MAYSVILLE EVENING NEWS.

State Rights—Non Intervention—Popular Sovereignty.

VOL. 6. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1858. NO. 10.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AT THE OFFICE OF THE BULLETIN, FIRST STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD, BY MARTIN & BRITTANY.

AT THE BULLETIN BUILDING, FIRST STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.

The last Bulletin, Morning and Evening, will be issued on Saturday, the 31st inst., and after that time the publication of the Bulletin will be discontinued.

Subscribers will be duly notified of the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send their papers from the office to which they have been directed, they are held responsible for the payment of the subscription for the time they receive them.

If subscribers fail to inform the publisher of their wish to have their papers discontinued, they are liable to pay for the time they have received them.

If the papers have been sent to a place unknown to the publisher, or to the place of residence of a subscriber, or to the place of business of a person who may be a subscriber, the publisher may continue to send them until payment of all arrearages is made, and then may order them to be discontinued.

If subscribers, whether regular or irregular, remove their papers from the office to which they have been directed, they are held responsible for the payment of the subscription of the time they have received them.

In the courts have decided that the refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the Post Office, and leaving the papers to accumulate, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

All arrearages in prints, books or periodicals, are chargeable at the rate of one cent for each issue, and if the papers are not taken from the office, they are liable to pay as long as the paper or periodical may be sent to the office, and the publisher may sue for the price of the paper or periodical, and obtain judgment, unless notice is sent of the time of subscription, unless notice is sent of such removal or the publication office.

Rates and Rules of Advertising.

A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of minion style.

	1 Square.	2 Squares.	3 Squares.	4 Squares.	5 Squares.	1 Column.	2 Columns.
1 Insertion	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	10.00	15.00
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	15.00	20.00
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	18.00	30.00
Two Weeks	3.00	4.50	5.00	10.00	12.00	25.00	40.00
Two Months	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
Three Months	5.00	7.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	35.00	60.00
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	100.00	150.00

Liberal contracts will be made for annual advertisements, changeable at pleasure; but where a change is made, the above rates will be charged for additional insertions.

Business notices, in reading type, not exceeding Ten lines in length, will be inserted on the first page, at Ten Dollars a year.

Fifty per cent. will be added to the above rates for advertisements inserted as Special Notices.

The privilege of advertising by the year is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length exceeding the above limits specified, will be charged proportionately.

Notice of Meetings to be considered by the year business, and by contract, are to be charged as regular.

No contract for yearly advertisements will be discontinued without special permission to do so, nor any change be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

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

Ten cents a line will will be charged for the publication of all communications or notices in which individuals private interest or benefit is involved.

Five cents a line will be charged for the insertion of Obituary Notices.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Announcing candidates for State or County offices, $3 each; for City offices, $2 each to be paid in advance.

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

OFFICE—In "Express Building," 2nd and 3rd Story, South side of Second Street, between Sutton and Market.

Professional Cards.

DR. SHACKELFORD CONTINUES the practice of his profession in Maysville and vicinity. Office on Second street, one door East of Wallace's Grocery. [apr 27, 1858.

J. B. LINDSEY,

Resident Dentist,

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE LEE HOUSE, [Lexington Street.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

march 29, 1858.

SCOTT & SUESE,

JOHN L. SCOTT and GEO. W. SUESE, will hereafter practice law in partnership in the counties of Bracken and Mason, and the adjoining counties, and in the Courts of Appeals.

Will give close attention to collections and the investigation of land claims.

Maysville, January 27th, 1858.

JOHN T. DYE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Maysville, Ky.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice the law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [May 14, 1856—1y.

F. M. BIRDSOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE KY.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice the law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [Sept. 21, '56.

Attorney at Law.

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

Will attend promptly to the collection of Claims in any part of Northern Kentucky. [May 14, 1856—1y.

Court street, Maysville, Ky.

WILL give close attention to all business entrusted to his care, and will practice law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [March 4, 1857-1y.

JOHN N. JEFFERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Court street, Maysville, Ky.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care and will practice law in the Courts of Mason and the adjoining counties. [Sept. 21, '56 tf.

JOSEPH W. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law,

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.

WILL give immediate attention to all business which may be entrusted to his care. He will practice Law in the Courts of Fleming and adjoining counties. [Oct. 28, 1856.—1y.

TAYLOR & McCUTCHEON,

Attorneys at Law,

Maysville, Ky.

H. TAYLOR. JAMES McCUTCHEON,

Will attend the Mason County Court in Dec.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care, and will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties. [Feb. 26, 1856.

R. M. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

MR. STANTON has resumed the practice of the law in Maysville, Mason and the adjoining counties in Kentucky, and will do business in Ohio and Bracken, and will attend to such business as may be entrusted to his care.

Office on Second street, next door west of Wallace's Grocery. [Dec. 24, 1856—1y.

GEO. L. HOE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice law in the counties of Mason, Bracken, Pendleton and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Prompt attention will be given to the collection of claims, and to business in the Circuit Court of Mason and adjoining counties.

Germantown, Ky., March 3, 1856.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney at Law,

GREENSBURG, KY.

HAVING resumed the Practice of the Law, offers his services to the public in the counties of Green and adjoining counties. [August 6th, 1856—1y.

OPINION.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK'S PAPER.)

In examining in detail the objections made by Defendants to the validity of these bonds, on account of the circumstances preceding and attending their execution, the Court is the contrary in the matter as though the present liability of the City and its taxpayers depended upon the bonds having been originated and executed in exact conformity with the Charter. It is by no means certain that this is a true view of the law applicable to the case. If no bonds were negotiated, or if, as by the Charter, notes were actually made payable to the Company, assignees or bearer. The City and her citizens were aware of this. The office of the Company was here, its books were subject to inspection. The order for the issue of these bonds was known—their character and form were matters of public notoriety. It is placed in broad letters on the face of the Bonds that they are "ATTACHED TO STATE OF KENTUCKY—SANITARIUM FOR THE PEOPLE." They were issued a considerable period before they were actually negotiated or sold. No objection was made to their terms or to the issue or negotiation of them. No injunction was obtained to prevent the issue. And the parties now complaining of them stand in legal contemplation as the authors of their existence, and seen the innocent holders vest their money in the purchase of them, without informing them of any circumstance calculated to affect their validity or even put the purchaser on inquiry.

Under these circumstances, even if the Charter has not been strictly complied with in every particular, can such a fact be set up with effect against these bona fide holders? Will every objection which would unquestionably be sustained against these bonds before their negotiation, be good against an innocent purchaser for a valuable consideration, under the circumstances stating the issue and sale of the bonds? The Court is of the opinion that it will not. The principle of estoppel is not a new one, and has arisen in behalf of the holders, which will outweigh the objections caused by many formal departures from the Charter. The Court recognizes the principle that "Corporation must act within its Charter. But it may be stated in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States Supreme Court, in his abbreviation in the case of Zabriskie vs. The Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company and others, published in the Cincinnati Gazette of March 28, 1858—"As the doctrine maintainable that if a man who deal with corporation, must look into its Charter, you only be assured that corporate powers have been conferred upon it, but to see "that every thing the exercise of a given power has been done in exact accordance with the authority and regulations under which it was set forth "in general terms sowing a compliance with the law?" And the Court refers to that opinion and the cases therein cited, as strong authority to sustain the positions taken. Shall the bona fide purchasers of the bonds at their current market value, under the circumstances above stated, or shall the City of Maysville and its taxpayers pay these bonds, which they authorized to be issued, and had thrown into the market as bonds for their benefit, and received the money for them? It seems to the Court that it is not a contest between equities; but it is a case of strong equity on one side and doubtful obligation on the other. In any view which the Court can take of the subject, these bonds are valid, and however painful it may be to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity to see their enforcement will press, there could be, with the views of the Court, no excuse for its failure to perform the duty resting upon it, whatever reasons may be deemed satisfactory by the citizens for their failure to pay them.

It is necessary that such reasons should have adopted the proper remedy, or whatever is any thing in the circumstances, or the time selected for its enjoyment, which prevents its application.

The amended Charter of the Blue Licks Railroad Company, passed March 1850 51—2nd vol. page 194, sec. 8, it the duty of the City Council to levy and collect upon the real and personal property of the City an amount in money sufficient annually to pay the interest on all its bonds. So far, then, as the question, whether a tax shall be levied and collected, is concerned, the City Council have no discretion. The law is *mandatory, which its terms. It is relatory, and it is the duty of the Council to levy the tax*—they are the agent the Legislature to perform its this duty. In respect to the proper remedy in relation to the subject matter and to the citizens, that the Constituent would, in reference to a similar duty.

If the administration the remedy should be pursued by the elementary authorities, or by the authorities of the State, in relation to judicial decisions in other States, theirs of Mandamus would be the only proper, because the only efficient remedy. It may be conceded that accordingly to such authorities the writ of Mandamus should never be issued when the Plaintiffs have any other remedy *fit and adequate to the ordinary course.* Here they have much remedy. The ordinary actions of Plaintiffs against the City for the interest have pending this motion, been discontinued. But were they not, in the discretion, they could afford the Plaintiffs no adequate relief. A judgment for the interest could be had. The City is a Corporation insolvent. All its property and franchises are mortgaged for mortgages or at least equal to their value. And the Plaintiffs have no remedy by execution, or by injunction proceeding by suit would be against the *wind Defendants.* A suit would be against the *Citizens.* This is for effect on the *Board of Commissioners.*

It is an extraordinary mandamus remedy. But questions of fact as well as of law can be adjudged upon in such a proceeding—and there is hardly an instance in nature or any other where a Mandamus has been prayed for that the Court has not given or refused to give legal questions and questions of mixed fact which it was necessary to determine. These are too numerous to require a *reference. It the doctrine* was admitted that the writ was the proper remedy and could not be issued in any case where the Plaintiffs had a remedy, which were the alleged basis of the motion, were converted, then the Defendants could always defeat it by denying the right which it was intended to enforce.

The original Charter avidly contemplated a tax as the means of paying the interest as well as the principal of any obligations of the City arising from the subscription, if such a tax was made "lawful" and its proceeds were required to be "kept and sacredly appropriated to such purpose and no other purpose." The Charter gave the City power, but made it the duty of the Council to levy and collect this tax. And with out any voluminous reference to elementary authorities or to judicial decisions in other States, it may be stated that our Appellate Court have a uniform decision that where a power is conferred on a public officer for the performance by an inferior tribunal officer of a ministerial act which or it is pound by law to performance of the refusal defeats or violates the vested right of an individual, he shall and enforceable by law. See Second Auditor, Hardin, 8th Bush. 1871, and cases therein cited—The Auditor vs. Green Adams, 13th Bonrce 151. In the case of the Justices of Clark County vs. The Paris, Lexington and Kennedy River Turnpike Company, 11th B. Monroe, 1851, it was decided that "the *appropriate and stated duty ready for carrying the performance* such a duty as is required in this case. That an application to mire the Justices of Clarke County to levy a tax pay a Subscription to the Turnpike Company, in the City of Lexington, Fayette County, the County Court was vested with power authority to assume amount of stock which it subscribed, upon all property and estate subject to the payment of the State revenue subject thereto. But it is not made obligatory on the subject Court to do so." In Chenault's Case and Court of Appeals decided that it was their duty to proper measures for raising the money, and that a Mandamus requiring levy of a tax was the appropriate and only remedy. It is said that it was a duty imperative, in the case, where the City Council are not only vested with the power, but it is their duty to levy and collect the tax and amass money to the only remedy. It may be here noted, that Blue Lick, in his discussion of which the case was decided, "Every man, nearly if not all of defendants objections to the subscriptions and are suggested by remarks, "If the bonds be valid, and if the subscription $150,000 of stock be valid, then the bond holders would be in possession of the assets property of Blue Lick Railroad, and the City corporation belonging to the inhabitants now or hereafter, to secure the levy the principal and interest. They could compel the payment by the compel, by an appropriate legal remedy, the levy and collection of the tax, and compel requisite tax from ad-valorem and personal property of the County to meet their demands." This with his and remarks in the same connection show conclusively that in was the duty of the Council to levy and collect the tax. "The gross error is to say, "If required, the hole of the business of the inhabitants must be swallowed upon taxes their estates." If necessary, to pay the County (or city) creditors." page 12 Ky.

The proceeding in this State proceed in the name of the County, not in the name of the party interested, and no Defendant was "party" to the body or person upon whom the writ was to act. The rights are established by a judicial decision in the Revised Code of Practice of Mandamus provision—page 147 chap. 13.

It is obtained on motion, affidavit, and notice, not prosecuted as a summary proceeding. It is obtained against any order from a court of competent and original jurisdiction to do some performance or omission of which is enjoined by law. Or against any inferior tribunal, board, officer, or of the Commonwealth. Or against any corporation, or any of which is enjoined by law. Or against any person, or any of the officers, or of the Commonwealth. Where the parties are public and municipal, and they are actual bodies, or be the officers of bodies, or be assignees or bearers of bonds payable to bearer, or be assignees or bearers of bonds or notes payable to order, or be assignees of any other bonds or notes, or be assignees of any other bonds or notes, or be assignees of any other bonds or notes

THE EXPRESS.

VOL. 1. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1857. NO. 19.

For Clerk of the Courts of Appeals:

RANKIN R. REVILL,

OF OWEN COUNTY.

☞ **The Campaign Express.**—The Weekly Express will be issued to subscribers till the 11th of August, at the following rates:

1 copy	$ 0 50
5 "	2 00
10 "	4 00
20 "	7 50
30 "	10 00
50 "	15 00
100 "	25 00

Subscriptions may commence at any time, but all for the time specified will be discontinued at the time named above. Consequently it is better for subscribers to begin as soon as possible, as they will thus get a greater number of Papers for the money. The terms place the Express for the campaign within the reach of every man and it is not too much to expect democrats to take an interest in extending its circulation.

☞ See Third Page for Local, Miscellaneous and Political Matter.

Nominations on Monday.—The Issue.—Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a meeting held at the Court House on the 12th ult., a large and respectable meeting, composed of democrats and Americans, was held at the Council Chamber, in this city, on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The proceedings of that meeting, and the names of the candidates, will be found in another column. The resolutions adopted must meet the approbation of every true friend of the South—can be objected to only by those who are determined to unite with the new coalition party now in power, of which Seward, Douglas and Crittenden are to be the leaders; and the candidates, all gentlemen of great worth, selected from each of the old parties, will command themselves to every respect to the voters of the County, to whom they are well known.

We have every reason to expect the success of this ticket. The people of Mason have heretofore been true to the South, and have frowned down every attempt to induce them to sympathize or affiliate with abolitionism, black republicanism, or emancipationism. They will meet the issue forced upon them by the resolutions of the convention of March 8th; and they will meet it as becomes true Kentuckians. There is but one issue before the country—there can be but one, and that arises from the action of Congress on the bill admitting Kansas into the Union. A small portion of the Southern representatives in Congress acted with the black republicans on that question. They caucused with them, consulted with them, applauded them, received their congratulations for their action, and voted with them. A portion of the Kentucky delegation then seized on the issue in this State in volves an endorsement or condemnation of them for so doing. Attempts will be made to disguise, conceal, ignore the true issue; but this is the issue, and the only issue. If the ticket nominated on the 8th of March be elected, the result will be hailed throughout the North as a black republican triumph in a slave State; and the New York Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial will mingle their rejoicings with those of the *Eagle*, and extend their congratulations to those who have thus given them aid and comfort. We have nothing to say against any of the candidates nominated by the American convention. As far as we know or believe, they are clever gentlemen and good citizens; but their election involves the endorsement of the platform adopted by that convention; and however it may be viewed here, and for whatever reason they may be elected, it will be regarded abroad as an anti-slavery triumph, and will encourage our enemies and discourage our friends accordingly. The intelligent people of this county are not so blind to their own interests as to desert the whole South when their interests and their honor are so directly involved. We believe the ticket nominated on Monday will be elected, supported, as it will be, by the true friends of the South, irrespective of party.

☞ **The President Buchanan.**—It is known that some persons recently have induced the Vice President to abandon for the present the chair of the Senate. He has left Washington for New Orleans. It is worthy of note that up to this day no one knows what is his position on the Lecompton Constitution. He has maintained a rigid, unbending, reserve, strikingly in contrast with his general character, and it is asserted that the best informed political circles in Washington are unable to say whether he is for or against Lecompton.—*Ibid.*

We find the above, from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, going the rounds of the opposition press. It is simply an unmitigated falsehood, for which ignorance cannot be offered as an excuse. Upon the subject of the admission of Kansas, Mr. Breckinridge has maintained an reserve, nor are his opinions unknown in Washington. He has avowed himself in favor of the admission of that Territory into the Union with the Constitution formed at Lecompton, upon every suitable occasion; and there is not a tolerably well informed politician in Washington City who does not know such to be the fact.

☞ Hon. John P. Campbell, ex-member of Congress from the 2nd district in this state, a Know nothing, refuses to identify himself with Giddings, Hale and Seward by endorsing the conduct of Crittenden, Marshall and Underwood. There are thousands of know-nothings in this State who agree with the new coalition party now in power, which Seward, Douglas and Crittenden are to be the leaders; and the candidates, all gentlemen of great worth, selected from each of the old parties, will command themselves to every respect to the voters of the County, to whom they are well known.

We have every reason to expect the success of this ticket. The people of Mason have heretofore been true to the South, and have frowned down every attempt to induce them to sympathize or affiliate with abolitionism, black republicanism, or emancipationism. They will meet the issue forced upon them by the resolutions of the convention of March 8th; and they will meet it as becomes true Kentuckians. There is but one issue before the country—there can be but one, and that arises from the action of Congress on the bill admitting Kansas into the Union. A small portion of the Southern representatives in Congress acted with the black republicans on that question. They caucused with them, consulted with them, applauded them, received their congratulations for their action, and voted with them. A portion of the Kentucky delegation then seized on the issue in this State invol

MAYSVILLE, MAY 12, 1858.

Local Items, &c.

EMANCIPATION.—From the returns just made to the County Clerk's Office, by the County Assessor, Mr. George Grant, we gather the following statistics of Maysville:

Value of Town lots, $808,230; number of Slaves 78—value, $216,405; number of Slaves, 165—value, $56,625; Horses and Mares, 140—value, $11,045; Value under equalization law, $293,007; Carriages and Buggies, $6,765; Watches and Clocks, $7,333; Gold and Silver Plate, $3,025; Pianos, $6,165; Total value of taxable property of the City, $1,275,622. Number of white males over 21 years of age, 737. Number of children between 6 and 18 years, 809. Number of marriages in 1857, 18. Number of births, 82. Number of deaths, 38.

From the returns of the City Assessor, Mr. H. S. Outten, we gather the following. We are unable to explain the difference between the returns of the Assessors:

Males over 21 years, 682. Children between 6 and 18 years, 738. Slaves, 164—Value of Goods, $216,827. Value of personal property, $65,755. Amount of money, notes and accounts, $186,169. Value of improved real estate, $703,500. Value of unimproved real estate, $24,025. Total value of taxable property in the City, $1,272,663.

☞ The *Maysville Philosophian Society* adjourned its regular meetings on Friday night last, until the 25th of June next, when a meeting will be held to take measures for the celebration of the 4th July.

A committee of arrangement, consisting of H. S. Johnson, J. S. Chenoweth, T. Samuell, B. L. Groves, H. L. Parry, J. K. Samuell, and J. B. Herndon was appointed.

Dr. Samuel L. Marshall delivered the valedictory. His address is highly spoken of.

☞ If any of any of our readers are in need of good Lumber of all kinds, and wish to know where to buy such, we would recommend them to Mr. H. A. Frank, at the Goddard House, in this city, who has several large rafts lying at the upper grade.

☞ We had the pleasure of a call, on Wednesday last, from ALEXANDER, the well known poet of the *Paris* (Tenn.) *Sentinel*, to whom we are greatly indebted for late Tennessee, Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

☞ We are specially indebted to our excellent democratic friends, Dr. J. C. Willis, of Olympian Springs, Dr. A. J. O'Bannon, of Blairsville, and John Hargis, Esq., of Moorefield, for clubs of subscribers.

☞ We are under special obligations to our deservedly popular friend, Enoch B. Powell, Esq., of the Post Office, for a favor which we know how to appreciate.

HON. THOMAS F. MARSHALL.—Applegate & Co., well known publishers of Cincinnati, will soon issue the "Speeches and Writings of Hon. Thomas F. Marshall," edited by W. L. Barre, Esq., in one large octavo volume, with a splendid steel plate portrait of the Author. Mr. Marshall is well known to the people of the whole country as a popular orator of almost unrivalled power, and a writer of great ability. The great reputation he has acquired, principally by his speeches, has created an extensive desire to have his speeches and writings in a permanent form, which has led to the compilation of the present work, by a gentleman who is said to be peculiarly qualified for the task. The publishers in their prospectus, say:

"His able report on Banking and paper currency—his speech against John Quincy Adams, in Congress—his memorable Slavery Letters, the celebrated eulogy on Richard H. Menifee, the Louisville Journal letter, and his great Temperance Speech, will all be found in the work. Besides these, it will contain his entire Old Guard articles, and many other productions of equal interest and ability.

The literary taste and ability of the Editor, are sufficiently known and appreciated, to require no remarks from us. He has carefully prepared appropriate headings explanatory of each article in the work, and a highly interesting Biographical Sketch of Mr. Marshall."

By positive instructions of the editor, the book will only be sold to subscribers. Our fellow citizen, GEORGE W. LEGR, has the Agency for Mason and Bracken Counties; and we trust he will meet with much success in procuring subscriptions.

Why the South should Support the Conference Bill.

We appeal to all impartial men if there be anything unusual, unfair, or suspicious in the provision of the Conference bill? Black Republicanism fears that appropriates Kansas with a bribe in one hand and a threat in the other! As to the bribe, it happens that a less portion of the public domain is offered than was claimed by the Lecompton Constitution. As to the threat, there is no menace except what may be inferred from a judicious and salutary reform in the policy of the Government. To the mind, one of the most commendable clauses of the Conference bill is that which affirms the necessity of greater vigilance and formality in the admission of new States. It is an evil against which the veteran QUITMAN proposes to direct a special resolution of Congress. It is an abuse of which the Conference bill gives encouraging promise of reform.

In every aspect, then, the South will gain by the adoption of the Conference bill.—

It will secure a contract from which the South can expect nothing but mischief.

It will involve the defeat and dispersion of the Black Republican party.

It will affirm the validity of the Lecompton Constitution.

It will consummate the victory achieved in the repeal of the Missouri restriction, by an acknowledgment of the existence of a slave State within the very territory covered by the prohibition of 1820.

It will secure an additional guarantee of the equality of the slave States.

These advantages are contingent upon the acceptance of the terms offered by the admission of Kansas. That the conditions will be ratified by the popular voice, no intelligent man entertains a reasonable doubt.

But, what if Kansas should reject the stipulations submitted by Congress? She will be compelled to remain out of the Union until the census will warrant the admission of her representatives. That cannot be before 1861. In the worst event, then, under the Conference bill, the South will postpone the day when Kansas shall bring Black Republicanism a reinforcement of two Abolitionist Senators and an Abolition Representative. Kansas will lose two years. In the meantime, the South will have gained the strength of the next three years to the South may not recover that ascendancy in Kansas which was lost by the operation of

I COME TO STAY!

New Stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c.

I HAVE just received, this day, a very superior assortment of **Watches and Jewelry**, of the very finest quality and the most *Tasty and Elegant Styles*. My stock is direct from the importers and Manufacturers East, which enables me to sell goods better terms than any other house; and I will always duplicate Cincinnati Bills twenty per cent cheaper. My stock is the most extensive ever kept in the City, and the quality of my goods can not be excelled.

Current every article. Call and see the stock, it costs nothing to take a look.

The prices for Spring are superior to any thing we have had for some years.

Silver Spoons on hand and made to order.

Old Silver taken in exchange.

A fine stock of Clocks and Fancy Goods on hand.

All kinds of WATCHES and TIME PIECES repaired and cleaned with neatness and dispatch, and warranted.

JEWELRY, of all kinds, neatly cleaned and repaired at the sign of the **Golden Eagle**.

ROBERT F. ADAIR.

Second St., next door to G. Orr & Son.

Give Me a Call. And opposite John Brown's.

Maysville, Ky., May 3, 1858.

MAYSVILLE AGENCY
OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY
OF KENTUCKY.

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

THE Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky, is drawn DAILY, in the City of Louisville, Ky., in public under the supervision of Sworn Commissioners. Capital Prizes from $1,000 to $10,000.

Prices of Tickets from $1 to $20.

Office on Market Street, opposite the Market House.

Drawings received daily by Telegraph.

V. A. ELLIS,

SPLENDID SCHEME!

Capital Prize $8,000.

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY
OF KENTUCKY.

R. FRANCE & CO., - - MANAGERS.

CLASS 155,
TO BE DRAWN IN LOUISVILLE,

Friday, May 14, '58.

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$8,000
2 Prizes of	1,300
2 Prizes of	1,000
2 " "	600
2 " "	500
2 " "	200
100 " "	100
548 " "	50
44 " "	10
128 " "	5
1,536 " "	2
26,224 " "	2

TICKETS $2—Shares in Proportion.

CALL at the MAYSVILLE AGENCY, on Market Street, and secure some of the above Splendid Prizes.

V. A. ELLIS, Agent.

Maysville, April 28-4w

FOR CASH ONLY.

WE sell White Lead, Linseed Oil, and Glass, at Cincinnati prices.

SEATON, SHARPE & CO.

March 22, '58.

PASTURAGE FOR STOCK.

I AM prepared to furnish fine Blue Grass Pasture for 50 head of Stock, in a location well supplied with water.

WM. S. RAY.

Near Louisburg, Mason County, Ky.

May 29, 1858-4t

FRESH MACKEREL.

25 { Half No. 2 Mackerel, Half No. 3 Mackerel, 10 " " No. 1 " 2 " " " " 3 " " 20 Kits " " 3 " " 1 " " 10 Kits " " 1 " " 1 " " 1

HATS AND CAPS,

Ready for the Spring Trade.

HASBRAUK & CO.

W. T. & S. D. DAY & CO.

Cincinnati, Maysville & Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

The splendid steamer

Bostonal

Capt. Wm. McCoy,

Commander, will continue

U. S. MAIL PACKET LINE!

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The splendid steamer

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Capt. Wm. McCoy,

Commander, will continue

STATE MUTUAL

FIRE & MACHINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE, No. 92 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPIT 2,350,000 DOLLARS.

INSURE all risks against damage or PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

Also, against perils of Sea & Inland Navigation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.

L. MOHLER, Vice President.

E. WARD, Secretary.

The undersigned, on April 1st Hereafter, proposes to all those in the Fire Insurance Company.

CURTIS S. WILLISON,

Office, Corner of Second and Plum Sts.

Feb. 4, 1857-1y. Mar 24-w. West side.

"GODDARD HOUSE."

THIS old established Hotel, adjoining Steamboat Landing, is the favorite resting place of the traveling public.

Its proximity to the principal steamboat landings, and its central location, have for years past rendered it the fashionable resort of Merchants and Travelers.

Its tables and Clerks carefully selected and warranted to perform.

Omnibus to and from each steamboat.

Maysville, Dec. 8, 1856. J. S. GILPIN.

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Maysville, Dec. 8, 1856. J. S. GILPIN.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have a good assortment of

COOKING STOVES, PARLOR GRATES,

TIN WARE, &c.

On hand at my MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, Second street, Maysville, which I offer for sale for Cash, or approved Bills on Cincinnati. Call and see for yourselves, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN C. BEDFORD.

JOB WORK

TIN ROOFING on the most reasonable terms. Any kind of Job Work done to suit the public. Work warranted to give satisfaction.

Maysville, Dec. 1, 1856. JOHN C. BEDFORD.

Half Chests Choice TEAS, just received, 25 cents sold.

Also, Fine Black Tea.

Best Black Tea.

Best Green Tea.

Also, a fine assortment of Fancy Soaps, Pomades, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Segars, &c.

Maysville, Dec. 1, 1856. JOHN C. BEDFORD.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has received a very full stock of Goods in his line, amongst which are Gold and Silver Watches of all varieties, Gold Chains, Gold Pens, Thimbles, Spectacles, Finger-rings, &c. Also, a very large and beautiful assortment of Clocks, Mantle-clocks, and Timepieces, such as Gilt Clocks, Marble Clocks, Gilt Mantle-clocks, Rosewood Mantle-clocks, Mahogany Mantle-clocks, Walnut Mantle-clocks, Gilt Timepieces, Rosewood Timepieces, Mahogany Timepieces, Walnut Timepieces, Gilt Alarms, Brass Alarms, Rosewood Alarms, Mahogany Alarms, Walnut Alarms, Ladies' Gold Watches, Ladies' Silver Watches, Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Gentlemen's Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Spectacles.

I shall be receiving Goods until the 20th of December.

All Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted to perform.

Maysville, Dec. 8, 1856. J. S. GILPIN.

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