THE TRI-WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME XX. MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 17, 1855. NUMBER 48.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY
REDMON & COLLINS.

TERMS:

Tri-Weekly Eagle.—24 to advance, $4.50 within the year, or $5 at the end of the year.
Weekly Eagle.—$2 in advance, $2.50 within the year, or $3 at the end of the year.
No Paper discontinued received.
No paper discontinued except at the end of the year, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 do square in 12 lines of this size (Brevier) type, $1.50 for Nonpareil—equal to about 90 words of Nonpareil.

	Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
1 square or less, 1 insertion	1.00	1.00
Each subsequent do	35	50
1 month	3.00	3 50
2 months	4.00	4.00
3 months	5.00	6.00
6 months	8.00	10.00
12 months	12.00	15.00

Annual advertisers are allowed 1 square, changeable at pleasure, for $30; two squares, for $50; three squares (tri-weekly paper included) for $40.

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

No advertisement to be considered by the year unless specially contracted between the parties. No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any change be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

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

All persons sending communications or requiring notices of false, malicious, concerts, or any public entertainments where charges are made for admittance, and all notices of private enterprises or for personal benefit or amusements, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same are to be paid for at the rate of $1 for first ten lines, and five cents per line for all over.

Editorial notices, when requested, to be charged Cells on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, $1 each; for City offices, $3 each, to be paid in advance.

Marriages and Deaths inserted without charge; when the latter is accompanied by obituary notices, and tributes of respect, $1 will be charged for the first ten lines, and 10 cents for each additional line.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left. TRANSIENT AND PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited. Regular annual advertisers to pay half yearly in advance.

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

Temperance Items—Liquor Laws.

MICHIGAN.—The new liquor law of Michigan is a stringent one. It is to take effect in May next, and prohibits the manufacture as well as the sale of spirituous liquors as a beverage. Fines and imprisonments are the penalties for violation of the law. Intoxicated persons to be used as witnesses, and if they refuse to disclose where they obtained liquor, to be punished for contempt of court. Liquor to be seized and destroyed. Cider and wine may be manufactured, but not sold in small quantities to be drank on the premises. All fines to be applied to the support of the poor.

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.—Young, the murderer of a child in New Orleans, who since his conviction endeavored to commit suicide, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 23 inst. He charged the deed to the account of alcohol, which had already enough sins to answer for in that line.

The *Delta* says that the Cabaret keepers of that city have not only beaten the Temperance men at the polls, but they have now triumphed over the City Authorities in the Courts. The Council imposed a certain tax, which the groggeries deemed exhorbitant and refused to pay. The former then attempted to close up the latter, but the Cabarets appealed to the law, which has been decided against them on the question of the right of the city to tax them, and in their favor on the question of the license. The effect of the decision will be to compel the city to pursue the same course as in other suits, and to obtain a judgment against the party before it can resort to any seizure process.

INDIANA.—The Legislature last week passed a stringent liquor law, of which we publish below a synopsis. Upon its passage, guns were fired, bells were rung, bonfires were kindled, and many houses were illuminated.

The first section is as follows:

That no person shall manufacture, keep for sale, or sell, by himself or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquor except as is hereinafter provided. Ale, porter, malt beer, lager beer, cider, all wines, and fermented liquor which will produce intoxication, and all mixed liquor, of which part is spirituous or intoxicating liquor, are included in the term *intoxicating liquors*, and are within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 2. Permits the manufacture of cider from apples, and wine from grapes and currants, grown in the State; but prohibits the sale in less quantities than three gallons, which must be taken away at the time of sale.

Sec. 3. Permits the sale of foreign liquors by the importers, according to the laws of the United States; but requires all such liquors to be sold in the original casks and packages; that prohibits the Custom House certificate to be received as evidence of that fact.

Sec. 4. Authorizes the County Commissioners to grant permits to persons to manufacture spirituous liquors, but prohibits their sale under severe penalties to any except agents authorized to sell the same.

Sec. 5. Provides for the appointment of agents for the purpose of buying and selling spirituous liquors for medical, chemical and mechanical purposes, and wine for sacramental occasions; and requires such agents to keep an account of the number of the persons to whom such liquors are sold.

Sec. 6. Permits the agents to sell liquors—

1st. To persons over 21 years of age of good character for sobriety, provided the agent is satisfied that it is for any of the uses enumerated in said section.

2d. To any of the agents regularly appointed to sell.

Sec. 7. Provides that the County Commissioners shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the agents a sufficient sum to purchase the liquors, the agents accounting for the sales thereof.

Sec. 8. Requires the agent to give a bond.

Sec. 9. Punishes any person who manufactures liquors in violation of the law by a fine of not less than 20 dollars, for the first offence; 50 dollars for the second, and 100 for the third, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days.

Sec. 10. Punishes persons who sell without the authority of law, for the first offence by a fine of not less than 20 dollars, second offence 50 dollars, and for the third 100 dollars, and requires in all cases after the first offence, imprisonment in the county jail thirty days.

Sec. 11. Imposes the same penalties on clerks and agents, as on principals.

Sec. 12. Punishes persons who buy liquor and apply it to unlawful purposes, by a fine of ten dollars.

Sec. 13. Prohibits persons from keeping liquors with intent to sell the same, under the same penalties as provided in section 10th. Finding liquors in the possession of a person shall be *prima-facie* evidence of the intent.

Sec. 14. All such liquors shall be deemed a nuisance, and shall be forfeited.

Sec. 15. Provides for search and seizure on the affidavit of three persons.

Sec. 16. Provides for the mode of trial and forfeited and destroyed.

Sec. 17. Points out the mode of trial and judgment of forfeiture.

Sec. 18. Requires the officer to destroy the liquor and notice the same without appraisement.

Sec. 19. Provides for the return of the liquor where it is not liable to forfeiture.

Sec. 20 Declares all contrivances to evade or conceal the liquor a nuisance and requires their abatement.

Sec. 21. Punishes persons who resort to devices by fines not less than 50 dollars and imprisonment not less than 30 days.

Sec. 22 Requires Sheriffs, deputies, constables to arrest all persons found selling liquors and to seize the same. It also requires such officers to arrest a person intoxicated and to take him before a magistrate, who shall require him to answer where he obtained his liquor. If he refuses he shall be imprisoned until he answers.

Sec. 23 Prohibits selling drug liquors.

Sec. 24 Habitual drunkards and persons convicted of misdemeanor in selling or furnishing liquors shall be incompetent as jurors.

S. c. 25 All contracts for the sale of liquors to be void, and moneys paid may be recovered back.

Sec 26 Permits the sale of burning fluids, chemical dyes, medical compounds, &c.

Sec. 27 Requires district and city attorneys to prosecute all offenders under this act.

Sec 28. Courts of Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace and Mayors to have jurisdiction. Jurisdiction of Mayors and Justices to extend throughout the county.

Sec 29 Requires prosecutions to be made on complaint or information.

Sec 30 Relates to costs. Gives the attorney a docket fee of $5 in each case of conviction.

Sec. 31. Prohibits action of replevin or any other action to test the validity of the judgment decreeing liquor forfeited.

Sec. 32 Provides for appeals.

Sec 33. Proceedings on appeal.

Sec 34 Provides for the custody of the seized liquors in case of appeal.

Sec 35 No defect in any bond or recognizance shall operate as a discharge.

Sec 36. Agents to manufacture and sell may be appointed by violating their trust.

Sec. 37 Unnecessary to allege that it was the first, second and third offense.

Sec 38 The singular number may be construed to mean the plural and the masculine the feminine.

Sec 38 Repeals all former acts.

Sec. 40 Term magistrate to mean justices, mayors, judges, &c.

Sec. 41. Prohibits giving liquors away.

Sec. 42. To be in force on the 12th day of June next, and 1000 copies to be printed.

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 Squares, 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 17-1y

JUST RECEIVED,
1000 Lbs. Prime Dutch Madder,
400 lbs Spanish Float Indigo,
3 Bbls. Alum,
4 " Copperas,
15 Casks New Castle Soda;
8 " Refined Salt Petre;
2 " Flour Sulphur;
1 " Camphor Refined;
3 " Epsom Salts,
100 Mats Cassia,
200 Lbs Cloves;
1 Bbl Nutmegs No. 1;
100 Kegs Pure Lead, Pittsburgh;
1000 Lbs Red Lead;
3 Bbls Venitian Red;
2 " Spanish Brown;
100 Lbs Prussian Blue.
We invite Country Merchants to examine our Stock.
MACKEY & WOOD.
Maysville, Jan 13, '55

TOBACCO.
90 Boxes Mo Ky, and Va. Tobacco, of different grades, for sale by
Jan 9 S. B. POYNTZ.

CHOICE GROCERIES.
45 Hds strictly prime New Orleans Sugar;
15 do do do do;
60 Brls. new Plantation Molasses;
50 bags prime Eastern Rio Coffee;
25 do do N. Orleans do;
100 packages Mackerel—Kits, Kegs & Half Brls;
5 Hogsheads fresh Herring, fine article;
10 case choice Black Tea;
5 do Gunpowder do;
20 boxes New York Ground Pepper;
25 do Pearl Starch;
25 do German Starch;
30 do Cincinnati Star Candles;
300 do Maysville Mould do;
5 bbls Powdered Sugar;
50 bags Shot, all numbers;
500 lbs Bar Lead;
30 dozen Painted Buckets;
50 do Lexington Mustard;
20 brls Cider Vinegar;
30 dozen Brooms. Just received and for sale by
Jan 30 JANUARY & RICHESON.

MAGAZINES.
HARPER'S Magazine for February;
Putnam's do for do;
Both these valuable Magazines received by Express by
Feb 6 G. W. BLATTERMAN.
Second street.

CLOCKS.
I have a splendid stock of Eight-day and Thirty-hour Clocks, from $1.50 to $12, warranted to keep time. Made by the best makers Jerome & Thomas. Call and see them.
R. F. ADAIR.
2d street, next door to G. Cox & Son.
January 20, '55

CHOICE VIRGINIA TOBACCO.
24 Boxes in Small Packages, for sale by
Jan 30 JANUARY & RICHESON.

Professional Cards.

W. M. WADSWORTH,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason, Lewis, Greenup, &c., and in the Court of Appeals. Will also give his attention to the loaning, purchasing and sale of real estate.
Office on Court street, West side, three doors below the Court House.
October 11, '54

RICHARD E. COLLINS,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.
WILL attend to business in Mason and the adjoining Counties.
Office on Front Street, three doors above the Post Office.
Maysville, June 4, 1853

ELIJAH C. PRISTER,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.
OFFICE on Second street, over the store of N. Coons & Co.
January 4, 1854

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,
ALL kinds of Real Estate bought and sold on commission, Land Warrants Located, Taxes paid, &c. &c.
September 8, '53

THO. B. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjacent Counties and also in the Court of Appeals. Office on Second street, in the "Express" buildings.
Maysville, August 11, 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 the Court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections.
Feb 19, 1854

R. H. STANTON. S. L. MARSHALL.
STANTON & MARSHALL,
Attorneys at Law.
THE undersigned will practice Law in the Courts of Mason and adjoining circuits, and in the Court of Appeals.
Until the return of Mr Stanton, in March next, the business will be attended to by Mr. Marshall in Texas Land, Bounty Land 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
W. M. P. CONWELL,
July 11, 1854 LEWIS COLLINS

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,
CLARKSBURG, LEWIS COUNTY, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice Law in the Courts of Lewis, Carter, Greenup and adjoining counties.
REFERENCES.
Hon L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg, Ky.
" L. Apperson, do do
" Jas. W. Moore, Mt. Sterling, do
Hawkins Taylor, Esq., Maysville, do
Wm. G. Lindsey, Esq., Gemantsburg, 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. CARTHAL,
HAS removed from Maysville to Washington, and will be found at his Office, or Residence, unless absent on professional calls for the country. Office and residence the same recently occupied by Dr. Egan.
Washington, Sept 15, 1853

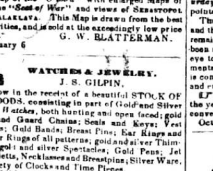
Dr. A. D. OLIVER,
Operative Dentist,
HAS removed his Office to Sutton street, opposite the Lee House, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally absent.
Dr. O. will publish in a few days some certificates of remarkable cures effected by him, among them several cases of the "blind restored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

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

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, Ky.
Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

PIANO FORTES!



GREAT ATTRACTION!
HAVE still on hand a full Stock of Sebastian Pianos, from the best Manufactures to which I would call the attention of buyers. I invite special attention at the 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 rely upon getting bargains.
G. W. BLATTERMAN.
Nov. 11, 1854. Second Street.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.
A Map of the "Crimea" with enlarged Maps of the "Seat of War" and views of Sebastopol and Balaclava. This Map is drawn from the best authorities, and is sold at the extremely low price of 33c.
January 6 G. W. BLATTERMAN.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
J. S. GILPIN,
IS now in the receipt of a beautiful STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of Gold and Silver *Lever Watches*, Gold and Silver Guard, Fancy and Fob and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Pearl Chains; Gold Bands, Breast Pins; Ear Rings and Finger Rings of all patterns, gold and silver Thimbles; gold and silver Spectacles, Gold Pens; Jet Bracelets, Necklaces and Breastpins; Silver Ware, a variety of Clocks and Time Pieces.
ALL kinds of Watches and Time Pieces repaired with care, Jewelry carefully repaired and cleaned.
Maysville, Nov. 18, 1854 J. S. GILPIN.

300 Kegs Wheeling Nails, best brand, for sale low by
Nov. 30, '54 COONS & MATTHEWS.

Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil
WILL cure Rheumatism;
Speedy relief for Burns;
Specific for Piles.
Jan 13 MACKEY & WOOD, Agents.

Business Cards.

A. W. RACKEY GEO. T. WOOD
MACKEY & WOOD,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Window Glass, Brushes, Fancy Articles and Perfumery,
Second street, Maysville, Ky.

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

Cabin Passage,	Cincinnati to Louisville		$1 50
Deck,	"	"	50
Cabin,	"	to Madison	6 00
Deck,	"	"	50
Cabin,	"	to St Louis	9.00
Deck,	"	"	2 00
Cabin,	"	Louisville to	7 00
Deck,	"	"	2.00

Punctuality in Departure will be strictly observed.
FOR LOUISVILLE from Mail Line Wharf Boat, foot of Broadway, Cincinnati, DAILY at 12 o'clock, noon. The unrivalled low pressure steamer JACOB STRAWN, Capt. Jas. Gaff, TELEGRAPH No. 3, Landing at Madison and all way points. Connect at Louisville with the superb line of Passenger 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 PARKS,
GENERAL PIKE, CRYSTAL PALACE,
FASHION, THOMAS SHERLOCK, Agent.
No extra charge for transferring Passengers and their baggage from one boat to the other.
Packets for STEUBENVILLE, &c.
THIS IS THE ONLY THROUGH LINE
Through Tickets, and Tickets to all Way Points, for sale on board the Maysville Packets BOONE and KENTON, and on the Mail Boats, or at the Company's Office, No. 16 Broadway, Cincinnati.
THOMAS SHERLOCK, Agent.
Feb 28, 1854

LEE HOUSE,
(Late Mrs. Goddard's Hotel,)
Corner of Front and Sutton Street,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
THE undersigned having recently become the proprietor of this popular and well known House, would respectfully announce to the public that the establishment is still kept up in the old style, where persons can be accommodated upon terms, and in a style second to no House in the West.
MILTON CULBERTSON.
Maysville, Feb 28, '52

SAMUEL C. PEARCE CURTIS S. PEMBERTON
PEARCE & PEMBERTON,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
China, Glass and Queensware,
Next door to Pearce, Tulle & Co's, Market street,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY
ARE now receiving and opening a serious 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 the manufacturers, and resident in the Eastern cities, which fact, coupled with ten years' experience in the trade, of one of the partners, will enable them, we hope, to offer to the public, to other cash purchasers, terms as low as have not heretofore been offered in this market. As an evidence of their sincerity in the belief, they now pledge themselves to duplicate any regular Cincinnati bill purchased by them, without the addition of carriage, or any Philadelphia bill purchased within the last year, with the addition of actual expense of freight, portation 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, were other cities. 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 JANE E. BOWERS, Capt. Jas. Molen, Master, will leave Maysville every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 10 o'clock A. M. and Cincinnati on alternate days at 11 o'clock, A. M.
The Dash, Boone was built expressly for this trade, and no pains have been spared to fit up a *first class Packet*, with an eye to speed, safety and comfort, all the requirements of the new law being complied with. All we ask of the travelling public is to give this new and splendid boat a trial.
The fine Steamer KENTON, R. H. Cooper, Master, has been fully 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 the line of Packets the traveling public and shippers may rely upon the fact that no pains for their accommodation and comfort, and it is confidently hoped the public will appreciate and encourage this *splendid old line of Packets*.
December 2, 1854

CINCINNATI & PORTSMOUTH PACKET.
SCIOTO, NO. 2.
KEPNER, Master, United States Mail Packet, carrying Mails three times a week between Portsmouth and Cincinnati. Leaving Portsmouth *Mondays, Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, at 12, M. Arriving at Cincinnati the night of the same day, at sunrise. Leaving Cincinnati *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, at 12, M. Arriving at Portsmouth at 9, A. M. Intermediate Packets will be running for Piketon, 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 *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays*, at the same hour, touching at all way points.
The Bostona was built expressly for this trade and the people of Maysville know the fact that she will remain there. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to fit up a first class Packet, with an eye to speed, safety and comfort; all the requirements of the new law being complied with, and it is confidently hoped that the public will appreciate and encourage this splendid boat.
October 21, 1854

SOLOMON KESSLER,
Watch and Jewelry Store,
Second Street, Maysville, Kentucky.
Has just received his new Store immediately opposite the City Hall, a large addition to his handsome stock, which enables him to offer a beautiful assortment of elegant and fashionable Jewelry of all kinds.
Gold and Silver Watches, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Guard and Fob Chains, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Silver spoons, Clocks of all kinds, &c.
Call and see him, as he will sell at very low prices for CASH.
Watches and Clocks repaired upon short notice.
Maysville, August 3—6mo

CARRIAGE DEPOT.
J. A. ROBINSON, J. A. ROBINSON,
Sign of the Carriage & Harness,
Second street, above Mr. Ice's, Maysville, Kentucky,
HAVING the largest and most complete shop west of the mountains; a full set of the latest and most improved patterns of Carriages and Trimmings; a corps of the very best workmen, Blacksmiths, Trimmers and painters, we are better prepared than any establishment we know, to do all sorts of Carriage work, and place ourselves to make as good, neat, handsome and cheap work as any other, East of Philadelphia.
Our stock of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, Landaus, Clarences, Coaches, is full and complete. We invite all wishing such, to give us a call.
Jan 1, '54-tf

LUMBER DEPOT,
CHARLES PRISTER,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Third street, near the Court House, Maysville, Ky.
HAVING recently been introduced to the trade of this place, I take this method of informing the public that I keep on hand a large and well selected stock of Lumber, such as Walnut, Poplar, Cherry, Ash, Oak, Pine, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. which I will sell at the lowest cash price.
CHARLES PRISTER.
Maysville, June 2, '54

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS
I now have on hand the most splendid variety of good and fashionable Furniture ever offered by me in this city—among which may be found:
Rosewood, mahogany, fancy and common; Bureaus, Sofas, Dressing Bureaus, Rosewood, common seat and common Chairs, dining, desert, breakfast and stand Tables; Cheaks, Looking-Glasses, Tin Safes.
Moss hair, composition and shuck Mattresses; Venitian Blinds, trimmings, &c.;
Wooden Ware—Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Bowls, Willow Carriages, Baskets, Cradles, Trays, &c., which, with a variety of Cooking and Heating STOVES and a complete assortment of Furniture, furnished on the shortest notice, generally, we will sell at as low figures as can be bought elsewhere. He invites special attention to his stock.
A. T. WOOD,
Maysville, May 16, '54-1y Sutton street.

JOHN C. REED,
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES & CASTINGS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Japan Ware,
No. 17 Market Street, Maysville, Ky.
HAVE on hand a good supply of Wood and Coal Cooking Stoves, &c., consisting of the following sizes, viz:

Tin and Copper Ware;		
Buckeye State Cook Stove 3 sizes;		
Crescent " "	3	"
Kentucky " "	3	"
Eclipse " "	2	"
Star of West "	3	"
Eliza " "	3	"
Franklin Stoves,	3	"
Coal Heating Stoves,	3	"
Air-tight Parlor "	3	"
Cottage Parlors "	2	"
9 plate Ellis "	3	"
7 " "	3	"
Enamelled Grates	3	"
Common "	4	"
Wad Irons;		

Stove Pipe of all sizes.
Coal Buckets and Coal Hods with Japan Brass Kettles, Sheet Zinc, Fire Brick; Fire Clay, Stone Ware, &c. &c.
All of which I offer for sale as low in price and on terms as accommodating as they can be purchased in this City. All kinds of approved Barter taken in exchange for Stoves. Also, Tin and other Metallic Roofing done at the shortest notice, and in good workmanship manner.
As usual all kinds of Job Work done in my line of business.
JOHN C. REED.
Sept 29th, 1854

GENERAL AGENCY & INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Sutton Street.
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Maysville and the public generally, that he will continue the office formerly kept by Noah A. Porter, in Madison street, above Fifth, for the transaction of a general Agency and Intelligence business. A number of excellent Hotels, that must improve rapidly in value, for sale.
All business confided to his care will be attended to with promptness and fair terms.
April 22-tf JAMES CORTNER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
I am now prepared to furnish my customers with HATS of the Spring STYLE for 1854. Those wishing to purchase can get as good an article in my store as they can find in Cincinnati or any of the Eastern Cities for the same price.
JAMES WORMALD,
Second Street, near Market.
Maysville, Feb 9, 1854

LOCUST POSTS AND SHINGLES.
700 Locusts Posts, an excellent article.
300,000 warranted white oak shingles, for sale by
Sept 7, '54 M. A. HUTCHINS

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

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 such reduced prices that never before been known in the United States, East or West, as follows:
3 Fine 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 sale, each at 410
7 Louis 14th style 6½ and 7 octaves, N. York prices $450 to $500 each, for sale at 350 to 410
2 Full rosewood cases, some carved work, with carved cases, &c, usual prices $350 to $450 at 275 to 375
35 Of various styles, from 6 to 7 octaves, usual price $325 to 375, for sale at $190, $195, $200, $210, $220, &c. &c.
A full certificate of warranty goes with each instrument
TERMS CASH.
Never before has there been such an opportunity of purchasing Pianos either as regards price or variety. Our present stock being fully twice as large as any other in the Western City, we are well known to be from the FIRST MAKERS OF THE UNION.
Those friends in Cincinnati will understand the reason of this extraordinary reduction in prices. Those living at a distance are informed that the extreme stringency of the money market, is the cause of our thus offering first class instruments at these rates. SMITH & NIXON,
Piano Hall No. 76½ West Fourth Street, near Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dec 20, '54 July 20, '54—1ySHP

McNEELY'S GUN STORE.
I have just received a fresh supply of GUNS, PISTOLS and SPORTING APPARATUS, consisting in part of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols and Bowie Knives, Game Bags, Shot Bags and Flasks, Powder Flasks and Horns, 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

100 Boxes Blue Grass Dairy Cheese, Marshals
Nov 29 COONS & MATTHEWS.

Medicines.

PROCLAMATION
TO THE CITIZENS OF MAYSVILLE.
FULVERMACHER'S
Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chain,
CONSTRUCTED to be worn next to the skin, is the most powerful remedial agent of the nineteenth century, and is recommended by the Faculty as a valuable guide in curing the following diseases:
Professional Cures of all Chronic Diseases.
Fulvermacher's Hydro-Electric Chains, were introduced into France three years since, by the Faculty, and after being subjected to the most learned Professors in that city, they were pronounced the most valuable Remedy in Europe. They created a panic for the Druggists. During the years 1851, 52, and 53, they were introduced in Germany, France, England and Russia, and in each country, introduced and patronized by the United States Commissioners.
Most Astonishing Cures!

Rheumatism,	St. Vitus' Dance,
Palsied and Swelled joints,	Palpitation of the Heart,
Muscular or nervous Pains,	Periodical Headaches,
Deafness, Blindness,	Pain in the Side,
Hysterics, Dyspepsia,	Pain in the Back,
	Distinct Pains,
	Inflammation,
	Uterine Pains.

Every Disease, called Hysteria,
is quickly and rapidly cured, by simply wearing the Chain for a few hours each day.
The Chains were first introduced in the city of New York, where they were exhibited in Tremont Hall, Wm. Van Buren, Chief Justice, presiding, who will vouch for the truth of the above statement.
Cures of singular Power!!
Instantly Relieving Pains,
whenever applied, and by their recommendation and benefit, they have created a demand, which it is difficult to supply. Hundreds of cures are on file, and will be published in the New York, and are daily taking place in these limits. Hundreds are cured in Europe in a proportion to the population, although they have only been introduced recently.
The Chains are really worn, and are equally adapted to the female as to the male, the children as well as the adult, and are always ready for use, without loss of time, and at a trifling cost, and are a valuable ornament as they are of a valuable means of cure.
Cord to Ladies.
Ladies who are troubled with Cramp, are requested not to use their cord for a few moments at each time of applying for by using constant use, the cramp will be found to be prevented.
SEATON & CO., Agents.
Sole Agents for the Generalship for Ohio, Kentucky, New York.
April 8, '54-1y

THE CHEAPEST
AND BEST
"Dyspeptic Medicine"
IN THE
"WORLD."
50 Pills for Twenty-five Cents, Five Boxes for $1.
"O. HALSTED'S"
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
WILL Relieve every human being who has ANY of the following symptoms:

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

A sense of oppression at the pit of the stomach, Numbness of the Limbs and other parts, Extreme Languor and Exhaustion, Extreme Nervous Agitation, Palpitation of the Heart, An insuperable for the slightest exertion, Mistiness and Indistinctness of Sight, Unpleasant taste in the mouth, particularly when rising in the morning.
Dull heavy pain, and sometimes a sharp pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Attended by Nervous Irritability of Temperament.
Prepared only by the Proprietor, Dr. O. Halsted, Dental Depot at
Barnet & Co.'s, 14 Rose Street, Cincinnati.
12 Price—25 Cents per Box, or $1 for Five Boxes.
SEATON & CO., Agents,
For Maysville, Kentucky.
July 14, '54 May 6, '54-1y

Lumber Yard
and STEAM FLOORING MILL.
M. A. HUTCHINS having purchased the entire interest of Messrs Wise & Formes in the Flooring Mill, and Lumber Yard, on Second street, announces to his friends and former customers that he has and will keep on hand a constant supply of Dressed Flooring, Boards, Scantling and Partition Boards. He has employed experienced and skilful Mechanics, and will make on the shortest notice Doors of all kinds, Door Frames, Window Frames, Sash, and Shutters, Plain Pumps, Packing Boxes, &c. &c.
He has also on hand a large and general assortment of White Pine Lumber, seasoned and suitable for immediate use, with 500,000 Shingles equal in quality to any in the market, all of which will be sold on as favorable terms as any in the city of Maysville or its vicinity.
17 Office at the Factory on Fourth Street between Plum and Limestone.
Maysville, August 18, 1853-tf

PRIVATE SCHOOL.
MRS PEERS will commence a School on the first Monday in September next, at her own residence on the hill side in Maysville, known to be one of the most elevated and healthy, and at the same time retired, situations in the City.
TERMS OF TUITION FOR FIVE MONTHS:
For the English Branches $10 00
For English and French 15 00
For Music $3 per month
An experience of many years as a practical teacher, coupled with the fact that she will take but few scholars, gives reasonable guaranty that those under her care will enjoy superior advantages. She could accommodate a few Boarders in her family.
August 1.—tf
MAYSVILLE SEMINARY, August 7, '54.
MRS PEERS has been engaged for two years as Instructress in the French and English Departments of our Seminary, and has ever given satisfactory satisfaction. We take pleasure in recommending her as one whom we consider an excellent Teacher, and well qualified to conduct the School which she proposes to open in our City.
REDD & RICHESON.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing between John Green, William S. Bridges and Curtis S. Pemberton, under the firm name and style of Green, Bridges & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owed by the firm will be paid by John Green and W. S. Bridges, and all debts due or to become due to the firm must be sued to settle Green & Bridges. The books of the firm will be in the hands of John Green & Bridges at the old stand on Sutton street, where payments should be made at an early day.
S. Pemberton, under the firm of GREEN, W. S. BRIDGES,
Jan 2, '55 C. S. PEMBERTON.

NEW FIRM.
JOHN GREEN and WILLIAM S. BRIDGES
would say to their old friends and customers, and the public generally, that they have recently purchased the large and splendid stock of Furniture and Chairs, were recently owned by Green, Bridges & Co., on Sutton street, Maysville, Ky. They will carry on the Furniture business hereafter at the same stand, under the firm name of GREEN & BRIDGES. They hope to share the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.
Persons indebted to the firm of Green, Bridges & Co., will please call and settle at once.
JOHN GREEN,
Jan. 3, '55 W. S. BRIDGES.

CHOICE SUGAR—NEW CROP.
FIRST Lot of the Season, just received and for sale low, by COONS & MATTHEWS,
Dec. 23 No. 16, Market street.

NEW SUGAR.
200 Hhds new crop Sugar, of superior quality, just received per steamers Flag, Minden, Mediator and Golden Gate.
Jan 9, '54 S. B. POYNTZ.

MYSVILLE EAGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS,

BY

RICHARD M. COLLINS,

FIRST STREET, ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see First Page.

MAYSVILLE:

Saturday Afternoon, February 12, 1855.

See First Page.

The French Government has at this moment in its possession copies of the incendiary proclamation of Ledru Rollin, signed George Sanders, which calls on the people of France to arise and assassinate the Bonapartes, bear on their marginal the official stamp of the American Legation at London. They were detected in circulation among the French people, and it was by means of the protection given them by the official seal of the United States that they gained admission into France, and passed into circulation. Copies of these documents are at this moment at the Department of State in Washington, having been sent by the French Government to M. Sartiges, with a demand for explanations. The explanation is simple: Either Mr. Sickles has lent to Mr. Sanders the seal of the legation, or the latter gentleman has gone into the office of Mr. Miller, (the U. S. Dispatch Agent at London, and an Englishman, and in sympathy with the United States,) and has served himself with the seal of the Legation, which the Dispatch Office requires for sealing up and forwarding dispatches.

If the statements in the above extract from the letter of the N. Y. *Tribune's* Paris Correspondent are to be relied upon, we presume that every body will agree that the sooner the changes in our foreign diplomatic corps which are spoken of, are made, the better for all parties. The proceedings of George Sanders & Co., as detailed above, certainly go a long cast beyond anything in the diplomatic line which we have ever heard or read of. While we would wish to see our representatives abroad, whether in a private or official capacity destitute of a proper sympathy for the cause of liberty, and the interests of the oppressed masses who are struggling to shake off their shackles, we certainly think that every American citizen, whether in a private or public station should have a sufficient sense of propriety to refrain from surreptitiously engaging the Government in a clandestine encouragement of rebellion and assassination. If the seal of the United States has been employed for such purposes as indicated above, there is hardly any punishment too severe to be inflicted upon those present citizens who have been instrumental in thus prostituting the name and influence of the National Government to such vile uses. And yet we presume that if this outrageous abuse of our seal has been perpetrated, the authors thereof are beyond the reach of any punishment but the lash of public censure, and the stings of their own consciences. The principal actor in these strange doings has long since been removed from the official position which he abused to such bad purposes, but certainly not soon enough for his own honor or the fair fame of his country.

The French Spoliation Bill.

The following synopsis of this bill will be of interest to some of our readers:

The bill appropriates $5,000,000 to be distributed *pro rata* to such citizens of the United States, or their legal representatives, as had valid claims to indemnity upon the French Government, arising out of illegal captures, detentions, forcible seizures, illegal condemnation, and confiscations, committed prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French Republic, concluded on the 30th September, 1803; but it is provided that in all cases of transfer or assignment, except gifts or donations, no assignee shall be entitled to receive an amount beyond the consideration paid, and interest thereon; and these together are not to exceed the amount to which he would be entitled if such assignee were the original holder.

The amounts to be paid are to be ascertained by a commission, and to be liquidated by U. S. five per cent stock, redeemable at the pleasure of this Government. The bill differs from that which was passed by the Senate a year ago, in this: that the House has limited the amount to be received by an assignee, including interest on the consideration paid, to the amount that would have been received under this bill by the original claimant; and the House has left the redemption of the stock at the pleasure of the Government, instead of making a twenty year's stock, as the Senate provided.

Twenty-six business-houses in Grenada, Miss., were destroyed by fire on the 4th, with loss of $163,000. Insured for $500.

ACCUMULATION OF MAILS.—While the railroads of Illinois were blocked up with snow, the accumulation of mails at Chicago was enormous. On Saturday, the blockade having been removed, a *freight train* loaded with mail matter was dispatched for St. Louis.

Miss Maria Cummings, the author of the "Lamp Lighter," has another work in preparation. She is spending the winter in New York. Miss C. is the daughter of Judge Cummings, for many years a Judge of the Common Pleas Court in Massachusetts.

A wire suspension bridge has been completed from the west bank of the Mississippi to Nicollet island, above the Falls of St. Anthony. The bridge has a span of 630 feet, a roadway of 17 feet, and cost $36,000.

A TALL WOMAN.—A Maine paper tells of a woman living at Portland, about thirty years of age, who is seven feet six inches in height, and is *still growing*. The weight of this giantess is 330 pounds. She was a twin and at her birth weighed only 3½ pounds. This human mastodon has followed the occupation of nurse, and always "held baby" in her hand, by placing the foot towards her wrist and with the thumb and finger elevated made a cradle. Miss Hardy—that being her name—places her knitting, or thimble, on the casing over the door. Once, in passing through the kitchen of a farmhouse with a large pan of milk in each hand, her hair caught upon a hook which projected two or three inches from the ceiling, and held her fast until her cries brought aid.

The Singapore *Press* of Dec. 1st says, that Mr. McLean, American Commissioner to China, was about to leave for Bankok, to renew negotiations for a new conditional treaty with the King of Siam.

Mysville Female Seminary.

We are gratified in being able to state to our readers in our last, that the design—that no doubt remains that the object of the "Odd Fellows' Association for the relief of the Poor of Maysville and Vicinity" will be carried out promptly and in a very handsome manner. About 220 tickets to the proposed Concert or Soiree—at 50 cents each—have already been taken by members of the Order of Odd Fellows; and what few applications have been made to the citizens outside of the Order have been received kindly and cheerily—altogether indicating the warmest sympathy for the suffering poor of our City and neighborhood. Every certainty is felt of success in realizing a fund of from $400 to $500 by this effort; and full confidence that the funds will be entrusted to hands that will judiciously distribute them.

An opport unity will be given to the citizens generally, to help in the humane enterprise. So far as we can learn, it meets with the hearty approbation and will receive the active co-operation of the whole community. It is a righteous cause, sought to be served by means at once pleasant, unexceptionable and popular in their character.

The following correspondence indicates the best feeling in a quarter relied upon to give zest and interest to the entertainment proposed. Thursday evening next, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birth, has been selected for the entertainment—as altogether the fittest time to fairly inaugurate so noble an effort in so noble a cause. We expect to be able to publish in detail, in our next, the Programme—one which will be gotten up in excellent taste, and give remarkable satisfaction.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, Feb. 15th, 1855.

MESSRS GEO. W. BLATTERMAN, R. ALBERT, and M. RYAN:

Dear Sirs—The Order of Odd Fellows have organized as "Association for the Benefit of the Poor of this City and Vicinity." For that purpose they desire to give an Entertainment, or a Series of Entertainments, the proceeds to be judiciously distributed under the direction of the subjoined Committee.

We are anxious that you would consent that one of these Entertainments, or a portion thereof, at least, should be a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, given under your direction—one night next week, if possible.

We will prepare a suitable room, and make all necessary arrangements. Also, we will furnish a comfortable room, well warmed and lighted, at any time, if such practice as you may wish.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. F FHISTER, for Committee.

COMMITTEE:

J. F. Young,	J. P. Phister,
E. Dawson,	J. Rosser,
R. A. Cochran,	H. Rudy,
C. G. Cady,	R. H. Collins.

MAYSVILLE, FRIDAY, Feb. 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN—

We have your favor of the 15th informing us of the organization of an "Association for the relief of the Poor" in this City and vicinity, by the "Order of Odd Fellows" and requesting us to aid in furthering the object by giving a "Musical Entertainment in connexion with other exercises." The sympathy with the suffering of the Poor of whatever nation manifests, must meet with a ready response, and will doubtless result in a manifestation of liberality worthy of our community. On our part, indifferent though our services be, we do not feel at liberty to withhold them from the furtherance of an object so praiseworthy and benevolent.

Respectfully,

G. W. BLATTERMAN,
M. RYAN,
R. ALBERT.

To Messrs. J. F. Phister and others.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—It is said a bill is about to be reported in Congress proposing to grant the privilege of issuing money-orders to all deputy postmasters whose net proceeds amount to $50 a year. The scale of charges for issuing money-orders by such authorized deputy postmaster, on any other authorized deputy postmaster, is as stated below, as follows: For five dollars and under two cents; for any sum over two dollars, one cent additional for every dollar or part of a dollar. The proceeds of the money orders thus granted are to be added to the proceeds of the Deputy Post Office, and the remuneration of the postmaster, for this extra service, will thus be proportionably increased.

Mr. Prescott has not completed his history. It is to extend to six volumes, of which two are completed and in press. They will be published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., who have made arrangements by which they will hereafter publish also Mr. Prescott's previous historical works, which have hitherto been in the hands of the Harpers.

Died recently, Orlando B. Merrill, Esq., of Newburyport, at the advanced age of 92 years. He was probably one of the oldest shipbuilders in the country. He built the United States ship "Pickering" in 1789, and the United States sloop-of-war "Wasp" 1813.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia, on Saturday, said that the committee on Foreign Relations had thought best to make no report on the resolution calling for information as to the Ostend Conference, as the matters then under consideration are supposed to be still pending.

The New York *Mirror* says that "Fanny Fern" has already received $15,000 as her share for the sale of "Ruth Hall."

Mr. Phillips, the American who was arrested and imprisoned in Switzerland, having been mistaken for Mazzini, claims an indemnity from that government of $5000 for arbitrary and inhuman treatment, and his claim has been recognized by the American legation The only difficulty is to make the Swiss recognize and pay it.

Important from Cuba.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Among other news brought by the steamer Northern Light, is the following:

A letter from Havana says that it was reported that the British vessels of war which had arrived at that port, had been a fleet of American vessels escorted into port.

On the 3d instant the whole Spanish fleet got under way, and left the harbor with a number of troops on board.

It is said the Government received secret advices of filibustering movements of the Catawba.

Rumors were current that Penal Doloro had mutinied.

The second in command at Havana, left town for the South side, to embark for some part unknown.

Don Ramon Pento, one of the most influential Spaniards in Cuba, has been arrested, charged with being in a conspiracy against the Government, and numerous other arrests had also taken place.

All sorts of filibuster stories were current.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 17th.

The River is open.

WHEELING, Feb. 17th.

The river opened at this City.

Kentucky Banks.

The following abstract of the condition of the Kentucky Banks, in January, 1855, and January, 1854, we copy from the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Our Bank directors will find many of them:

We have already noticed especially the reports showing the condition of most of the Kentucky Banks on the 1st of January. We have now before us, a statement showing the condition of the six; Banks, viz: Bank of Kentucky, Northern Bank, Bank of Louisville, Farmers' Bank, Southern Bank and Commercial Bank. The following is a comparison of the principal items:

	January 1854.	January 1855.
Circulation	$2,838,239	$,628,946.
Deposits	2,549,423	2 196,586
Notes & Bills disc'd	19 682,925	16 836,269
Coin	4,765,054	3,748,661

Showing a decrease in circulation of $3-209,383, to which if we add about one million dollars out of circulation by the Newport Safety Fund and Kentucky Trust Co. Banks, the decrease in circulation of Kentucky paper, is over five million dollars.

The situation of each Bank, to the $1, of capital stock, was as follows:

Bank of	Jan. 1854.	Jan 1855.
Bank of Kentucky	80	55
Northern Bank	120	98
Bank of Louisville	154	87
Farmer's Bank	177	119
Southern Bank	170	143
Commercial Bank	184	138

The Kentucky Banks, generally, are conducted with a view to afford the greatest accommodations possible to the legitimate business and agricultural classes of the State; and while they do this, their operations are conducted with great caution, and a view to moderate profit. The two latter facts are shown by the regular dividends, which have not been over ten per cent, per annum, and with one exception not less than nine. This course has secured for the Banks the confidence of not only the people of their own State, but of the en ire West—it may, we suppose, with entire safety be said, that there are not, in the whole country, better or more useful institutions than the old Bank of Kentucky.

For the Maysville Eagle.

Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company. Stockholders' Meeting.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company was held agreeably to notice, in the city of Maysville, on Thursday, the 15th day of February, 1855.

A majority of the stock of the Company being represented, the President announced that the meeting was duly organized, and ready to proceed to business. He then read a communication received from Mr. DANIEL TYLER, the agent of the First Mortgage Bondholders, making certain propositions to the Company, having in view the completion of the road.

Mr. MARSHALL H. BRADLEY, reviewed the communication, and in a very able speech advocated the necessity of a sale of the road for the purpose of ensuring its completion. He contended that, although a sale should take place, it was right and proper that the present creditors of the road, outside of the first mortgage, should if possible be ultimately provided for, and the stock preserved, if possible, in any arrangement made with the first bond holders. He believed that the *finishing* money of the road should be made available first, both as to principal and interest; that the purchase money and interest representing new stock in the hands of the first mortgage bondholders; and that a *bonus* might very properly be allowed these bond holders for their liberality; after that, however, he thought the present debt should be paid by the new company, and the old stockholders allowed a participation in the profits. He concluded by moving that a committee of six, including the President, should be appointed by the President to digest, and report at 3 o'clock, a plan for the completion of the Road.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the President appointed Messrs. M. P. MARSHALL, W. H. WADSWORTH, JEFF. VIMONT, E. WHITAKER, and DR. SHACKELFORD, on said Committee. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

At 3 o'clock the meeting convened, and the Committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized and requested to contract and confer with the First Mortgage Bondholders, through their authorized agent, upon the subject of the propositions this day submitted to the meeting, of stockholders by Mr. DANIEL TYLER, and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with said Bondholders for the sale and completion of the Road upon the following general basis:

1. The company to agree to as early a decree for the sale of the road as can be legally taken.

II. The first bondholders to purchase the road and equipments after entering into the following written stipulations:

1. The purchase money under the sale to be represented by 10,000 shares of $50 each of stock, and to be owned and held by said bondholders, who shall control the management of the road until the company is in condition to pay the bonds upon the present stock as herein provided.

2. The amount required to finish the road and equip it thoroughly, to be raised upon bonds, bearing an interest, payable semi-annually, not exceeding 7 per cent, and payable in twenty-five years; based upon a mortgage on the entire road and its property. These bonds to be convertible into stock at par, at the pleasure of the holder, at any time within ten years from date.

3. The said First Mortgage-Bondholders to take $500,000 of these bonds at par; and the balance required to complete and equip the road thoroughly to be taken at par by parties in Kentucky but not to exceed $500,000.

4. The road to be thoroughly examined, the quantities of excavation, embankment and masonry yet to be done to be accurately measured; and a competent engineer to be put on the road its full equipment, to be made by two competent and reliable engineers—one to be selected by the bondholders, and the other by the company.

5. Subscriptions for the bonds are first to be taken, and no bonds to be delivered, or money paid therefor, till the Engineers make their report, and an amount sufficient to make and equip the road as aforesaid has been thus subscribed by responsible parties.

6. After the road has been fully constructed and equipped, and no arrearages are realized, the interest on the bonds thus insured is first to be paid, and afterwards dividends are to be made upon the stock representing the purchase money as aforesaid, and upon bonds which may be converted into stock as above provided.—The dividends thus made, however, are not to exceed 5 per cent per annum, until the principal of the said bonds is fully paid off.

7. As soon as said bonds are either paid or converted as above named into stock, the Company will issue new bonds, to the amount bearing 6 per cent interest payable semi-annually; which bonds shall mature not sooner than 10 years, nor later than 20 years.

8. This amount of bonds shall be secured by mortgage, and shall be a charge to be handed over to the owners of the stock and the first holders of the first issued bonds, according to the proportion of their respective holdings of stock, and—to the said holders of the said bonds.

9. The debts now due and owing by this Company shall be then paid in the order of their priority of supporting the said company's position, and died with heroism, in the fire which his countrymen had kindled. Hiss and Jerome, says the Boston Courier, "died like the Christian he discovered no symptom of weakness, went to paradise as to a festival, and sang hymns in the midst of the flames as if without assistance till the last sigh."—[See Variations of Popery, by Reverend Edgar, D. D., tenth complete American edition, page 250.]

And says another writer:

"There is no historical fact which modern Romanists have so much endeavored to conceal, or deny, or alter, as the well known fact of perfidy on the part of the Council of Constance, in imprisoning and condemning Huss, in defiance of the safe-conduct, which the Emperor had granted to reconcile the conscience of Sigismund to this base and perfidious act. This is not to be wondered at. The insecurity of the fact is the history of this pretenatic church, which reflects upon her such a delibe ate cleanness, and happily for the cause of truth, not one fact which rests upon more conclusive evidence.

To furnish this evidence, the following decrees of the council, passed after the burning of Huss, to silence the outcry and clamors against the perfidy of the council are given, an exact and literal translation from the original Latin. And I will here state, for the information of all concerned, that if Mr. Chandler, or any of his priests or bishops, may question the accuracy of my translation, I have in my possession the original Latin of these memorable decrees, establishing an exact article of faith, in the Romish church; the doctrine *that no faith is to be kept with heretics*, as contained in the Decrees, voluminous and expensive work of L'ENFANT.

The first of these decrees relates to the validity of safe-conducts in general, granted to heretics, by the temporal princes; and is as follows:

"The present synod declares that every safe-conduct issued by the Emperor, Kings, and other temporal princes, in behalf of persons accused of heresy, in hopes of reclaiming them, ought not to be of any prejudice to the Catholic faith, or to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to hinder, but such persons may, and ought to be examined, judged and punished, according as justice shall require, if those heretics, who shall be found guilty, even though they should be arrived at the place where they are to be judged only upon that faith or the safe-conduct, which they would not and have come thither. And the person who shall have professed them security, *shall not in this case, be obliged to keep his word*, in whatever, that he may be engaged, because it was done all that is in his power to do."

2. The second of these decrees is perhaps more to the point, as it relates directly to the safe-conduct of John Huss. It is as follows, and is an exact translation from the original as given in L'ENFANT:

"Whereas there are certain persons, either ill-disposed or ever wise be *pour* wisest they ought to be, who in secret and in public, traduce and calumniate the holy Roman Church, and the holy Synod, insinuating, that the safe-conduct granted to John Huss, an arch heretic, of damnable memory, was contrary to the rules of reason, and to the laws and justice; though the said John Huss, by attitudinally attacking the Catholic faith in the manner of a fox, or a wolf, or a serpent, fled from the shelter of safe-conduct and privilege; and *though accordingly he let natural, divine, and human laws, no promise of faith ought to be kept with him, to the prejudice of the Catholic faith*. The sacred synod declares by these presents, that the said Emperor did with regard to John Huss, what he was not ought to have done, notwithstanding his safe-conduct, and forbids all the faithful in general, and particularly the princes of the world, of whatever degree, pre-eminence, condition, state, or sex, that they do not oppose itself in any manner, either of the council, or of the king, or of any other, in regard to John Huss, on pain of being punished, without remission, as suspects of heresy, and persons guilty of high treason."

This doctrine of the Roman Catholic church, so clearly set forth by the great and infallible council of Constance, was in 1421 reiterated in a bull by Pope Martin V, and he gives a reason to this same Council. He declares the doctrine in these words:

"That he would be guilty of a mortal sin, should he keep faith with heretics, who are known-enemies violators of the holy faith."

And now hear his reason:

"Because, says he, there can be no fellow-ship between a believer and an infidel."

But this doctrine, *that faith is not to be kept with heretics*, Mr. Chandler proves is not the faith of the church, because Bishops Eng and Hughes, Kenrick and Spalding, of the United States, and the Bishops of Paris, and the six universities of Louvain, Douay, Paris, Alcala, Valladolid, and Salamanca, have disavowed it. But has a bishop, or any number of them been convened in a general council, or a university, or any number of them, power to annul an article of faith decreed and established by a general and infallible council, and solemnly ratified and proclaimed to the world by the bulls of Popes? Such, we have shown to be the abominable doctrine in question, and all such efforts to evade it, as the above, are a direct abuse of authority, and which Mr. Chandler, if he understands the laws and principles of his church, must know is only a blunt trick to deceive protestants, and nothing more.

Thus you see that if our orator, Mr. Chandler, should ever get a disclaimer from the Pope, such as we ask, it may in the end avail us nothing. So much for the speech of Mr. Chandler, and the evidence upon which he has relied.

And were the evidence by which he has been deceived true and reliable, should we take the traits of the Papacy, *past and present*, in relation to civil and religious liberty, cause him and us to hesitate in giving it our patronage in behalf of our rights? *By their fruits shall know them*," is the test which the great teacher has given us. How can Rome, an ecclesiastical and temporal despotism, uniting the church and state, be the friend of civil and religious liberty? Where has she done it? The Pope by authority has again and again in his encyclical letters and bulls denounced, condemned and anathematized the principles, constituting civil liberty for which our fathers fought and bled. So has he treated the Press, and denounced its liberty in which we glory. So has he declared the servitude of the people to be a just state, and advocated their union as essential to the prosperity of both. Now how can we separate the advocacy of the Papacy, from the approval of these things? And we have remembered, that these are not things of history far back, but they live and breathe in the encyclical letters and bulls of the 19th century.

Again: The oath and condition of faith of every member of the Roman Catholic Church, is inconsistent with the obligations and fealty of an American citizen. It is as follows: I (Pope the Pope had the power it would be established in this country? As a protestant government and protestant citizens, we are "heretics and rebels" against the Pope, and "*ipso facto* excommunicated and accursed" and as such every Bishop and Archbishop of Rome in this country is a sworn agent to oppose and persecute. Tell me not that such can be true and loyal citizens of our republic, and that there is nothing in the papacy dangerous to our liberties!

But, why has Mr. Chandler been so silent in regard to this oath? The answer is obvious. The oath of allegiance and fidelity, which every bishop in this country has taken, to the Pope, is perfectly and eternally irreconcilable with the oath of allegiance and fealty to this government. And here I would beg leave to make a query. Is there a Roman Catholic Bishop or Priest, a foreigner, in this country, who is a *naturalized citizen*? Do they vote at our elections? We know that they understand controlling votes and influencing our elections for the interests of Rome, in strict compliance with the nature and obligation of their oath to the Pope; but *do they vote themselves*? And if they personally abstain from voting, is it not because of their sworn purpose to "oppose and persecute" in this country, until the Tiara and the cross shall have become the emblems of power, and the President of the United States shall hold his office at the will of the Pope?

I am aware how Bishops Hughes and Purcell have answered the question touching their naturalization. Bishop Purcell says he took the oath of allegiance to the United States before he did that of the Bishop! He never has, as a *bishop*, taken the oath of allegiance! These venerable prelates have by no means satisfied

they hold, or have ever held, any other oath of allegiance than that of the Bishop!

In regard to the above creed and oath, the Bishop gives which I have quoted, is the Bishop's creed, which is of course the creed of the Roman Catholic church, which is of great interest to Protestants, as follows:

"I firmly, without doubt, and sincerely hold, publicly profess, the whole faith which the holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic church, which is the mistress and teacher of all the faithful, has received from Christ, and the apostles, and preached throughout the universal church; and, especially, the faith which, the holy Scriptures, in every part of the world, as it is received and understood by the Roman Catholic church, Non-Catholics, on the contrary, fall into the heretical church, publicly repeat and testify their separation, without restriction or qualification."

Of course, then, if a Bishop, or a mere Catholic, on his admission into the Catholic church, publicly adopted this creed, and he if he was pledged and sworn. Thus is the whole body of the church of Rome—laity, as well as clergy—in the United States, as pledged and sworn unit to the church and Pope of Rome. According to this creed every Roman Catholic is not only bound to the church and the Pope, as the MISTRESS of all churches. And not only so; but he is the sworn subject of a foreign prince and potentate, directly in the face of, and contrary to the solemn oath of allegiance and fealty of an American citizen.

"And I promise and swear true obedience to the Roman Bishop."

This is the oath of allegiance to the Pope which the creed of the church requires of every lay member of the church, even in these United States. Well, in every encyclical letter and bull he issues, he anathematizes civil societies, liberty of conscience, freedom of opinion, and the liberty of the press; and declares the union of church and state as essential to the permanent prosperity of both. How compatible such an oath, as the above, to a foreign spiritual and temporal prince, holding and promulgating such sentiments, is with the obligations and fealty of an American citizen, judge ye!

The Bishop's oath to the Pope is different from the above, and I ever that no man who has taken it can be a true heart and loyal to an American citizen. There is in it, in our judgment, treason both implied and expressed. Here it is. Read it carefully. It is an exact translation from the original Latin as I have it, Bishop Purcell's quibble about the meaning of *persequar* to the contrary notwithstanding:

"I, N——, elect of the church of N——, from henceforward will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter the apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to our lord, the Lord N——, Pope, and to his successors canonically progressing. I will neither advise, consent, or do any thing that they may lose life or member, or that their persons may be seized, or hands by any wise laid upon them, or any injuries offered to them under any pretence whatever. The counsel with which they will intrust to me by themselves, their messengers or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any to their prejudice. I will help them to keep and defend the Roman property, and the *regalities of St. Peter*, saving my order, against all men. The legate of the apostolical see, going and coming I will honorably treat and help in his necessities. The rights, honours, privileges, and authority of the holy Roman Church, of our lord the pope, and of his foresaid successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase, and advance. I will not be in any counsel, action, or treaty, in which shall be plotted against our said lord, and the said Roman Church, any thing to the hurt or prejudice of their persons, right, honour, state, or power and if I shall know any one treating or doing any thing against by any whatsoever, I will hinder it so my utmost, and, as soon as I can, will signify it to our said lord, or to another through whom it may come to his knowledge. The rules of the holy fathers, the apostolical decrees, ordinances or disposals, reservations, provisions, and mandates I will observe with all my might, and cause to be observed by others *Heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our said lord, and his foresaid successors I will to my utmost, persecute and oppose*. I will come to a council when I am called, unless I be hindered by a canonical impediment. I will by myself in person visit the threshold of the apostles every three years; and give an account to our lord and his foresaid successors of my diocese, of all mine, and of all things any wise belonging to the state of my church, to the discipline of my clergy and people; and, lastly, to the salvation of souls committed to my trust; and I will in like manner humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic commands. And if I be legitimately by a lawful impediment, I will perform all the things aforesaid by a certain messenger hereto especially empowered, a member of my chapter, or one eminent in ecclesiastical dignity, or else having a personage, or, in default of these, by a priest of the diocese, or, in default of one of the clergy [of the diocese] by some other secular or regular priest of approved integrity and religion, fully instructed in all things above mentioned. And such impediment I will make out by lawful proofs, to be transmitted by the aforesaid messengers to the cardinal protector of the holy Roman Church in the congregation of the sacred council. The possessions belonging to my table I will neither sell, nor give away, nor mortgage, nor grant anew in fee, nor any wise alienate, no, not even with the consent of the chapter of my church, without consulting the Roman pontiff. And I shall make any alienation, I will thereby incur the penalties contained in a certain constitution put forth about this matter. So help me God, and these holy gospels of God."

The above is the oath which every Roman Catholic bishop and archbishop in these United States has taken.

Observe the designation of him to whom allegiance and fidelity is sworn—"OUR LORD THE POPE."

"The rights, honors, privileges and authority, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, INCREASE AND ADVANCE."

And if I shall know any thing prejudicial to the right, honor, state, or power, to be treated or agitated by any whomsever, I will hinder it to my utmost, and, as soon as I can, will signify it to our said lord."

Thus is every Bishop and Archbishop a *sworn spy* in this country for the Court of Rome. Let the Know Nothings take care!

3. "*Heretics, schismatics, and rebels to our said Lord or to his foresaid successors, I will, to my utmost persecute and oppose!!!*"

Is the Inquisition still an institution of Rome? Is it true that if we should know that the Pope had the power it would be established in this country? As a protestant government and protestant citizens, we are "heretics and rebels" against the Pope, "*ipso facto* excommunicated and accursed" and as such every Bishop and Archbishop of Rome in this country is a sworn agent to oppose and persecute. Tell me not that such can be true and loyal citizens of our republic, and that there is nothing in the papacy dangerous to our liberties!

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