THE TRI-WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 24, 1855. NUMBER 61.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AND WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. ADAMS & CO.

OFFICE ON FRONT STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS:

The Weekly Eagle—$2 in advance, $4,50 within the year or $5 at the end of the year.

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

No Credit subscriptions received.

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

Rates and Notice of Advertising

(A square is 12 lines of this size (Brevier) type, or 10 lines (Nonpareil—equal to about 20 words of manuscript.)

	Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
1 square or less, 1 insertion	1,00	1,00
" each additional "	25	50
1 " one month	3 00	2 50
1 " two months	5 00	4 00
1 " three months	7 00	5 00
1 " six months	10 00	8 00
1 " one year	18 00	15 00

Advertisements inserted in both editions on accordingly terms.

Business notices are allowed 1 square, changeable at pleasure, for $20; two squares, for $30; three squares for $40 (larger or smaller in proportion).

The privilege of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own individual business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, or not in all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length or style, beyond the limits regulated, 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 specified by contract between the parties. Nor contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

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

All personal dealing communications or requiring notices of fairs, sciences, concerts, or any public entertainments where charges are made for admittance, and all notices of private enterprises or to promote individual interests, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same are to be paid for at the rate of $1 for first ten lines, and five cents per line for all over.

Editorial notices, when requested, to be charged.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, $3 each; for City offices, $1 each—to be paid in advance.

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

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

All loaded and displayed advertisements, and those with rules larger than five lines in width, to be charged *extra*.

The Ride to the Fair.

BY MOTTE HALL.

Let them talk of the bliss of a chariot,
With four prancing horses before,
With a liveried coachman to drive it,
And a lackey to open the door;
The soft yielding down of its cushions
May more and enjoyment afford,
But, for fun and for frolic, there's nothing
Like a rough, wholesome ride in the cart.

Many carries me back to that morning
When I first went to the fair of Kentucky,
How funny to see the fair driver,
When standing the creature by go.
With "Get up, sweet donkey, good fellow,
You'll carry us safely, I know."

Through the solemn old woods we slow wandered
Lin-ding with the sentiment trees,
And heard the low musical breathings
Of leaves played upon by the breeze;
We grew as we went the Lord's fit creed music,
A shade seemed to fall on the heart,
And we first became a sentimental,
While riding about in the cart.

Tom-my pulled cowslils in the hall-room,
Which gently sinks in its prize,
Where dwelt and cent-mpt, like twin-sisters,
Cathedrals, are seen and by size;
When the bobbin of silver and satin
Covers the deep rankling dart;
When bright eyes, like jewels, are flashing,
But no eye can see the grief-shaded heart.

Tell me not in the proud halls of fashion
That gayety only is found,
That the pulse's the measure of pleasure,
And love's bliss in the waltz's go round;
I would freely give up my enjoyment
The waltz or quadrille for a day,
For a bright, sunny heaven above me,
And a ride through the woods in a cart.

When they talk of the bliss of a chariot,
With four horses prancing before,
I will think of that quiet old donkey,
Whose pace, though so low, was so sure;
When they talk of the down-y silk cushions,
That cannot happiness seem to impart,
Remembrance will point to the morning
When we took a rough ride in the cart.

A Scene in the New York and Erie Railroad Office—Don't Judge by Appearances.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday thus relates an incident that occurred in the office of the New York and Erie Railroad. It says.

"An old man enters the office—in age apparently verging on threescore. His clothes are of coarse texture, ventilated in some places, and rather dingy with dust, his head, with its long face, the lower part of which is ornamented with a grizzly gray beard, has an humble appearance, and his dull eyes have an imploring expression; he has a folded paper in his hand, and, advancing to the desk of the first clerk, he extends it.

"*Clerk*—Go away, sir; I haven't anything for you.

"*Old Man*—(Brightening up with a look of surprise)—But, sir—

"*Clerk*—No *buts* about it, sir; I tell you I have nothing for you. Go out.

"The old man, with a mingled look of surprise and indignation, passes on to the desk of another clerk and offers the paper.

"*Clerk*—Don't interrupt me, sir; get out of the office; I give nothing to beggars.

"The truth begins to reveal itself to the old man's understanding; his last word has all the pride the force of his youth; his face glows and his Ayse flash with indignation; he is about to retort sharply upon the man who called him a beggar, when a third party interferes, and directs him to the Cashier. No wonder the old man sends the papers. The Cashier unfolds them, and finds, instead of begging certificates, New York and Erie Railroad Income Bonds to the amount of *ten thousand dollars!* Cashier looks surprised; the old man demands his money—clerk No. 1 asks if he is an idiot—clerk No. 2 turns red, purple and yellow by turns—the old man receives the money, and makes a sway exit, muttering about counter-jumpers and boundary-lines.

"We see a Swedish Princess Among us" Office of *Florence Journal* (Mass.) has made a Bourbon case—in which the lately deceased keeper of Long Island Light plays the principal part, and is asserted to have been the son of Gustavus III, King of Sweden. We give the substantial facts of the statement of the *Fireside*:

"The story, as we get it—and we have no doubt of its substantial truth—is this: Twelve Capitain Spalding, who, as long known by our maritime folks as keeper of the Long Island Light in our harbor, on his death-bed, last summer, disclosed to his family that he was a natural son of Gustavus III, King of Sweden, and a younger brother of that remarkable knight-errant of a king, the late Gustavus IV. An unknown person, who had been seen at various times in regard him with great interest, and who was present at the time of his death, left in the next European steamer for Sweden. Within a short time, the only daughter of Capt. Boyd, a very intelligent and accomplished lady, now the wife of Abel T. Hayden, one of the pilots in our harbor, has been sent for from a high quarter in that country, and supplied with funds for the voyage, to be restored to the possession of property and titles belonging to her father, which were confiscated at his time, and his brother, Gustavus IV, was dethroned. Mr. Hayden and his wife, it is said, will take their departure for Sweden in a few days."

Important Law Suit among Pawnbrokers.

We understand that Barnum has commenced suit against Dr. Spalding for several thousand dollars damages, in consequence of the death of a giraffe on board the *Finding Pocket*, at New Orleans, some time since. Spalding, it seems, had hired the animal, with the privilege of buying; but in transferring it to the *Plate* notwithstanding every precaution was used to guard against all accidents or injury, he was accidentally drowned. Barnum claims the second it occurred in consequence of the negligence of Spalding, and the damages for the value, *about* $10,000. On the other hand, Spalding claims that every possible precaution and diligence were used, and as the animal was under the charge of the keeper appointed by Barnum, if there was any carelessness or negligence, it was through the carelessness of such keeper that the death of the animal occurred, and that Barnum is liable for the damage and loss, estimated at $20,000, suffered by Spalding. Both parties have the reputation of being rather shrewd in their way, and as both are well able to pay the lawyers we hope they will both obtain justice, and get the worth of the money they pay them.—*Albany Argus.*

A few days since a lady on Jamaica Pond, who is very expert on skates offered the privilege of a kiss to any one who could catch her. The chase was much more longer than she intended, for, when she darted off, dozens started in pursuit, and she was captured by a negro, who did not insist upon the forfeit.

A BOATSWAIN of the navy died at sea, and the surgeon of the ship testified that he was poisoned by eating fresh dolphin, which is known to be, in certain localities, or when in certain conditions, very poisonous. The widow applied for a pension, and the Secretary of the Navy he'd, that if fresh dolphin be a part of the regular ration of the navy, then, in that event, said boatswain did die of a disease contracted in the line of his duty, but if not, his widow has no claim.

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 Andrew Fountain, Guardian and others are plaintiffs, and D. Riley Rob, Guardian and others, defendants, as Commissioner I will offer for sale on the premises, in Clarksburg, on

Monday, the 1st day of April, 1855,

At public Auction, 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:

Mill site of land,

Lying adjoining the town of Clarksburg, about 130 acres cleared, under fence and in a good state of cultivation, a large proportion 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 Lots in the town of Clarksburg, upon one of which is situated a Two Story brick Mansion House, with a two story Frame adjoining; also a nice story Dining Room, about 49 feet in length; a good Kitchen, Cook House, Smoke house, Store House and Cellar. A well of good water is in the yard, and also a good Stable situated 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 In-Lots in said Town, fronting on Main street and near the 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 In-lots, No. 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, and they will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, and at the time 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 possession given immediately if desired. Any person wishing to purchase such property will find it 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 Seth Parker, on the premises, at Clarksburg, Ky., or by letter addressed to the undersigned at Cynthiana, Ky.

D. PLINY ROBB.

Feb. 13, '55—wlds Commissioner.

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

THE IMPORTED SPANISH JACK,

MORO CASTLE,

IMPORTED into Kentucky in the Spring of 1853, by the Blue Grass County Importing Association, and decidedly the finest animal of his kind in America, is now in fine health and condition, and the season of his services offered for twelve months. He has made partial seasons only in the years '53 and '54, and has proven himself to be a sure foal getter, producing large, handsome and mares, never had a superior on this continent. His Jack colts from Jennets of his own blood that were imported with him, are greatly in advance of anything ever before seen by Kentucky breeders, and the introduction of this strain of mares cannot fail to mark an era in the breeding of this hitherto much neglected animal.

He will make his present season, which has commenced and will end November 1st, at the stable of H. W. Graves, ten miles from Paris on the road to Flat Rock, and will serve Jennets at Fifty Dollars to insure a living foal. He will also serve small Jennets under 13½ hands high, foal sire of native or common stock, at prices corresponding to their value as may be agreed upon by special contract. Grass grain, and grain fed at moderate prices. He will be shown in Paris at the March County Court, and in Mt. Sterling at the April County Court.

H. W. GRAVES & CO.

Flat Rock, Bourbon co., Ky., Feb 20, '55—3m

Maysville Eagle copy weekly for 3 months and change Paris *Flag.*

Professional Cards.

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

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason, Lewis, Greenup, &c., and in the Court of Appeals. Will also give his attention to the housing, particularly in Mason.

Office on Court street, West side, three doors below the County clerk's office.

October 6, '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. PRESTER,
Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

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

January 4, 1854

J. N. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Claim Agent,
Ft. Jonson, Missouri,

Will attend to all kinds of Real Estate bought and sold, Collections, Land Warrants, &c. &c.

September 8, '53

THO. E. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,

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

Maysville, August 1st, 1854

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
MAYSVILLE, KY.,

WILL continue to devote his entire attention to the profession, in the Superior and Inferior courts of Mason and contiguous counties, and 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.

Claims for Land, Pensions, and other claims of a public character, will receive special attention.

Collections made in any County of the State of Kentucky.

Office on Sutton Street, one door East of Bank.

R. H. STANTON, 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 Sutton street, opposite the Bank, in the room heretofore occupied by Judge Collins.

J. M. CONWELL,
Oct. 31, 1854. W. H. COLLINS.

GEORGE W. KEITHER,
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. M. Cox, do do
" Jas W. Moore, Mt Sterling, do do
Harrison Taylor, Esq., Maysville, do do
Wm. C. Ireland, Esq., Greenupsburg do do
Joseph M. Robb, Esq., do do
Wm. H. Wadsworth, Esq., Maysville, do do

Dec. 9, 1854.

DR. S. M. CARTMELL,

HAS removed from Maysville to Germantown, 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,
OCULIST & AURIST,

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

☞ He will positively give no day in Maysville, Dec. 15, 1853

DR. MACKLEFORD,

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

Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

M. BRATT,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

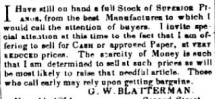
☞ Office on Sutton Street, nearly opposite the Bank, Maysville, Ky.

Dec. 16, '54

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

Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

PIANO FORTES!



GREAT ATTRACTION!

Have still on hand a full Stock of Sterling 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 rely upon getting bargains.

G. W. BLACKBURN
Second Street.

Nov. 11, 1854.

CHOICE GROCERIES.

45 Hhds. strictly prime New Orleans Sugar;
15 do do choice do do do;
60 Bbls. new Plantation Molasses;
50 bags prime Extiera Rio Coffee;
25 do do N.Orleans do do;
1 package Saltpetre, Kits, Kegs & Hlf Bbls;
5 tierces fresh Rice;
20 boxes Scotch Herring, fine article;
25 do do Pearl Starch;
5 do Gunpowder do;
90 boxes New York Ground Pepper;
25 do do Pearl Starch;
25 do German Soap;
30 do Cincinnati Star Candles;
20 do Pearl Starch;
5 bbls Boston Pulverized Sugar;
50 bags Shot, all numbers;
500 lbs Fine Lump Alum;
20 doz Painted Buckets;
8 do Leicester Mustard;
20 bbls Cider Vinegar;
30 dozen Brooms. Just rec ived and for sale by

Jan 30 JANUARY & RICHESON.

TOBACCO.

Scott, Mary Lee and Va. Tobacco, of different qualities. For sale by

Jan 22 1855 S. B. POYNTZ.

CHOICE VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

Dozen in Sealed Packages, for sale by

Jan 22 1855 JANUARY & RICHESON.

Boxes Hyde Dairy Cheese, *Merchants.*

Nov 29. COONS & MATTHEWS

Business Cards.

L. F. MACKEY. GEO. T. WOOD
MACKEY & WOOD,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Fancy Articles and Perfumery,
Second street, Maysville, Ky.

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

THE undersigned having recently become the proprietor of the popular and well known House, would respectfully announce to the public that the establishment is still kept up in the old style, where guests can be accommodated upon terms, and in a style second to no House in the City. MILTON GILBERTSON.

Maysville, Feb 28, '52

C. C. Pinney. Chas. Pinney.
C. C. PINNEY & CO.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
China, Glass and Queensware,
Nos. 64 Public Square, Tills & Co's, Mark t street,
CINCINNATI.

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, residents 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 heretofore been offered in this market. As an evidence of their sincerity in the belief, they now pledge themselves to sell at a price equal to market bill (wholesale or retail) without the addition of carriage; or any Philadelphia bill purchased within the last year, with the freight added, and cost 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 26, '54

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI
PACKET LINE.

The splendid fast running new steamer DAN'L BOONE, Capt. G. W. Mc'Donald, will run 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 has been built expressly for this trade, and no expense have been spared to fit up a *first class Packet*, with an eye to speed, safety and comfort; all the requirements of the law will be complied with. All bridal of the traveling public is to give this new and elegant boat a trial.

The fine Steamer KENTUCKY, Capt. R. Morris, will ply between 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 joint line of Packets the traveling public and shippers may rely upon every thing being done for their accommodation and comfort. They may confidently expect the public will appreciate and encourage this *splendid old line of Packets.*

December 2, 1854

CINCINNATI & PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

THE new and splendid Steamer BOSTONA, will run between Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Leaving Portsmouth *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays*, at 12, M. Arriving at Cincinnati the same evening, at same time. Leaving Cincinnati *Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays*, at 12, M. Arriving at Portsmouth at 5, A. M. the next morning, leaving same morning for Piketown, Waverly, Chillicothe, Circleville and Columbus.

Prepaying all the intermediate Parts.

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., punctually. Will leave Portsmouth *Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays*, at the same hour, touching at all way points.

The BOSTONA was built expressly for this trade and the people may rely upon the fact that she will remain there. Her owner has spared no pains to be been spared to fit up a first class Packet, with an eye to speed, safety and comfort, all the requirements of the law will be complied with, and it is confidently hoped that the public will appreciate and encourage the enterprise.

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

October 21, 1854.

SOLOMON KINSLER,
Watch and Jewelry Store,
Second Street, Maysville, Kentucky.

Has just received a new Store immediately opposite the City Hall, in 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, Guards 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

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 Patent Screw Augers and Bits, Axes, Socket and Firmer Chisels, Patent Hollow Augers, &c.

AGENT FOR STERLINGTON WAGON AXLES.

Davey, Kinnear & 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 Post Indigo;
3 Bbls. Alum;
4 Coppers;
15 Casks Fine Castile Soda;
7 Bbl Natural Soda;
100 Bbls Epsom Salts;
100 Bbls Cream Tartar;
200 Lbs Flour Sulphur;
100 Lbs Powdered Alum;
1 Bbl Nutgalls;
10 Bbl Fine Madder;
1 Bbl Sweet Spanish Liquorice;
100 Lbs Tapioca;
100 Lbs Tapioca, in vermicelli.

We invite Country Merchants to examine our Stock.

MACKEY & WOOD.

Business Cards.

CARRIAGE DEPOT.

J. A. BEMOUNT, J. A. ROBINSON.
Sherlower & Robinson,
Second street, above Market, Maysville, Kentucky

HAVING the largest and most complete shop West of the mountains; a full set of the latest and most improved patterns and styles of Carriages and Timberings, a corps of skillful workers, Blacksmiths, trimmers and painters, we are better prepared than any establishment we know, to deal sorts of Carriage work, and promise our patrons work as any other, East or West.

Our stock of Timber, consisting of Hubs, Rockaways, Wagons, Landaus, Clarence Coaches, is full and complete. We invite all wishing work to give us a call. Jan 1, '54—tf

LUMBER DEPOT;
CHARLES PHISTER,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Third street, near the Court House, Maysville, Ky.

KEEPS always on hand—
WHITE PINE LUMBER,
DRESSED FLOORING BOARDS,
WEATHERBOARDING,
JOISTS,
SCANTLING,
LOCUST POSTS, &c.

☞ Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. CHARLES PHISTER.

Maysville, June 2, '54

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

I now have on hand the most splendid variety of good and fashionable *Furniture* ever offered by me in this city—among which may be found

Bedsteads—mahogany, fancy and common; Bureaus, Sofas, Divans, Ottomans; cushioned, common and common Chairs, Rocking chairs, Breakfast and stand Tables, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Tin Safes,

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

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

A. T. WOOD.

Maysville, May 16, '54—ly Sutton street.

JOHN C. REED,
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES & CASTINGS,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,
No. 17 Market Street, Maysville, Ky.

I Have on hand a good supply of Wood and Coal Cooking Stoves, &c., consisting of the following, viz:

Tin and Copper Ware;		
Rocher Stale Cook Stove	3	sizes;
Crescent "	"	"
Kentucky "	"	"
Eclipse "	2	"
Star of West "	3	"
Etna "	3	"
Franklin Stoves,	3	"
Coal Heating Stoves,	4	"
Air-tight Parlor "	2	"
Cottage Parlors "	3	"
6 plate Hall "	3	"
" " "	3	"
Enameled Grates	3	"
Common do	4	"
Sad Irons;		
Stove Pipe, all sizes.		
Cast Buckets and Ash Pans;		
Brass Kettles; Sheet Zinc; Fire Brick; Fire Clay, Stone Ware, &c. &c.		

Cooks in abundance. All kinds of Jobbing done in tin and sheet iron on exchange for the above. Also, Tin and other Metallic Roofing done on the shortest notice, and in good workmanlike manner.

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

Sept 2-th, 1854

GENERAL AGENCY & INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Covington, Ky.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Covington and the surrounding country that he will continue the office formerly Mount & Porter, in Madison street, above Fifth, for the transaction a general Agency and Intelligence business. A number of excellent City Lots, that must improve rapidly in value, for sale.

☞ All business entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and on fair terms.

April 22-tf JAMES C PORTER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

I AM now prepared to furnish my customers with a full stock 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, at the same price

JAMES WORMALD,
Second Street, near Market

Maysville, Feb. 28, 1854

LOCUST POSTS AND SHINGLES.

700 Locust Posts, an excellent article
300,000 warranted white oak shingles, for sale by M. A. HUTCHINS.

Sept. 1, '54.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS.

600 Of those superior Sausage Cutters, manufactured by Wm. McCoy, on hand and for sale low by J. M. COBURN & CO.

Oct 14, '54

103 NEW PIANOS
For Christmas and New Years' Presents.

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

3 Extra carved Rosewood, with agraffe stringing, for sale, each at $450

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

Piano Hall No 261 West Fourth Street, near Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio

Dec. 20, '54 July 20, '54—1yBHP

Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil

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

Jan 13 MACKEY & WOOD, Agents.

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

Medicines.

PROCLAMATION
TO THE CITIZENS OF MAYSVILLE.
POLYPSCHERE
Hydrocephalic Cure, Cure of Deafness.

CONSTRUCTED to work well to the skin, producing a current of warm moist electric heat, and diffusing powerful electric influence, by means of a Powerful Galvanic Pile of Metals.

Professor Poole's Marvelous Chains were first used in Prussia three years since, for the cure of fits, and deemed so very valuable, that the Prussian Government had at any time were forwarded to the Government of the year 1851, and received a patent for the discovery. During the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, they were introduced in Germany, Austria and Prussia and England and now you have, introduced and patented by the United States Government.

Most Astonishing Cures of

Blindness, St. Vitus' Dance,
Painful and Swelled joints, Diphtheria of the Heart,
Neuralgia in all the Parts, Perforated Stomachs,
Deafness, Blindness, Palsies from Indigestion,
Hysterics, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea Fistula.

Every Disease, and Sufferer

is quickly and rapidly cured, by simply wearing the Chain for a shorter term day.

The Chains are now in use in the City of New York, where they are used by the Professor himself, and by his assistant Dr. Stephen Ward, of New York, and are now in daily use in those institutions in the Prussian Cities of the above named diseases.

In the other Hospitals in the world can produce as many well authenticated Certificates of cure from Science for Physicians and intelligent Patients as may be found in Poole's Polyschere, which may be obtained (extra) at the Drug Store of PEATON & SEATON, who are the sole agents for Maysville, and to be will explain the manner of using the same to any who may apply.

In the city of Cincinnati, at the Drug Office, 588 Broadway, there are hundreds, and from 50 to 70 daily, and the sale and demand is so great that it is impossible to the proof, too, although they have only been in the city for six months.

The Chains are really works, and are sensibly palpable to all persons, and are so simple that children and old are always ready for use, never get out of repair, and be much any either of ornament as they are of a valuable means of cure.

Card to Ladies.

Ladies who are concerned about their appearance, can at any time by a few moments at each time of applying, for by using the chain, be relieved from the Ague, Fever, &c.

SEATON & CO., Agents.

JOSEPH SUNNERT, General Agent No 588 Broadway, New York.

April 6, '54-ly

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 symptomatic complaints:

Indigestion,	Biliousness,
Acidity,	Depression of Spirits,
Dizziness,	Cold Hands and Feet,
Vertigo Nausea,	Difficulty of Respiration,
Stup r,	Irritability,
Drowsiness,	Inability,
Heaviness,	Costiveness,
Headache,	Despondency,

A sense of oppression in the pit of the stomach, behind, Numbness of the Limbs and other parts,

Extreme Langour and Relaxation,

Extreme Nervous Irritation,

Palpitation of the Heart,

An inexpacity for the slightest exertion,

Whitpers and Insanity, Mania,

Unpleasant taste in the mouth, particularly when rising in the morning,

Dull Pain in the back and side in the Head,

A temporary loss of Memory,

Urine Scalding, Urine Thick, Urine Scant,

Pulse less frequent and more of a Single Beat,

Emaciation and Extreme Nervous Debility.

Principal Depot at
Peaton & Seaton's Drug Store, Second Street,
Maysville, Ky.

Price 25 cents for a Single Box, or $1 for Five Boxes

SEATON & CO., Agents.
For Maysville, Kentucky.

July 14, '54 May 6, '54-ly

Lumber Yard
and STEAM FLOORING MILL.

M. A. HUTCHINS having purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Wm. Porter, in the Flooring Mill, and become sole proprietor thereof, announces to his friends and former patrons that he has and will keep on hand a constant supply of Dressed Flooring, Base, Ceiling and Partition Boards. He has employed experienced and skilful Mechanics, and will make on the shortest notice Doors of all kinds, Door Frames, Window Frames, Sash, and Shutters; Sash Pumps, Banking 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 favorable terms as any in the city of Maysville or its vicinity.

☞ Office at the Factory on Fourth street between Plum and Limestone.

Maysville, August 18, 1853-tf

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MRS PEORIS 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 healthy in the City, and at the same time retired, situations in the City.

TERMS OR 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 Music Department of our Seminary, and has ever given us entire 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 her city.

BLAND & 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 paid to said Green & Bridges. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Green & Bridges at the old stand on Sutton street, where payments should be made at an early day.

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

Jan. 2, '55

NEW FIRM.

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

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

JOHN GREEN,
W. S. BRIDGES.

Jan 3, '55

CHOICE SUGAR—NEW CROP.

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

Dec. 23 No. 16, Market street.

NEW SUGAR.

200 Hhds new crop Sugar, of superior quality, just received per steamers Pike, Dial, Medinator and Golden Gate.

S. B. POYNTZ.

Jan 9, '55

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
BY RICHARD H. COLLINS.
OFFICE ON SECOND STREET, ABOVE THE POST OFFICE.
For Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see First Page.

MAYSVILLE, KY.:
Saturday Afternoon, February 24 1855

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Information was given to our City officers on Thursday that three men, who had come up on the mail steamer to Ripley, had been offering counterfeit money for sale on the boat, and would probably extend their visit to Maysville for the same purpose. They reached this city on Thursday evening, and succeeded in passing a $5 counterfeit note on the Bank of Virginia, payable at Richmond, at D. D. Allen's family grocery on Market street, where they bought sugar and coffee to amount of $1, receiving $4 in change. They afterwards passed another note of the same stamp on Pat Lally, on Front street; but it was recognized as a counterfeit in time to make them disgorge. They attempted to pass others, but failed.

One of the party, named Richard Elton, at the McDonald House, on the upper grade, where they stopped, tendered one of the notes in payment of his bill, but it was refused as counterfeit. He then paid his bill in good money. On being arrested, a few minutes afterwards, he was seen to put something in his mouth; on examination remnants of paper like bank-note paper were found in his mouth. At first, he resisted Marshal Lane and his assistants, but was promptly arrested, with his companions, James Hampton and Allen Jones. They were searched, but no counterfeit money found upon them. The room where they were arrested was thoroughly examined, after they were taken off, and a roll with $200 of the same kind of notes they had passed, and also two $3 counterfeit Indiana notes, was found under the stove, where one of the party doubtless threw it during the scuffle that preceded their arrest.

The three were tried before his Honor, the Mayor, on yesterday morning, and in default of $1,000 bail each, were committed to jail to await their trial at the April Court. They are all securely ironed.

Elton was recognized as an old and hardened offender.

☞ FRANCIS T. HORD, Esq., was on yesterday elected Judge pro tem. of the Mason Circuit Court—Hon. Judge DUVAL having been too unwell to preside, and returned home.

The Boston Atlas says that Hon. Abbott Lawrence voted in favor of Judge Loring's appointment, and not against it as heretofore reported.

The Whigs of Connecticut hold their State convention at Hartford, on the 28th inst.

☞ MOUNTSTERLING WHIG.—We observe that our young friend, J. W. MULLAY, has retired [illegible] leaving the concern as proprietor and editor.

Gov. POLLOCK, of Pa., after a full [illegible] the case of Dr. Beale, the dentist, has refused to grant him a pardon.

Hon. N. G. UPHAM, of New Hampshire, U. S. Commissioner of Claims in London, arrived with his family in the last steamer at N. York.

Daily stages cross Lake Champlain on the ice between Port Kent and Burlington.

LORGNETTES with elliptical glasses are superseding those with circular.

Thursday is the Russian's Sunday.

In Logan county, Va., Mr. Markham was about to chastise his son for disobedience, when the young man seized an axe and cut his father's backbone in two, so that he died in a few minutes. The parricide was arrested.

The Virginia Colonization Society have now 70 applications for passage to Liberia in a ship to sail in May next.

The jail at Prince Edward Court House, Virginia, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

A MIRACULOUS cure of a paralytic, by a pilgrimage to the shrine of the good St. Ann," is recorded by the Three Rivers (Canada) Inquirer.

In the district of Ballymena, Ireland, by no means worse than other neighborhoods, thirty-five persons have, within a few weeks, gone down to drunkard's graves.

☞ Among the recent promotions in the Navy, confirmed by the Senate, we notice the following:

Wm. T. Hord to be an Assistant Surgeon from 1st of November, 1854, vice Assistant Surgeon Tunstall, resigned.

According to the Baltimore Sun, the subterranean telegraph to the Pacific will undoubtedly be made under the bill which has passed. The enterprising contractors, Messrs. Alden & Eddy, assented to the bill in the form in which it passed. It gives them simply the right of way, without a grant of land. But it also relieves them from the obligation which they had offered to assume, as a consideration for the land grant, of doing government business gratis to the amount of $96,000, a year.

A crazy man in New York lately negotiated with various merchants for goods amounting to over $100,000. In some of the stores the merchants and their clerks were up all night packing the goods before his insanity was discovered.

The story [illegible] the snow-dogs, is contradicted [illegible] were compelled to eat [illegible].

A VETERAN SOLDIER.—Mr. Joanthan Records died on the 16th ult, in Buckfield, Maine, aged one hundred and five years. He was a revolutionary soldier and pensioner. He was, probably, the oldest person but one in the State of Maine.

The city of Winchester is about to be lighted with gas. The Virginian says a contract for the construction of gas works is about to be concluded.

The Poor—The Concert for the "Old Fellows."

It is very gratifying to witness the spirit which is evinced in the noble effort of the Ladies' Fe'lows' Association" in behalf of the destitute Poor of our city and vicinity. The Association is now thoroughly organized, and working finely. The Committees appointed, have actively and earnestly upon the [illegible] devolved upon them, and have [illegible] joy and gladness to many a [illegible] stone, and given relief to the [illegible]. They have searched out and found cases of destitution not supposed to exist, and while thus ministering to the wants of others with cheerfulness have realized the true blessedness of giving.

In one instance, the widow of a worthy mechanic was found, sick in bed, with four little fatherless children by her side, (one of them, like the mother, without shoes to put on,) without fire or fuel, and all suffering the pangs of hunger. The last pound of flour, for want of fire at home, the mother had cooked up, at a neighbor's, nearly two days before; and was now abed, sick and suffering, and almost despairing. A member of the Committee learned of her destitution, and her wants were promptly supplied. Many cases of like suffering have been relieved.

Just here, let us remind the citizens that they can afford much assistance in this good work, by reporting to some member of the Committee any cases of destitution that may come to their knowledge. The Committee are doing their duty as fully and thoroughly as the nature of their several occupations will allow; yet they are liable to overlook cases that deserve and require immediate assistance, and desire to receive suggestions of the kind we have indicated, from the citizens.

We published in our last a note mentioning the liberality of the Hon. V. B. HORTON, of the Pomeroy Coal Co., and their accommodating agent here, Mr. JAMES WORMALD. We are reminded that our fellow-citizen, HARRISON TAYLOR, Esq., in a like noble spirit of liberality, has placed at the disposal of the committee whatever wood they may require in furtherance of the good work they have undertaken.

We have already mentioned the postponement of the Concert until Wednesday Evening next, when it will take place in the Court House, the use of which has been promptly tendered by Judge WHITAKER, for that purpose; that building having been selected as more commodious than the City Hall, which Mayor DOBYNS had previously offered to the Association. The Programme, which we publish below, has been arranged by Prof. ALBERT with an eye single to please the public—being composed of the most popular music, to the almost entire exclusion of those pieces that would be comprehended and appreciated only by the scientific—the object being to popularize the Concert, so that all might attend and all understand and enjoy it. It is certainly a taking programme and if the evening be favorable, will attract one of the largest audiences ever assembled in that large hall.

The Piano for the occasion is from the manufactory of Mr. H[illegible]UCKE, of Ripley, who will attend in person to having it tuned and in the best possible order. It is a beautiful 7 octave instrument, of superior tone and volume.

1. Dodworth's Favorite Polka, for piano, violin, violincello and guitar; Messrs Albert, Kurtz, Soltser & King
2. Rataplan! Jenny Lind's celebrated Song of the Drum; Miss Anna Belle Tureman.
3. Delicioso Polka, composed by Merz; Miss Letitia Payne.
4. The Exile of Erin. Recitation; Mr. J. B. Harris.
5. The Hunter's Bride, Song and Chorus; Misses Julia & Mary Miner, Tureman, Payne, and Messrs. C. G. Cady and Albert.
6. The Elfen Waltzes, by Lanner; for violin and piano; Messrs. G. W. Blatterman and R. Albert.

PART SECOND.

7. Tyrolean Air, with brilliant variations for two performers on the piano; Messrs. S. T. Shaw and Albert.
8. Coming through the Rye! favorite Scotch ballad; Miss Julia Miner.
9. Marco Bozzaris, the Suliote Chief, Recitation; Mr. J. B. Harris.
10. I'll be no submissive Wife! Miss Anna Belle Tureman.
11. The Carnival of Venice, with brilliant variations for the piano; Miss Letitia Payne.
12. Nanette, the Maid of the Mill! Miss Julia Miner.
13. Shonbrunn Waltzes; by Lanner, for violin and piano; Messrs. G. W. Blatterman and Albert.
14. O come, Maidens, come! (Tramcadillo) the favorite Boat Glee; Chorus.

PART THIRD.

15. The Sailor Boy's Dream! Recitation; Mr. J. B. Harris.
16. Money is a hard thing to bor ow! Miss Anna Belle Tureman and Chorus.
17. Home, Sweet Home! with new variations for the piano forte.
18. The Adamant, grande polka de Salon; Composed and performed by R. Albert.
19. Cassius instigating Brutus against Cæsar. Recitation; Mr. J. B. Harris.
20. A Rosy Crown we bring to thee! from Weber's opera "Der Freishutz; Miss Julia Miner and Chorus.
21. [illegible] Waltzes, for violin and Piano; Messrs. G. W. Blatterman and Albert.

Mrs. Howatt Ritchie will is out with another book in press, which will shortly be published.

Heretofore the complaint most prevalent among ice-dealers has been that the ice was too thin, and a scarcity would ensue. This year we notice that in Boston the ice is spoken of as provokingly thick. On many of the ponds it is said to be two feet and a half thick. The ice crops are nearly harvested.

The annual consumption of tobacco is, on an average, considerably more than a pound weight to every man, woman and child throughout the kingdom of Great Britain.

HEAVY FAILURE IN MAINE.—The Bangor Journal says that a statement of the affairs of Messrs Poulk & Co., heavy lumber operators, of Bangor, shows that their liabilities are $845,000, while their assets are not more than $430,000.

A DREADFUL STORM.—A dreadful storm occurred on the coast of Algeria on the 3d December, which destroyed vessels and cargoes exceeding in amount 2,000,000f.

TWO YEARS' IMMIGRATION.—The total number of immigrants arrived at New York during the last two years is said to be 604,165, of whom more than one-third were Germans.

THE LINCOLN [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible] with the Chicago [illegible] Railroad Company, for forming a direct line between Galena and Chicago [illegible] the building of the [illegible] beyond the point of [illegible] Chicago, about [illegible] ready, and the [illegible] next season, the [illegible] the route be[illegible] Chicago and Galena [illegible].

In Boston, Massachusetts, there is a party of gentlemen who have been in the habit of meeting together to play whist every Friday night for twenty-seven years, still hale and hearty, and likely to meet for twenty-seven years more.

The London newspapers have for some time been contrasting the state of the British camp before Sebastopol with that of the French. It is said the French have a good road, horses and mules fit for duty, and, as a consequence, whatever comforts can be derived from the ships; the French are said to be better fed, better clothed, better warmed, and better attended to in sickness than the English.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS.—President Roberts, of Liberia, was born in Petersburgh, Virginia. Before the year 1825, his mother, "Aunty Roberts," as she was called, emigrated to Liberia. In time, Joseph J. Roberts, one of these sons, was chosen President of the Colony, and still continues in the office.

THE MILITIA OF THREE STATES.—The States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York, the three most commercial and manufacturing Commonwealths in the Union, show as follows in regard to their citizen soldiery:

	Uniformed militia	Unorganized
Pennsylvania	16,663	300,000
New York	20,000	not stated.
Massachusetts	7,026	134,243

A total we have in these three States a total of 43,689 men of all arms, regularly organized and disciplined for active service.

Gen. Shields declines running for Congress in the district vacated by Lyman Trumbull, Senator elect from Illinois.

The snow on the track of the Cape Cod Railroad, within a mile of Sandwich, was in some places from ten to fifteen feet deep on Friday and Saturday week. No train had reached Boston over that road from Thursday afternoon to Monday night, the 12th inst.

The Academy of Nimes are employed in illustrating a Prayer book as a present to the Empress of France. It is said that it will be [illegible].

CITIZENSHIP IN CANADA.—The term of naturalization in Canada has been reduced from seven to three years' residence. Any foreigner, therefore, having resided that time in the Province, may be naturalized on taking the necessary oaths.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—The total number of patients in this hospital during the past year was 413; the highest number at any one time being 239 and the lowest [illegible]. Admitted and 190 were discharged or died. [illegible] are now 223 under care. Of the patients discharged during the year 98 were cured, 32 were much improved, 19 improved, 15 stationary, and 26 died.

The new Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Pittsburg, has been finished at a cost of $89,000. It covers one and two thirds acres of ground.

Speech of Hon. L. M. Cox.

CONCLUDED.

Having said thus much about parties, it perhaps would be proper to say a few words as to my own opinions of the Constitution. I believe the Federal Government is a Government of delegated powers, and over the subjects delegated and the means necessary to execute them, that it is supreme and exclusive. And when a controversy arises as to the constitutional right, the Supreme Court was [illegible] to [illegible] the rights of the people under the law. And when that tribunal decides the law, the only remedy is repeal—and resistance to its execution is revolution—a remedy unknown to the constitution, and never to be resorted to until the constitution itself loses its vitality, and the people have ceased to have virtue enough to apply the remedy of the ballot-box. With these views of the constitution, I understand the whig party to agree. And I trust they will rally, as constitutionalists, and preserve the people from the miserable uncertainty of temporary expedients, applied only to localities and particular exigencies.

The gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. BARRY,] and the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. KEITT] have discovered, in the movements of the people, a dangerous conspiracy against the true spirit of the constitution and the liberties of the people. Wonderful, indeed, that the people should plot their own destruction, and secretly determine to overthrow the fair fabric of freedom. A mysterious political association has arisen in the land, which has, in silence and without strife, triumphantly discomfited every political leader whom they deemed unfitted for the station he filled or sought; and this mighty agency at the ballot-box has produced terror and consternation in the hearts of thousands of aspiring politicians. Their objects are said to be proscriptive, unholy, and unconstitutional. If so, they ought to be put down. But I have yet to see the proof of the charges brought against them; and as they are American-born, it seems to me they ought to have a fair trial, and be confronted by the witnesses against them. What have they done? Voted for the man of their choice in every election in which they have been called to select a public functionary. This they had an indisputable right to do. But they have met in secret conclave, and have declined to disclose their choice till [illegible] ballot-box. [illegible] to vote, and [illegible] men from secretly meeting and consulting [illegible] the constitutional [illegible] of office. The great political parties [illegible] the Democratic party, [illegible] was owing to the introduction of clubs, similar to those [illegible] in Paris. They are not proved guilty of any overt act. But it is [illegible] are not to be countenanced. Now, we cannot punish men for what they only intend to do. Intention is not cognizable by human law, or morals—at least, until the intention is declared; and then a well adjusted system of law only provides for preventive and not for retributive, justice,

during the reign of terror in [illegible] a race of profligate men [illegible] the Know Nothings [illegible] and foreigners, whose [illegible] and whose [illegible] known [illegible] to constitute [illegible] seven American [illegible] so much [illegible] Catholics [illegible] objects [illegible] American citizens by the Native American orders in [illegible].

In the days of monarchical tyranny in England, the law punished with death, under [illegible], the death of the King. [illegible] the very essence of the principles of the gentleman's speeches against the Know Nothings. They imagine the political death of office-holders, and must be condemned. One poor fellow was executed under that law for wishing a buck, horns and all, in the King's belly, and under the same spirit the whole Native-American tribe would dangle in the air, for wishing a similar fate either to his Excellency the President, or the Irish nation. Our fathers guarded us against such indefinite and tyrannical laws, and as if they foresaw that a time might arrive when constructive treason would be useful to men, even in this country, they provided in the Constitution that "treason should only consist in levying war against the United States or adhering to her enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Now, if waging a political war against office-holders at the ballot-box is levying war against the United States, then I presume, the Know Nothings would be guilty of treason.

I did not, however, intend to defend the Know Nothings; but to speak of abstract principles of right appertaining alike to every American citizen. I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that freemen are to be condemned because they choose to exercise their freedom in their own way.

But it is said that the objects of the Know Nothings are to proscribe Catholics and foreigners. If the Know Nothings propose to establish, by law or Constitution, a religious test as a qualification for office, I am not with them, for I would not make a man's faith, which is often the result of circumstances over which he has no control, either a qualification for, or exclusion from, public trust. But if the Know Nothings only intend to vote for Protestants in preference to Catholics, I see no reason to complain, as they have the right to do so; and it is a right which has been rigorously exercised by Whigs and Democrats towards each other for many years. I presume the Protestant who places his suffrage upon this ground, does so because he believes there is a political sentiment lurking in the Catholic faith which is not in harmony with his notions of popular rights and government. It is not on the ground of a difference of religious faith that he rejects the Catholic, but on the ground that the Catholic entertains political religious faith not in harmony with the [illegible] occasion should call forth [illegible] Protestants, and [illegible] or faith may be possessed by Catholics. [illegible] the Catholics must conform to Protestant brethren of the other [illegible] charge, and the [illegible] of harmony in political sentiment, the Catholics and Protestants [illegible].

The next great charge against the Know Nothings is that they intend to proscribe foreigners. I do not understand that they wish to deprive them of a single right they possess; but that they will require a longer probation before they will share with them the inheritance derived from their fathers. If the introduction of large numbers of laborers annually into the country tends to depress the wages of the native laborer, is it strange that he should desire to prevent their coming? If the elections in particular sections of the country are controlled by men [illegible] principles of civil [illegible] it surprising that the native American should be concerned, and anxious to curb that influence? The foreigner has no right to participate in the privileges and franchises of the government, until the authorities of the country confer it upon him, and if the people think proper to withhold that right until they are fully satisfied of his intelligence and loyalty, who is to be injured? They only decline that which belongs to them—it is only a question of generosity. One that gives after twenty years is not as generous as one that would give in five, but both are generous in giving such privileges at all.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. KEITT] and his American colleague [illegible] North was imbued in the South with [illegible] isms, is indebted to [illegible] were enveloped, with [illegible] mysterious order. What was his proof of the charge? That in the recent elections in Massachusetts, [illegible] Abolitionists. [illegible] [illegible] the constitutional [illegible] For Democrats and [illegible] Democrats and [illegible] Abolition Senators [illegible] States—His proof only amounts to this: that the Know Nothings of Massachusetts voted for Abolitionists. Well, sir, the Democrats of Massachusetts and Ohio did the same; and a recent Democratic convention, assembled for the State of Ohio, adopted resolutions denouncing the Know Nothings and slavery. If, therefore the gentleman's proof fixes the taint of Abolitionism on the Know Nothings of Massachusetts, the proof is equally clear that the Democratic parties in Ohio and Massachusetts are abolitionized to the core. I will say this to the gentleman, if any party of men should propose an Abolitionist to me for my suffrage be would not receive it.

But I do not feel convinced that the Know Nothings have anything to do with Abolitionism in their organization. If men in Massachusetts who feel impelled by duty to their own laboring classes to entertain a strong American sentiment, so much so as to unite to prevent the evils of immigration from foreign countries, and still vote for Abolitionists for office in Massachusetts, it by no means follows that this American party have adopted Abolitionism as one of their articles of faith. It is all a bugbear held out to frighten southern men, and force them into a different political affiliation than that which they have long pursued.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. KEITT] has told us that the progenitor of Know Nothingism was the Hartford Convention which assembled in 1814. This convention declared hostility to foreigners. He had stated before them that the North had invited immigration, and now rudely turns against the foreigner. How was the foreigner had the North got by her invitations up to 1814, when she turned against them? How many were then her factory slaves? Her factories were not established [illegible] New England [illegible] commenced after [illegible] during the war. Before that time [illegible] commerce. Hence the [illegible] tions of commerce which preceded and accompanied the war [illegible] Abolitionism [illegible] in this [illegible], although be [illegible] proclamation [illegible] New England Governor, [illegible] treating [illegible] the war.

By way of [illegible] the relationship of Know Nothingism [illegible] gentleman [illegible] Adams's administration [illegible] [illegible] did not connect it with [illegible] Whisky Insurrection, [illegible] Chepactul under [illegible] Dorr. Opposition to foreigners, he said, was a

cardinal principle of the alien law. No, sir, the gentleman is mistaken, I think, the history of the times. What induced the alien law? A foreign minister organized in [illegible] his secret clubs in this country, in which he concocted and was preparing his scheme of involving this, the infant republic, in the great vortex of European war. Not content with inflaming the sympathy of his own fraternity of clubs, he brought proper to commence commissioning persons to cruise upon the high seas against our friends, in vessels fitted out and supplied in our peaceful ports, and against proclaimed neutrality by the Father of his Country. He was ordered to desist from his unlawful schemes, and had the impudence and audacity, under that French idea that a citizen of one free Government is a citizen of every other, to tell General Washington that he did not understand the Constitution of his country, and if he persisted in his purpose to arrest his movements, he would appeal to the American people to aid him, in defiance of the President. Well sir, happily for the country, Washington was at the head of affairs; he taught the foreign gentleman a lesson, and blighted all his prospects of embroiling this nation in war. Many foreigners, then lately come to the country, united in this unlawful project, and to become so pestiferous in a few years, as to lead to the enactment of the alien law. I say nothing in praise of that law, but I have stated the provoking causes which led to its enactment; not abstract hostility to foreigners, but efforts to prevent scheming foreigners from plunging us into a war which might have resulted in the destruction of our liberties.

I can perceive a forcible reason why the North should be particularly anxious to prevent the naturalization of foreigners. They occupy directly with their native laborers, and by increasing the number ask no employment, reduce the price of labor.

It may be said, that if labor is reduced in price, articles of manufacture will be produced for less cost, and likewise be sold for less prices; and, to a small extent, this effect might be felt; but it would be very slight on the agricultural and consuming classes, and would produce misery and want among the operatives directly under its influence. I am not willing to sanction a policy which will reduce the amount of the laboring man's reward. In the Southern States, where slave labor is chiefly employed, immigration, confined to the free States, may not materially affect the value of labor. Nor does the free native laborer of the North, in my judgment, compete with the slave labor of the South. The cotton producing States feel, perhaps, more sensibly than any other section of the country, the effect of discriminating tariffs, and protection to manufacturing labor; and I would be unwilling to establish a policy which would depress the interests of that section. But the burdens of the Government must be borne; and, in adjusting them, reference should be had to every section and interest, so as to equalize them as nearly as possible. The western agricultural States are deeply interested in maintaining the price of American labor at a reasonable compensation; for, while the prices keep thousands engaged in manufactures, the production of these States are required to feed them, thus sustaining the laborer, the mechanic, and agriculturist at the same time, by a system whose burdens are scarcely perceptible in the costs and expenses of domestic life.

I will, before I sit down, allude to one other subject which has, unhappily, been the subject of long and continual strife between the northern and southern sections of the Confederacy—the subject of Slavery. I had hoped that, after the great struggle of last session, the people of all parts of the nation would acquiesce in the settlement of that question upon the principle of an universal application, abstractly considered, that the States and Territories should hereafter be left to regulate this subject, without appeals to, or interference by Congress. This is a practical mode of adjustment, and more acceptable to the people than metaphysical arguments on the abstract right of slavery, or constitutional disquisitions as to the power of Congress over the subject. The great voice of the whole country, I hope, would say the subject has been remanded to the people; there let it stay forever; and he that again revives the agitation in Congress, let him be anathema maranatha. These hopes have been somewhat shaken, but I still believe such will be the end of the controversy.

I want to say to my northern Whig friends, that I have too much faith in their love of country, their desire to perpetuate this glorious Union of States, and preserve the inestimable blessings of civil freedom to believe that they will countenance a further agitation of this subject. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let us not waste our strength in vain and fruitless strife about questions affecting other sections of the Union in their domestic affairs. Let us, as we have reached a point where we can agree, let us all not sacrifice the heated recollections of a former struggle, drop forever the subject which has been the bane of all our peace, which has divided us and delivered us, bound hand and foot, to our political adversaries and as constitutionalists, move forward in the cause of peaceful conservatism, looking alone to the preservation of our liberties, and the advancement of the happiness of the whole people.

The Management of Tobacco Plant Beds.

We copy the following seasonable hints, for the preparation and management of plant beds, from the American Farmer, published at Baltimore:

An abundance of plants in the early season, is so important, it would seem needless to impress it on the minds of tobacco growers. Yet the loss sustained by them, in failing to plant in time, is incredible, and it all arises from the want of a little diligence and interest on locating, preparing, and nursing their patches.

The fly and late freezings in the spring, followed by a dry spell, are the greatest obstacles we have to overcome in plant raising. To avoid and surmount these difficulties I shall mainly direct the attention of all who are interested in this subject.

Select a hill-side, facing the South, in the deepest body of woods you can find, and the best time to make a selection is while the snow is on the ground. Observe where it melts off the first. If the soil is any ways suitable, you may rest assured, it will be the forwardest location you can choose. It is not the strongest land that is the most suitable for plant beds, but the quickest made strong by manuring. Before I leave this part of the subject—to avoid the effects of an excessive drought, I would advise the burning of one branch patch, or a spot around which the water can be turned, though such situations are slower and I think more liable to be attacked by the fly. I deem it unnecessary to give the details of burning and hoeing and raking, &c., further than to say that some few observations that may not be generally observed and practiced.

Always burning plant beds is very trying to the constitution. I would advise employers never to permit their hands to burn after sun-down. Often have I known them compelled to stay up and burn the greater part of the morning. The cold night air on a person over-heated all day is very trying. I adopted this plan I never burn a plant bed without taking a piece of [illegible] get your ground cleared off, and wood for burning before and then well, bottom-burning the [illegible] and pile the heap readily. By adopting this plan you will be able to move by light in the [illegible] double as much in the day. Born [illegible] do not wish to be troubled with grass and weeds.

I have known beds to succeed without burning by applying a large quantity of guano; though this would be a hazardous experiment for contracting the land, apart from the effect it has of destroying the grass seed.

The ground should be well [illegible] not [illegible] which [illegible] when the [illegible] and must be pulled [illegible] the ground. [illegible] an apply a sufficient quantity of manure provided it will be [illegible]. [illegible] too much, for I have seen [illegible] by my stable or anywhere, so that it will [illegible] old bars, or anywhere, [illegible].

[illegible] prepared [illegible] to be [illegible] in the spring. I have known 150 lbs. applied to [illegible] gentlemen and other [illegible] to the manure and [illegible] pipes and [illegible]. Having [illegible] manure from [illegible].

The day for [illegible] A thin layer of [illegible] is not too [illegible] to [illegible] the ravages of the fly [illegible] be well mixed [illegible] distribute them [illegible] the fine [illegible] on your patch. Tread or roll the ground well, and cover thick with the straightest brush you can find; laying the butts of the brush upon the tails of the preceding layers. To ascertain whether your plants are killed in the germ—sow about a hole full of seed in the area of a square foot.

Your plant bed is now completed, but your work is not done. The ground may freeze after your plants are up, and if followed by a dry spell (as I have said before) you will certainly calculate on many of them being killed. This you can always discover by the spot indicated above. Should this be the case, sow over immediately. At the first appearance of the fly, you must cover them up with manure sieved as fine as you can get it, but not in large quantities when the plants are small, but apply it frequently. The manure for the first two or three applications ought to be well rotted, but the main thing is to get it fine either by flails or rubbing with the hands. You must be on the alert; any neglect here, your labor will have been in vain.

And here I beg leave to differ with all who would substitute sulphur and train oil, or any other specific that has ever been recommended to drive away insects from a plant bed. There is no remedy but to push your plants on, at the same time keep them hid from the fly. The manuring must be kept up until your plants are out of danger, and you are certain of getting a stand in the hill.

By no means neglect to weed them. It is a laborious task if there is much grass or white clover.

This can be done by [illegible] been informed) with less injury to the young plants. If the ground [illegible] until the plants are [illegible] to draw. E.

EVERY CASUS [illegible] bottle of [illegible] W. B. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT. [illegible] pains [illegible] limbs [illegible] neck, enlargement of glands [illegible] sweeny, spavins, splint [illegible] an external application.

Sun Pain of [illegible] H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment.

Mr. H. G. Farrell—Dear sir: I had been afflicted with the "Sun Pain" for the last ten years, and could never get relief except by bleeding; but by the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, applied over the temples about three or four times a day, it was entirely removed, and I have felt nothing of it since. I went into the stable one night, to give my horse's sore leg, and being very lame he stumbled and fell against my leg, crushing and bruising them so badly [illegible] well enough in a few days to go about again as usual. I also crushed my finger in a shocking manner, it was very sore, but by [illegible] my Liniment soon healed it up, though.

JOHN B. McGEE

La Salle precinct, Peoria co., Ill., Feb'y 6, 1849.

[Esq. Barker, of New Canton, Ill., says:]

[illegible] Farrell's Arabian Liniment has cured some bad cases here, which every other remedy had failed in [illegible] a white swelling and contracted cords in [illegible] Three doctors had tried [illegible] and he was fast sinking [illegible] Arabian Liniment [illegible] came to [illegible] have in the store [illegible] bruises, cuts, burns and swellings.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately sprung up, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, [illegible] with, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and whole sale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper; all others are counterfeits.

Sold by MACKEY & WOOD, General Agents, Maysville, Ky., and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.

☞ Price 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

February 15, 1854—4tw

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the bile and blood, and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement.

Feb. 3, '55—1mo

FRESH [illegible] growth of 1854. Just received and for sale by [illegible] & CO.

Feb. 24.

W. H. [illegible]

TOBACCO FACTORS,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

No. 60, Poydras Street, NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Advances made on consignment to above firm by [illegible] Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Feb. 22—

100 Boxes [illegible] Dairy Cheese. [illegible] Nov 23. COONS & MATTHEWS