The Robert Burns Day.

WEDNESDAY ..

The heart of the people is and ever has been with the poet of the people. Burns was such a poet, not for one day, but for all time. He was not a royal poet laureate, but he has re ceived the laurel and the royal favor of the joyful hearted kings of the land, the honest,

JANUARY 25

right minded people.

We have a recurrence to-day of another anniversary of his birth, the first one of the second century of its memorial. As natives of the land of Burns, Scotchmen meet around the festal board, warming their memories with the inspiring draught, but warming the heart with songs and sentiments of Burns, with whom all the world are kip. Americans in sympathy cordially embrace the opportunity of partaking in the social joy and fraternity of these occasions. No place in America has a more true hearted band of Scotchmen to honor Burns's memory than Cincinnati. The Burns Club of the Queen City is A No. 1.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—1st SESSION

Washington, January 25.

SENATE-Mr. Samner introduced a bill to secure their wages to seamen in case of wreck Referred. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to provide for

the public binding, lithographing and en-graving. Referred to the Committee on Print-Mr. Rice introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a bil

for the organization of the Territory of Daco-Laid over. Mr. King's resolution to appoint a commit-tee to investigate whether any money has been paid by the public printer for the support of newspapers, &c., was taken up and adopted. Mr. Iverson introduced a joint resolution relative to the pay of retired and decrepid officers of the navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Douglas's resolution was called up. Mr. Toombs addressed the Senate. He accapted the resolution from the Senator from Illinois as a move in the right direction, but he feared the disease was too deep-seated for the remedy proposed. Common interest and a common danger carried the country through the Revolution. After the formation of the Government parties were formed and great interests divided and deeply moved it. It was divided upon the alien and sedition laws, the tariff, the wars with Great Britain and Mexico, but the people submitted to the decision of the ballot-box. This was now changed; it was time to seek the remedy. The threats of the Senators from Maine and Illinois to keep it down by force won't avail. Until they have come out of the contest with victorious ban-ners, they had better refrain from beastings and threats. The foundation of society was threat-oned and endangered.

Virtually we are in a state of civil war. A large body of the representatives here are enemies to the country, ready to trampel on the fundamental laws of the country. The Democratic party was never truer to the Constitution than during the last seven years, and because they were so a combination was formed to place a party in power whose success is in-consistent with the peace of the country. He charged the Republican party, more in sorrow than in anger, with having stricken down the fundamental interests of the government. They sought to deprive the Southern people of oqual rights in the Territories; to overturn the decisions of the Supreme Court, and by overt acts seeking to invade the rights of one section of the Confederacy. He argued these allegations at length. In nine States of the Union the clause of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from labor was a dead letter.

He reviewed the history of the enactment of the clause, the constitutionality of which was in former times approved by every Northern He read acts of the Legislatures of Ohio and

Connecticut to show that they had passed laws violative to the Constitution. Mr. Foster asked what act of Connecticut

was unconstitutional. Mr. Toombs read the act prohibiting the bringing of a slave into the State under a

penalty of \$300.

Mr. Foster said the prohibition related to cases where slaves were brought there for the

purpose of sale.
Mr. Toombs replied, no State has violated the Constitution more artfully or fraudulently than Connecticut. It imposed a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment on a mancoming to enslave Free negroes. When a man went there to re-

claim a fugitive such rules of evidence would be enforced as would secure a conviction. Connecticut violated the Constitution withon heerical violated the Constitution with-out having the manhood to gulp down treason as New York had done; she had shown that no oaths bound the Republicans, and that they would disregard the Constitution in the

same way if they get in power here. That was why he had said their success brought us face to face with revolution. He read the laws of New York to which he had referred. Mr. King asked when that law was passed? Mr. Toembs said that when the question was asked with an honest intent and not designed as a trick, he would answer courteously. The law was passed in the New York House but failed in the Senate, two or three Repub-

licans declining to commit a plain violation of Mr. King-That is all I wish stated. The

Mr. Toombs continued charging that the failure to carry out the Fugitive-slave Law was a breach of faith. Was any one on the other side ready to execute that law in good faith? He did not believe that as many could be found as God required to save Sodom. In the name of the people of his State he demanded the fulfilment of the contract and the manded the fainliment of the contract and the redemption of plighted faith. Republicans pretend that their only desire was to prevent the entension of slavery, and to carry back the Government to the days of our fathers. This was deception. It was utter falsehood when they say they occupy the position of Jefferson. He was not opposed to the extension of slavery, and condemned the Missouri retriction in 1820. Madison took the same view. It was gress imposition to say the triction in 1820. Madison took the same view. It was gross imposition to say that these opinions were in accordance with those f their early fathers. They had protected alayery in Louisiana and Arkansas, and he wished to preserve their memory from degre-

The Republican party was built on a dogma embraced in the Missouri act of 1820, which the highest tribunal of the country had declared unconstitutional. Such was the party chared unconstitutional. Such was the party seeking to administer the Constitution. He then argued that members of this party have been permitted to commit acts of hostility against the confederate States. He read from Groteus and Vattal to show that any attempt to disturb the tranquility of one State by another, or to subvert its institutions, is a cause for war. Everywhere in the North, this party, through the pulpit and the press, is committing acts of aggression, and seeking to stir np servile insurrection and war at the South. Sixty-eight members of Congress had signed the Helper Book, and one of its aigners was seeking to become Speaker of the House.

The Republicans are undertaking to elect a man Speaker who could not travel throughout what was called our common country. It was not common for such men, and he hoped to God it never would be. Many thousands of the Republicans look on John Brown as a martyr, and all of them were lost in admiration that one man could be found among them who

martyr, and all of them were lost in admiration that one man could be found among them who that one man could be found among them who that one man could be found among them who that one man could be found among them who that one man could be found among them who to the same to be governed by Congressional law, which could provide whether slavery shall or shall not exist. He referred to a former period of our history to show that Mr. Monroe, President, and Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Crawford, Calhoun and Southard all ber next.

anxious to avenge her wrong. One blast from Virginia would summon a million of men to

He pronounced the success of the Republican party cause for secession. The South should never let the Republicans get hold of the Government. She should not wait for overt acts. War had been declared and blood had been shed. She should meet them at the threshold and drive them back, or tear down the pillars of the temple of liberty and overwholm all in universal ruin.

Mr. Foster defended Connecticut from pass ing unconstitutional laws. There is no law to prevent a master from bringing a slave into the State, and nothing to interfere with the relation of master and slave. The law of 1854 was designed to punish any one who falsely and maliciously endeavored to enslave free

He was quite willing to compare the legis-lation of Connecticut with that of Georgia, or to institute a comparison in any other respect Mr. Mallory asked if he was willing to carry out the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from labor?

Mr. Foster-Yes, as far as it is Constitu-Mr. Mallory said Connecticut had adopted no measure to carry out the fagitive-slave law. Mr. Hale—Neither has Florida.

Mr. Foster denied that a legal process for the execution of the fugitive-slave law had ever been obstructed in Connecticut.

Mr. Benjamin had obtained the law of Connecticut of 1854, entitled "An act for the de-

fense of liberty and to provide against the kidnapping of free persons." He contended that it was aimed at masters seeking to reclaim fugitive slaves, and fully sustained Mr. Toombs's allegations.

Mr. Foster defended the law as only designed

Mr. Foster defended the law as only designed to punish those who falsely and maliciously sought the enslavement of free persons.

After further desultory debate, Mr. Brown moved to postpone the resolutions and take up those offered by himself. This was agreed to, and the matter was postponed till half-past one to-morrow. The Senate went into Executive session and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE-Mr. McClernand rose to a per

HOUSE—Mr. McClernand rose to a personal explanation, saying that his colleague (Farnsworth) had in effect charged him with having expressed certain resolutions of the Illinois Democracy on the subject of slavery in his (Farnsworth) speech the other day. The charge was unfounded, and an unparliamentary reflection upon him (McClernand.)

Mr. Farnsworth replied that all he sought to do was to let the South and the country know where the Democracy of Illinois stand. They declare that they want no new Congressional test; no slave code; no revival of the sional test; no slave code; no revival of the African slave trade, and assert that slavery is mere municipal local institution. He heard yesterday the speech of Mr. Douglas, who pro-poses a slave code by making it a penitentiary

offense for any person to interfere with the reation of master and slave. Mr. Logan said that so far as the "Democracy of Illinois were concerned they can take care of themselves, and if his colleague Farnsworth) would attend to his own platform (Farnsworth) would attend to his own piatterm he would act with a little more propriety. As to the slave code, it was none of Mr. Farnsworth's business. The distinguished gentleman proposed that a law be passed to open the doors of the penitentiary to those who incite treason and insurrection, and those who band together to run away slaves from their master. He suspected his collegans desired masters. He suspected his colleague desired no such law, for fear it might affect some per-sons living where Mr. Farnsworth does.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired what did Mr. Douglas propose but a slave code? Mr. Logan said he indorsed every point of Mr. Douglas's bill, which was merely press conspiracy for infracting the rights of sister States. He did not know that his colleague was engaged in such things; but his constituents had indersed them, and ministers had preached sermons holding up John Brown

as a martyr. Mr. Farnsworth repeated that Mr. Douglas proposed to pass a slave code for the protec-tion of slavery wherever it exists, notwith-standing the Dougles Democracy in Illinois had declared slavery a more local and muni-cipal institution. That is the miserable soph-istry and position of the man his colleague proposed to pass a slave code for the protec-Logan) worships. It became necessary for Mr. Douglas to make a bid for Southern sup-port, and he goes for a Congressional Slave Code. His colleague had talked about sending Republicans to the penitentiary. He had no doubt that the man his colleague worships would be glad to send the Republicans to the

would be glad to send the Republicans to the penitentiary till after the next election.— [Laughter.] We expect to get him into the penitentiary before he gets us there. Mr. McClernand resumed his personal explanation, saying in conclusion that Mr. Farnsworth had given a false interpretation to Mr. Douglas's position, and that such in-correct exposition originated in Mr. Farasworth's prejudices and hostility to Mr. Douglas

and the Democratic party. Mr. Corwin resumed his remarks from yes terday, saying we stand with the fathers of the Republic and the Constitution, and whatever may be the opinions of this day, we should not be accused of treason while we adopt the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

If we were wrong, these old gentlemen were wrong; if we are right, then the Democratic party is wrong. He wished to present a question of logic: It is said that Mr. Seward, being the head and leader of the party, had proclaimed at Rochester that there must be some conflict between free and slave labor, and that in consequence of that declaration John Brown had determined to murder somebody at Harper's Ferry. Did the gentlemen suppose that John Brown had not read Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, and the remark of Washington, that he would render cordial cooperation to the abolition of slavery throughut the Territory?

Did they suppose he had not seen the de-bates of the Virginia Convention, in which it was said that slavery was an enormous evil; that unless abolished it would advance stead-ily, step by step, until it would be as fatal as death? Did they suppose Brown had not read all these things and pondered on them in his mountain solitude in New York for twenty years, and prayed over them? It was there this enterprise entered into his crazed imagination. Being superinduced by the principles concerted by Jefferson and Washington, Brown believed the angels of the Lord would encamp around about him. He (Corwin) appealed to the gentlemen to say, whether, instead of tracing back Brown's raid to Mr. Seward's declaration, they should not more properly trace it to their own heroes and great

No, not their heroes and great men, but our heroes and great men, belonging to the United States and the world. Theirs are names which will brightly illume the pages of history while we have been food for worms. He asserted that the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Mo, was an advertisement of Helper's book, and that Mr. Sherman had satisfactorily explained how his name had become connected with that work. Mr. Sherman had not indersed that work. Mr. Sherman had not indorsed that book; it was not prepared at the time. He authorized his name to be appended to a po-litical pamphlet after being assured it would all be right. Criminality is to be determined from the intent, and none such existed against Mr. Sherman, who neither indersed nor approved incendiary or insurrectionary teach-

Suppose a man subscribes for a newspaper for six months and the editor turns out to be a rascal and a blackguard, is the subscriber to be held responsible for that? It had been said that the election of Mr. Sherman would be the initiatory step for dissolution, and if followed by the election of Seward to the Presidency, that calemity would be accom-plished; but no menace or threat from any section could make him shrink from express-ing the rights bequeathed him by his fathers. Were he to submit, that very moment he would be disfranchised, would have a collar about his neck and treated as a serf.

sgreed that Congress has the power to exclude slavery from the Territories. He also slluded to the judicial lustory of the country to show that the position of the Republicans was con-sistent therewith. Their principles on this subject were the same as those of the old Whig party. Mr. Cathoun had emphatically said that the doctrine that Congress could not log-islate on the subject of slavery in the Terri-tories was absurd and contrary to the practice of the government from its foundation to the

Mr. Winslow (Mr. Corwin expressing a wil-linguess to yield the floor) moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker viva voce. Mr. Hickman and others, on the Repub-

lican side, objected. Mr. Corwin resumed, reviewing the history of the Ohlo Democracy of 1848, who, in reso-lutions, declared that they looked on the institution of slavery as unfavorable to the full development of free institutions, and, entersining these sentiments, said they would be direlect to duty it they did not prevent its in-crease, and mitigate it, and finally eradicate it. The Democracy of Ohio in 1848 held these dectrines, going further than the Whigs; but

in that year the Demecratic party was carried captive to Babylon. Zachary Taylor was elected President. The Democrats hung their harps on the willows, and mourned for the slain of the daughters of their people. While up to 1853 they maintained that slavery might be restricted, the Democracy suddenly woke up to any slavery is very good and will de-velop the resources of the country. He re-ferred to these things to show Democratic inconsistencies. The question as to slavery must be tried here. After the House is organized, if this shall ever take place, if Southern gen-tlemen announce, as they have, that this Union shall be dissolved if the people of the North elect a President of their choice, we shall then see where the treason lies.

Mr. Corwin spoke four hours.

Three Days Later from California. New York, January 24.—The steamer Bal-tic arrived here at 6:30 P. M., from Aspinwall, with \$1,760,000 in treasure, and San Francisco dates of the 5th inst., brought down by the Golden Age.

The steamer Champion, with the mails, had not arrived at Panama when the Baltic sailed. The frigate Roanoke, sloop-of-war St. Louis, and store-ship Relief were at Aspinwall. The Lancaster and sloop-of-war Cyane were

at Panama. On the 21st ult. a battle was fought near Colima, Mexico, between Miramon, with three thousand troops, and the Liberals, numbering seven thousand, under Rozas and Ogazon. The action lasted five hours. The Liberals and six or seven hundred killed and wounded, and the Conservatives three hundred.

and the Conservatives three hundred.

Miramon captured five field pieces and two thousand prisoners. On the 24th he took possession of Colima, and sent a detachment to Mozamillo and seized two vessels, the Gen. Vega and Laporte, and armed them. Their destination was supposed to be Mazatian. The California news is only three days later.

The Cortes, with the mails of December 5, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 3d inst., a week behind the opposition steamer. The Senate had agreed to meet in joint Convention on the 5th, for choice of United States Senator, by a vote of 20 to 12, which was re-garded a test of Weller's strength. Phillip Moore was chosen Speaker of the House, and that branch had agreed to the Senate resolution for a joint convention on the 5th. The Governor's message would not be sent in before

The overland mail of the 12th ult., with St. Louis telegraphic advices of the 14th, had reached San Francisco.

The Bulletin of the 3d inst., contained sevcral columns of news telegraphed from St. Louis to Melloy's Station, thence by mail to Firebaugh's Ferry, California, and thence by telegraph to San Francisco, inaugurating a new era in California journalism.

More trouble is anticipated from the Pick River Valley Indians. Some 1,500 had collected at the head of that stream.

The Senate had adopted resolutions requesting members of Congress from California urge the formation of a new Territory out of Carson Valley.
There is no other news of interest.

Trade was staguant. The money markst was easier. The Isthmus.—The Northern Light arrived at Aspinwali on the evening of the 13th inst. Orizaba, with her passengers, lefe on the 16th.

The Sonora, with the Baltic's outward passengers, sailed on the 13th. The sloop-of-war Levant left on the 16th for Realigo. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at

Guatemala on the 8th ult. General Guardisla had been re-elected President of Honduras. Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister, had presented his oredentials

to the Government.

A forced loan of \$10,000 had been decreed in Nicaragua to pay for the munitions of war lately received from England.

The decree of December 13 declares M. Belly's canal project at an end; he not having paid the 200,000 francs due before the end of

September. The coast is now clear for the Vanderbilt. Sansalvador, and various other places, suf-fered from the earthquake of the 8th. Many houses were destroyed, and one place was nearly destroyed by fire which broke out at

the time.

Equador.—The Peruvian army was still encamped at Massasingul, and the squadron was at anchor in Guayaquit River. Civil war was expected on the departure of the Peruvians. Valparaiso dates are to December 15, and Callao to December 16. The news is unim-

Canada Item.

Снатнам, С. W., January 24.— United States papers received here during the past few days contain exciting accounts of dis-turbances said to have taken place recently in this vicinity between the white and colored population. The only ground for these reports is a fight which took place among a few white and colored school-boys, a few days ago, in which no particular damage was done to either party. It caused no excitement here and was scarcely noticed. There has been no other disturbance or excitement whatever here in his vicinity.

Correction.

New York, January 24.—The account of the fire this morning seems to have been a blunder of the reporter. The following is a correct account: At half-past three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the csp man-ufactory on the third floor of the building No. 140 Broadway. The firemen, however, quickly extinguished the flames. Loss about \$1,000;

Tennessee and Kentucky Legislatures at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, January 24.—The Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures are partaking a spiendid banquet at Masonic Hall to-night, by invitation of the city of Louisville. They leave to-morrow for Cincinnati. The city is full of strangers from the contiguous States.

Fire at Hamilton, C. W. Hamilton, C. W., January 24.—The Water-down Flouring Mill, owned by W. P. How-land, M. P., was burnt to-day with 3,000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of flour. Loss not known, but is partially covered by

Massachusetts Legislature. Boston, January 25.—In the House to-day resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations commending the action of the Republican members of Congress by refusing to engage in discussion, &c., before the election of Speaker.

From Columbus. COLUMBUS, January 24.—The Board of Agriculture has decided to hold the State Fair at Dayton from the 25th till the 28th of SeptemFrom Washington.

Washisgron, January 24.—There are on the docket of the Supreme Court three hundred cases, forty of which are on appeal from the California Courts, relative to land claims, involving millions of dollars. Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day was that of Alex. Dimitry, as Minister to Costa Rica.

The Navy Department has been informed that the steamer Mohican made eleven and a helf miles an hour during a trial trip to Africa.

half miles an hour during a trial trip to Africa. The Constillation, San Jacinto, and storeship Supply, were at St. Paul de Loando, November 27. The Portemouth and Mystic were soon expected there.

Hon. John Cochrane having recovered from

nis illness, was in the House to-day.

There are about three millions of dollars in

possession of the Postoffice Department, but which can not be paid out until an appropriation is made by Congress for that purpose.

Sr. Louis, January 24—M.—River rising steadily at this point, and some little ice is coming from above, but there is no news of any of the upper gorges having broken away.

The weather is very mild and spring-like, and the ice in the upper rivers can not resist its inflament much longer. its influence much longer.

Pittsbuso, January 24—M.—River six feet one inch by the pier and falling; weather clear and cloudy at intervals. Sr. Louis, January 24-P. M.—River risen about eight inches and is still swelling, with

seven feet to Cairo. Nothing new from any of the upper streams. Weather cloudy and mild, with strong indications of rain.

LOUISVILLE, January 24—P. M.—River fall-ing, with eight feet in the Canal and five feet

Sr. Louis, January 24.—The Arizonia correspondent of the Republican says that the Navajoe Indians recently captured five thousand sheep from a ranche near Fort Craig, and were committing depredations in all quarters.

The New Mexican Legislature had passed a nemomorial, asking Congress to organize the

Territory of Arizonia.

The President's message which was telegraphed from here for the San Francisco Bulletia and the Sacramento Union, to overtake the overland mail at Melloy's Station, passed Messilla on the morning of the 7th inst., and was expected to reach San Francisco on the

Alabama Legislature. Monroomeny, January 24.—The House has assed, by a large majarity, a bill to charter a bank in Mobile. A proviso thereof requires the stockholders to take a certain amount of tock in the Great Central Railroad from Montontery to Decatar, Ala. The bill will prosably pass the Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BURNS' BIBTHDAY—CALEDONIAN CLUB.—The
members of the Caledonian Club
will meet in the Club Boom, at the
Caledonia Shades, 198 Vine-street,
on
THIS EVENING, January 25,
At 8 o'clock, to celebrate the Anniversy Birthday of Robert Burns. on
THIS EVENING, January 25,
At 8 o'clock, to celebrate the Anniversy Birthday of Robert Burns.
[ja2ta*]

I. O. C. T.—THE OFFICERS and members of Washington Sec. No. 7 will please take notice, that the regular meeting which was to be held to-night, is hereby postponed to next WEDNESDAY EVENING, February J. By order of WM. BOGART, B. S.

PROTRACTED MEETING AT WESLEY CHAPEL.—Rev. Wm. H. Taylor, of California, seven years a street preacher of Nan Francisco, will preach in Wesley Chapel, on Fifthstreet, between Sycamore and Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 70 clock.

The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MASONIC NOTICE.—STATED meeting of McMilan Lodge, No 6
141, on THIS EVENING, January 26, at 7
o'clock. A full attandance of all the members is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge.

By order of the W. M.
ja25a-ch Times.

L. CAMERON, Sec'y.

HERRON'S SEMINARY. The Thirty-first Semi-Annual Exhibition of the Literary Soci-ties of Herron's Seminary will take place at Smith & Nixon's Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, January 25.

The young gentlemen will strive to please their friends, and will be giad to see them all there. ja20s*

The Stockholders of the Onic Life Insurance Control of the Choic Life Insurance Company are notified that the Annual Meeting for the choics of Directors will be hald at the office of the company, No. 88 West Third-street, on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, 1869, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

jalzt HENBY ROOKEY, Secretary. CHILBLAINS AND FROST-

ED FRET. -Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic
Litius is the never-failing remedy for these great
annoyances. It not only effects a complete cure,
often by one therough application, but it decreases
the liability to a return of the same difficulty. For
sale by druggists generally,
BOLON PALMER, Agent,
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No. 55 West Fourth-street.

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EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES.
OINCINNATI, Dec. 17, 1859.—Mr. S. PalmerDear Sir: Fome five years since I received a severe
injury on my left arm, near the elbow, since which
I have been greatly annoyed by a outaneous disease
on the same. After using various remedies without
success, I was induced to try your Vegetable (osmotic Locion, and am happy in informing you that
the use of half a bottle has left my arm as smooth
and free from disease as its mate.

Gratefully yours,
JOHN W. DANENHOWER.

No. 146 West Third-street.

For sale by druggists everywhere. Be sure to get
Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion, and accept of
nothing else.

SOLON PALMERI, Agent,
de29 No. 56 West Fourth-street, Cincinnati, O.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DIS-

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISOOVERY is acknowledged by the most emnent physicians, and by the most careful druggists
throughout the United States, to be the most effectual
blood-purifier ever known, and to have relieved more
suffering, and effected more permanent curse, than
any preparation known to the profession. Scrofuls,
Salt Rheum, Errsipelas, Scald-head, Scaly cruptions
of whatsoever nature, are cured by a few bottles, and
the system restored to full strength and vigor. Full
and explicit directions for the curse of ulcerated sore
legs, and other corrupt and running ulcers, is given in
the pamplet with each bottle. For sale by JOHN D.
PARK, SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., and GEORGE
M. DIXON. Price \$1.

OFFICE OF THE PASSENGER RAILROAD
COMPANY OF CINCINNATI, S. W. corner of Third
and Race-streets, October
MATI, S. W. corner of Third
and Race-streets, October
from Wood to Lawrence-street, and westward on
Fourth-street to Smith, and on Fifth-street to
Wood. Clitans will please bear in mind that the
cars will invariably cross intersecting streets before
stopping for passangers.

oclo-if James J. BOBBINS, President.

Peach Orchard, Youghloghesy, Hartford

Peach Orchard, Youghlogheny, Hartford Clty and Syracuse Coals.

WE ARE DELIVERING THE ABOVE qualities of Coal from the boats in excellent order and prompt delivery.

CANFIELD & BERTRAM,

Dealers in Coal and Coke,

179 East Front-st., near Butler.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DODD'S HAT STORE, 144 Main-street.

East Side, below Fourth. EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY DRESS HATS. SOFT HATS CAPS.

LADIES FURS Having received a fresh lot Dress Furs, bought in New York since January 1, we have for sale some fine sets, at LOW PRICES. DODD & CO., Hatters and Farriers,

W. M. F. HEWSON, Auctioneer, and Stock and Bill Broker, No. 28 Third-st., Basement of Masonic Building.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

Motes, Dividends and Interest Coupons collected.

AUCTION SALES Of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, &c., on any day required.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Special Attention

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE DELAND & GOSSAGE.

West Fourth-st. BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

RICH STYLES VELVET CLOAKS

CLOSING-OUT SALES SHAWLS! SHAWLS! PLAID WOOL SHAWLS,

REVERSIBLE SHAWLS Super Double-faced Shawls.

At 82, worth 85.1

At 85, worth \$10. IMPERIAL WOOL SHAWLS. At \$5 and \$6, worth \$10 and \$12. EVENING SHAWLS,

At \$3 and \$4, worth \$6 and \$8. GREAT REDUCTION IN Plain and Printed Merinoes, PRINTED WOOL DELAINES, RICH FIGURED SILKS, French Embroiderie

BED BLANKETS VERY LOW, TO CLOSE OUT.

A LOT OF

DELAND & COSSACE. 74 WEST FOURTH-STREET.

[ja23tf] **GROVER & BAKER'S**

New and Improved \$50

SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH

The best and only Machines in the market suitable for all kinds of manufacturing purposes at the LOW PRICE OF \$50. GROVER & BAKER.

SEWING MACHINE CO., 58 West Fourth-street.

[ja25tf] IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED Pain. All dealers sell it.

J. D. PARK, Agent. J. D. PARK, Agent,

CHEAP PART TO A PE LADLUS.

157 Overcoats:

75 Cass. Business Coats;

64 Cloth Frock Coats: 100 pairs Fancy Cass. Pants :

33 Cassimere Vests:

75 Silk Vests.

We The above will be sold at cost prices to cle T. W. SPRAGUE & CO., S. E. corner Fourth and Vine-sis.

REMOVAL.

HAVE REMOVED MY SEAL EN-GRAVING and Light Machine Works to the large ad elegant building No. 64 West Fourth-street. Between Walnut and Vine, Third Plour.

F YOU WANT A SEAL PRESS; IF YOU WANT A SEWING MACRINE; If you want any kind of light MACHINERY made or repaired, GIVE ME A CALL. P. EVANG. 1-

SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY, 163 Main-street, three doors above Third,
EEP ON AND AND MAKE TO ORDER all k nds of Horse Trappings, in the best
and most substantial manner. Also, a large assortment of Horse Blankets, Weigs, Carpot and Leather
Bags, Bridle Bits, Euffalo Bobes, Valiese (the real
sole-leather), Mail Trunks, Sponge, and a large assortment belonging to this line. I will sell as low
as the lowest.

D. S. CARRICK!

If You Want Fine, Fat, Fresh OVSTRIES, OF Magnum Bonums, at his 1 holesale and Retail Oys-er House,

253 253 258 253 258 WALNUT-STALERT, Fifth door shove Sixth, west side.

REMOVAL. THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF GEO. B. Sloat & Co's. Family Sewing Machines has been removed to No. 30 West Fourth-street, over Le Boutsiliers. (jagam) B. H. G. OK, Agent. OLD COFFEES-JUST RECEIVED 75

pockets extra Old Government Java Ooffee; 10 nalf-bales extra old Mocha Coffee. For sale, whole-nale and retail, by A. McDONALD & OO., ja23 55 and Branch Store 249 West Fourth-st. SUPERIOR TEAS—JUST RECEIVED
Sibalf-chests Fine Curious Ociong; 5 half-chests
Gunpowder; 5 half-chests Imperial. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. McDONALD & Oo,
ja23 56 and Branch Store 249 West Fourth-st. SPICES—JUST RECEIVED PURE Ground Cinnamon, Alispice, Cloves, Ginger, Blace, &c. For sale, wholecale and retail, by A. MoDONALD & CO., ja23 56 and Branch Store 249 West Fourth-st.

NEW YORK "HOME INSURANCE COMPANY" AGENCY, Newport, Ky.-For policies against fire and marine risks. Capital, \$1,000.000-Surplus, \$400.000, Apply to \$1,000.000-Surplus, \$400.000, Apply to York street, Newport, Ky. DR. BARBER'S RELIEF cures all

N EURALGIA CURED by Dr. Barber' Instantaneous Relief. Try it all who suffer.

in. Try it. All Draggists Agents. ;a28aw FRANKLIN TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, B. ALLISON, Superintendent.— Printing Materials of all kinds. 188 Vine-atreet. CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS COLTER'S lats Nos. nd Mi Main-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MOUNT AUBURN

Young Ladies'

INSTITUTE

WILL OPEN ITS EIGHTH SESSION on MONDAY, February 6, with a full complement of able and efficient Teachers. The BIDING SCHOOL, heretofore announced, will e in full operation at that time, with such a number of Penies as will accommodate all who wish to practice the healthful and elegant exercise of Horse-

Omnibuses will, hereafter, take the pupils from their residences in any part of the city each morning, and return them after school-hours. All who wish to avail themselves of this privilege will please make early application to I. H. WHITE, 25 West Fourth-

Over Forty Different Styles AND VARIETIES

-OF THE-Celebrated

OLD DOMINION

United States by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GIL-ROY, Philadelphi JOS. R. GREENE,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT, No. 24 Pearl-st, and N. E. cor. Smith and Fifth. ES Sells at Manufacturers' prices. Send for cir culare. jalltf

Buckeye Cintment, A N INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR.

PILES, prepared from the Buckeye, or Horse Chestaut. The great reputation which the Buckeye, or Horse Chestaut, has obtained; as a remedy for Piles, induced one of our most eminent physicians to prepare an Cintiment, composed of an extract of the nut, combined with other active remedial agents, for the cure of this painful and troublesome disease. His opportunities for testing its merits having been unusually extensive, he found its effects to exceed even his most saveguine expectations, producing in all cases most speedy and permanent cures, even after all other remedies had failed either to relieve or cure. N INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR

For the purpose of extending its benefits to all who are suffering with Piles, either of recent origin or of long standing, he has kindly furnished us with the recine, and all the necessary information for its preparation. Having every confidence in its powerful purative properties, we offer it to the sillicted as accondition combination which can not fail to be of the most essential benefit to all who are suffering with Hemorrhoids or Piles in any form.

For sale by

SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., ja230

Opposite the Postoffice.

Port Wine.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW casks of very superior Port Wine, which we can recommend for Medicinal purposes. For sale by SUIRE, EURSTEIN & CO., jazze Opposite the Postoffice.

RCHESTER'S GENUINE TREFARATION of the Hypophosphites of Lime
and Sods, made from the original formula of Dr.
Churchill, of Paris, for the prevention and cure of
Consumption, Deblity, Dyspessis, Bronehitis and
Rervous Diseases. For sale by
SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO.,
ja230 Opposite the Postoffice.

Sirup of the Hypophosphites.

VINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPA-

Quintessence of English Garden Lavender Flowers. ONE OF THE MOST DELICATE AND refreshing Perfumes in use. For sale by SUIBE, ECKSTEIN & CO., ja230 Opposite the Postoffice.

JUDSONIAN FEMALE SEMINARY,

CARNEAL PLACE, COVINGTON, KY.,
hetween Tenth and Eleventh-streets.—The
lighth Session of this institution will commence
on MONDAY, January 30, 1860.
MISS S. A. HAINES, PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by a full corps of Teachers. One hundred
upils have been enrolled the past session. Still a
few more can be accommodated. For further particulars, catalogues may be obtained by addressing
the Principal.

Tin-ware, Spouting, &c. A. C. PARRY.

NO. 36 VINE-STREET, NEAR FRONT. CINCINNATI, EEPS ON HAND AND MANUFACtron Ware, Fublic Lanterns, and other articles in
his line. Manufactures to order all varieties of Metallic Roofling, Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron.
Lantern Glass always on hand.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
A few Stoves on hand to dispose of cheap for cash,
Stove-pipe furnished and put up at short notice.

Solution Citrate of Magnesia WARRANTED TO KEEP ANY length of time. For sale in any quantity by ALBERT ROSS, Druggiet, jag S. W. cor. Eighth-st. and Western-row. Brown's Bronchial Troches,

CALLEVIATION OF BRON-CHITIS, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs. For unle by ALBERT HOSS, Druggist, jus 8, W. cor. Eighth-st, and Western-row. Havana Cigars. LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED A stock of the most favorite brands, just received and for sale by ALBERT ROSS, bruggist, ja9 S. W. cor. Eighth at, and Western row. Genuine Glycerine Lotion, AS PREPARED BY GEO. M. DIXON, cures chapped hands and roughness of the skin. Also, promotes the growth of the bair. GEO. M. DIXON, Druggist, jal7aw N. H. cor. Fifth and Main-streets.

Coal Oil. PURE COAL OIL FOR BURNING—For sale at manufacturers' prices.

GRO. M. DIXON, Druggist, jailaw N. E. cor. Wifth and Main-streets.

Hemp Seed. 25 BRLS. PRIMP SEED—For sale by GEO, M DIXON, Druggist, N. E. cor. Fifth and Main-streets. Sage, Sage.

200 LBS. FRESU SAGE—For sale by GEO. M. DIXON, Druggist, N. E. cor. Fifth and Main-streets. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- NO-

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTIGE is hereby given that the subscriber has
been appointed and qualified as Admistrator on the
Estate of Eugene Tratebas, late of Hamilton County,
decaded, All persons having claims against the
estate will please present them, and those indebted
to the estate will please call and settle without any
further notice.

Can be found at the Western Eugenm, corner of
Third and Sycamore-streets.

Ja246-Itaw NOTIGE.—AN INVENTORY OF THE
Estate of Engene Tratebas, late of Hamilton
County, deceased, will take place on the THIBTYFIRST (31) DAY OF JANUARY, 1850, commencing
at 10 o'clock, at the Western Museum, north-east
corner of Third and Sycamore-streets.
ROBERT PALEER, Administrator.
Cincinnati, January 21, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED—CONTINENTAL
Sauce, 25 dos. pints and half-pints;
Continental Sauce, 25 gallon jugs;
Continental Sauce, 25 gallon jugs;
Continental Sauce, 10 five-gallon kegs. The
above sauces are squal to Worcestershire.
Liquid Rennit, 12 doz. half-pints;
Soluble Cayenne, 12 doz. half-pints;
French Mustard, 50 doz. jars;
French Mustard, 10 five-gallon kegs. For sale,
wholesale and retail, by JOHN BATES,
ja23 National Theater Building, Sycamore-st.

COAL OIL—At 90 cents per gallon, and warranted the best in the market, at PKHGUSON'S, jais (Corner Ninth and Vine-streets. FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS—Received every day at FERGUSON'S,
jals Corner Finth and Vine-streets.

TWAS—A large and well-assorted stock of "Fine Green and Black Tenn" at USON'S, jals Corner Ninth and Vice-streets. JAIS COPINE PIETR AND VICE-STREETS.

JOHN SOUDER'S BEST SUGAR-CURED COLTERS (OCTERS) 1813 Nos. 819 and 821 Main-street.

SPICED SALMON AND SMOKED HAL-COLTER'S 1818 Nos. 319 and 221 Main-street.

OLD JAVA COFFEE AT COLTER'S Nos. 319 and 321 Main-street, 1818 Nos. 319 and 321 Main-street,