantic. What the conduct of our illustrious Ministers has been, and what is the retribution due them, we shall inquire anon.

THE WAR ENDED.—Yesterday's Western mail brought us Buffalo papers of Tuesday evening last, and of Detroit of the 13th inst. It appears that through the prompt and energetic action of Gov. Mason of Michigan, and the States Marshal and his assistants on that frontier, the Patriots who had assembled at the mouth of the Detroit river have been dispersed, and order restored to that border. Had a similar decision characterized the proceedings of the authorities on the Niagara frontier, some lives would probably have been saved, and many angry feelings prevented. We have never yet had any fears that these proceedings would result in a war between England and the United States, although some of the occurrences will doubtless result in the intervention of the two governments for friendly adjustment.

The affairs of Canada were occupying much of the public attention in England, and papers contain various communications and debates on the subject, with regard to the appointment of Sir John Colborne, as Governor of Canada. We had the following in the London papers of the 15th.—"In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Leader begged to ask the noble and learned Secretary for the Home Department a question relating to Canada. He begged to know whether Lord Gosford was coming home, and whether he had resigned or had been recalled, and whether any successor had been appointed, and who he was.—Lord John Russell: Lord Gosford had for some time requested leave to resign, and an order had been sent out from the government stating that he might be sent home. The government of that colony consequently developed upon Mr. John Russell, and an opportunity had as yet been appointed. Mr. Leader begged to ask whether any proclamation had been issued against public meetings in Lower Canada? Lord John Russell: There have been proclamations regarding infringements of the laws generally, but not against public meetings specifically."

MARRIED.—On Thursday last by the Rev. A. Todd, Mr. Thoburn Bagby to Miss Rebecca Campbell.

On the same day by the Rev. John Callerman to Mr. J. M. Williams to Miss Eleanor M. Kirk, all of this county.

On Friday Feb. 9, by the Rev. John Callerman Mr. William N. Hows to Miss Lavinia A. Grant, all of this county.

DIED.—In Lexington, on Friday evening last, a protracted illness, Dr. John Eberle, the learned and distinguished professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Departed this life in Lewis county, Ky. on the 29th ult. of bilious fever Col. A. Frizzle, in the 58th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flouring, Feb. 9. Beef—Round 8 a 9 per lb. Butter—16 1/2 per lb. Coffee—164 per lb. Eggs—8 a 12 cts per doz. Feathers—45 a 50 per lb. Grain—Wheat 75c, corn 37 1/2 a 40, oats 25. Hides—5 cts per lb, calf 5, cow 3. Leather—Upper 28 00/100 per doz, bridle 33; skirting 25; sole country 25, span 23; Lard—5 cts per lb. Meal—Flour \$6 25; corn meal 50. Pork—2 50 a 3 00. Sugar—N. O. 124 per lb. Tea—1,00 per lb. Tallow—8 a 10 cts per lb. Wet Bark—4,00 per cord. Whiskey—Bourbon 62 1/2 cts per gal; country 50 cts. Turkey—37 a 50 according to size.

New Orleans Jan. 30. Sugar, Prime 5 a 6 cts inferior, 4 1/2; in demand. Molasses—On Levee, 3 1/2 a 3 3/4 cents per gallon, sales—On plantation, 2 3/4 a 2 5/4. Bacon—Hams 10 cts per lb; canvased do 12 do; Middlings 9 and 10 do. Shoulders, 7 a 8 do—limited sales. Pork in Bulk; Sales have been made at 4 1/2. Lard—6 a 7 per lb. Beef—9 a 10 dollars per bbl.

Mobile, Jan. 20. Cotton—Good cotton, 9 a 10 cts. Pork—Mess is quoted at 0; prime 10. Bacon—Hams sold at 12 1/2; sides 12 1/2; and shoulders at 11c. Flour—Per bbl 88 a 9. Bagging, Kentucky 23 a 25 cts; Rope, 10 a 14 cts. Tobacco; First quality 5 1/2 a 6 cts per lb. Whiskey—Common 38 a 42 per gal. Whiskey—Light sales at 55.

FREDERICKSBURG Jan. 6. Flour, \$8,00 a 8,50; Lowland 8,91 to 8,65; Wheat 1 95 to 2 00; Oats 30 a 33; Bacon, 10,00 to 10,50; Whiskey 40c; Cotton 15 to 18.

Charleston, Jan. 24. Flour.—The market is perfectly bare of this article, the small quantity received sold at from \$9 to 10; none in first hands.

Corn.—Cargo sold at 98 to 110. Oats 50 cents.

Jan. 24. Flour.—Commands \$5 12 to 5 37—good demand.

Whiskey.—Declined from prices last week to 36 c. Yesterday it advanced to 31 c sales.

GROCERIES.—Sugar, New Orleans, in hds is scarce, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2c; loaf, fair supply, 16 a 18; Havana White, none.

From To. Cotton per pound 10 12. Sugar per pound 7 7 1/2. Molasses per gallon 30 37. Flour per barrel 6 50 7. Pork per cwt 3 50 4 00. Bacon per pound dull 6 1/2 8. Lard per pound 5 5. Whiskey per gallon 34 35. Coffee per pound 13 14 1/2. Wheat per bushel 100 97. Corn per bushel 60 37. Bagging per yard 18 20. Rope per pound 7 8. Tobacco per cwt. 3 50 4 5 1/2. Hemp per cwt dew rot \$1 5.

TORONCO.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Subscribers have been appointed Agents for Kentucky and Ohio, for the sale of Brown's, Harrison, Gregory, Davis and Stockton's Manufactured Tobacco—and will on the opening of the navigation, be supplied with the finest quality of these articles. Merchants who purchase these articles in the East are invited to examine the quality and price.

LEACH & DOBYSNS.

February 7, 1858.

LAW NOTICE.

Undersigned having removed near to Flemingsburg, intends to prosecute the practice of Law. His office will be kept up stairs above his late post office, where he may be found or at his residence near town, unless absent on business—and hopes by a vigilant attention to his profession to share a portion of public patronage.

THOMSON WARD. Feb. 2, 1858. 41-3c

NOTICE.

George Burkes, Francis E. Barker and William T. Craig, please take notice, that I shall apply at the next May term of the Fleming County Court, to have three Commissioners appointed to convey to me as the assignee of Archibald McLean, all the interest of Jas. and Whitfield Craig, in the heirs and the claims said Archibald and Arthur Fair's heirs, in and to a certain tract or tracts of land, within the bounds of Perkins' Patent, as described in an agreement dated 15th March, 1815, between the said Jas. and Whitfield Craig, and Arthur Fair's heirs, and the claims said Archibald and Arthur Fair's heirs, and where you may attend if you see proper.

ROBERT LITTLE, Assignee of Archibald McLean. Feb. 2, 1858. 41-3c

NOTICE.

MR James Edmondson and Edward Anderson, TAKE NOTICE that on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at the Flemingsburg Hotel, in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, I will take the depositions of Abram Magweh and Lord Wallch, and others, to be read in evidence in the Fleming Circuit Court, in the suit in chancery there pending, in which I am complainant and you are defendants.

BENJAMIN BELL. Jan. 26, 1858. 14-4

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Flemingsburg, on the 1st day of January, 1858, and if not taken out before the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Robert Andrews 2 John Woff
A E Bellard William H Mark
William S Botts Abraham McGowan
James Butler James McGuir
Jane Beabout James Jewes
John B. Houghton Heziah McDonald
John B. Houghton Rebecca Moffit
Lewis Bright James Newcomb
Benj's Browning James Newcomb
Clerk of Fleming Co 2 John B Payne
James H C Mr George Page
Joseph H Davis General J. Perry
Isiah Dent Lewis C Pearce
James Dudley Robert S Porter 3
E. Thomas Proctor
Magnus T Evans John N Proctor
Jacob D Early A. W. Parker
General D Evans Thomas Porter
Joo H Parks 2
Chester H Fitch Andrew Plank
Mrs Margaret Finly John F Fleming
Jobe Paris Hannah W. Plank
Thomas Fleming John S Rankin
Mrs Nancy Fleming Gideon Rock
Charles Grier Samuel Rods
James Groves Greenville Rides
W Y Garrison George Ross
H. Mrs Deborah Ross
Lemuel Hunt Mrs Sarah Rock
H W Hanton Ench Stangs
William Hereford William C Spencer
John K Hart Harman Sutton
Benedict H Hobbs Mary Ann Sumerville
Jacob C Hard Fielding D Strahlan
James Hornbuckle J M Stockwell
James Hunt David R Stewart
Jesse Hambrick William Shackelford
Noah Hunt N H Shackwell 2
Thomas Hughes Sarah E Shannan
Samuel Hunt T. J.
Darnal S Jones Mrs Julia Tomkins
William Jones Samuel Terline
Geo Samuel Jones Pharis Thropo & Co
William E S Jones Elizabeth T Tomkins
John K Jones William Vannant 2
Miss Sarah C Jones Frederick Vaintrace
K. or 2 W
Alexander H Kerch. William Walker
L. James E Walker
Joo N J. George L. Walker
Saml Little Miss Lydia Webster
R. R. LEE, P. M.
Jan. 5, 1858.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned grateful for past favours respectfully informs the citizens of Flemingsburg and the vicinity that he still continues to carry on the business in all its various branches. He promises to execute all work entrusted to him in his line with neatness and dispatch, and he solicits a share of the public patronage. He has made arrangements to receive regularly the latest Philadelphia Fashion. His shop is one door west of Dr. J. E. McDowell's on Water Street. JAMES H. THOMAS. May 5, 1857. 14

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Turbington's Balsam of Life, Nerve and Bone Lotion, Fine Table Salt, Snow Blacking, Mackintosh and Scotch Sewing Best Spanish Caviar, Caviar Tobacco, Spem Oil, Wafers, ass. colors, Red do., 8 a 10, and 10 by 12 White Glass, Roll Brimstone, Pulv. Charcoal, Blue Glass, Agass Ammannus do, Blue Pill Mfg. Western Reserve Cheese, Imperial and Pervian Patent and Large Seal Pens. For sale by McDOWELL & THOMAS. Flemingsburg, Nov. 17, 1857.

NOTICE.

MR CAREY A. BOYD. You are hereby notified, that On Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1858, at the tavern of John Keiser, in the city of Lexington, in this State, I shall take the deposition of Matthew T. Scott, and if any thing happen that the deposition of said Scott cannot be taken on said 27th day of January, 1858, then I shall proceed to take the deposition of the above named party, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1858, and continuing from day to day, until the same shall be completed. And that, on the 7th day of February, at the Flemingsburg Hotel, in the town of Flemingsburg, in said State of Kentucky, I shall attend to take the deposition of Thomas Y. Johnson and Claiborn Wood, and others; to be read in evidence in the suit in chancery in the Mason Circuit Court depending, in which I am complainant, and yourself and others are defendants.

J. E. McDOWELL. Dec. 20, 1857. 10-4

NOTICE.

THE Books and Accounts of Campbell in Danbury, and the Books and Accounts of Dr. M. Campbell, are left in my hands for settlement and collection. All those indebted to either of the above named, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are paid by the

Fifth day of January next,

they will be referred to the proper officers for collection, as aforesaid, and can be given. The books are at the store room of Mr. John M. Paris, in Flemingsburg, where I will attend for their settlement.

JOHN D. DUDLEY, Agent. Dec. 29, 1857. 10-c

AWAY from the subscriber living

in Owingsville, on the 30th or 31st of August, a boy

William Morgan,

aged 13 or 14 years, an indentured apprentice to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said boy to me in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., but no extra charges paid. Any person or persons procuring or detaining said boy, will have the law put in execution against them.

DANIEL ALEXANDER. Owingsville, Sept. 1, 1857. 43-

APPLES by the dozen for sale at the store

McDOWELL & THOMAS. Jan. 26, 1858.

CANDLES and Spanish wax just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

McDOWELL & THOMAS. Jan. 26, 1858.

BLANKS.

BLANK first and second accounts, and all kinds of printed and set off the office. Dec. 1, 1857.

DISOLUTION OF Partnership.

BY mutual consent, the subscribers have dissolved their Partnership, and Accounts in the hands of JOAB B. HUDNITT, for collection, etc., who is authorized to receive and receipt for all balances due to said partnership, and to pay to the subscribers, which attention is hereby invited. E. GAYLE & BRANS. Dec. 5, 1857. 10-c

