TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY EAGLE.

VOLUME XX. MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 24, 1855. NUMBER 114.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

RICHARD M. COBLENZ.

Office on Second street, two doors above Market.

TERMS:

Tri-Weekly Eagle, $5 in advance, $4,50 for 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 Club subscriptions received.

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

Rates and Modes of Advertising.

A square is 12 lines of this size (Brevier) type, and the terms Nonpareil—equal to about 90 words of Brevier.

	Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
1 square or less, 1 insertion	1,00	1,00
1 do 1 month	3 00	2 50
1 do 3 months	5 00	4 00
1 do 6 months	7 00	5 00
1 do 12 months	10 00	8 00
2 do 12 months	17 00	15 00

Advertisements inserted in both editions on accompanying terms.

Business notices are allowed 1 square, charge $10; two squares, for $20; three squares, for $30; for every (ist weekly paper included) for $40.

The publisher of annual advertisers is strictly prohibited from inserting the number of other promiscuous ones in all advertisements, or notice to us, and with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length or otherwise, beyond the limits contracted for, unless previously approximately. For all such transient advertising, bills will be respectfully rendered, and prompt payment is desired.

No advertisements to be considered by the year unless specified by contract between the parties. The contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued at either party's 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 contributions or requiring notices of fairs, soirees, 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 in advance, at the rate of 25 cents per line for all over.

Editorial notices, when requested, to be charged 25 cents per line to business candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, $3 each; for City offices, $2 each, to be paid in advance.

Marriages and Deaths inserted without charge; when the latter is accompanied by obituary notice, and if the latter exceeds 12 lines, $1 will be charged for the line 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 standing advertisers to pay half yearly in advance.

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

YOUNG AGAIN

Amold man sits in his high-backed chair
Before an open door,
While the sun of a summer's afternoon
Falls not across the floor;
And the drowsy tick of an ancient clock
Has reckoned the hour of four.

A breeze blows in and a breeze blows out,
Fresh from the summer air;
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow,
And lifts his thin white hair;
And the locust lid of his eye drops down,
And he sleeps in his high-backed chair.

The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams
Of the days that are no more;
His hands relax their double hold,
And fall on his lap in rest;
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams
And a dreams again is blest.

The years unroll their fleeting scroll;
He is a child again;
A mother's tones are in his ear,
And drift across his brain;
Hush-sea gaudy butterflies
Fan it over the rolling plain.

He plucks the wild rose in the woods,
And gathers eglantine,
And holds the golden buttercups
Beneath his sister's chin;
And angels in the meadow brook
With a laugh and naked pin.

He listens down the grassy lane,
And by the brimming pools,
And a sigh escapes his parting lips,
As he hears the bell for a school;
And he wishes it never were nine o'clock,
And the morning never full.

A mother's hand pressed on his head,
Her kisses on his brow—
A summer breeze blows in at the door,
With the tone of a lovely bough;
And she boy is a white haired man again,
And his eyes are tear-filled now.

[From the Boston Mail, of June 21.]

Singular Developments—Tshoving in High Life.

The daughter of an eminent Southern Senator has been for some time past visiting an aristocratic house on Beacon street. The lady possesses great beauty, and has figured largely at balls and parties, where she always has received marked attention. The position of the gentleman at whose house she is visiting, as well as her father's rank, have of course admitted her freely to the highest social circles, and wherever she has gone, it is stated that she has always gained praise for her accomplishments and winning manners. It has been noticed that she wears very expensive jewelry, but nothing more, perhaps, than her station would justify. How some of that jewelry was obtained, we will now inform the reader.

One day last week this young lady, in company with the gentleman's wife at whose house she is stopping, visited a large and well known establishment on Washington street, and examined several articles of costly jewelry. She examined some time, but did not purchase anything, promising, however, to call again.

After she had left, the clerk who had waited upon the young ladies, noticed that a valuable diamond bracelet was missing, and informed the proprietors of the fact.

The same day the young ladies went to the most elegant jewelry establishment in Boston, and the sentorial damsel exhibited this very bracelet to the clerk in attendance and inquired its value. He recognized the private marks of the establishment from which it had been stolen, and thinking it a suspicious circumstance that the owner of so valuable a bracelet did not know its worth, he shortly after gave information to the firm from which it had been stolen.

Here the fact of the theft became apparent; and it so happened that the establishment which the fair thief visited had a short time previous missed a diamond pin worth four hundred dollars, and it was thought possible that the same lady might have stolen both articles. Accordingly a member from each establishment repaired to the house on Beacon street at which she tarries, and desired to see the young lady.

She appeared, and marvellous to relate, she had on her person the indentiale pin and bracelet which had disappeared! There was nothing to be said in explanation or excuse. There was the thief, there was the stolen goods in her possession. A plain case more flagrant case could not be imagined. The young lady wanded course and tears and hysterics, and the other inmates of he house were all amazement and regret.

The gentleman of the house offered to pay any sum, no matter how large, in order to have the affair settled. He was informed that in duty was what he wanted. All that was desired were the missing articles and the owner. Thus ended the matter for the present, and it was confidently hoped that the strict critic proceedilo would never see the light.

The names of the various parties are in our possession, but for certain reasons they are suppressed for the present.

BEECHER'S MACKEREL.—The following good story is told of a member of Congress from Ohio:

The venerable Gen. H—— was for several consecutive years returned to Congress; and was accustomed, at the close of each session, to visit his family at home, for a few days, or rather before the fall members were in the habit of assembling year after year, the same rooms. The table of Gen. H.'s boarding house (which was kept by a widow lady and her two daughters) was regularly furnished with steaming hot dinner, and at one end of the table always appeared a broiled mackerel. Gen. H., whose seat was near the fish, had gained a frequently upon it (for it never was touched except by the cook,) that he knew it all "by heart."

Now, if the distinguished representative had any one peculiar virtue, it was an affectionate desire to make every personal and every creature around him happy. In the course of time Congress adjourned, and Gen. H. paid his bill to the widow, and got ready to start for home—The day arrived at the door, and the old gentleman, showing the goodness of his heart, took the widow by the hand, and pressing it, bade her farewell; then kissing the daughters, said he would like to see them in Ohio, and furnish them with good husbands, &c. But even this was not all; the black boys, who stood about the door, were not forgotten, and grinned as he handed each a silver dollar.

As he passed around the breakfast table, which was not yet "cleared off," he saw his old friend the mackeral. The tears came into his eyes, and raising it by the tail with his finger, parted with it, saying: "Well, good bye, my old boy; you and I have served a long campaign together; but (wiping his eyes) I suppose we shall meet again next winter! Good bye!" The old gentleman rapidly left the house, and jumping into the stage, rattled off, and fortunately for his carte, the widow never saw him again

BETTER THAN HOME.—A nice young army officer now in Constantinople writes to his cousin in London, that the concluding line of Payne's popular ballad,

"There is no place like home,"

is decidedly more poetical than true. "Constantinople," he writes, "is the place. Here, for the paltry sum of £100 sterling a year, a man of *moderate desires* may live like a prince—commodious habitation—the best of wine—the most glorious tobacco—three beautiful wives—*and no going to church!*" A soldier's paradise!

THE MADISON HOUSE

HAS CHANGED HANDS.

THE undersigned, present proprietor, would most respectfully announce to the traveling public, and the citizens of Kentucky generally, that he has taken the magnificent Hotel called the

MADISON HOUSE,

Situated on the Corner of Madison and Sixth streets, Covington, Kentucky.

Where they can be accommodated with fine, large and airy rooms, well furnished, and with the best the meat, day or week, at reasonable rates. The table will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

This is a most delightful summer residence; it is cool and healthy, and persons from the cities would find it to their advantage to take up their summer residence here. All we ask is a fair proportion of the public patronage; and I shall not spare any means or exertions to merit general satisfaction to the public. Give us a trial.

HENRY RHOADS, Proprietor

☞Fashionable hacks to suit passengers going on the early trains of the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

☞Our Bar will be furnished with the very best, and also polite and attentive attendants. H. R.

Covington, May 26, '55—1y

J. M. STOCKTON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

DEALER IN

Hemp, Tobacco, Grain, Grass, Seeds, PROVISIONS & PRODUCE GENERALLY.

ALSO:

Real Estate, Steamboat and Insurance Agent.

Second St., between Sutton & Market, Maysville, Ky

☞Liberal advances made on Consignments.

June 26, 1855

RECEIVED 100 Bbls. LOUISVILLE WHITE LIME, and for sale by A. MADDOX, Agent.

april 10, '55

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Family Residence on Front street, in the City of Maysville. The house contains six rooms, a large kitchen, perches (front and back, wide length of the same; it contains two good cellars, a large brick cemented Cistern, Servant's house, good brick Smoke house, milk house, a never failing well of good water; cistern pumps in both well and cisterns; and a good Stable on the Alley. (The ground on which the house stands is about 65 feet in front and running back to 5th street 300 feet. Part of said lot has a good Pasture on it. The Garden has a choice selection of Fruit Trees, Grapes, Gooseberry, Currant and Rose Bushes, &c.

I also offer for sale Two Lots of Ground in East Maysville, Third street, being lots on January's plat of said Town as No's 131 & 132.

All of which I will sell low for cash or for good negotiable Bank paper. Persons desiring to examine said property will please call on me and I will take pleasure in showing them the same.

May 19th, 1855 CHAS. C. REED.

BIRK'S COSMETIC—For removing Tetter, Ringworm and Scrofula—it also preserves the hair. Sold at D. D. ALLEN'S

June 23 Third street.

GROCERIES, of every kind, for Family use, of and of the best quality, cheap for cash, at

June 23 D. D. ALLEN'S, 3rd street.

A Splendid Lot of assorted sizes of BRASS KETTLES, just received and for sale by

May 17 N. COOPER & CO.

ABBOTT'S SAPOLEON.

LIFE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, by Rev J. C. Abbott. A new supply just received by C. W. BLATTERMAN.

Maysville, June 30, '55

BARRELL'S INDIAN LINIMENT—For Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup, &c., &c. D. D. ALLEN'S,

June 23 3rd street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description, and every variety of Seeds For sale by J. M. STOCKTON,

July 19 Second street

Professional Cards.

GEORGE W. THOMAS,

Attorney at Law,

CLEARSPRING, Lewis County, Ky.

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

REFERENCE:

Hon L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg, Ky.
" L. M. Cox, do do
" Jas. W. Stone, Mt. Sterling do
Harrison Taylor, Esq., Maysville, do
Wm. C. Ireland, Esq., Greenupsburg do
Joseph M. Robb, Esq., do do
Wm. H. Wadsworth, Esq., Maysville, do
Francis I. Hord, Esq., do do
September 13, 1853-1y

VICTORY OF DEATH.

I am always buying Lots! Warrants—paying the highest market price in cash I also attend to getting Pensions and Warrants, on the shortest notice, for all those entitled thereto under all the various acts of Congress. No charge unless successful. JNO. N. JEFFERSON.

Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

March 8, 1855—1y

ELIJAH C. PRESTER,

Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

☞Office on Second street, over the store of R. Cosgrove & Co.

January 4, 1854

RICHARD M. COBLENZ,

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

THO. H. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

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

Maysville, August 1st, 1854

W. H. 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 leasing, purchasing and sale of Real Estate.

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

October 11, '51

H. TAYLOR & JAMES DUTTHESON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WILL hereafter practice their Profession in the counties of Mason and the adjoining counties. Office on Third Street, South side, immediately in front of the Court House.

January 25, 1853-tf

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,

Attorney at Law, Maysville, Ky.

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

Feb 19, 1854

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. H. P. CONWELL,

July 11, 1854 LEWIS COLLINS.

J. M. PATTERSON,

Sr. Joseph, Missouri.

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

September 8, '53

JOHN B. CLARKE,

Attorney at Law, Maysville, Kentucky.

WILL Practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties, and also in the Court of Appeals

Office on Court street this same heretofore occupied by Hord & Clark.

February 19, '55—tf

Dr. S. M. CARTWILL,

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

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

Washington, Sept 19, 1853

KEMPER,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Office, Bank Buildings, Sutton Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Feb 26, 1852

M. BRATT,

RESIDENT DENTIST.

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

Dec. 16, '54

MEZZOGRAPHS WHAT ARE THEY.

THIS is a question we are often asked—we will endeavor to give a short explanation. They are Daguerreotypes on paper, very like a Mezzotint Engraving, but possessing all the detail of a Daguerreotype on the Metalplate. They can be ciphered to represent a Miniature on Ivory, at a very small expense. By this process Daguerreotypes are copied and enlarged if desired—they are perfectly durable—can be handled like an Engraving, and rubbed without the least injury. Persons wishing to see a dozen, can get them at a much less cost than Daguerreotypes, and if they wish them colored, their complexion can be represented to life. The Mezzograph Pictures can be sent to any light you place them, because they do not possess that Metallic gloss of the Silver, which to many is a very great objection. They are light and portable—can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at a trifling expense—and all who examine them, pronounce them superior to the generality of the plates, and many beautifully colored case, can be seen ever day at PORTER'S DAGUERREOTYPE AND MEZZOGRAPH GALLERY.

Mr. Porter being the only one working this new process in the city, he invites all who have portraits—or wish to have a call and examine for themselves—his Gallery is free to visitors, and he will take pleasure in showing and explaining all to those that they may wish to know.

PORTER'S

DAGUERREOTYPE AND MEZZOGRAPH GALLERY,

is located on S. E. Cor. of FOURTH AND VINE STREETS, CINCINNATI.

May 4, '55-1y

250,000 FEET OF DRY LUMBER,

On hand and for sale by the undersigned, at his Lumber Yard on Third street,

CHARLES PRISTER,

Lumber, Coal and Merchandise.

3rd street, near the Court house.

Maysville, May 17th, '55

Business Cards.

J. M. STOCKTON, GEO. T. WOOD

HAUSER & WOOD,

DEALERS IN

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles and Patent medicines,

Second street, opposite Market, Maysville, Ky.

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 guests can be accommodated upon terms, and in a style second to no House in the West.

Maysville, Feb 28, '52

C. PEARCE. CURTIS S. PEMBERTON.

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Tobacco, Glass and Queensware,

Corner Pearce, Tobb & Co's, Market street,

AR now receiving and opening a various and extensive stock of *CHINA, QUEENS and GLASS WARE*, including a variety of styles, some of which are entirely new and very desirable. The stock has been purchased entirely for cash from the agents of European manufacturers, resident 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 duplicate any regular Cincinnati bill (wholesale or retail) without the addition of carriage, or any Philadelphia bill purchase within the last year, with the addition of actual expense of transportation, with the current rate of exchange added.

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

Feb 28, '54

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI

PACKET LINE.

The splendid fast running packet steamer DANL BOONE, Capt G. HOLMES, Master, will be Maysville every *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Cincinnati on alternate days at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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

December 3, 1854

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth

REGULAR PACKET.

The entirely new & splendid swift running steamer,

BOSTONA;

CAPT. WILLIAM McCLAIN,

Will leave Portsmouth *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., precisely. Will leave Cincinnati *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 give to speed, safety and comfort, all the requirements of the new law are fully complied with, and it is confidently hoped that the public will appreciate and encourage the enterprise.

October 17, 1854

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons indebted either to the firm of Green, Bridges & Co., or to the firm of Green & Bridges, both of which firms have been dissolved, are hereby called on to call and settle their indebtedness immediately with the undersigned, who are winding up the business of said firms. The time has come when the undersigned will be wound upon at once by an authorized agent, and it is absolutely necessary that the money should come in.

CURTIS S. PEMBERTON,

No. 1 Sutton Row.

CURTIS S. PEMBERTON,

JOHN D. BRIDGES,

Assignees.

Maysville, April 14, '55.

CIDER VINEGAR—25 barrels Cider Vinegar, for sale low by S. B. POYNTZ.

may 10

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

WE have now on hand a large Stock of Planes, of every description, and all other Tools used, which we will sell low for Cash.

Sign Pad Lock, No. 14 Market st.

NEW IMPORTATION OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned has just opened in addition to his former Stock, a large and new assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, direct from the Manufacturers and Importers, thereby saving the Jobbers profit, which enables me to sell goods much lower than the same article has been sold for heretofore. The stock is too tedious and numerous to mention.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

All goods warranted what they are represented. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to give me a call.

☞SILVER WARE made to order. A good Stock of Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., always on hand. Call and examine.

ROBT. F. ADAIR.

No. 33, Second street, Maysville

May 3, '55

NEW BOOKS.

STAR PAPERS, or Experiences of Artemus Ward, by Henry Ward Beecher, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Commodore Rook of the night, memories and fancies, by Mrs. Jameson.

Leaves from a family Journal, by the Author of the Attic Philosopher.

Kenneth.

My Brother's Keeper, by Amy Lothrop.

Life of Sam Houston.

Stanhope Burleigh. Just received by

June 7, '55 G. W. BLATTERMAN.

BOOK BINDING.

I am prepared to have *Music, Magazines, Pamphlets, Blanks, &c. &c.*, bound in the best style and with dispatch. Give me a call.

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

May 31, 1855

1000 Lbs. Bar LEAD;

18 Bags Shot;

100 Kegs Rifle Powder;

10 Boxes Raisins;

10 bbl ds do;

40 qr ds do;

30 Boxes Va. Tobacco;

150 Reams Wrapping Paper;

100 Mats Cinnamon;

25 Dozen Hatchets;

5 Hhds Refined White Sugar;

10 Boxes Starch;

49 Dozen Pailed Buckets.

Just received; together with a good supply of other articles in the Grocery line, on hand and for sale by HAMILTON GRAY.

May 31, 1855

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

110 BARRELS received per James Parke, for sale by JANUARY & RICHESON

April 14, '55

CARRIAGE DEPOT.

J. A. ROBINSON, J. A. ROBINSON,

Blacksmiths & Bodymakers,

Second street, above Market, Maysville, Kentucky

HAVING the largest and most complete shop west of the mountains, and a full stock of the latest and most approved patterns and styles of Carriages and Trimmings; a corps of the very best workmen, Blacksmiths, wheelers and painters, we are better prepared than any establishment we know, to do all sorts of Carriage work, and pledge our efforts to make as good, neat, durable and cheap work as any other, East or West.

Our stock of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, Landaus, Clarends Coupes, is full and complete. We invite all wishing work to give us a call.

Jan 1, '54-tf

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

I am now prepared to furnish my customers with HATS of the Spring Style for 1855. 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 business prices.

JAMES WORMALD,

Second Street, near Market

Maysville, Feb. 28, 1855

BLUE & GRAY.

ALWAYS AHEAD.

GREAT WESTERN

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

HAVING purchased the interest of Solomon H. Blum in the Great Western Clothing Establishment, *Second Street, opposite Wormald's Store*, Maysville, Ky., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand, the largest and most complete assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

For Spring & Summer use, now in the market—and feel confident that I am prepared to give their customers a better bargain than can be obtained in this city. It is unnecessary to particularize our stock, but we will say, that it is new, fashionable and well selected, and will be sold at prices proportionate.

Give us a call and test the truth of the above assertions.

I Remember the "GREAT WESTERN" is the place!

Maysville, March 15, '55 Aug 19, '54

Ahead of the Fastest!

HENDERSON & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing,

Corner of Market and Second street, Maysville, Ky

Have just received their large and well selected stock of *Clothing for Spring and Summer*, to which we invite the attention of our old patrons and the public generally.

Our Stock contains every thing usual profit and quick returns" is still our motto.

Having a large Wholesale Establishment of our own in Cincinnati, our facilities are such as to give our customers the best inducements of any House in the West, Wholesale or Retail. Call and see for yourselves. Remember the Corner.

May 17, '55

SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREOTYPE

PAVILION!

6 and Street, 6 st door West of the CITY HALL,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Sky-Light Pictures for One Dollar!

The best opportunity ever offered to the citizens of Maysville and surrounding country, to secure

Likenesses of Themselves and Friends!

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay.

The public are solicited to call and examine specimens before purchasing elsewhere.

Pavilion open Daily from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. Plain and Fancy Cases constantly on hand.

Foot Marines Pictures taken at short notice.

Having a QUICK WORKING INSTRUMENT, of the latest improvement, also QUICK WORKING CHEMICALS, and a SCREEN SKY-LIGHT, the subscribers can take LIFE LIKE PICTURES instantaneously

We Deal Strictly for CASH, both in PRICE and QUALITY of Pictures.

ELLIS & HARPER,

June 7, 1855 Daguerreotypists.

NEW LUMBER.

I have just received at my Lumber Yard on 3rd st, 400,000 feet of Boards, equal to any in our City, and expect in a few days to greatly increase the quality, which I offer as low as the lowest for cash or on four months time to punctual dealers.

CHARLES PRISTER,

Lumber, Coal and Merchandise.

Third st, near the Court house.

Maysville, May 17th, '55

IRON.

OUR Stock of best and common Iron, Steel and Blacksmith's Tools is now large, to which we ask the attention of dealers and consumers.

ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

Maysville, May 31, '55 20 & 22 Market street.

HARVEST

SICKLES, Grain and Grass Scythes, Snaths and Cradles of the best make; a full stock on hand and for sale low. ANDERSON & ANDREWS,

Maysville, May 31, '55 20 & 22 Market street.

50 Bbls BOURBON WHISKY, in Store and for sale by J. M. STOCKTON.

June 26 Second street, Maysville.

THRESHING MACHINES, with and without Separators and Cleasers, at manufacturers prices. For sale by J. M. STOCKTON,

June 26 Second street, Maysville.

100 Boxes Blue Grass Dairy Cheese, *Marshals* Nov 28 COONS & MATTHEWS.

THANKS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the undersigned a splendid lot of good Teas. Also, a lot of Tobacco, Buckets, Brooms, Wash-boards, Willow Wagons, Cradles, &c., all of which I will sell at low figures.

July 7 A. T. WOOD, Agent.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

ALL you that are indebted to me for Lumber, or otherwise, are hereby authorized to pay W. R. Wood or George Dodson, and their receipt will be good for the same. The Books are at Wm. R. Wood's Drug Store. J. F. BALLENGER.

Maysville, May 31, 1855

FIRST AND LAST CALL.

ALL persons owing John C. Reed either by note or book account will make immediate payment, books and notes in the hands of J. C. Reed who is fully authorized by me to receive and receipt for same by. C. S. COONS,

May 8 L. C. PEARCE

Medicines.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. J. Dupont's Golden Monthly Pills,

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April 14, '55—1mo8

Lumber Yard

and STEAM FLOORING MILL.

A. HETCHINS having purchased the entire interest of Messrs Wise & Ferguson, in the Flooring Mill, and become sole proprietor thereof, announces to his friends and former customers that he has and will keep on hand a large and general assortment of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Door Frames, Window Frames, Sash, and Shutters; Chair Finge, Banisters, Rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Door Mouldings

MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS.

BENJAMIN M. COLLIER,

COURT STREET, TWO DOORS ABOVE SECOND.

Terms of Subscription and Advertising, see First Page.

MAYSVILLE,

Tuesday Afternoon, July 26, 1859.

Removal.

The *"Maysville Eagle" Printing Establishment* has been removed to the new building on the East side of Court Street, second door above the corner of Second, and a few doors below the Court House.

Speech of Mr. Davis.

The distinction between the demagogue and the statesman is easily drawn, and this distinction is obvious to all men of ordinary judgment and common sense. The Lowest impulses which swell the heart of a statesman are easily recognized. He makes no effort to impress the world with his sincerity, for this being the only matter of his heart, and there being in his soul none of the petty meanness of the demagogue, there is no necessity for an effort at creating an impression of his honesty. His very words, his action and his look carry the stamp of honesty with them.

We have been led to these reflections from Mr. Davis' speech, which he delivered at the Court House in this City on Saturday. We have never seen a more complete effort than such a speech as he delivered. Our citizens expected much. The very name of Garrett Davis, had heretofore been blended with great expectations, and on this occasion he added new lustre to his reputation, as a statesman and an orator.

Mr. Davis commenced speaking at about 3 o'clock. His audience was one of the largest we have ever seen in the Court House. He opened by giving a brief history of the different political parties from the foundation of our government up to the present time. In a few words and in an able manner, he stated the different emergencies which had given birth to the different political parties, and also the circumstances under which they crumbled to obscurity. After giving some historical facts with regard to the formation of the American party, he entered into a full discussion of its principles. He refuted the charge of abolitionism which had been preached so often by demagogues, with a manliness and power which carried conviction to every heart. Indeed the force of his language and the authenticity of his assertions, must have convinced every man that there is not the least tincture of abolitionism connected with the American party. He said he wished to present the claims of the American party only on the merits of its platform, and if there was any man belonging to the opposition, whether he be their greatest leader or their smallest, who called at that platform, he would publicly discuss its principles with him any where in Mason county. We have not heard that any one has accepted the challenge, and we dont expect to.

The anti-Catholic feature of the American party, he discussed with marked ability. His knowledge of Church history is ample, and he [illegible] with the Papal Church, and gave a thorough narrative of the history of the Papal Church that we have ever heard. Every assertion which he made was sustained by unmistakable testimony. It was not his province to denounce, and he did not denounce. He spoke in strong terms of censure of the aggressive policy of the Papal Church, yet he sustained himself in every assertion by the facts of history. He did not denounce the Roman Catholic *religion*, but Roman Catholic *politics*, as indissolubly connected with their religion, and as recognizing every priest and prelate. He painted the evil consequences which must follow if the designs of Papal Europe are accomplished, in a most vivid and masterly manner. To native force of thought he added the facts of history, and in his own inimitable and attractive style of utterance, he made a lasting impression on many hearts.

His style of speaking is vehement, yet not clamorous. It is the vehemence of the soul, the gushing out of great and lofty sentiments, rather than mere senseless clamor. He appealed not to passion, and yet he electrified all hearts by his matchless oratory. He said he spoke for his country. He hoped before God that his motives were patriotic. He appealed to his Democratic friends, and asked them what they proposed to effect by entering into an alliance with Roman Catholics, and courting their favor, when their policy was anti-republican and their rapidly increasing power was becoming dangerous to Protestant civilization and Protestant liberty. He remarked with great earnestness and peculiar effect: "I believe my countrymen, that if the waters of Lethe could swallow up the party associations and attachments of the past; I, the flesh of past triumphs, if old party fealty could be buried in oblivion, all of the Democratic party would flock to the American standard." He told his Democratic countrymen that they were only fighting for the name Democracy. The ancient policies of their party had been buried.—A new order of politics had gained an existence. They were conscious of the danger which daily thicken around us. They knew the aggressive policy of the Papal Church—He asked them if they were willing, as intelligent and patriotic American citizens, to enter into an alliance with the Catholic Church to gain a triumph over Protestantism. He appealed to them to fight for principles, not for mere forms; to act with their countrymen, and not with bands of designing Jesuits. He said "I trust in God that Democrats and Catholicism were in the open field, and that they most identify themselves with one party or the other; that they could not do violence to the liberties of their country and yet remain true to her interests; that they would do violence if they arrayed themselves on the side of Jesuitism, an enemy to our country, our institutions, and our laws.

He said he believed the cause of the American party was the cause of his country, and that the peculiar circumstances by which we are surrounded ought to induce our people, as Union-loving men, to serious reflection. As long as we courted foreign influence and remained unconcerned about the number and the character of the emigrants pouring yearly upon us, we were insensible to our political liberties. We were insensible to our dearest rights. Men lose all in this life on earth, where force is. He might not live to see the triumphs of his party in all their splendor and maturity, yet as long as God gave him breath, he would fight for its principles. He said: "My countrymen, when this voice which proceeds from my feeble body shall be stilled in death, you will remember these admonitions which I give you, as one who loves his country, and who I desire the last feeble years of his life to her service."

We regret that we have not the space for a more detailed synopsis of Mr. Davis' speech. It was certainly one of the finest efforts ever made in Kentucky. We can utter this conviction without dealing in hyperbole. The subject is one in which he is better versed than almost any man in the country. For years it has been nearest to his heart. It has been the theme of his studies and of his earnest reflection. It has often employed all his power of intellect and soul. Its sentiments were unpopular when he first advanced them before a Kentucky audience. In the Convention which framed our present State Constitution, he here had the courage, though he knew there was little or no sympathy for his cause, to assert his sentiments, and he made a speech which is an honor to the man and an ornament to the State as the offspring of one of her gifted sons. Mr. Davis has lived to see the day, when the sentiments of his own heart are becoming the sentiments of a million hearts, and when a great party has sprung up, having for its basis the same principles for which he suggested and so manfully defended.

Mr. Breckenridge's Letter.

To-day we lay before our readers Dr. Breckenridge's letter on Slavery. Doubtless it will be read by men of all parties with great interest. The source from whence it springs is recommendation enough for it. It is undoubtedly a great document, sound in the sense and forcible in its utterance. It treats of a complicated subject, on which it is impossible for all men to harmonize, and in the discussion of which men both North and South are prone or have blinded by prejudice. But we think this letter commends itself to every man, we care not where may be his habitation or what his sentiments. It is a rebuke to the Northern abolitionist and to the Southern nullifier. It appeals to the common sense of all men, North and South.

There are two prominent features about this letter to which we would call attention. Dr. Breckenridge stood with Mr. Clay on the emancipation question, and has long been regarded as one of the oracles of that party.—That party has often been stigmatized with the name of abolition. Now let any candid man read this letter with care, and see whether he can find a single abolition sentiment in it. Its entire train of thought is the opposite to it, and we doubt not that he expresses the honest sentiments of every emancipationist in Kentucky.

There is another feature about this letter, which is worthy of note. Dr. Breckenridge is one of the firmest adherents to the principles of the American party in Kentucky. That party too, has been charged with abolitionism. Now let it be remembered that Dr. Breckenridge is one of the most zealous and most [illegible] advocates of the Democratic party, and yet he gives a powerful and conclusive manifesto of his repugnance to abolitionism! Parties are judged by the actions and expressions of their leaders. The cause espoused them to be the opponents as well as their defenders. And it would be well to remark also, that the great men of a party are always regarded as the fountain head of their sentiments, and the public look to them for an explanation of their policy, as well a full exposition of the principles on which the party organization is based. Now apply this invariable rule to the American party, and it will be easily and distinctly seen that they have no abolition schemes to advance or to establish.

The small pox is still raging with violence in Cynthiana, Ky. There were over sixty cases in that town during last week. So says the Louisville *Times*.

The Paducah *American* says it is the prevalent opinion throughout Southern Kentucky that Morehead will beat Clarke twenty-five thousand votes.

☞In another column will be found the certificate of Louisville Merchants to Dr. THOMAS A. HOGLEY, of Sarsaparilla notoriety. Such evidence we think, definitely settles further competition, and establishes the pre-eminent character of one of that class of Medicines. SEATON & CO., are the Agents here.

☞We understand that we were again mistaken about the Irish woman that had the "devil in her stomach" and tried to drown herself on Thursday last. It was not Mrs. Buckley, but Mrs. Moore, wife of Christopher Moore. We are certain we have the name right, this time, for we have it in black and white from one of the cleverest and most intelligent Irishmen in our city, and he knows!

☞The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN speaks to-day in Frankfort, at an American Mass Meeting.

CLARKSBURG, Lewis Co., Ky., July 20.

To the Editor of the Maysville Eagle:

The Hon. L. M. Cox and Col. Stanton, spoke yesterday at Vanceburg—quite a number of people assembled early in the day to hear the discussion. The Col. labored hard for an hour—the whole of which time was occupied in trying to prove that the American party was an Abolition party. He "said never a word" in defence of Pierce and his administration. It appears to be universally conceded that Cox gets the better of him in every discussion. In the first of the canvass Cox's friends in this county claimed 100 majority in Lewis county, they are now sanguine that he will get at least 150. Cox's friends are retire and enthusiastic, while Stanton's say but little and do less. One thing, creditable alike to both, they treat each other with respect, in their discussions, and appear to get along on better terms than any other two men they ever ran for Congress in this District. T.

BALTIMORE, July, 21.

John Morrow, U S. Sergeant at Fort Henry, charged with having caused the death of the soldier Loup, has been committed to answer the charge of murder.

From the Pittsburgh Critic.

Letter to the Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator in Congress from the State of Massachusetts: Delivered in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30th, 1859, at Nible's Theatre.

SIR: I have long with great attention a discourse of yours published in the New York Tribune some little days before, in answer, according to the statements of that paper, was pronounced at Nible's Theatre, in the City of New York. A few days before, to an immense and delighted audience of your friends. I feel that it is my habit to read carefully, whatever I find in the newspapers of the day; proceeding from one that all the field is entirely yours, a more serious conviction, a deeper interest or scholarship, a larger intelligence, a more earnest truthfulness, than I have often chance to discover in his utterances of those who seem to enjoy your confidence, and share your labors. It is no disparagement to you, personally, to add, that representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, sitting in the seat of Daniel Webster, discoursing of the duty of the Northern States on the most dangerous topic of our day, and pleading eloquently for the Integrity, Practicability and Dignity, of an enterprise whose success involves the ruin of the country—your words have, for all considerable men, an interest and an importance which, if your sign-board alone had to impart to them, if you spoke as a private citizen. It may be possible, also, that your words will be read with more interest, if they come a stranger to you, by connecting themselves with the stirring and dangerous words spoken by you from the great position you have won, may obtain a hearing, perhaps, for a thought that, it was idle to expect for them,—and you will, perhaps admit, that I have sought to say, worthy of serious consideration, and that my line long consideration, I may hope, will lead to a topic you discuss, earnest me, without undue presumption, to give utterance to some of the thoughts which I have long discussed.

Now me, sir, to utter in our sentence, the assistance o. my whole thought touching the madness of the times, about this whole question of slavery. Take me, as one of a great people, with a glorious mission set before us. More than twice my allotted time—with whose quality the destiny of three or four millions of slaves, the prosperity of half a million of older, we must solve their destiny, when we solve our own. This is wholly unavoidable. But, the madness is, that every serious white American—every Christian—every lover of his country—every lover of the rule of one black African! Is there no solution of the problem of their destiny, and ours, but that solution which destroys us—which our fathers can never be thought of, and assumes such as I do not see sufficient reason to doubt you are—and patriots such as I have not the heart to deny you to be—find no hope of solution of the terrible problem—no nobler issue of our sublime hopes,—than mutual destruction by the men of the North and the men of the South—for the sake of a race of slaves, scattered thinly over the continent! Are we not able to bear through, by our invincible strength, even such a parasite as this black race, requiring them forward far beyond anything they could have reached without us, and yet mounting up ourselves, far beyond any thing they may ever reach? Shame upon every political statesman and every American patriot, who is insensible to the glory of such a result! Infamy to every one, who conspires to defeat it!

And yet, sir, you, an American Senator, speaking in the name of that great Commonwealth in whose bosom rests Bunker Hill—and sitting in the seat of that great statesman and Patriot, who saw the hope of public liberty, than that which rests upon the Union of these States; you an American Senator, who in the name of that great Commonwealth put a yourself to bring the whole force of your character, your position and your great gifts, to bear directly upon this point at which alone it is possible to avert a rebellion of slaves, and to us all together! The very madness of the times assumes in you its most frantic aspect; or you greatly err in your apprehensions, that it should not be allowed to continue,—that it should, so long as the Union, that is, some, so direful, must be encountered wherever it can be reached, and the battle must be continued without truce or compromise, until one field is carried or lost! Such are the words profoundly eloquent—unspeakably frantic!

Now, sir, this issue neither more nor less, than the sage of the sword. Lay aside the rhetoric, put the sentiment aside, put the cannister, cole steel and stricken battle. Believe me, Mr. Sumner, when I state two facts, one of which I know better than you do, and the other which you know better than I do. Perhaps than I do? Too fact, which I know better then you do is, that whenever the very faintest indication of the settled purpose of the men of the North to follow your counsel, and comes apparent to the men of the fifteen slave States of this Union—a million of armed men will be ready to receive you and your followers: and if you come, will speedily cause you to execute your threatening your coming without be waited for;—but then will seek you on the soil where you dare not, and Christianity the institution of your country, will be the weapon of danger will ever come. The fact which you ought to know better than I do is, that after two or three hundred thousand men are arrayed in battle, on each side, it matters little, if any, to you, that the probable result whether one of the party has the greater reserve of physical force, left out of battle; because, after two or three hundred thousand men are arrayed, the entire state of the art of war—every thing depends merely on brains. The sum of these two facts is very clear; namely, if the North wants to settle the slavery question by the edge of the sword, the North is in a very fair way to be perfectly gratified; and when she gets what she wants, there is at least an exceeding great probability that the North will see reason to change her mind very materially, as to the wisdom of that method of settling that question.

Moreover, let it not escape your attention, that many circumstances aggravate the conduct of the men of the North, and exasperate the hearts of the men of the South, in this whole controversy, which, if not considered, would tend to weaken you, at every stage of the bloody struggle to which you are driving the country. For, in the *first place*, let always all that you assert in the present time is long past when it was either honest, wise, or patriotic, for you to take that ground, even in argument having merely political and moral bearings, much less in issue looking to bloodshed and conquest. All that was settled between us before the Constitution was formed: it was settled against you, and against the common glory of our great Revolution; it was settled again in the Federal Constitution. I say nothing about the unspeakable folly of arguing as if the people of a free State said to the State cannot tolerate each other in one confederacy, supposing the question to be now for the first time considered. What I say is, that it is the longest possible for the men of the North to open that question, without revolution, and without disloyalty to every national act and monument of our political history: and what I mean is, that they cannot do it, without so weakening and disgracing themselves, and so strengthening and enacting up—that God, posterity, fortune, and the hearts of the common people, must feel the folly of the opposite conduct and position of the party. To which add, in the *second place*, that this conduct of the men of the North, besides being a base political sheet-anchor—a desperate breach of faith cemented by the blood of our fathers; an double retraction of plighted honor and truth and justice; a calculated sacrifice of those of their own race, and lineage, and house and blood, for those of a strange kindred and clime, without any new circumstance or additional reason, for so atrocious a perfidy against nature and against plighted truth. Add again, in the *third place*, the atrocity of that state of heart in which the North proposes this high enhirement under the settled belief that it will make nothing whereby, and that it will risk every thing; and the terror of that state of soul, in which the South, roused by so much insult, injustice, and danger, really does risk all, and fight, for a sublime purpose, to the last man, to win all. And then, *in the fourth place*, add the sort of conviction with which the two parties that mutually range themselves, in this clear strife; and if you be as wise as you are eloquent,—you may comprehend what as yet you seem to have wholly overlooked—namely, the settled confidence of the men of slave States, that they are fully able to make the men of the North repent that ever they broke constitutions, and forgot ancestors, and outraged the national obligations, in order to ruin ten millions of the most elevated race on the face of the earth, upon the hazard—if not the pretext, of benefitting the third part of that number, of one of the most degraded races in the world. You will have battle,—and that without truce or compromise,—and that wherever you can reach the men of the South, in the country I love and F. I my part, sir, I would gladly shun that battle; gladly give my blood to arrest it, if it were begun. But there mingles with this profound and solemn conviction, which I feel, not one apprehension of the result of the conflict. For whoever lives to see that battle fought, will see one more example added to the multitude which shall prove that a state of mankind, that they who boast themselves when they gird their harness on, are apt enough to wait when they come to put it off.

So far from your conviction, that according to the fixed and unanimous conviction of the fifteen Commonwealths you propose to conquer, your whole North, it is very doubtful if one man, could be found to do that deed, then it could make a world; and that, unless it were utterly lost to every glorious inspiration of the past, and every great hope of the future, and to birth in all true hearts, the North would no more think of making such an attempt, upon such pretexts as you array—even if those pretexts were in all truth and reality, as you think of particular followed by self murder. But sir, I beg you to consider what I shall add to show that those pretexts are neither true nor real.

The very foundation of your discourse, as you distinctly state, is the grand principle, universal, as you assert, in the law of slavery, that man, created in the image of God, is invested of his human character, and declared to be a mere chattel. Now, Mr. Sumner, you cannot fail to be aware, that this is a false statement and an error; and by consequence, your whole plea for our conquest, is based on a double, perfidious quibble. There is not a single slave State in the Union, whose laws divest the slave of his human character. There is not a single one, whose laws declare a slave to be a mere chattel. No doubt, many of the rights which I enjoy as a man, are inherent in human nature, are wholly incompatible with any state of slavery. No doubt, it always exists at all, the rights of property sh recognized. It is a mere quibble to argue from goto to the right one has to a chattel, just as it may be to the right one has to a realty. But you have far too much sense and knowledge not to know, that we are widely different truths, from the abominable nuttrulle upon which your whole discourse proceeds. Do you not perfectly know, that every slave State in the Union shapes its entire slave code, upon the grand truths that a slave is not a mere chattel, and that his human character is not divested? Do you not know, that by law universal law of slavery, the slave is held to innumerable accountabilities, over-riding all claims of his master, and that he is protected, and in a thousand ways, by the law, against a tortion even of his master's life! And yet, upon precisely opposite allegations, you construct an argument whose logical issue is the subversion of our Republic! Upon precisely the argument you construct a code of morals, whose highest obligation is civil war! Sir, whatever sound, I easily perceive the dialectic skill. But for your sweeping allegations, your argument had nothing in it, even if it were that relation of master and slave be once admitted to be generally a relation of power and subjection analogous to those of ruler and subject, therefore and without any other reason, it demands far higher powers than yours, to show that as a mere relation it has any moral quality at all; and then your duty of murder on account of it, therefore, and without any other, is very, Mr. Sumner, is not a thing, which, even in its fundamental nature, such less in its more revolting aspects, I have any purpose to defend. But it is not, either in its nature or its manifestations, the thing you pronounce it to be; and this you can hardly fail to know.—How can I say so? I am saying, that the pretexts on which you counsel such insane proceedings, are neither true nor real!

What you say on the two vital objections, as you call them, to which I have referred, in this very Enterprise, is not equal to the level of your ordinary thoughts. The *distinctness* of race, as an obstacle to indiscriminate abolition, and the *sanction* of Christianity to the institution of slavery, as a plea for its toleration, do unquestionably require to be put as far more thoroughly than you have succeeded in doing, before the intelligent and the good, on the principles and your counsel can be said to be obligatory on the conscience of the North. I will venture to suggest somewhat on both topics, which strongly impress my conviction.

For my part, sir, I wish well to every country in the world, and to every race on the face of the earth. But I frankly add, that I love my own country first of all and more than all everything; that I cherish my own race, with a fervor far beyond that with which I regard all others. Some people call this bigotry—I appear to you contracted, selfish, and even unmuscledness—and the like. I call it, an exacted duty, both of natural morality and of revealed religion—whose neglect is incompatible with a pure love to God, or to man. God has pleased God to create and to establish great diversities of races amongst men; diversities, which, if we should obliterate them completely, would, there can be no doubt, be revolt and sorrow under the curse of Divine Providence, whose grand designs in the, as in all things else, are neither to be frustrated nor even to be defeat. This diversity of race, extending apparently to the utmost limit compatible with a generic unity, has been one of the most conspicuous elements in the Divine Plan of kind, and in so still. I beg you to consider that it all recorded time, but two methods have been found, merely and absolutely necessary to that great problem of the general mixture of races in one community, on equal terms. It can be done—where all have a common master; that is, under a form which indiscriminate ly enslaves all. Or it can be done, by means of the tolerations of Polygamy; that is, under a form where the civil equality is precluded and carried by one and the same marriage. Except by one of either of these means, or by both of them combined, the fundamental demand of your doctrine is hopeless, after immense sacrifice, and agony of the best and the worst of every form of civilization—has encountered only universal shipwreck. Your Anti-Slavery Enterprise, therefore, as soon as it encountered the question of mixed races dwelling together, must demand that equality which is produced by the indiscriminate servitude of all; or it must demand the toleration of Poligamy; or it must unconsciously betray the irresistible course of Providence and the invincible laws of human nature, as both are attested by the universal experience of mankind. That is, we must renounce our freedom and our actual civilization, to reach one solution of this problem; or we must renounce our Christianity, to reach the other solution of it; or we must resent your Anti-Slavery Enterprise, with its fundamental clause of equality of race, to submit to the other day generation of society. Sir, I have not one word to say about Bacon, or Hamilton, or Cicero. But I know, that Bacon, Statesman, as a Philosopher or as a Christian, and with sovereign contempt for all infidel theories of man, of society, and of virtue—I have long and sorrowfully said, you, Sir, are one of the grand and insuperable obstacles of that universal freedom and equality of man, for which man has panted from the origin of his race, and never attained, and never will, upon such theories as yours. The pretext that the thing is attainable by civil war—or is attainable at all except in the Divine Intent, or in either possible or desirable for us, is neither true nor real.

On the other point, your plea for the dissolution of society and the ruin of our country is still less satisfactory. As for me, Mr. Sumner, it has been the great business of my life to preach the Gospel of God; the great pleasure of my life, to do what I could do to ameliorate the condition of my fellow men. And I need not hesitate to add, that I have non neither Sectorial nor national notoriety thereby. I have endured reproach and reduced pay for the sake of the black race, by far, than either you or I have done for the sake of the white.—Your fierce sarcasms, therefore, have no terror for me; nor can your pleasant flattery, which has felt too deeply all the real evils of this pitiable case, to be susceptible to the influence of mere rhetorical exaggeration; nor have I any sympathy with that state of mind, in which one can imagine that he is pleading the cause of Christ, while he is counselling the deliberate violation of the most sacred obligations. The fire and the doctrine of the Lord Jesus, afford the only perfect illustration of every truth and every duty; and amongst the first of duties, and the most fruitful of blessings, brotherhood of man, and consequently of quenchless, mutual love, rounded on it.—But now utterly do we misconceive the life and the doctrine of the Son of God, when we advocate universal treason in order to redress partial oppression; or teach doctrines which lead only to universal rapin, in order to redress partial injustice. Treason, from the bottom of my heart, that every people were fit to enjoy, and did actually possess, public liberty and free institutions, but should I, therefore, wish to see the institutions of all nations, in which desire, but are denied these inestimable blessings! All duty is founded upon truth and laws, be it of which are in nutshell; but only truth and laws, created in the universe which very ceaselessly; and it is only as we comprehend both o these great principles, that we can ever attain any rational assurance that we are in a duty and a law. As a member of the human race, enlightened by the Gospel, I may be a particular view, of the general question of slavery, and I may be considered as a citizen of the United States, with the institution of slavery occupying the precise posture it does in this nation, my view of my duty must necessarily be, that I should be considered as a citizen of Kentucky, where much might be done towards the amelioration of slavery, my duty is modified again. And considered as a citizen of South Carolina, it is probably it is hard to conjecture how slavery could terminate peacefully and safely, my duty necessarily undergoes another and very serious modification. The religion of Jesus Christ is compatible with every condition in which God's providence constrains our fallen race to exist; a d it is as absurd in a minister of the gospel, to assert that Christ and his Apostles required the indiscriminate abolition of human servitude, as to assert that they required the indiscriminate toleration of every other form of despotic authority amongst men. For myself my natural heart would doubtless have loved the teachings of the Lord all the more, if he had preached a crusade against the sacrifice for sin. But with his Gospel in our hands, we can no more keep an honest and enlightened conscience, and deny that his teachings are in the highest degree, a condition compatible with a Nation—than we can make ourselves acquainted with the history of human nature, and deny that Providence has tolerated human servitude as a condition compatible with the existence of society. What I mean, I cannot have a little patience with that, with which God has patience since sin entered into the world! And how striking it is to behold the certainty with which the Apostles of the Gospel, the moment as soon as they have fastened on it a power of their own; how surely they become heretics, apostates or infidels, when they begin to teach contrary to it, or sitting down in a little heat to learn of him! What else can we say, but that pretexts, whether for public wrong or for private iniquity, are neither true nor real? It was my purpose, sir, to have said something on the remaining topics of your discourse—the Practicability and Dignity of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise, together with your view of the special duty of the Free States with regard to it. In your first topic, however, the Necessity of that Enterprise, the foundation of all lies; and having discussed, in some degree, your fundamental principles, I pass by what, when I was a younger man, I should have been more prompt to utter, touching some other portions of your discourse. For the Dignity, I will venture to add a few words, which if you cared to do so, it would be your right to demand of me, in explanation of my own views, after having spoken so freely of yours.

Slavery, Mr. Sumner, is not a modern institution; it is as ancient as human society. And yet it is not a permanent institution, in the sense of being perpetuated in any particular race or country. We have the sad advantage of being able to contemplate it, in every age of the world, in every condition of society, and in every form of civilization. Its Dignity! We ought, by this time, to be able to comprehend it. From this point of view I have two statements to make, both of which I fear may appear to you uncharitable. The first is, that nothing concerning the structure of human society is more clearly established by the entire career of man on this earth, than that, in the sight of God and of one another, the condition of one part of every highly developed community to another part of it, that is, servitude in some form or other,—is absolutely inevitable; just as much so, as the existence of crime, or want, or sorrow. Let us beware, lest as a badge of our fallen condition; let us seek its constant amelioration, as one of our great duties; but let us respect truth, and justice, and honor, and good faith, in all our attempts. The second statement I have to make is, that, in the general condition of human slavery in America, so are from being particularly direful and loathsome, as you represent it to be, is really, and in the sense in which it is, so well regulated and regulated after the pervading spirit of our protestant civilization, and is gradually acquiring a more endurable position, as the power of the Gospel gradually is extended its influence, and as the slave State gradually settle into the conviction, that their duty obliges them to accept this institution as a permanent part of their social system. I do not myself believe that servitude in this particular form, is as an original question, either necessary or desirable, and I am well convinced, that so many of our slave States, it might be gradually abolished, with great advantage; while in all of them, it might be still further ameliorated without regard to the question of the ultimate solution. Nor is it my opinion, that the permanent continuance of this servitude, in its present form, is possible,—though its endurance may be very extended, and its mitigation or termination extremely diversified, over the immense area covered by it. Your duty and mine, sir, as American philanthropists, each in his own sphere, is to accept this great problem as we find it, and by all the means in our power, assist its final outworking, in a manner most compatible with the interests of humanity, with the true progress and glory of our country, and with those eternal principles of nature and of God, which alone can give effects may be wholly impotent to do so.

There is a respect of the whole question of slavery, which I have not yet touched, and which you do not seem to have considered, and which you do not seem to have considered, and which is not merely a question of slavery and the negro population, yet this southern, not yet, merely a question of bloodshed and ruin, if your North against our South. It is a question affecting all of the Black Race throughout the world, and affecting the great interests of the whole earth, which the final issue of that immense race involves. As yet, the Black Race has never had a nationality. As yet, it has never been a civilized State within the tropics. A hundred millions of the human race, and nearly a fourth part of the earth's habitable surface, around its very centre, wrak the issue of this question of slavery, in America, and must be influenced greatly, if not controllingly by it. Rest assured, Mr. Sumner, whatever dignity you may persuade yourself to ascribe to your Anti-Slavery Enterprise, and to your stirring epochs at Nible's Theatre,—nay, even to your Faneuil Hall eloquence, and your Massachusetts agitations over some poor fugitive slave,—yet the great theologic of events, and there is an awful majesty in the sublime course of Providence, in the face of which, profoundly I will say, that men endowed like you, ought to have been ashamed to participate in such insane, fantastic, and ignoble revels!

However difficult the question of human servitude may be to solve, after slavery has been once fully established in the bosom of a commonwealth; or however men may differ as to the moral aspect of the great question which agitating the minds of our countrymen so deeply; it seems to me, that as a mere topic of National politics and National legislation, the whole question of American Slavery is well environed by no other difficulties, but such as have been created by our own evil positions. So far as the powers of the National Government are concerned—has not Massachusetts the unquestionable right to create slavery in her bosom—if she sees fit to do so,—and Louisiana too in her bosom, if she thinks fit? And is not this true of every other State? What need then is there, in all subterranean, for frantic contentions about Territorial settlements, which, in their own nature, are not only slavery? Suppose Missouri should abolish slavery? Suppose Illinois should create it? Suppose Kansas should decide the question, first one way, and then the other? Assuredly, what essential difference does it make, whether it is upon a basis of fifteen slave States, or sixteen slave States, that the great problem of our National destiny is to be worked out? And as to its true bearing on the infinite mission of our country, what consequence can a rational mind attach to the transparent quibble of a great conflict for supremacy between madmen in one of our territories West of the Missouri river? What odds does it make, any way, as a National question, whether there are three million slaves, or tenor millions and a fraction over; whether six, or ten, or a hundred slaves, more or less, escape or are reclaimed? The power of the General Government over the whole subject is so extremely limited, and transient, and incidental, as compared with the absolute power of the States themselves; the good that can be done by the exercise of the powers actually possessed by Congress, is comparatively so slight, and uncertain, and the danger which is obviously incurred in no real and deplorable; the condition in which the Nation stands with reference to the whole subject is so distinct and so peculiar; that, I must confess, it has always seemed to me the unspeakably surprising, that any National party,—and especially any one at the North,—should be found capable of permanent organization, on any conceivable such topics. Any honest, moderate, patriotic, consistent exercise of the powers of the General Government over the question of slavery, would hardly have failed to satisfy the nation to the end,—as it sati fied it during its early and most glorious period. Whatever may have been the sins of Officers of Southern Statesmen, or Southern people, it would be hard to produce an example at once more flagrant, insulting, and unjust, than the discourse which suggested these remarks.

After all, I cannot persuade myself that God will allow us to grade ourselves so utterly, as to break up our glorious confederacy on such a question as this. I do not myself to believe that the mass of the American people, are so utterly destitute of the sense of dignity of their country's mission among the Nations. Civil war is not a remedy; it is the most direful of all diseases. National strength, in a day like ours, and to freedom, is not so much a glory, as it is a necessity,—the grand necessity of their liberty and independence. As to slavery, it is a question about which men may differ, according to the necessities of their condition and the moral point of view which they consider it. But the—cordial, and indissolubile Union of these States, is a matter concerning which no American who has a true heart in his bosom, can possibly differ, but one opinion—one purpose. If there be one political duty common to us all, and transcendently clear and binding on us, it is that we should visit with immediate and condign punishment, every party and every public man, who is not loyal to the Union and the Constitution.

Your fellow citizen and obedient servant,

RO. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Brevlaibaw, Ky., June 11th, 1855.

Coroner's Inquest.

We, the Jury summoned by CARTER BELL, Coroner of Mason County, Ky., to hold an inquest on the body of a drowned man found in the Ohio River, opposite to Gerrard's Saw Mill, about one mile above Maysville, give the following report: He had on when found, a check shirt, striped cotton pants and a light coat with white horn buttons. He had in his pocket a silver watch, a blue pocket handkerchief spotted with white, a small comb, a key, a small shoe knife, a pocket book containing $23 gold piece, and one do'lar and sixty-five cents in silver and coppers, a $3 bill on the Merchants Bank of Massillon, Ohio, No. 2102. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and supposed to be about 40 years old. Supposed by the Jury to have come to his death by accidental drowning.

Given under our hand, this the 23d of July, '59.

JAMES H. HALL, Foreman, and others.

For the Maysville Eagle.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to call the attention of our Street Commissioner to the condition of several Alleys and portions of some Streets in our city, more especially in the Lower Ward. Deposits of filth over accumulated for months, particularly in the Second street in the lower end of the city, which are offensive to the nostrils of our citizens and detrimental to the health of the city. Bad as alleys in almost every part of the city, are in a very filthy condition, some of them neglected their duty in this matter, or this filth would have been removed long ago. What is the use of the city paying officers unless they discharge their duties? If they will not, it would be well for new appointments to be made. A CITIZEN.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—Mr. John Kerr, an old and respectable citizen of Fayette county, whose residence is on the turnpike between this place and Lexington, committed suicide on Monday morning, by cutting his throat with a r zor. He was found dead, in an outhouse, soon after the act was done. He had made two incisions in his neck, one on each side of the throat, and had laid the razor on a floor above him. Mr. Kerr had, for some time, manifested evidences of insanity, and the fatal act, was, no doubt, committed in an excess of mental alienation.—*Paris Citizen.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, New York, July 20.

Details of the storm last evening several of the roofs of the Revised Warehouses at the Atlantic Docks, which are 100 feet long by 50 wide, and some distance back to the shipping there. The better of the machine shop of Henry Rinder & Co., was thrown down, and a large number of the windows in the general front on Conyngham Street, near the Docks, broken.

The Palmyra Oil Works, a large new building, covered by Gwynne & Co., were struck by lightning, which took off the roof, and soon after the building was prostrated. This building was erected upon the ruins of one demolished by the storm last year, and was a costly structure. The Cotton Oil Works, in the same premises, and belonging to the same proprietors, were also badly injured.

A number of the leading importations made of late will have noticed in a letter to the President of the Illinois Central Railroad, having friendly aspect, which the following points will be touched in the Court of last resort at early day—First, the right of that Road to the Lands, which, it is contended, the constitutionality of the match and seizure clause. Third, whether the law allows the Company to repay the money in original packages. Fourth, whether trial of cases under the law should lie in the Court of Hamilton.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, July 20.

The locomotive attached to a passenger train on the Vermont Central Railroad Company, exploded last night near Milton, and was entirely demolished. The engineer, conductor and firemen were killed. It is not yet known whether there were any other lives lost.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Judge Gilchrist, of the Court of Claims, is prostrated with fever, and the Court is closed to-day in consequence. General Eslinger, Fel President of Peru, arrived here to-day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20

"The night express train, going west, on the N. Y. Central Railroad, ran off the track about 12 o'clock last night, about three miles from here, owing to some cylinder having displaced a rail—Mr Doyle, of Albany, and a shoulder broken—Henry Stearns, Conductor, was badly cut and bruised about the head and face. Mr. Harrison, the Baggage Master, had an arm broken, a number of others were more or less bruised, but none seriously. The President of the Pond offers a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the outrage. The cars were not much broken, and the track was sufficiently in order to admit of trains moving at small.

BALTIMORE, July 20.

The steamer Wade Allen was burned on Sunday, and one life lost.

Benjamin Williamson, a prominent Abolitionist, together with seven negroes, were under examination to-day, before Judge Kane, of the District Court, charged with kidnapping, on Wednesday, three slaves belonging to Mr. Wooster, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua. Charges of perjury and contempt of court were also embraced in the case against Williamson. He was held in $5,000 for a further hearing, and the other defendants committed for want of bail.

The Kinney Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 21.

A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, by telegraph, states that our Government has received from Nicaragua official documents, and Colonel Kinney, that neither he nor any of his colleagues are entitled to any land in Nicaragua under his pretended grant.

Messrs. Lea and Ferrer, from whom he pretended to have bought land, state in their letter to the Nicaragua Government, that they have never granted or sold a single foot of ground to Messrs. Fabens and Kinney or to any other firm.

The correspondent further states that he is privately informed that Col. Walker really met with considerable success in his conflict at Nicaragua.

Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister who was the last man on board the steamer at San Juan, received intelligence that the Government troops were flying before Walker, and as the Kinney Expedition would now depart from a place under British jurisdiction that government would hereafter be responsible for its note.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

A Singapore journal received here, states that, through the influence of Sir John Bowring, the British Commissioner, the Siamese Government had removed the restrictions recently imposed upon the American Missionaries in that country. Sir John has also negotiated a very advantageous commercial treaty.

SARATOGA, July 21.

Judge Morris decided to-day that Hustus, arrested for selling liquor, might give bail to await indictment, and could not be compelled to go to trial immediately before a called Jury.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The Court of Claims has adjourned over to the 17th of October. Previously to dispersing, the Judges will announce the Commissioners for taking testimony in the several States.

Mayville Markets.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 24.

Wheat is in demand at $1 for all that is delivered before the 1st of August.

Barley—Contracts are still made at 81, though but little disposition is shown to buy at that rate.

Rye has declined to 70c.

Flour has declined to $7@7,25 retail, and $6,75@7,00 by the dray load; still falling.

Hemp.—But 1 tile doing at $5.25.

Coffee.—We quote 11@12½c as the extreme of prices.

Sugar.—By the hhd., 6@6¾, and by the bbl. 7@8½ for common to extra.

Molasses.—By the bbl., 27@28c, and by the ½ bbl. 40@41c.

Bacon.—For hog round, 8@8½c is paid; for sides, 8½c; but little coming in.

CINCINNATI, July 21—P M.

Flour—The offerings were not large to-day, and prices were sustained. The only sales heard of were 300 bbls superfine at $7,00 at 5M, and 200 bbls 50@8 50. Received during the last twent, four hours, 415 bbls.

Provisions—The market is steady for Bacon, with a fair demand. We notice sales of 4 hhds. Sides at 5c packed, and 50 thirces common hams at 10½c, cash, delivered. Nothing transpired in Pork or Lard.

Whisky—The market continues steady, with a decided equal to the supply. The sales comprise 450 bbls at 31½@31½c, the latter rate for wagon lots.

Sugar—The market continues firm, but the demand is light, being confined to small parcels in the regular way at 6½@7½c for fair and prime.

Molasses—Holders are very firm at 30c.

Coffee—The market is dull at previous prices.

NEW YORK, July 21, P. M.

Holders of common grades of Flour evince less anxiety to realize. The market is a shade firmer, however, so do not see any important change. At the close it was difficult to pick up anything at inside quotations, and common State that would command a contract cannot be had at less than $7.87½, also of 4 500 bls at $7,75@8 for common to straight State; $8@8,50 for extra; $8,35@10,50 for extra Genesee. A contract for 2,000 bls was settled at $7,87½. The market for Canadian is dull, with limited sales at $9,25@10 for inferior to good; $10@10,62 for good to choice extra.

With a pretty good supply of Wheat, and only a limited demand, the market rules in favor of the purchaser; sales of 6,000 bl shels good red Canadian at 1,75, 2,000 bushels prime new red Southern, at 1,75. Rye has undoubtedly declined, 1,500 bus at $1,20. Barley Malt is in moderate request, and firm at $1,25@1,40; nothing doing in Barley. Corn sales of 5,000 bushels at 82@83c.

Meas Pork is in better demand, and the market is firmer; while prime is scarcely so firm; sales of 500 bbls at $19,50@19,62½ for new Meas; there were no sellers at the close below inside figures; and the inside quotations range for 18,62 but now prime. Nothing doing in Beef; prices are nominally 16@16½c. The market for Cut Meats is steady, and the demand moderate; sales of 75 bbls for Shoulders, 9¼@10c for Hams. Lard is active and prices show better; sales of 1,200 bls at $10,75@11 for prime steam.

Money and Exchange steady. Stocks are in moderate request—Fire Stocks at 75, 125, 136 Central Stocks are firm, at 90@90½; Clevelands and Toledo, 90½; Erie 51¾; Hudson 41.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING in Tuscumbia, this instant there was a political meeting in Lonsdale, Tennessee. Several distinguished speakers were present, among whom were Major Donelson and Gen. Pillow. We have only the statement of a Sag Nicht correspondent of a Sag Nicht organ at Nashville, who says that Maj. Donelson in the course of his remarks spoke of the Nashville Southern Convention of 1850, and said that he had at the time denounced the members of that body as traitors. Gen. Pillow shouted from the midst of the crowd, "you lie, you lie, sir!" Donelson replied, "you are an impertinent fool;" Pillow started towards Donelson and Donelson, taking a stick, came down to meet him, but the crowd interposed.

Maj Donelson again took the stand, and stated that he did not mean to charge all the members of the National Convention with being traitors, but that he did not mean to embrace Pillow in the exception. Pillow again attempted to get at Donelson, and a another rush toward Donelson, he was arrested.—When Donelson closed, Pillow mounted the stand and said to Donelson: "If you charge or insinuate that you denounced the members of the Nashville Convention as traitors at the time, or if you now make the charge, it is false, sir." Major Donelson struck Pillow and Pillow returned the blow, and the two were separated.—*Louisville Journal*

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky of I. O. O. Fellows, at Louisville, last week, the following officers were elected for the present term:

Grand Lodge.

J. M. Mills, President, Louisville; Geo. W. Amos Shickle, Covington, R. W. D. G. M. A. J. Frazeis, Covington, R. W. G. W. Wm. Lindsay, Louisville, R. W. G. S. W. John Ponds, Louisville, R. W. G. T. Chas. Woolford, Louisville, R. W. G. R.

Grand Encampment.

B. I. Raphael, Louisville, M. W. G. C. P. W. J. Cornell, Louisville, M. E. G. H. P. J. Hambleck, Covington, R. W. G. S. W. F. Shickle, Louisville, R. W. G. J. W. Matt Neill, Louisville, R. W. G. S. John Ponds, Louisville, R. W. G. T. J. B. Hinkle, Louisville, R. W. G. S.

The New York Bank Statement for last week is considered as a good one. As compared with the statement of the previous week, the Banks have:

Increased Loans and Discounts	$ 562,941
Increased Specie	1,182,663
Decreased Circulation	27,345
Decreased Deposits	30,616

The Specie item is larger than was expected. The Discount line is the largest ever before reported, and is nearly $6,000,000 more than it was on the 6th of August, 1853. The statement for the corresponding week of last year, at which period the Banks held on deposit for the Mexican Minister several millions of specie, was as follows:

Loans and Discounts	Specie.	Circulation	Deposits
$80,167 0[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

It will be noticed that with $10,000,000 more deposits now held by the Banks, the discount line is only 45,000,000 higher than it was a year ago, with $1,500,000 more coin on hand and $1,300,000 less circulation. The large amount of coin held last year is only temporary and soon ran down; the specie now held is more permanent, being the result of business and is not likely to be much diminished for some time to come.

The Am rican Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, of Franklin

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES G. HANDY, of Barren.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.

FOR TREASURER,
RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, of Hardin

FOR REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
ANDREW McKINLEY, of Louisville.

FOR AUDITOR,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin

FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,
DAVID R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
REV. JOHN D. MATHEWS, of Fayette.

FOR CONGRESS IN THE 9TH DISTRICT,
HON. LEANDER M. COX, of Fleming

FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM MASON COUNTY,
CHARLES A. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM B. A. BAKER.

For Fine Clothing call at
MENDERSON & BRO'S.

☞ We are authorized to announce RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, Esq, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer.

For Fine Shirts and Collars
CALL AT
MENDERSON & BRO'S.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS SAFACE as a candidate for re-election to the Office of Auditor of Public Accounts of Kentucky at the coming August election.

Election Tickets.

Election tickets, neatly printed on good paper, furnished at low rates. Send in your orders.

MARRIED.

On the 19th of July, by Rev. T. F. Vanmeter, Mr. Jonn Piles, to Miss Margaret Wheeler, both of Mason county, Ky.

RED REV TOBACCO.

50 Boxes of this celebrated Tobacco, for sale by July 24, '55 S. B. POYNTZ.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

WE are buying Wheat, and will pay the market price. JANUARY & RICHESON.
July 24

COVERING'S SUGARS—25 Bbls Double Refined Crushed;
25 Bbls Double Refined Granulated;
25 " " " Powdered. Just received from Philadelphia, for sale by
July 24, '55 S. B POYNTZ.

DUPONT'S POWDER—5 Kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder, for sale.
July 24, '55 S. B. POYNTZ.

FRESH G. P. TEAS—30 Half Chests fine Gunpowder Teas.
45 Catties fine G P Teas. Just received from New York, for sale by
July 24, '55 S B. POYNTZ.

WHEELING NAILS.

300 Kegs Wheeling Nails, assorted sizes. For sale by
July 24, '55 S. B. POYNTZ

REFINED & LOAF SUGARS—50 Bbls small Loaf Sugar, sheep.
60 Bbls Refined White, for preserving. For sale very low, by
July 24, '55 S. B. POYNTZ.

VALUABLE SERVANT GIRL,
For sale at Public Auction.

I Will sell to the highest bidder, in Maysville, on the first Saturday in August, a valuable House Servant girl 19 years of age. The Girl belongs to the estate of Mrs. Wilson, dec'd, and will be sold to remain in Kentucky, for the benefit of Orphans Court. Sale to commence at 2 P. M. Cash in hand. MORDECAI BURGESS, Agent.
July 24, 1855—2t*

WOODLAND SAW & GRIST MILL For Sale!

ON Monday, the 1st day of September, 1855, I will sell on the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the well known and valuable SAW and GRIST MILL, in Lewis County, Mason County, Ky., formerly owned and worked by Wm. S. M'Ilvain. This Mill is situated on the North Fork, on the Mill Creek road, 1½ miles from the Mill of Isaac Lewis, in the town of Lewisburg, and is one of the most eligible Mill Seats in Northern Kentucky, and from its position, is the built of the richest and most productive section of the county, a very desirable possession for any person desiring to engage in the business. Persons with the Mill is a commodious Dwelling House, and valuable Garden.

I will also sell at the same time, two LOTS in the Town of Lewisburg, a, on one of which there is situated a Dwelling House, and upon the other a good Stable.

I will also sell at the same time, a good two horse Wagon and Harness.

The Saw Mill will be sold upon a credit of four, eight and twelve months, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, and a lien being retained upon the property until the purchase money is paid. The house of sale will be 2 o'clock, P. M. THOS. M. McIVAIN,
Trustee of William S. McIlvain,
July 24, 1855—wtds

Dr. John Bull and his Sarsaparilla completely driven from our markets.

HURLEY'S ALL THE RAGE!!

ROCK:

WE, the undersigned, druggists of the city of Louisville, do certify that we have sold for Mr. THOMAS A. HURLEY and his manner in which he prepares his

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,

and believing that he is very reliable, and prepares his article in a superior way, would recommend it to the public as being purity and its superior quality. We believe that the article of one he uses gives it advantage over all the usual preparations of Sarsaparilla. WILSON, GRAVES & CO.
J. D. WILSON,
EDWIN WOOD:
R. A. GRAVES & Co.,
J. S. MOORE & SONS,
M. ALEXANDER,
JOHN F. VOEVE,
G. W. ANDERSON,
D. MORRELL.
Given at Louisville, this 4th of March, 1855

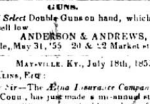
It is to be hoped that every individual in the community will read the Certificate and give its contents due consideration.

☞ Manufactory on the corner of Seventh and Green streets, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Wholesale and retail by

SEATON & CO.,
Sutton street, Maysville, Ky.
July 24, '55—1mo

Premium Pianos!



Great Bargains!

I Have on hand a supply of beautiful PIANOS, which I will sell at *Eastern retail cash prices*, and from 10 to 15 p r cent. cheaper than they can be bought in any other place in the city.

Call, examine them, and you will save money. Time and trouble.

Second-hand Pianos bought, sold and taken in exchange. R. ALBERT.
Warerooms on Market street, adjoining the Gaslight House.
Nov 18, 1854

THE Crystal Palace has Fallen, and this is Cash. Soup every day at 10 o'clock. A. M.
OLD MAC.
Maysville, June 26 '55 Market street.

GUNS.

A Lot of *Select* Double Guns on hand, which we will sell low
ANDERSON & ANDREWS,
Maysville, May 31, '55 20 & 22 Market street

MAYSVILLE, KY., July 18th, 1855.

R. H COSTING, Esq.

Dear Sir—The *Ætna Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., has just made a bi-annual statement of its condition, as required by a law of the State of Ohio, passed 1st May, 1854. The following facts are shown:

The Capital is *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars*, and is paid up.

Cash loans, paid from July 1, 1854, to July 1, 1855, $977,822 04

Semi-annual dividends 10 per cent. $[illegible]

Assets—Cash, Real Estate & Stocks 835,538 21

Losses adjusted and due none.

Losses adjusted and not due 32,414 87

Losses unadjusted, waiting for further proof 121,111 12

You will see this is one of the best Companies doing business in the Union. Any person wishing a reliable Company to effect a policy in, pay a fair price for it, can get it by calling upon the undersigned. JOS. R. BRODRICK, Agent
Ætna Insurance Company,
For Maysville and Vicinity.
July 19, '55—2m*

WASHINGTON BALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have great satisfaction in announcing to the country, the successful result of their efforts to establish in the Buildings upon their ground, a School of a high character as any similar institution in the State.

From the prospectus it will be seen that all the branches of Elementary Liberal and Ornamental Education are provided for. And while the Trustees have taken every pains to render the Institution as in our immediate neighborhood they take great pleasure in assuring parents and guardians abroad that they offer their sons an opportunity of fully preparing their children and wards for even the more advanced classes in the highest Collegiate institutions of the United States.

Mr. Keyser, who was fully assured, speaks eight languages of Modern Europe fluently, and is as distinguished for his facility for Teaching languages as for acquiring it; while Mr. Hawatt's incomparable talent for teaching Music has never yet failed to command for his more pupils than he could receive.

A more extended notice of this Institution will be published hereafter, when detailed statements will embrace all points essential to a full understanding of the enterprise.

We hope to offer facilities for the education of Young Men who desire to teach; paying the charge of the institution for such as are not able to pay them.

School will commence early in September. The faculty will consist of

Cornelius S. Ward, Principal and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

Albert Keyser, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and the Natural Sciences.

Erbe Hawatt, L. L. D., Professor of Music and Oil Painting.

Mrs M. A. Ward, Preceptress, and Teacher in Wax-fruit and Flowers, Tapestry flowers, Pencilwork and Embroidery.

A competent assistant will be also made for the Primary Department.

W. R. WELLS, *President.*

M. P. MARSHALL,
L. B. GOGGIN,
EDWARD WEBB,
W. E. BARCLAY,
A. WOOD, Jr.,
W. I. THURMAN,
V. V. CRAWFORD,
H. W. WOOD,
Washington, July 19, '55—1t Express copy

THOS. Y. PAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL continue the practice of his profession in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
July 7th—tf

MERCANTILE
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
COVINGTON, KY.
Chartered Capital $200,000.

THIS Company is prepared to insure on *Buildings Furniture* and *Merchandise*, on *Vessels, Cargoes*, and *Freight* against loss and damage by Fire, and the perils of Marine and Inland Navigation.

DIRECTORS:

Miles Greenwood, Charles M. Clay,
John T. Martin, A. B. Cornell,
S. W. Hamilton, George F. Davis,
B. S. Cline, George H. Calvert,
Wm. R. French, David Barclay,
J. M. Fielering, T. W. W. De Courcy,
Geo. T. Sidenham, Wm. T. Phipps,
Samuel B. Key, D. J. Gibson,
W. H. Goodrich, Henry Von Phul,
L. Hallman, Charles Hubbell,
C. B. Cazier, L. B. Harbert,
Hartwell Hainer, Cyrus Webb,
W. M. T. PHIPPS, President.
CHAS. HUBBELL, Vice President.
A. C. EDWARDS, Secretary.
BRUCE FOSTER, Actuary.

J. M STOCKTON, Agent,
Maysville, Ky.
June 24, '55

AYER'S
PILLS
Are caring the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.
INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILAS HAUEL, Esq., the well known Druggist of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found in almost every town, says:

"I am happy to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I have found them perfectly adapted to my family use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have tried them, and, like myself, have found in them the best cathartic we now use. Their action is mild and sure, and they are free from all disagreeable ingredients. They are not only effectual but safe and pleasant to be taken, qualities which must recommend them to the public, when they are known."

The testimony of Druggists is

WARDLAW writes from Hillsboro, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the indigestion, languor, loss of appetite, costiveness, &c., which I have long been troubled with, and have found them to be the most efficacious medicine in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have also used them in my family, and have found them family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You made medicines for the million, and I, for one, will always commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of your Cathartic, Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while they can be procured in this city. The widely renowned R. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Westworth, N. H., says:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I cerify from time to time, that they are invaluable purgatives. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, jaundice, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a sure remedy than any other. In all cases, we commend these Pills as the best we know of, and most worthy of our recommendation to the public, as superior to any other I have ever tried. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe, qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best Cough medicine in the world, and now find Pills as no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an untold amount of suffering, have found a remedy in your Sarsaparilla, and the great virtue of your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write, can only be imagined by those who realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind; at others, it would produce pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly bald all my days, sometimes I have had it in my ears, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"Several years ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from my complaints. My eyes are well, my hair is growing, my ears have discovered a healthy growth, all of which makes me feel like a new creature.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,
Overseer of the Poor of Acton, Maine."

Capt. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, 20th April, 1854:

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which arose from fever contracted in the Java sea, which left me so low that I was fearful I should die before I could reach home. I tried every thing I could hear of, but your Pills have completely restored me to health. I have given them to my children with the same, and with the same effects. They were promptly cured. I recommended them to a friend for rheumatism, which they cured, and to a friend for mother, he told me in a few days they had cured him. You are, sir, the best benefactor to the world, and I am free to say so.

Read the following the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Court, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only in his native State, but throughout the Union:

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have pick-pocked the Sarsaparilla, and that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. Your Cherry Pectoral is invaluable, and for severe and dangerous coughs, by your Cherry Pectoral, and since then has never been without it. Your Pills have several times been call'd from attacks of the influenza and Cholera, and I find it invaluable, especially for these complaints. Your Cathartic Pills have entirely cured me from a dyspeptic and costive habit, which has grown upon me for some years,—indeed there is much more improvement in my health than I hoped for, and I believe the best Physicians which this city abounds of the country affords, and from any of the numerous cures I have seen of your Pills, I believe they are what you represent, a blessing to our family, and you may well suppose we are grateful out of it.

YOUR OBT. SERVT.
LEAVITT THAYER."

"*Senate Chamber, Albany, Feb. 24, 1854.*

"Dr. J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trial of the Cherry Pectoral, left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism under which I have laboured for years. I feel it my duty to bear testimony to the astonishing power they have exerted in the complete eradication of the disease. I feel as better health now than for some years before, which I attribute entirely to the effects of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known where they reside, and the cures of which are made these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true.

Prepared by J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
And Sold by
SEATON & CO., Maysville.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Germantown.
A. R. RUNYON, Mayslick.
C. HART & CO., Flemingsburg, and by all Dealers in Medicine Everywhere.
June 2, '55—3mo 13t

NOTICE THIS.

I WISH to inform my old Customers, and all others who want good bargains, that I now offer for sale, my entire stock of Tin, Sheet Iron and Sheet Iron Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, fancy and common Grates, &c., &c. For all purchases of Tin Ware from me amounting to $50 I will put at the regular wholesale prices, with a discount off the same; for cash in hand 20 per cent, and for all bills of less amount, 15 per cent. Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, fancy and common Grates all upon the same terms, and conditions as stated above. I am now in the city for a short soon and examine my stock and prices and judge for yourselves JOHN C. REED.
May 8, '55.

HEAVY JANS.

200 Yards Coarse Heavy Jans, for Negro wear, just received and for sale by
July 13 JANUARY & RICHESON.

J. W. SCULLING,
(FORMERLY OF MAYSVILLE, KY.,)
Attorney at Law,
St. Paul, Minnesota Territory.

WILL pay special attention to buying and selling Land, locating Land Warrants, and collecting claims. No charge for information.
July 7—&tm3

DUPONT'S RIFLE POWDER.

50 Kegs above brand of Powder, just received and for sale by
July 19 JANUARY & RICHESON.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

G. W. HARRIS, G. HERSHAW,
Nepotic, Ky. *Cincinnati, O.*

G. W. Harris & Co.,

ARE in receipt of a large Stock of *Fine and Common Furniture*, which they offer to the citizens of Maysville and surrounding country, at lower prices than have ever before been asked in this city.

Being a Branch of a large Manufacturing and Wholesale Establishment in Cincinnati, our facilities are such that we can and will furnish, at short notice, any and everything in our line that may be desired, and at such figures as will induce persons to purchase of us instead of going to Cincinnati. To ascertain that we mean what we say, you have only to call and examine our stock and prices, at our establishment, No. 14 Market street, one door below Second.
Maysville, Ky., July 19, 1855

C. D. ANDERSON, R. D. ANDERSON.

HARDWARE & IRON.

JUST received direct from Manufacturers and Importers—which are offered cheaper than ever—and with great care, upon the most favorable terms, a large and well assorted Stock of Shelf-ware, Cutlery, Iron and Steel, which we are disposed to offer very low, at wholesale and retail. Our stock is all new and of the best description. We have on hand also a large Stock of

Iron, Nails, Steel, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c.

To Cash buyers or punctual Dealers, purchasers, we ask a call and examination of our Goods and prices.
ANDERSON & ANDREWS.
Maysville, Ky. 19 & 21 Market st.

VERY IMPORTANT TO
Farmers, Fruit Growers & Housekeepers.

ONEIDA & HUNTER'S Double-sealed Air-Tight CANS, for preserving Fruit, Vegetables, Green Corn, Tomatoes—and any kind of Vegetables, without the use of *Sugar or Sugar*. These cans are actually air-tight, and are sealed, operation, without any additional labor, rendering leakage impossible; easily opened, and so simple of construction that a child of ten years of age can seal them with perfect safety, no soldering being required. The above seal of Can has been exhibited to be the safest and most secure can yet offered to the public.

The undersigned is now manufacturing these Cans, and is prepared to furnish them in any quantity, either wholesale or retail, as low as any can be offered for sale. Orders promptly attended to, and printed directions sent with the cans.

Stone Ware and Fire Brick also for sale in any quantity. JOHN C. REED.
Second street, Maysville, Ky.
July 17th '55—1mo & w4

NEW BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,

Second Street, Maysville, Ky.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened a large and elegant stock of *Boots and Shoes*, in the building on Second street, next door below Mullins & Woodson's Grocery Stable.

Our stock has been selected with great care, of excellent quality, and will be sold generally at prices LOW. In this the same article can be bought for at other cities in the City. We are making arrangements to MANUFACTURE on a large scale, and respectfully solicit a share of the trade of LADIES' WORK, especially those kinds not made elsewhere in the city,) as we are prepared to get up the most fashionable and durable Ladies, Misses, Children's and Gents' BOOTS & SHOES, and indeed, every description of wear, will be made to order on short notice in a neat and substantial manner. THORNTON & CO.
Maysville, July 17, '55

NEW FURNITURE AND FURNISHING

A. T. WOOD, Agent,

WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that, as an Agent, he has constantly on hand a large assortment of furniture, at Sutton Street, Maysville, where he will be glad to wait on his old customers and all new ones that may call on him in all the variety that he has been formerly in the habit of keeping—at as reasonable prices.
Maysville, June 21, '55—a

3 VACANT LOTS, in a low mess portion of the City, for sale on terms to suit purchasers.
July 19 J. M. STOCKTON.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale the Farm on which he now resides, situated about 2½ miles south-east of Maysville, with 100 yards of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad line, and about ½ a mile from the Turnpike, containing 110 Acres of land, with a good large two-story Dwelling, a Tobacco barn 50 feet square, and other necessary improvements. The Farm is well watered, and has a number of never-failing springs, all dug-ones during the present severe drought abundance of drinking and stock water. Great liberal and reasonable.
Sept 9—tf JOSEPH C. RUMFORD.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman, with her Two Children—one a girl about 8 years old. Negro is sold for no fault whatever. The owner expects to move from the State, and does not wish to part her from her husband, who is working in Maysville. Call at the Editor of the Eagle. She will not be sold to go out of the County.
May 29—tf

Dr. SHACKLEFORD & LIGHFOOT,

I Have associated with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Robert A. Lightfoot, who will in future be found in my Office, on Third Street, where those desiring our professional services are requested to call

Business transactions as heretofore done in the name of JNO. SHACKLEFORD.
Maysville, April 23, '55

NEW AND DESIRABLE INVENTION.

H. G. Dayton's Improved Hermetical Self-sealing Fruit Can.

THIS invaluable article should find a housekeepers on account of its simplicity and *cheapness*, and the effectual manner in which it accomplishes its object, preserving Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds with their natural flavor for any length of time.

The advantages of this can over the ordinary one will be seen at a glance.

The process of sealing is conveniently placed within the reach of any person, and can be done in half a minute, no soldering being required. It can be opened as easily as it was sealed, and without the least injury, to the can, or the fruit. It has a metallic mouth-piece and valve, and can be used for a number of years, and is therefore more economical.

We are now manufacturing these Cans, and are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, either wholesale or retail, and warrant every Can.

Orders promptly attended to, and printed directions sent with the can. N. COOPER & Co.,
Maysville, June 9 Second street.

WANTED.

A BOY to learn the art of Watch Making. One that can come well recommended—honest, upright and willing to learn, and not over 15 years o. age, and will be instructed by Mr Clark's Dutor, one of the best workmen in the country.
ROBT. T. ADAIR, Jeweler,
21 street, Maysville, Ky.
Maysville, July 10, '55

2 RESIDENCES, in a desirable part of the City, for sale on accommodating terms.
July 10 J. M STOCKTON.

PENSIONS.

A Digest of PENSIONS and BOUNTY LAND LAWS; Instructions of Applicants and Attorneys; Opinions of Attorney-General as thereon, and the forms and regulations prescribed by the Pension Office; by J. F. C. Tait, late *Chief Clerk of the Pension Office.* This is a book of inestimable value to all who are interested in Bounty Lands or Pensions. For sale at the Bookstore of GLASTON & WOOD.
Second street, Maysville, Ky.
June 30 Express copy

DRIED APPLES, an excellent article, grafted fruit. Also,
Dried Peaches, at D. D. ALLEN'S.
June 23 3rd street.

FAMILY GROCERIES and Home Furnishing Goods of every kind. For sale by
J. M. STOCKTON.
July 19 Second street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned will sell at VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES, his entire Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of a large and very variety usually laid in for the Spring and Summer trade. Having determined not to keep them over, and to make room for a Fall supply. The public may expect great bargains.

As this Stock is new and fresh he will at some reduction—Said do well to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity to supply their wants.
W. W. LAMAR.
Maysville, July 12—1m3 Express copy 3t

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
SPLENDID DIVIDEND.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company declared a Dividend on the 1st of June, for profit on the expiring old risks, after setting aside a surplus fund of $25,000, of *fourteen* per cent. on its stock.

EPLEWIS COLLINS is Agent at Maysville for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
June 9, 1855

10,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS.

A large lot of Old Newspapers, for sale by the hundred, or hundred or thousand, at the
July 31 EAGLE OFFICE.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia,
JAUNDICE,
CHRONIC or NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND
ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flittering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

YOU ARE SPECIFICALLY CURED BY
DR. HEINDS'S PURE
Celebrated German BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120, Arch street, Philadelphia.

Never yet did any other disease or not cured, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, in the cures attain, in many cases after the first physician had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, ensuring the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without, sale, certain, pleasant.

Read and be Convinced.

More testimony is on the Pamphlet form of HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by D. C. M JACKSON, Philadelphia. They may be had gratis of the agents. Read the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.

H. W. CRAMER, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852, said: "Having sold your Hoofland Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

Mr. Jacob Eckert, Salem Ky., Nov. 25, '51, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this justly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it, and have heard the virtues we unhesitatingly say it emin

WE would respectfully invite the attention of our Lady Readers, who intend visiting Cincinnati this Spring or Summer, to our extensive stock of Mrs. L. A. HEMERSON, Late

MRS. HUME,

Consisting of

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Of the latest Paris and New York styles. Her stock is by far the LARGEST in the City, and is kept constantly full by DAILY arrivals from the East, of the Newest Rich Bonnet, English Straws, Satins, Tarsan, and Satin Braids, Blond and French Lace, together with the most choice Bonnet, Cap, and Dress Trimmings Ribbons, and FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS Imported; all of which she will sell 25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in Cincinnati. Her store is

NO. 204 FIFTH STREET,

Between Elm and Plum.

March 29, '55—1yrsr

FRANKLIN SEMINARY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHAS. W. FRANKLIN,
Late of Maysville, Ky.

SEMINARY & FRANKLIN,
(LATE FRANK SEMINARY,)

Commission and Grocery Merchants,

No's 7, 9, 11, West First Street, Cincinnati, O.

Receive and sell Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Barley Malt, Rye Malt, Corn Malt, Hops, Barley, Flour, Corn, Oats, Rye, Tobacco, Bacon, Feathers, Beeswax, Dry Fruits, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed, and Produce in General; Patent and Unfinished Leather and Hides. Purchases on order at the lowest Market prices every description of Merchandise. Quick Sales and Quick Returns.

Cincinnati, Feb. 18, 1854

Bank Note Engraving.

WELLSTOOD, EVANS, RAY & WRITING,

BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,

NEW YORK. BOSTON. MONTREAL

No. 150 Lake Street, Chicago.

Certificates of Deposite, Scrip for Insurance, Rail Road and Mining Companies, Drafts, Bank Notes, &c.

F. J. O'SHANESSY, Agent.

November 18, 1854—1y

Holiday Gifts.

Messrs. CURTIS & THALAX,

MUSIC DEALERS,

No 60, Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

Our assortment consists of

Mallet, Davis & Co.'s; Hoon & Raviss', and Geo. Hew's superior

PIANO FORTES,

Guitars and Needham's MELODEONS;

MARTIN'S GUITARS.

Violins; Old and New Flutes; Accordeons; Music Books; Sheet Music and other articles of Musical Merchandise. Such indispensable has new r been offered the Musical Public in the West.

Dec. 21, '54—1y srr10

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!!

DRS. DUNCAN & CAMERON,

DENTISTS

No. 156 West Sixth street, fourth Elm and Race streets, Cincinnati.

THIS OFFICE under the management of the present proprietors has been increasing in reputation for superiorness in the Artificial Department of Dentistry for the last ten years, and no expense or pains shall be wanting to give satisfaction to all who may favor it with their patronage.

The subscribers will call attention to the following essential points, pertaining to Artificial Teeth, viz:—Beauty and natural ness of appearance, Durability and strength of the materials, comfort to the wearer, and usefulness in restoring the natural appearance of the speech, and ability to masticate; all of which they are warranted in saying they exceeded by none, and equalled by few.

TEETH inserted from one to a full set, with Artificial Gums, Full and Half Sets invariably inserted by us.

All other branches in Dentistry performed in the most skillful manner.

TERMS:

Consistent the superior character of the work and the prices given, they are the most reasonable in the

Two Teeth or more on Gold Plate;
$3 PER TOOTH.
Two Teeth or more on Silver Plate,
$2 PER TOOTH.

Money refunded if the Tooth do not prove satisfactory.

For the information of those living at a distance, we would state that our facilities are such as to place us in the finest style, a full set of TEETH in from 24 to 48 hours, and small pieces in proportion, so that no detention need be apprehended.

W. C. DUNCAN,
J. G. CAMERON, Dentists,

No. 156 West Sixth street, between Race and Elm, Cincinnati.

Dec. 10, '54—1yssr25

WM. H. CRAFTS & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

No. 60 Poydras Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞Advances made on consignment to the above firm by

W. M. SHAW,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Feb. 22—tw Cincinnati, Ohio.

103 NEW PIANOS

For Christmas and New Years' Presents.

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

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

4 Split carved Legs 14th, 7 octaves; Boston price $550, for sale, each at 450

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

7 Legs 14th style 6¾ and 7 octave, N. York price $450 to $500 each; for sale at 350 to 410

30 Full octave Pianos, some extra handsome with carved cases, &c., usual price $350 to $450 at 275 to 375

55 Of various styles, from 6 to 7 octaves, usual prices $325 to 375; for sale at $190, $196, $200, $240, $280, &c. &c.

All warranted Warranty deeds each instrument.

TERMS CASH

Never before has there been such an opportunity of purchasing Pianos either at regular price or cheap. Our present stock being fully twice as large as any other in the country, and our PIANOS are well known to be superior to THAT MAKER OF THE UNION.

Our friends in Cincinnati will understand the reason of this extraordinary reduction in prices. Those living at a distance are informed that the extremely stringent state of the money market in the east enables us to offer first class instruments at these rates.

SMITH & NIXON,
Piano Hall, No. 761, West Fourth Street, near Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dec. 20, '54 July 20, '54—1ySUP

S. B. PARVIN,

General Advertising Agent,

No. 68 FOURTH STREET,

Between Walnut and Vine,

CINCINNATI, O.

Books, Pertodicals, Stationery, etc. for sale.

February 5, '55

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

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

DUDLEY HALL,
A. MITCHELL HALL

Cincinnati, Jan. 22, 1855.

A Few Bottles of CATCHUP, a superior article, cheap for cash at

D. D. ALLEN'S, 3rd street.

Jan 22, '55

Cincinnati Advertisements.

SAFES, DOORS, VAULTS,

Fireproof, Burglar & Thief Proof.

No. 6 Columbia Street, between Walnut and Vine,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We are now manufacturing Rail Road Proof Clay Stock, Ore, Coal, Grain, Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Also, Dry goods and Bank Safes; Bank and Store Doors; Bank and Store Vaults; Iron Doors and Shutters; Iron Doors and Shutters for Warehouses; Iron Doors and Shutters for Grocery Stores; Iron Doors and Shutters for Dwellings; Iron Doors and Shutters for Jewelry Stores; Iron Doors and Shutters for Banking Houses; Iron Doors and Shutters for Offices; Iron Doors and Shutters for Boat Cabins; Iron Doors and Shutters for Steamboats; Iron Doors and Shutters for Steamboats; Iron Doors and Shutters for Steamboats