VOLUME XX. TRI-WEEKLY EAGLE. MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 15, 1855. NUMBER 47.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,

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

TERMS:

Tri-Weekly Eagle—$3 in advance, $4,50 within the year, or $5 at the end of the year.

Weekly Eagle—$2 in advance, $2,50 within the year, $3 at the end of the year.

No other subscriptions received.

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

Marks and Rates of Advertising:
[A space is 12 lines of this size (Brevier) type, or 10 lines Nonpareil—equal to about 90 words of manuscript.]

	Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
1 square or less, 1 insertion	1.00	1.00
" each additional "	25	50
" one month	3 00	2 50
" two months	5 00	4 00
" three months	7 00	5 00
" six months	10 00	8 00
" one year	17.00	15 00

Advertisements inserted in both editions on the

Fall Goods, 1854.

THE Subscribers are now in receipt of their Stock of Goods, purchased by their G. T. Woods, in Philadelphia and New York from the latest importations. Their Stock comprises every article in the *Drug and Medicine* line, and would require an entire newspaper to enumerate. They will apply, as in Drugs and Medicines, it is complete, and in addition they have a full stock of the following enumerated articles, viz:

Paints of all colors and qualities.
Linseed Oil.
Spermaceti Oil.
Sperm—Neatsfoot, Castor, Lard, Tanner, Spear, Paper, Machine, Allspice, Mustard.
For Dyeing—Logwood, Fustic, Red Wood, Sage and Fresh Tumerick.
Also, Brandy & Wine Winter Glass, from 8 to 16 to the dozen, sizes, of the M'Colly brand.
Lamp Glass Plain, assorted sizes, best quality.
Soap and Perfume, from the

Otto—They have Tuscan, Rose, Lavender, Bergamot, Cedar, Olive, and the pure Cod Liver Oil.
Dye Stuffs—Indigo, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Extract Fustic, Logwood, Fustic, Cochineal, Camwood.
Lewis's Extracts for the handkerchief, and the Savory Snuff.

Teeth, Nail, Sponging, White-washing, Shoe, and Clothes.
Patent Medicines in the Interior Towns will find it their interest to examine our Stock.

MACKEY & WOOD.

Maysville, Oct. 14th, 1854—tf.

DELINQUENT LIST
Of the Town of East Maysville.

The owners of the property specified below are hereby notified, that the taxes due on the same, with the cost of advertising, is paid on or before the 24th day of February next, the undersigned, Collector of the town of East Maysville, will expose to sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, at the Public School House of Mason and Sutton, the said land or fractions of lots, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes due, and all the costs of sale.

JOHN A. SHEPARD,
Collector and Marshal.

January's Plat.

Name of Lot.	*No. of Lot.*	*Amt. of Tax.*
Paxton's Heirs,	14	
same	134	
same	135	
same	136	
same	137	
same	138	
same	139	
same	140	
same	141	
same	142	
same	143	
same	144	
same	145	
same	146	
same	147	
same	168	
same	169	
same	170	
same	171	
same	172	$32 63
H I DeBruin,	163	
same	164	4 28
John Whittington	12	
same	13	7 49
Milton Taylor,	104	
same	105	3 21
Jerry S Ballenger,	19	26 74
Morrison's Plat.		
Coryell & Bullock,	83	
same	126	12 84
Hugh McCullough, an out lot,	85	8 56
Everett Stillwell,	99	
same	100	
same	101	
same	102	
same	103	
same	104	7 60
same	76	4 74
H M Batterton,	86	5 71
Reuben Case,	86	
same	87	
same	121	
same	122	
same	123 balance	4 45
A. W. Mack y, for 1853,	20	1 20
same, for 1854,	21	1 20

December 21, 1854—tf

Commissioner's Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a judgment of the Lewis Circuit Court, rendered at its December Term 1854, in the action in Equity, wherein Jesse Pogue, Plaintiff, is complainant, and others are plaintiffs, against D. Flinn Robb, Guardian and others, defendants, as Commissioner I will offer for sale on the premises, in Clarksburg, on

Monday, 16th day of April, 1855,

At the hour of sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 1 and 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, which bonds to have effect of Replevin Bonds taken under execution; the following Real Estate, to wit:

662 Acres of Land,

Lying adjoining the town of Clarksburg, about 130 acres cleared, under fence and in a good state of cultivation, 4 fair portion of which is well set in grass; the remaining portion heavily timbered with the best of timber. The cleared land has an abundance of stock water on it, with six or eight never failing springs.

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will offer for sale Fourteen Town Lots, lying in said town of Clarksburg, upon one of which is situated a Two Story brick Mansion House; with a two story Frame adjoining; also a one-story Dining Room, about 49 feet in length; good Kitchen, Cook House, Smoke house, Store House and Cellar. A well of good water is in the yard, and also a good Stable attached on an adjoining lot, being 60 feet long by 48 wide, sufficient to stable 60 horses, making the premises with its improvements a desirable stand for a Hotel or Farm House.

I will also, on the 17th day of April, on the premises, in the town of Vanceburg, Ky., offer for sale, upon the same terms aforesaid, Four Lots in said Town, fronting on Main street and adjoining Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad. Said lots are well situated for business houses or residences.

I will, also, on the 18th day of April, 1855, on the premises, in the town of Concord, Ky., offer for sale Two Lots, Nos. 33 and 34 on the plat of said Town. Said Lots are pleasantly located, near the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad, and having a commanding view of the Ohio river. The Title to said Land and Lots is indisputable. All they will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, and at the times and places aforesaid, or at private sale at any time before the day of sale.

Deeds of conveyance will be made to the purchasers or purchasers retaining a lien for the purchase money, and necessary given immediately if desired. Any person wishing to purchase each property will find it to greatly to their advantage to examine this, and to be present on the day of sale. Any information desired will be given by applying to each Plaintiff in the premises, or Clarksburgh, Ky., or by letter addressed to the undersigned at Cynthiana, Ky.

D. FLINN ROBB,
Commissioner.

Feb. 13, '55—wtds

The Maysville Eagle will copy the above weekly until day of sale, mark price, and send bill to *Cynthiana News.*

THOMAS DOUGLASS'
5 PLATT STREET, N. Y.,
Importer and Dealer in every description of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
Heavy English Goods by the Package.

SOLE AGENT FOR

BEE'S BRACES, TURNSCREWS, &c.

MANUFACTURER

Of the Premium Steel Springs, Premium Augers and Bits, Axes, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Patent Hollow Augers, &c.

AGENT for BURLINGTON WAGON AXLES.

Davey, Kingsland & Co., Manufacturers, Burlington, Vermont.

New York, Sept 30, '54 W H McD June 17-ly

Professional Cards.

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason, Lewis and Bracken, and in the Court of Appeals. Will also give his attention to the loaning, clearing and sale of real estate.

Office on Court street, West side, three doors below the Court House.

October 11, '51.

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

WILL attend to business in Mason and adjoining Counties.

ℭ☞Office on Front Street, three doors above Post Office.

Maysville, June 4, 1853

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

ℭ☞Office on Second street, over the store of Cooper & Co.

January 4, 1854.

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

September 8, '53.

THOS. H. 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.,

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

Feb 19, 1854

R. RIZTANTON. S. L. MARSHALL.
STANTON & MARSHALL,
Attorneys at Law.

THE undersigned will practice Law in the Courts East 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 public character, will receive special attention.

Collections made in any county of the State of Kentucky or Ohio.

R. H. STANTON.
Oct. 24, 1854. S. L. MARSHALL.

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

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law in Mason and the adjoining Counties. Any business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

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

WM. P. CONWELL,
LEWIS COLLINS.

July 11, 1854

GEORGE TWOMBLY,
Attorney at Law,
CLARKSBURG, LEWIS COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

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

REFERENCES:

Hon L. W. Andrews, Philadelphia, Ky.
" L. M. Cox, do do;
" Jas. W. Moore, Mt. Sterling, do;
Harrison Taylor, Esq., Maysville, do;
Wm. C. Ireland, Esq., Greensburg do;
Joseph M. Robb, Esq., do do;
Wm. H. Wadsworth, Esq., Maysville, do;
Francis T. Hord, Esq., do do;

September 1, 1853-tf

DR. S. M. CASTWELL,

HAS removed from Maysville to Washington, and will be found at his Office or Residence, unless absent on professional calls in the country.

Office and residence the same recently occupied by Dr. Egan.

Washington, Sept 15, 1853

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

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

☞Dr. O. will publish in a few days some certificates of remarkable cures effected by him, among them several cases of the "blind restored to sight."

Maysville, Dec. 15, 1853

DR. SHACKLEFORD,

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

Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

M. BRATT,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

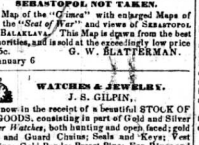
☞Office on Sutton Street, nearly opposite the Bank, Maysville, Ky.

Dec. 16, '54

KEMPER,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Office, Bank Buildings, Sutton Street, Maysville,

Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

PIANO FORTES!



GREAT ATTRACTION!

HAVE still on hand a full Stock of Superior Pianos, from the best Manufactures to which I would call the attention of buyers. I invite special attention at this time to the fact that I am offering to sell for Cash or approved Paper, at very reduced prices, The scarcity of Money is such that I am determined to sell at such prices as will be most likely to raise that needful article. Those who call early may reap some pretty bargains.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.
Second Street.

Nov. 11, 1854.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

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

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

January 6

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
J. S. GILPIN.

IS now in receipt of a beautiful STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of Gold and Silver *Lever Watches*, both hunting and open faced; gold Pen and Gold Gilt Pens; 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 Watches and Watches and Time Pieces repaired with care; Jewelry carefully repaired and cleaned.

J. S. GILPIN.

Maysville, Nov. 18, 1854

300 Kegs Wheelrig Nails, best brand, for sale low by COONS & MATTHEWS.

Nov. 30, '54

Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil

WILL cure Rheumatism;
Speedy relief for Burns;
Specific for Piles.

Jan 13 MACKEY & WOOD, Agents.

Business Cards.

J. W. MACKEY GEO. T. WOOD

MACKEY & WOOD,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Fancy Articles and Perfumery,
Second street, Maysville, Ky.

1854!
PARK REDUCED!
Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, DAILY.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cincinnati to Louisville	$1 50
" " Madison	1 00
" " Lawrenceburg	50
" " Cincinnati	1 00
" " Madison	1 50
" " St Louis	2 00
" " Louisville	2 00
" " Madison	1 50
" " Lawrenceburg	1 00

Cabin Passage, $10 Steerage Passage, $5 Meals extra.

For LOUISVILLE from Mail Line Wharf Boat, foot of Broadway, Cincinnati, DAILY at 10 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

☞ JACOB STRADER, and TELEGRAPH No. 3, leaving Louisville and all way points. Connect at Louisville with the powerful Steamers Telegraph No. 2, and Cabinet, for Cincinnati, and Packets for 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, Lady Franklin, General Pike, Crystal Palace, Fashion, Pike.

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 *BOONE and CRYSTAL PALACE*, and on board the Boats, or at the Company's Office, No. 16 Broadway, Cincinnati

THOMAS SHERLOCK, Agent.

Feb 28, 1854

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

THE unersigned having recently become the proprietor of this popular and well known House, would respectfully announce to the public that the establishment is still kept up in the old style, where guests can be accommodated upon terms, and in a style equal to any 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, Tulle & Co's, Market street,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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

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

Feb. 28, '54

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI
PACKET LINE.

The splendid fast running new steamer DANL. BOONE, Capt. G. Moley, Master, will ie ve Maysville every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Leaving Cincinnati on alternate days at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Dan'l. Boone was built expressly for this trade, and no expense have been spared to fit up *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. O'Connor, Master, has been refitted and repaired, and will leave Maysville every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Cincinnati on alternate days, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By this line of Packets the traveling public and shippers may rely upon every thing being done for their accommodation and comfort, and it is confidently hoped the public will appreciate and encourage the *old 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 sun set. 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 11 o'clock, A. M., precisely. Will leave Portsmouth every *Tuesday* and *Saturday*, at 5 o'clock, 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.

103 NEW PIANOS
For Christmas and New Years' Presents.

WE offer for sale from now until Feb. 15, '55, the above number of new Rosewood Pianos at lower prices than have ever before been known in the United States. East or West, as follows:

3 Extra carved Louis 14th, carved tops, &c., manufacturer's price in Boston, $600; for sale, each at $490

5 Full carved Louis 14th, 7 octaves, Boston price $550, for sale, each at 450

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

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

50 Plain centre Pianos of different makers, 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 $175, $195, $200, $240, $290, $, &c.

All cartes Warranted and delivered each instrument.

TERMS CASH

Never before has there been such an opportunity of purchasing Pianos at a price so much below market. Our present stock being fully twice as large as any other in the country, and our PIANOS AS WELL KNOWN TO BE FIRST RATE 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 unprofitable state of the money market is the cause of our thus offering first class instruments at these rates.

SMITH & NIXON,
Piano Hall, No 761½ West Fourth Street, near Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dec. 20, '54 July 20, '54—1yS1IP

McNEELY'S GUN STORE.

I have just received a fresh supply of GUNS, PISTOLS and SPORTING AFFARATUS, 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, Dram 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 1854

100 Boxes Blue Grass Dairy Cheese. *Merchants*

Nov 29 COONS & MATTHEWS.

Medicines.

PROCLAMATION
TO THE CITIZENS OF MAYSVILLE.
MAYSVILLE, KY., Nov. 1st, 1854.

CONSTITUTED to be sure sent to the sick, publishing the wonderful cures of the Proprietors of Dr. Swaim's celebrated vegetable remedies.

Remarkable Cure of a Virulent Disease.

PETERSBURG, KENTUCKY, Dec. 1st, 1854.—Some years since I was afflicted with a virulent form of the disease, and after having exhausted the skill of the best physicians in Boston, I was at last given up by them as incurable. I was induced to try Swaim's Panacea, and after using two bottles I was pronounced by the physicians to be cured. I have since used the Vermifuge, and have found it a most valuable medicine. I have also used the Pills with the same happy result. I have also used the Vermifuge in my family

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BY
THOMAS H. COLLINS.
FRONT STREET, ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see First Page.

MAYSVILLE, KY.,
Thursday Afternoon, February 16, 1855.

☞See First Page.

Maysville and Lexington Railroad.

As we go to press, the Stockholders of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad are in grand council at the Court House, on the subject of a plan or plans to accomplish that long hoped for, and often despaired of consummation, the completion of the road. We are not certain that we accurately understand, in all their details, the propositions which have been laid before the stockholders, and shall consequently refrain for the present, from attempting any explanation thereof. We, are however, induced, from the general sketch of the proposed basis of operations, to hope and believe that suggestions will be offered that will ultimately be crowned with success. We presume, of course, that the proceedings of the meeting will be published, and the public be apprised of the result of its deliberations.

As for ourselves we stand prepared to co-operate heartily to the extent of our ability in any measures, which appear to be feasible, practicable, and adapted to accomplish the work. We have never, at any period, despaired of the ultimate completion of this great enterprise; and though there have been times when the measure was unpopular, and the hearts of the people grew faint and sick with hope deferred, we have always believed that in the end, in defiance of obstacles and opposing influences, the minds would be reconciled to the disappointment and sacrifices which have attended its progress, in the perception and enjoyment of the rich results of its ultimate success.

Emigration.

Total arrival of immigrants in New York during January, 7,989. In January, 1854, the number was 15,514. The falling off is nearly 100 per cent. The New York *Courier* says late advices from Europe state that there are but few steerage passengers offering, and anticipates that the immigration for 1855 will be much less than for many years.

The Pacific Railroad, extending from St. Louis west, has been opened to Washington, a distance of 54½ miles.

The number of deaths for the week ending on the 4th at New Orleans, was 159.

LIBERTY TO THINK BUT NOT TO SPEAK.—LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of France, in answer to a memorial of the Protestants in that country praying for permission to exercise the rights of conscience in matters of religion, replied through his minister of worship, "that he recognized the rights of liberty of conscience in his subjects, but not liberty of worship." Most liberal monarch!

LARGE INSURANCE.—A large delegation from various insurance companies connected with the trade of the Western Lakes, met in session last week at Buffalo. The severe disasters on the lakes for the last few years, has made a change in the rates of insurance on hulls and cargoes necessary. It is the intention of the companies to make such an advance as is shown to be necessary alike for the safety of the underwriters and the insured.

THE JEWS IN POLAND.—The recruiting among the Jews, and the carrying off (for the military schools) of Jewish children aged from eight to ten, cause among that class of inhabitants in Poland indescribable terror and desolation. In all the towns and villages near Kielce nothing but weeping and lamentations are to be heard.

The N. Y. papers state that Judge Moore, of the Kings County Court of Sessions, has determined to sign the warrant for the removal of John N. T. Tucker from the county jail to the lunatic asylum. This is the man, it will be recollected, who murdered his little son in Brooklyn last Autumn.

It is said that Governor Medill has declared that he will not interfere with the execution of the sentence of the law in the case of Wm. Attrison, sentenced to be hung on the 11th day of May next.

It is said that an intimate friend of "Alvarado" HUNTER intimates that the cashiered hero will shortly embark for St. Petersburg, to offer his services to the Czar of Russia as a commander in his navy. He will go out with testimonials for gallantry and efficiency from one of the highest officers in our navy.

NEW STYLE OF OMNIBUS.—The Boston papers contain a description of a new style of omnibus recently introduced there. They are built by Stephenson of New York, and have slanting roofs instead of the flat roofs now in use. The ridge of the roof is of sufficient height to allow a person to pass up and down the aisle of the coach without stooping. The slant will also prevent the loading of passengers upon the top of coaches, which strains the roofs and renders them leaky.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—It is stated that the disasters of the time fall heavily on the American Bible Society—200 hands, one-half of the entire working force, having been recently discharged from the Bible-house on Astor Place, in New York, and nearly one-half of the presses stopped.

The Missouri Legislature has passed a bill to loan the Pacific Railroad $200,000. Bills to appropriate $50,000 for the improvement of the Osage river, and $25,000 for a geographical survey of the State have also passed. The Legislature have adjourned from the 5th of March to 5th November.

The loss by fire at the Drovers' Tavern, Covington, is reported to have been $15,000. No insurance. The wagons and goods were owned, one by Mr. Tucker, one by Periville, and the third by Mr. Rawson, from the interior of the State. Loss $1,000. The mules belonged to T. H. Thomas, of Larue county, Ky.,

The Poor—A Good Move.

No organized, or special effort has yet been made for the relief of the Poor of our City.—Thanks to the proprietors of the Maysville Cotton Mills, the East Maysville Hemp Mills, and other manufacturers, whose works have been continued in full operation, and thus afforded work and bread to numbers who otherwise must have undergone severe privations. But it cannot be disguised that there are many who greatly need assistance, in some shape; and as the winter has grown more rigorous, and outdoor employment consequently more difficult to obtain, the suffering is increasing. What is done, must be done quickly. Relief is needed, and must be extended without delay.—Those who are able to do, must do something to alleviate the misery and distress around them. We know of no City or town whose poor have been more freely provided for by individual efforts, than ours, or indeed whose Poor have been so generally furnished with work to enable them to support themselves, at least partially. We know of no high time for systematic effort in their behalf, in our midst.

We are pleased to be able to announce that the "ODD FELLOWS" last evening organized an *Association for the relief of the Poor of Maysville and vicinity*, under auspices which promise much good. They have gone to work in earnest among themselves, and through efficient committees have begun a system which bids fair to raise—in a way at once highly agreeable, pleasing to the public taste, and promotive of good—an amount of funds that will go far towards relieving the distress around us. The Poor, without distinction—*all* the deserving poor, who really need help—will share in the relief; while care will be taken to prevent imposition by the lazy and undeserving.

We have not time to develope their plan of operations. It embraces public lectures, Shakespeare and other readings, concerts, &c., to be separately or intermingled—and will afford a series of entertainments of a highly interesting and useful character, admirably combining public good and general pleasure, with relief to individual suffering. In Saturday's *Eagle* we expect to announce a portion of the programme; and can assure the public that the matter is in the right hands, and will be very successful.

We are requested to state that the following Committee of general arrangements has been appointed—and who will also be charged with the distribution of the proceeds:

1st Ward—J. F. YOUNG, RICHARD DAWSON, JAMES RICE.

2d Ward.—DR. JOHN P. PHISTER, ROBERT A. COCHRAN, and Col. S. W. OWENS.

3d Ward.—HENRY RUDY, CHAS. G. CADY, and RICHARD H. COLLINS.

Special Despatches for the Maysville Eagle.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.

Steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, 3d inst.

Cotton dull, and prices easier; sales 37,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester and in the manufacturing districts generally dull and prices drooping.

Small speculative feeling in Flour and Wheat, but prices without important change. Flour is quoted at 42s4 s.; Wheat, 11s 9d@12s 9d.

Corn dull, at a decline of 1s; sales white at 46s, and yellow 43s.

Bacon in good demand and scarce.

Lard firm at 49s@50s, with improved demand.

At London the Stock market was firmer, and U. S. Stocks had advanced. Consols closed at 91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £192,000 sterling.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The British Ministry had resigned, and as there were indications of much difficulty in forming a new one, there was considerable anxiety. Lords Palmerston, Russell and Lansdowne, were all talked of as candidates for Premier, but nothing definite had been arranged up to latest accounts. The three most prominently spoken of, just as the steamer sailed, were Palmerston, Lansdowne and Clarendon.

No difficulties had arisen in the German relations. No fighting of importance had taken place in the Crimea.

Supplies for English and French troops were arriving and the weather improving.

The *Asia* sailed for Boston at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, where she will be due early to-morrow afternoon. On 4th inst. she passed steamers *City of Manchester* and *Baltic*, both bound to Liverpool.

The resignation of the British Ministry took place on the 30th, and they were defeated by a majority of 159, upon the motion of Mr. Roebuck, expressing want of confidence and directing inquiry into the state of the British Army. The Queen sent for Lord Derby, but he was unable to form a ministry.

Omar Pasha has sent in his resignation in disgust, but later despatches say matters had been settled.

The proposition of Austria to mobilize the Germanic army had been decided in the dis. against Austria.

England had granted a loan to Sardinia of one million sterling.

The Prussian army is placed on a war footing.

The French force to be detailed to guard the Austrian territories, amounts to 80,000 men; but Prussia refuses to permit them to march through her territory.

The Greek difficulty has been arranged.

Mr. Soule is reported seriously ill.

[Here our report was cut off. Further details in our next.]

Catholic Refusing a Priest.

The German Catholics of New Haven have recently shown great opposition to the Bishop of that Diocese, and have utterly refused to accept a Priest whom he sent them. They united in a body and expressed the following significant resolutions:

Resolved, That we, Roman Catholics, earnestly protest against such proceedings, and declare to the Right Rev. Bishop, that we do not want a German Roman Catholic Priest here in New Haven.

Resolved, That we have suffered already in our old fatherland too much from priestcraft and kingcraft; and that we here, in our new home, thank our Lord and God, in at least thirty churches other than Roman Catholic that we are free from that yoke, and that every one of us can worship God according to his best belief and conscience.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the Right Rev. Bishop.

The Temporal Power of the Pope

DANGEROUS TO THE

Religious and Civil Liberties

OF THE

American Republic.

A Review of the Speech of the Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, *delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 10th, 1855.*

Delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Maysville, Ky., on Sunday Evening, February 11, 1855, by the Pastor,

REV. ROBERT C. GRUNDY, D. D.

It is true, as we have no doubt, that the date of most of the events of our country, is the days of strange things have not yet passed away. Of this we have full evidence in what has occurred within a few weeks past, in the deliberations and upon the floor of the *American* Congress. That upon the 10th day of the first month of the year current, a Representative of this free and republican nation should, at such, and in his place, upon the floor of Congress, make a speech, the direct and avowed object of which was to defend the Papal church against the charge of being dangerous in its assumptions and exercises of power to the liberties of our Republic, is certainly worthy of being chronicled as one of the strange events of our times. But what is still more strange is, that the honorable member who has done this, is from that State which, above all others, is so richly blessed with the old-fashioned Christian faith of the Reformation, and is styled *the back-bone of Presbyterianism*, and whose position is so prominent in the great family of States as to be termed *the Empire State!* That from such a quarter, should such a sequent defender and advocate of the papal power should appear upon the floor of Congress, and in the year of grace 1855, is surely an event worthy of some consideration. And the more so, from the fact that the direct object and aim of this address is to induce the belief that the Pope of Rome is not an enemy to republican liberty, and that the Roman hierarchy will lean power and be as harmless as lambs, if allowed to remain quiet and still! Therefore, am I induced to give some special notice to this strange advocacy of the Papacy, from the fact that the present Representative of this district, and as yet a citizen of our city, has made himself a minion of the Pope in using the franking privilege to circulate Mr. Chandler's speech, which, although unsound as an argument, and totally false in its conclusions, may deceive many no better informed than our honorable franker, and whose hatred to the great Protestant and American movement of the day may be no less bitter and vindictive than his.

If the Pope of Rome has not in person taken possession of the American Capitol, he has at least been heard in the legislative hall of the nation, in regard to his claims upon the good people of this republic, for a share of their confidence and esteem. This is claimed on the ground that the Pope of Rome, as the supreme and infallible head of the Roman Catholic Church, has no power, and imposes no oath upon his subjects, inconsistent with their obligations and duties of an American citizen; that devotion to the Roman Catholic Church and proper allegiance as such, to the Pope, is no more incompatible with the patriotism and fealty of an American citizen. From the tone and temper and drift of his speech, I am not disposed to doubt that Mr. Chandler is honest in this assertion. And yet he has taken a position so perfectly in the face of the facts of history, as to betray an ignorance which it is difficult to impute to one of his high position and opportunities, but which is directly in the face of the known and acknowledged authorities of his Church. This I purpose now to show.

And, in order to let the true issue be stated, The Hon. Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, had made in a speech this statement:

"I will say that, if it be true that the Pope is held to be supreme in secular and sacred affairs, that he can absolve men from their relations with others not of the true faith, that he can release men and women from the oath of allegiance, that I would not vote for any man holding to that doctrine, and, I doubt not, other gentlemen here will express the same in that feeling."

To this and other similar remarks Mr. Chandler replies, denying that the Pope of Rome has claimed or exercised such a power, or that the Roman church has authorized or sanctioned it:

"The question" says Mr. Chandler, "raised by the gentleman from Massachusetts is one of political power, and that, I imagine, is the leading objection to Catholics and to Catholicity with gentlemen who venture on the dangerous mission of dragging religion into the political arena. I deny" says he, "that the Bishop of Rome has, or that he claims for himself, the right to interfere with the political relations of any other country than that of which he is himself the sovereign! I mean—and I believe I can connect my political creed with my religion, in holding objection to Catholics and to Catholicity with gentlemen who venture on the dangerous mission of dragging religion into the political arena. I deny" says he, "that the Bishop of Rome has, or that he claims for himself, the right to interfere with the political relations of any other country than that of which he is himself the sovereign! I mean—and I believe I can connect my political creed with my religion, in holding that the Pope has authority from his divine office, to interfere in the relations between subjects and their sovereigns, or between citizens and their Governments. And while I make this denial, I acknowledge all my obligations to the sovereign to which I am an humble member, and I recognize all the rights of the venerable head of that church to the spiritual interference of his subjects, and that that no part of what I may say, or what I may concede, in my remarks, may be considered as yielding a single question of the Constitution, or as manifesting, on my part, a desire to explain away, to emit the spirit of the times, or the prejudices of my hearers, any doctrine of the Catholic Church."

So much for the position of the honorable advocate of the Papacy. It seems to be open and frank, and sincere, too. Let us see how it agrees with the facts of history and the authorities of his church.

1. The honorable gentleman fully admits that the Popes have dethroned Kings and absolved their subjects:

"Historically," says he "the Pope has proceeded to dethrone kings, and thus to release subjects History declares that more than one monarch has been made to descend from his throne by the edict of the Pope, and that the allegiance of his subjects has been thus ferred, by that edict, to succeeding monarchs, who have gone to the Pope for obtaining the crown, might have been compelled to lay it down at the bidding of the same authority that deposed his predecessor."

I thank the gentleman for this admission, as it saves the time and trouble of proving from history what might have been denied by an adroitness which, in the face of facts, asserted that the Popes have, in by-gone days, claimed and exercised the power in question. *Why then should the Popes not have claimed and exercised power where the power?*" A most important question this! and how does Mr. Chandler answer it.

"That," says he, "I suppose, Mr Chairman, depends entirely upon the foundation of the right, and the demand which may be made for its exercise."

And here the honorable gentleman undertakes to show *two* things, or rather to assert them:—

1. That far back and in the middle ages, when the Popes exercised the dangerous power in question, they did it by virtue of an express grant by the parties who may have suffered under its exercise. That, from the necessity of circumstances, emperors and kings entered into a league for mutual protection, and conferred upon the Pope the *constitutional* power,—Yes, the constitutional power!—the exercise of which, therefore, became a duty under certain circumstances. And such being the case, the argument of our orator is, that the times and circumstances having passed away which conferred the power, the grant has fallen; and that now, outside of his own particular temporal dominions, he has no temporal authority whatever, and is purely clothed with spiritual power as the Supreme Head of the Church. Such is the miserable subterfuge by which the Hon. gentleman attempts to extricate himself and his church, from a position which deserves and is rapidly incurring the abhorrence and detestation of every true American citizen. Where is the evidence, in history, of any such grant as that here asserted by the Hon. Mr. Chandler? When and where was the compact formed, by the civil governments of the earth, by which "constitutional" and universal temporal power was given to the Pope, and in virtue of which he might at pleasure dethrone Kings and absolve their subjects? When, and where, was the compact formed? We read, it is true, of a Holy Alliance; but it was proposed by Alexander, Emperor of Russia, after the defeat and downfall of Napoleon at Waterloo; and with which the Pope of Rome had nothing to do. Says a reliable writer upon the subject:

"All the European sovereigns finally became members of the Holy Alliance, except the Pope, who, of course, could not be a member of a religious league, without being at its head."

The author just made by our congressional orator, to save his church from the execration of the American people as a dangerous and deadly foe to American liberty, is this:—That the temporal power is not of *divine right*, or it not necessarily included in the spiritual office, and does not proceed from it; and hence the Pope can exercise it only when conferred by human grant, and as occasions and circumstances may confer it upon him and require him to exercise it.

"If" said Mr. Chandler, "it was a divine right inherent in the *spiritual* office of the Bishop of Rome as the successor of St. Peter—then, sir, I confess it may never, in my feeble judgment, be relinquished, or renounced with the reception of additional power."

"But," says he, "if it be a question of the right to such power claimed, as of divine right, by the Catholic Church."

Here is the argument and very gist of Mr. Chandler's speech, by which, from *high places*, dust is attempted to be thrown in the eyes of the American people; I do not say designedly by the profound statesmen, but by those Popes who have deceived him, and who are the *sworn* servants of the Pope to do this very thing!

Let me again state the argument. It is this: That the spiritual power claimed by the Pope which he is the head of the Church Catholic, is *jure divino*, and cannot be laid aside; but the temporal power is not inherent in the spiritual office, and is not of divine right; that it is a subsequent grant, of human grant, and is merely incidental.

Now by what proof does Mr Chandler ask us to believe this? He gives us first the testimony of Bishop ENGLAND, Dr. KENRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore, Dr. TAOV, Archbishop of Dublin, Archbishop HUGHES, of New York, and a Council of the Catholic Church in Baltimore; and last, but not least, a treatise upon the subject, by my old friend Bishop SPALDING, of Kentucky. These venerable dignitaries of the Papal hierarchy all testify substantially—

"That the deposing power of Popes never was an article of faith, or a doctrine of the Catholic Church, or any other proposition, by any Council, or by any Popes themselves who exercised it."

In regard to this testimony of high dignitaries in the papacy, I have to say, in the first place:

1. That the nature and extent of the Pope's supremacy has ever been, even in the Roman Catholic Church itself, a matter of controversy, and is at this hour an open question! Nay, more; the Pope of Rome prefers that it should be an open question, and hence interposed his authority to prevent any infallible settlement of it in the Council of Trent. The Pope's legates were specially instructed to advertise the Council "*that they should not, for any cause what ever, come to dispute about the Pope's authority.*" And yet, notwithstanding this, the question was settled by this last infallible Council of the Church, by an enactment, "*that any prince should be excommunicated and deprived of his dominion if any prince refused, or he should refuse, a duel to be fought.*" This enactment was afterwards complained of and declared against by the French clergy, as infringing the King's authority.

CHARLES BUTLER, in his book upon the Church, published in Baltimore in 1834, by Jas. Myers, Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., tells us that there are two great parties or classes of divines in the Roman Catholic Church, upon the subject of the Papal power. The one, the *Transalpine*, or those beyond those who dwell in or near Rome; and the other the *Cisalpine*, or those on the French side of the Alps. The Transalpine being nearest the Pope, and composing his court, may be supposed to be under in faith touching the supremacy, than the Cisalpine or the French, who live at a distance from Rome. Mr. Butler says:

"*Transalpine* divines attributed to the Pope a *divine* right to the exercise, indirect at least, of temporal power, for effecting a spiritual good; and, in consequence, they contended for the indirect power of every sta e was so far subject to the Pope, that, when he deemed that the bad conduct of the sovereign rendered it necessary to the good of the Church that he should reign no longer, the Pope was then authorized to dethrone him, and deprive him of his sovereignty, and absolve his subjects from their obligations of allegiance." (See Butler's Book of the Church, pp. 106, 107, edition as stated above.)

From Gregory II., in the year 730, and onward, by his successors, we trace the deposition of Kings and the absolving of their subjects from their allegiance by the Popes of Rome. The most distinguished authorities of the Roman Catholic Church have taught, that the Popes have exercised this power *by divine right*. This has been and is now the doctrine of the Transalpine or Italian divines, and that portion regarded most orthodox because nearest the Pope and composing his court.

The celebrated THOMAS AQUINAS, who has ever been esteemed and is still regarded a most distinguished Catholic theologian, says:

"In the Pope is the supreme temporal power." "When," says he, "any one is denounced excommunicated by his decision on account of apostacy, his subjects are absolved from his dominion (i.e. have their oath of allegiance to him."

BARONIUS, the distinguished annalist and defender of the Church of Rome, "asserts the same doctrine:

"God," says he, "hath made the political government subject to the dominion of the spiritual church."

The distinguished BELLARMINE says it down as the common opinion of the Catholics:

"By reason of the spiritual power the Pope at least indirectly, hath a certain supreme power, in temporal matters."

GOTT, a standard writer and distinguished divine, says: "*The Pope hath the plenitude of power.*" And if you would know what this means, read the bull of Pope PIUS V. against Elizabeth, entitled—"THE DAMNATION AND EXCOMMUNICATION of Elizabeth, Queen of England." It runs thus:

"He that reigneth on high, to whom is given *all* power in heaven and in earth, committed to one Catholic, and apostolic church (out of which there is no salvation) to one alone upon earth, namely to Peter, the prince of the apostles, to Peter's successor, the Bishop of Rome, to be governed in *fulness of power*. *Him alone he made prince over all people and all kingdoms, to pluck up, destroy, scatter, consume, plant and build.*"

Mr. Chandler attempts to make GREGORY VII. a witness, to prove that the Popes never claimed the power to depose Henry IV. upon the divine right solely, but on laws both human and divine. But how much stronger could language express the divine right of Popes to depose kings and absolve their subjects from allegiance, than you have it here expressed by Pius V. in 1570? So in regard to Pope PAUL III., in excommunicating, cursing, deposing and damning Henry VIII. of England. It is remarkable with what unanimity all the Popes, from Gregory II. in 730 to the present day, have based their authority upon the *divine right* to depose kings and absolve their subjects from their oaths of allegiance. But if you present Mr. Chandler and his Bishops with this array of proof; give them the long list of Popes who have claimed and exercised this power; show them the arrogant language of their bulls and edicts, by which they assert and claim the power as of *divine right*; they evade it all by telling you that the Popes are not the Church, and that "no where is the right to such power claimed, as of divine right, by the Catholic Church." So states Mr. Chandler.

"*But nowhere is the right to such claimed, as of divine right, by the Catholic Church.*"

Yes, Sir, and it is easy to show what a miserable evasion is this! Admitting that the Popes are not the church, what matters it if the church, technically defined, has never formally claimed the temporal power of the Popes, but rested upon divine right, a dogma of faith; if, from the earliest period, it has been thus claimed and exercised by her Popes, taught by her historians, and made a portion of her faith by her bishops, teachers and doctors? What need is there of any formal enactment of the church, when the thing is taught and practiced by her authority has been already made a part of her practice and her faith, by precedent immemorial?

But Mr. Chandler undertakes to bring us a voice from the Vatican, rejecting the precedent and disavowing the doctrine. But what is the disavowal of which our orator boasts? Is it the Catholic Church in a General Council with the Pope, uttering her authoritative voice by formal enactment to the whole world? Is it the Pope himself, speaking the faith, by formal e ict to the whole world, as he is wont to speak when he would be authoritatively heard? Have you such a disavowal as this, Mr. Chandler? Is it a mere Bishop, writing in his humble servant of the Pope, you bring from the Vatican, and read to the American people? Mr. Chandler, hear what he says:

"I have a letter from a committee of Cardinals at Rome, appointed by his holiness to superintend ecclesiastical affairs, written under his sanction, addressed by the Archbishops of Ireland to the Pope, at their meeting in Dublin in 1291."

And, sir, do you bring us this bit of private correspondence, between a few Archbishops in Ireland and a committee of Cardinals, and say to the world: There, Mr. Banks, is a disavowal of the Pope by which he is the head of the Church Catholic, is *jure divino*, and cannot be laid aside; but the temporal power is not inherent in the spiritual office, and is not of divine right? Sir, it is a mere fiction