Lexington Caucasian.

Largest Local and a General Circulation, extending over all the States and Territories,

Going to a Larger Number of Post-offices than any other Paper in Missouri.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY!
WHITE SUPREMACY!
—AND—
REPUDIATION!

THIS IS LIBERTY!

Our Motto.

Never Despair of the Republic!

Our Platform.

The Constitution of 1860, and the Rights of the States!

Our Doctrines.

This is a White Man's Government, made by White Men, for White Men, and their Posterity, Forever!

DOWN WITH THE FIFTEENTH REDAMMEDMENT!

Total Repudiation of the Monstrous Yankee War Debt!—That Accursed, Unconstitutional Burden, accumulated by an Unconstitutional Mob styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an Unconstitutional Crusade, for the Accomplishment of an Unconstitutional and Horrid Purpose!

DOWN WITH BOND-HOLDERS AND TAXATION!

Subordination of the Military to the Civil Authorities!

DOWN WITH THE SATRAPS!

Equal Taxation and the Rightful Representation of all the States, or

ANOTHER REBELLION!

Revolution must be met by Counter Revolution! —Force by Force!—Violence by Violence!— And Usurpation should be Overthrown, if necessary, by the Bayonet!

DOWN WITH TEST OATHS AND REGISTRATIONS!

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
B. GRATZ BROWN,
OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORAL TICKET

Electors at Large—W. H. HATCH and J. W. ANDERSON.
First District—H. H. HATERSTICK
Second District—A. R. BARRETT
Third District—LOGAN HUNTER
Fourth District—S. H. DAVIS.
Fifth District—J. M. JOHNSON.
Sixth District—S. B. DOSS
Seventh District—F. M. COCKRELL.
Eighth District—E. C. WATSON.
Ninth District—LAFAYETTE DANSON
Tenth District—D. H. BENSON.
Eleventh District—J. B. HALE.
Twelfth District—F. F. HUGHES
Thirteenth District—JNO. A. HOCKADAY

Democratic and Liberal Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SILAS H. WOODSON,
Of Buchanan.

FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,
W. E. GIMORE,
Of Phelps.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
E. F. WEIGEL,
Of Cole.

FOR TREASURER,
HARVEY W. SALMON,
Of Henry.

FOR AUDITOR,
GEORGE B. CLARK,
Of Washington.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
HENRY CLAY EWING,
Of Cole.

FOR REGISTER OF LANDS,
FRED. SALOMON,
Of Cole.

FOR CONGRESS, 11TH DISTRICT.
TILTON DAVIS,
OF LAFAYETTE.

NOT INSTRUCTED, AFTER ALL.

There were 63 votes in the late County Convention; of this number, 33 were reported for Clark, under the unfortunate Confederate hurrah which had been effected by the persistent "firing of the Southern heart" on the part of Gen. Clark and his friends. It is now well understood that Sni-a-Bar township intended and did give 5 votes to Tilton Davis, wrongfully called for Clark; which being deducted from Clark's 33, leaves that gentleman with only 28 votes—less than the required majority over all in the aggregate vote of 63. Hence, the instruction for Clark did not carry, and will not, of course, be regarded as binding upon the delegates. This leaves the delegation free to sustain whom they choose. May we not justly hope, that they will retrieve for Lafayette county, something of the reputation for patriotism and good sense which was seriously compromised by the proscriptive spirit exhibited last Saturday.

A mistake has been made, how or by whom it is difficult to conjecture. The hurrahing, and the confusion in which some of the votes were reported, may have contributed to the matter. It looks like the error occurred at the clerk's desk, but Mr. Corder, the Secretary, and Mr. Kieroff, who temporarily assisted him, are unable to account for it. Since the adjournment of the Convention, the Secretary's notes have disappeared either by accident or design. The Chairman, Mr. Lemeur, in whose hands they were placed by the Secretary, gave them to a reporter who wanted them for publication in a Clark paper, and he reports that he has lost them. The proceedings had not been written out and officially reported, and there are now no notes or other data of the Convention. Several gentlemen on the outside and inside the Convention, say that the public call of the township results as follows, to which, so far as Davis' vote is concerned, they express a willingness to testify:

Townships	Clark	Davis	Bright	Blair	Scattering
Lexington	4	7	2	0	15
Clay	8	0	0	2	5
Sni-a-Bar	0	5	0	0	5
Washington	8	0	0	0	2
Davis	3	0	0	2	4
Freedom	0	1	2	1	4
Middleton	0	0	8	0	2
Dover	0	0	0	0	5
	28	16	12	5	42
No necessary to instruct					32

We, therefore, make this publication, and call upon the several township delegates to the late Convention to examine it, and to correct the table and return it at once, if the vote of either township is misapplied. If the table be correct, Clark lacks four votes of the number necessary, under parliamentary law, to carry instructions for him.

MISSOURI BOURBONS.

H. M. Williams, of the Holden Democrat, is up to his ears in clover. He is in ecstacy—gushing—overflowing with joy. He has got himself together at Jefferson City, in a State Convention. The telegraph says there were just twelve of him. He met Wednesday night in the Senate chamber. He called himself to order and took the stand amid tremendous applause from himself. Then he adjourned himself to meet at another time to appoint himself delegates to the Louisville Bourbon Convention. At last accounts he was hunting up the chap that runs the "Unterrified Democrat," but it was believed that Williams would have to be proxy for the "Unterrified" chap.

What a burlesque!—Twelve unknown fellows assuming to embody all the virtues of a national cause! Williams!—dear Willia'as!—sweet Williams! Go trim your ears and poultice your nose!

THE BLOODY CHASM.

"GIVE THOU UP, O NORTH, AND THOU SOUTH, HOLD NOT BACK."

It was in great, patriotic Missouri, that those compromising principles which now gladly promise fruition in the restoration of long-estranged fraternal, commercial and political interests—resulting ultimately in the acceptance and nomination of Greeley and Brown, by both Republicans and Democrats—had their birth. Indeed, it was even here in Lafayette county, that this incipient and untried movement first found expression. And Missouri today, more than any other State in the Union, stands pre-eminently its representative head. It is to Missouri that all the patriotic sisterhood have looked for examples of passion-sacrifice on the altar of country and peace. Its statesmen and press have been applauded for the great work they have so successfully accomplished; and the people almost everywhere have indorsed, with singular unanimity and zeal, the action of their press and representatives.

It, therefore, illy becomes the people of any portion of this State, particularly at this time, to countenance the stirring up of old animosities, the rekindling of sectional passions, and the array of any faction, either clandishly or clandestinely, in opposition to that well-known and profoundly indorsed corner-stone principle of the Democratic party—THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD PAST. Nay, we have that living faith in the good sense of the Democratic masses of Missouri, that we are sure they have only to be informed to be fully alive and armed against everything which may threaten the triumph of their hopes.

With this view, then, we direct the attention of the people of Missouri to the apparent and partially successful effort being made in some portions of the state to array Conservatives of differing views against each other; to again revive the old war-spirit; to the practice of proscription for past opinions, and the manipulation of conventions in the interest of demagogues by the old cry of wolf. Already much damage to the cause at large has been done by intemperate harangues, inciting the Confederates against their allies, the Liberal Republicans, and even against Reading Democrats, who happened to differ with them only in relation to war matters. In some of the counties, the Liberal Republicans have been utterly and purposely disregarded, as at Warrensburg, where, in convention and through conference committees, the overtures of the Liberals were contemptuously spurned. The Democratic speakers announced themselves for "true-blues" for all the offices, made inflammatory appeals to the survivors of the Lost Cause, put up an exclusively Southern ticket, and declined to be consulted. The result is apparent that the regular Democracy there will be routed, "horse, foot and dragoons," by a union between all Conservatives, regardless of past differences, who are arranging to put another and more popular ticket in the field. It created a spirit of just indignation, which is widespread.

In many places in this Congressional district the condition of things is approaching a parallel to the Warrensburg affair. The intemperate speeches of one candidate have done much to revive the embers of sectional passion. He has appealed for support, not so much on the ground of any questioned or acknowledged ability, as upon the fact that he was a Confederate officer. His indiscreet friends call him the "Old War Horse of the Confederacy!" As such, and under the plea that a war is made upon him—he seems to regard any allusion either to his want of education or notorious political disqualification, as an attack upon the Southern Confederacy;—he has succeeded in inducing some Democrats to take a very indefensible position and indorse him for Congress. Said one the other day, in conversation about the anti-Brown abolitionists, "We don't care a d—n whether he is permitted to take his seat or not, we intend to nominate and elect him!" If this is the real spirit of his friends, they have no right to complain that such men as Benjamin, Vorhees, Davis, Johnson, and that class of men are sent from the Democratic North in sufficient force to keep men like Clark on their knees to them, session after session, begging for the passage of bills of relief from political disability.

At Holden, something very much like this occurred at Warrensburg, took place. The following dispatch published in the St. Louis Republican would indicate the same exclusive, sectional spirit:

In this county the Liberals have the balance of power, and the Democrats refused to have any compromise, and nominated a full ticket. The Liberals held their Convention on the 24th, and their action will depend largely on the action of the Democratic party.

But we need not go abroad for extravagant expressions and unwise acts. Right here in Lafayette county, in the city of Lexington, where the Missouri Policy first had its birth, this same sectional spirit culminated last week in a general hurrah for the "Old War Horse of the Confederacy," and cheers and instructions for another one—Col. Hatch—who is dubbed "The Man that Carried the Gun!" Lifelong Democrats, who had been Unionists, were publicly denounced in a Democratic Convention as "vipers," and the sarcastic inquiry made of another, "What, sir, did you do during the war?" This latter gentleman's great offence was expressed in the fact that he remained at home and attended to his own business. So indignant were the German people over the extravagant and indefensible course taken by the Lafayette county Democratic Convention, that a leader among them waited upon Col. Doran to notify him that if such a course truly represented the Greeley and Brown party, they would have nothing to do with it. Said this gentleman, "The Germans of Lexington will not vote for Gen. Clark, under any circumstances!" Several influential Irishmen have also made known to us that they will not vote the Democratic ticket, if Gen. Clark is nominated. They were Union soldiers. They would have voted for Clark, had he not made it a question of "Old Guard" and "Confederate." By all reflecting citizens, the indiscreet course of the Convention, and the extravagant expressions of some of the delegates, have been deplored, and some indignation has resulted.

But lest it may be said that we exaggerate the extent of the feeling brought about by these intemperate harangues and clandestine "ways that are dark," we make this extract from the Moberly Monitor (a Clark paper), which indiscreetly rents the veil of charity. Under the head of "The Congressional Race," it has this to say (the italics are not ours):

The Lexington Caucasian, containing laudatory notices of Tilton Davis, and recommending him for Congress, is being sent gratis to parties all over the district.

We commend your zeal, Colonel, in behalf of your young friend, but you are engaged in a terribly uphill business. Davis is not in this fight. The contest is clearly between the *Federal* General, Shoup, and the *Confederate* general, Clark, with peels willing two to one in favor of the latter.

Now, this is all wrong. It is damaging to the best interests of the South. It is a slap at Greeley and Brown. It belies all they have said. In the East alone, there are four States whose electoral votes hang by 200 to 300 votes—Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont and New Jersey. This exhibition of folly, of stupidity, of almost criminal blindness, in the Lexington Congressional district of Missouri, may turn the scale against Greeley and give these votes to Grant. Have Southern men thought of this? Southern Democrats, you cannot keep your acts hid under a bushel. The whole country will know as a moment just what you are doing. This is an age of telegraphs, telegrams and steam. The news of any moment is spread all over the whole land the next; and shall it go out from this district that the Democratic party of Missouri is a cheat? That when it said it desired earnestly to bridge, if not to obliterate, the "Bloody Chasm," it was dishonest, and only meant to have the bridge a suspension swung from the Northern side, without an honest rest for it on the Southern side?

TILTON DAVIS, ESQ.

The friends of this gentleman are proud of him. His canvass of the district has been dignified and respectful, and he has made a host of new friends in all the counties. The insane movement of the hour, which is disposed to ride rough-shod over all common sense and interest, and which is regardless of consequences, may make another the candidate for Congress in this district; but the calm, reflecting, thoughtful people, here and elsewhere, who do not manipulate conventions, will nevertheless regard him kindly and may yet find an opportunity, in the future, to honor him with as great a public trust as the position he has sought to obtain with so much credit to himself. The following are the comments of the Columbia Herald, of the 15th, in regard to his late speech in that city:

He was succeeded by Tilton Davis of Lexington—a live, progressive, eloquent young politician, who delivered a practical, sensible, stirring speech—one which produced a fine impression on all that heard it. Mr. Davis is a chivalrous gentleman, and though he will be second to Gen. Clark in the present race for Congress, will certainly before many years elapse, be the recipient of honors from the people worthy of his merits.

And this is from the Moberly Monitor, of the 16th, which alludes to his address there, prophesying as follows:

Tilton Davis, Esq., who represents what is termed the Young Democracy, was the last speaker. The audience having been detained several hours, Mr. Davis made a short, though a very pleasant speech, and impressed many very favorably with his ability. He is one of the rising young men of the State, and if not so fortunate as to secure the nomination this time, he will trouble somebody terribly in the future, if he lives.

DUNCAN'S DONKEYS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BOURBON BUG-EATERS.

This little long-eared show is to take place sometime in the early part of September, at Louisville, Ky., if Col. Blanton Duncan should succeed in getting himself together. It promises to be just what it was first expected it would be—a mere divertisement for the campaign. A New York telegram says:

Charles O'Conor, a Tammanyite, has put himself in line with the Louisville movement and will consent to run for President. Mr. O'Conor said to a Herald reporter: "I have reason to feel, and do feel, a warm regard for Horace Greeley, and if my estimate of him as a candidate for the presidency were based solely on my personal feelings, he should not want whatever support I could give him; but why the Democratic party should interest itself in Mr. Greeley's fortune is what I cannot comprehend, especially when we remember Greeley would never say he would run if he was not indorsed at Baltimore."

The New York Herald says editorially, concerning O'Conor's flank movement to elect Grant, we entertain the opinion that the Louisville Convention will prove a failure; that it comes too late as a third party movement, and even should it put a ticket in the field with so respectable a name as Charles O'Conor at its head, its success will be so utterly hopeless, and its mission so self-evident, that in the end its best friends will see the folly of throwing away their votes on it, and will divide between Grant and Greeley according to their several inclinations.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KANSAS.

GREELEY CLUB OF THREE HUNDRED AT TOPEKA—A NEW PAPER—COMPLIMENT TO THE CAUCASIAN.

The following letter is one of five hundred just like it, which are being received by us. Even in bleeding Kansas, the cheering news of Greeley's progress comes on the wings of the wind:

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Aug. 16, 1872.

COL. DONAN—Dear Sir: Enclosed find "stamps," for which amount you will send me the Lexington Caucasian. When the amount runs out, let me know it, and I will send more. I really feel that I must read your excellent newspaper, giving, as you do, a larger amount of local and general news, and got up in better style and shape, than any other paper in Western or Central Missouri.

We Liberals in Topeka, the Capital city of Kansas, are wide-awake in the good cause, having a Greeley and Brown club organized with a membership, in this city alone, of about three hundred—Maj. Tom Anderson, President; State Auditor Thomson, Vice-President; Mr. Randolph, Recording Secretary.

Last evening, per announcement, Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, addressed our club. His speech throughout was able, logical, and in a salutary effect upon the "which way must I go" persons in the audience.

I enclose a copy of the Wood-Chopper, a campaign Greeley paper, edited by that old veteran editor of Kansas, F. P. Baker, which is doing yeoman service in the great work of reform, civil reform and purification—a measure of lofty patriotism, first thought of and advocated by your humble servant, and now, thanks to for your bold advocacy of a nation's weal. We will carry the State of Kansas for Greeley in spite of Pomeroyism, Caldwellism, Carl Schurzism, Dog-Iron Anthony, and other thieves and stalkways of the Great persuasion.

Pray and wilt thou, Colonel, "Curl" for your paper, even in Kansas, for the people of this Republican state are ready to open their eyes to the true condition of our affairs national. Send the paper. Very respectfully,

OLD MISSOURI.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

EDITORS CAUCASIAN—Will you give me the privilege of saying just a word or two here to the Democratic party of Lafayette county? I am a Democrat and my father before me was a Democrat; but I did not engage in the war for a separation of the States of this Union, although I felt kindly for the Southern people. But if such men are denounced and proscribed—if we are to be treated as aliens and enemies, except on election day, it is time that we look out for other political associations. The late primary meeting in this county was a disgrace and absolute injury to the interests of Greeley and Brown and the Conservative cause; it was riotous; and what shall I say of the County Convention which met last Saturday? A blind man could see what was meant. It was a Confederate meeting that would have done credit to the spirit of the first year of the war. Proscription was rampant. Everything was run on the principle of hurrahs for "the man that carried a gun in the rebel cause." The German people of Missouri will not vote for Confederate soldiers on a test question made by them, with a view to ride over the prejudices of that people; neither will the Irishmen who served in the Union army. We Unionists have shown a disposition to forget the past and to be again nationally and fraternally united for the future; but perhaps we have miscalculated our friends. After what has transpired, and in view of the determination of the Confederates to carry everything on the old war hurrah, no Union Democrat or Conservative German or Irishman will vote for Gen. Clark, and such men, he may be nominated, and probably will be, but he will be defeated. This, it seems to me, is not the time to send partisans to Congress, merely because they are partisans; and if Southern men persist in sending objectionable men to Congress, what right have they to complain, if Radicals in the North copy after them, and send partisan Radicals to meet them there? Now, gentlemen of the Caucasian, this is all wrong. It is repudiation of the Baltimore platform, which invited all men, regardless of former political opinions or party predilections, to unite and save the country; and just to the extent that the County Convention repudiates that platform, we shall repudiate its action.

A FOREIGNER.

ANOTHER LIE CHECKED-UP.

A. T. Stewart, the great New York dry-goods prince, did more than any other man in the country to make Grant President, and the New York Daily News to deny that he has ever said the election of Greeley would be a national calamity. On the contrary, Mr. Stewart asserts that in his opinion, a financial panic is much more likely to occur if the present party remain in power.

THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

GREAT HARMONY AND ENTHUSIASM.

THE LIBERALS AND DEMOCRATS TWO IN A BED.

OFFICES FAIRLY DIVIDED.

NAMING B. GRATZ BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

JUDGE SILAS H. WOODSON FOR GOVERNOR.

W. E. GIMORE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Full Proceedings of the Two Conventions.

The Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, about 11 o'clock. Not less than a thousand people were in attendance, either as delegates or spectators.

Col. D. H. Armstrong, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated for temporary chairman, as the selection of the State Central Committee, General William Shields, of St. Louis, who was unanimously elected. He was conducted to the chair by Col. James O. Broadhead and John G. Priest, and said that he had no words adequate to express his thanks for this great and unexpected compliment. To be called upon to preside even temporarily over such an intelligent body was an honor of which any man might feel proud. He congratulated them on meeting once more as a free, independent Democratic convention. They were there charged with a high and responsible duty—to act calmly, liberally, and prudently, so as to once more reclaim this state, and return it to the custody of the Democracy. He hoped that in the selection of officers they would take only men of known integrity and pure character. Their attendance here showed that they felt a lively interest in the welfare of the country, and he would only urge upon them to act prudently and with liberality. [Applause.]

On motion of Colonel James C. Edwards, Capt. Dan. Able, of St. Louis, was elected temporary secretary. J. L. Minty was elected assistant secretary.

On motion of Jesse L. Morin, of Platte county, as amended, the following committee was appointed on credentials:

First district, Abram McHose. Second, Thos. R. Garrard. Third, H. J. Spannhorst. Fourth, G. W. Carleton. Fifth, J. H. Morse. Sixth, J. C. Cravens. Seventh, J. L. Smith. Eighth, S. A. Gilbert. Ninth, Walter Young. Tenth, Daniel Metcalfe. Eleventh, William M. Eads. Twelfth, James M. DeFrance. Thirteenth, John L. McDiarmid.

On motion of Colonel N. C. Claiborne, the following committee was appointed on permanent organization, order of business and basis of representation.

First district, C. Hoge. Second, C. P. Johnson. Third, J. C. Edwards. Fourth, Thos. Halliday. Fifth, J. H. Herbert. Sixth, R. F. Buller. Seventh, Frank M. Cockrell. Eighth, Samuel L. Sawyer. Ninth, M. F. Tiernan. Tenth, James L. Applegate. Eleventh, A. A. Lesueur. Twelfth, J. Horton Brown. Thirteenth, C. H. Hardin.

Recess till 2 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Spaunhorst, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported the list; Sherman county not being represented. The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers: President, Silas Woodson.

Vice president: first, Jas. G. Broadhead; second, Dr. W. H. Cooper; third, Hon. J. H. Spannhorst; fourth, J. R. McCormick; fifth, Abram Green; sixth, Maj. Wm. Warner; seventh, Hon Thos. Scott; eighth, A. W. Robinson; ninth, Armstrong Beattie; tenth, Gen. E. W. Price; eleventh, Judge O. Hurt; twelfth, Russel Morse; thirteenth, William Newland.

Secretary, Dan. Able; Assistant, Secretaries, F. Doman, J. N. Edwards, Geo. Negus, T. O. Hockaday, and D. A. Sutton.

Order of nomination: Four Supreme court judges, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary, treasurer, auditor, regent, attorney general, thirteen district electors, and two at large. The committee also reported as the basis of representation, to divide the basis submitted by the Central committee by 300, and that the votes of each county be cast in that ratio. Hon. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis, then addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. Morin and Colonel Gilbert of Platte, opposed the basis of representation, and on motion of Mr. Spaunhorst, it was recommitted.

Silas Woodson was then conducted to the chair and made a happy speech in accepting it. At the mention of the name of Horace Greeley in his speech the Convention rose and cheered.

A committee from the Liberals then produced a resolution for a conference committee, and on motion of Mr. Broadhead a committee was appointed on the part of the Democrats to meet the Liberals and present the mode of nomination. The chair appointed at large, Col. Broadhead of St. Louis, and G. D. Burgess of Linn county.

The following is the district committee: First district, Albert Todd; 2d, R. D. Lancaster; 3d, M. H. Phelan; 4th, Louis Houck; 5th, Harrison Attaway; 6th, W. J. Stone; 7th, J. P. Gantt; 8th, A. Henry; 9th, David L. Ray; 10th, J. H. Shanklin; 11th, Thomas Stockelford; 12th, E. C. Shortridge; 13th, Wm. Newland.

A. B. Speed was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the Convention.

Recess until 8 P. M.

At night the following committee on resolutions was appointed.

First district—John G. Priest; Second, N. C. Claiborne; Third, M. B. Clark; Fourth, T. J. O. Morrison; Fifth, B. F. Burch; Sixth, A. M. Severince; Seventh, W. Sappington; Eighth, S. A. Gilbert; Ninth, Frank Brace; Tenth, A. W. Myers; Eleventh, Wm. M. Eads; Twelfth, James Allison; Thirteenth, A. W. Buckner.

All resolutions will be referred to this committee, without debate. Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

Nominations for the office of Supreme Judges being in order, the following gentlemen were nominated, and received the following votes on the first ballot:

E. B. Ewing, 521 6-7; Wm. B. Napton, 324½; Henry W. Voorhees, 463 5-7; W. A. Hall, 424; Robert D. Ray, Wm. Carter; Washington Adams, 158; Robt. F. Prewett; Thos. A. Sherwood, 187; Wm. T. Wood, 145; John L. Thomas, 162½; E. A. Lewis, 157½.

Previous to the announcement of the vote, the names of Ray, Carter and Prewett were withdrawn.

According to a resolution passed by the Convention, those receiving the largest number of votes were to be the nominees for the longest terms. Accordingly, Ewing having received the largest number of votes was declared the nominee for the longest term, Sherwood for the next longest, Voorhees for the next, and Adams for the unexpired term, of which he is now the occupant.

Col. Claiborne, in order to expedite business, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that in the selection of candidates hereafter to be nominated, the candidates be nominated without any speaking on the part of those who nominate them. The following nominations were made, and the nominees received the following number of votes on

FIRST BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

Rollins	211
Hatch	166
Stephens	173
Colman	175
Wilson	82
Phelps	15

The name of Wilson, no one having received a majority of the votes, was withdrawn, and the Convention proceeded to take the

SECOND BALLOT.

Stephens	369
Rollins	21
Coleman	66
Hatch	209

After the ballot was announced, Mr. R. H. Rose, of Jasper, nominated Silas H. Woodson.

A motion was made to make the nomination of Mr. Woodson unanimous, but it was ruled out of order.

Col. N. J. Colman then said:

I desire to withdraw my name as a candidate before the Convention for the office of Governor, thanking my kind friends for the support which they have given me. [Great applause.]

Mr. Crisp said, whether it was in order or not, he would move to make the nomination of Mr. Woodson, unanimous.

Mr. Rollins got the floor and made a speech, thanking his friends and withdrawing his name.

Col. Hatch thanked his friends and withdrew his name.

Whereupon the motion of Mr. Crisp, making Judge Silas Woodson the Democratic candidate for Governor, by acclamation, was carried in the midst of great excitement and enthusiasm.

REMARKS OF JUDGE WOODSON.

In response to numerous calls, Judge Woodson came forward and said the members of the Convention could conceive much better than he could express the emotions he felt on the present occasion. He was, comparatively speaking, a stranger in a strange land. He had not been associated with them from his boyhood to manhood. He had not formed those strong and intimate ties which were ordinarily formed with the youths of the country, and which he say that he had been chosen for the high and honorable position of Governor on account of any real merit of his own. They all knew that if were three elements that had to be united in a cordial effort to carry the standard to victory. There was the Southern element, the Democracy, and the Liberal Republican element, and among the ranks of all these elements he had warm friends, and he had tried to advance the interests of all of them. He was born under a Southern sun in the State of Kentucky, and he trusted he would never be ashamed of it. [Great applause.] The Southern Confederacy numbered in its ranks many of the most distinguished gentlemen that the nation ever produced. The Southern army developed a Lee and a Stonewall Jackson [Great applause], and he was not afraid to say, in the presence of either Liberals or Radicals, that the names of these men would live as long as the love of liberty and independence lasted. [Great applause.] The Northern army also produced bright military gems, of whom it could be proud—men, who in consequence of their love of the constitution and of the government founded by Washington, thought proper to risk their lives and their all, against their feelings, and advanced to enforce obedience to the constitution and the laws of the country. He was always a Union man—a Constitution loving and adoring Union man. [Applause.] But he was so just to regard for the principles of the government forced him to cooperate with those who were endeavoring to uphold and sustain the government, and so that he had done in his time. But when the war was over he was in favor of wiping out the past and welcoming such gallant men as Cockrell and Blair to come and clasp hands with the warmest fraternity, and knowing no distinction between Southern and Union soldiers. [Applause.] He was proud that he should be done now to imbibe the Northern administration, which was oppressing the people of the South, and yet they found that he and they were very liberal to the Liberal Republicans, and they fully appreciated all the good that party had conferred upon the Democracy and the Southern people in Missouri and elsewhere. He was a Democratic party, but the scepter had departed from it. It had been seized by men who were incapable, and now by amalgamating they should endeavor to gain it back and save their country from misrule and oppression. [Applause.] He had never been an office-seeker, and now that he was nominated for one he was determined to beat the Radicals and deliver the resources of the land. The Democratic party was determined to give liberty, equality and fraternity to all the people in all the states of the South, East, West and North.

Col. Colman thanked his friends for their support.

Three cheers were then given for Judge Woodson, and three for Colman.

The convention then adjourned till 8 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

At the night session the following nominations were made:

Treasurer, Harvey W. Salmon, of Henry county.

Auditor, George B. Clarke of Washington county.

Attorney-general, Henry Clay Ewing, of Cole county.

Electors at large, W. H. Hatch, and alternate at large, Louis Houck. First district, alternate, Albert Todd; Second district, Elector, A. R. Barrett; Third district, Logan Hunter; Fourth district, S. H. Davis; Fifth district, J. M. Johnson; Sixth district, S. B. Doss; Seventh district, F. M. Cockrell; Eighth district, R. P. C. Wilson; Ninth district, Lafayette Danson; Tenth district, D. H. Benson; Eleventh district, J. B. Hale; Twelfth district, F. F. Hughes; Thirteenth district, John A. Hockaday.

The Liberals were invited to the floor of the Convention just before it adjourned, and speeches were made by Gov. Brown, Mr. Gilmore, and G. M. Anderson.

The entire ticket was ratified with three cheers, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

PERFECT HARMONY.

The second day's proceedings were marked by harmony and good feeling. It was the field day, and while candidates and their friends were untiring in their efforts, both in the Convention and out of it, no bad blood seemed to have been stirred up, or bad sores re-opened, the utmost enthusiasm prevailing in the afternoon in the nomination of Governor.

RECANTING OF A PERJURER.

The Binghampton New York Republican's sole witness, who made an affidavit that he saw a letter from Mr. Greeley to Carmichael, in which he favored paying pensions to disabled rebel soldiers, has published a letter recanting the whole affidavit, and conceding that he was mistaken. This poor wretch perjured himself for a little Radical money, and his admission annihilated contemporaneous smiles him. Surely such witnesses as witnesses against Greeley can not have the power to do much mischief, honest men. What will such creatures not do for pay?

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Col. Grosvenor called the Liberal Convention to order at noon. Hon. A. N. Schuster, of St. Joseph, was elected temporary chairman, and Herman Brukk, of St. Charles, and Capt. Charles H. Sweeney, of St. Clair, temporary secretaries. The following committee on credentials was appointed:

First district, H. Starr; Second district, Hy. Fleischmg; Third district, W. Black; Fourth district, Dinger; Fifth district, C. H. Frost; Sixth district, Spencer Martin; Seventh district, R. Baldwin; Eighth district, Hy. Smith; Ninth district, W. Johnson; Tenth district, W. H. Browlee; Eleventh district, J. B. Douglass; Twelfth district, T. S. Basch; Thirteenth district, R. A. Laub, and Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, at large

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

First district, John McNeil; Second, Dr. Powers; Third, W. A. Wilcox; Fourth, Lewis Brown; Fifth, C. G. Clement; Sixth, blank; Seventh, A. G. Bauman; Eighth, M. Peyser; Ninth, S. M. Dunn; Tenth, Robt. S. Moore; Eleventh, T. G. Beckerman, Twelfth, James McPike; Thirteenth, Geo. W. Anderson.

Col. W. E. Gilmore was reported and elected permanent chairman, and Messrs. Brukk and Sweeney secretaries.

The following is the Conference Committee: First district, Joseph Pulitzer; Second, E. S. Foster; Third, Yoder Brown; Fourth, James S. Chase; Fifth, W. J. Ruby; Sixth, Chas. L. Dalrymple; Seventh, C. Hoskox; Eighth, Jas. M. Burns; Ninth, J. W. Strong; Tenth, L. Becke; Eleventh, T. H. Wilson; Twelfth, Thomas Jeffries; Thirteenth, W. Fallenius; Wm. M. Grosvenor and Geo. W. Anderson, at large.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Liberal Convention, in accordance with the agreement to a division of offices, met and made the following nominations:

Lieutenant-Governor—W. E. Gilmore.
Secretary of State—E. F. Weigel.
Register of Lands—Fred. Salomon.

Elector at large—G. W. Anderson; alternate at large, W. M. Grosvenor. First district elector, H. H. Haverstick; Second, alternate, M. Powers; Third, alternate, W. L. Chase; Fourth, alternate, L. Brown; Fifth, alternate, John H. Pugh; Sixth, alternate, W. H. Phelps; Seventh, alternate, W. Loeling; Eighth, alternate, Frank Titus; Ninth, alternate, A. N. Schuster; Tenth, alternate elector, C. Pace; Eleventh, alternate, Odon Guitar; Twelfth, alternate, F. F. Hughes; Thirteenth, alternate, R. E. Laudon—all of which were ratified with great applause by the Democratic convention.

ALLYVILLE, August 19th, 1872.

HON. C. J. MILLER. DEAR SIR—The farmers in this vicinity want a farmer to represent them in the Legislature, and if you will consent that we may use your name for that position, you can rely on a helping hand from

DAVIS TOWNSHIP.

SEEDS, SEEDS—Warranted fresh and genuine garden and flower seeds, from Landreth and other reliable houses. Just received at Alexander's Drug Store. feb24-3m

CAUCASIAN CAMPAIGN CHOW-CHOW.

Up soon came down, like a wolf on the fold,
And in loaded his kinsmen with gore and gold.
Those greedy relations all rushed for their prey,
And shared with each other the spoils of the day.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host of relations in August was seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn has blown,
That host in November lay withered and strown.

For Horace had shaken his coat on the blast,
And its shade on the face of Ulysses was cast
Then the eyes of his cousin waxed deadly and chill—
Their hearts but once heaved, then forever grew still.

The tents are deserted, the banners alone,
The lance is unfitted, the trumpet unblown,
The tools of Ulysses are lost in their wail,
For their idols are broke in the temple of Baal.
But their master, who parted with honor for gain,
Was smitten by Justice, and sleeps with the slain.

Greeley and Brown clubs are forming rapidly all over the country.

Things in West Virginia are looking decidedly well for the Liberals.

Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown heads the Georgia Liberal Republican party.

Grant says he has no idea of changing his cabinet if re-elected. That is very important news.

The Decora, Iowa, Press, heretofore a strong Grant Paper, lowers its name and goes for Greeley.

A call has been issued for a Greeley and Brown meeting in Hudson, N. Y., signed by 100 Republicans.

Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, reports that Greeley is going to carry both Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Advices from Oregon are very cheering, the Grant majority cut down as almost sure for Greeley in November.

The postmaster of Woodland, Wisconsin, led a column of 120 Greeley Republicans out of the Grant wilderness.

Pardee Butler, one of the original Free Soilers of Kansas, is president of a Greeley and Brown club in Atchison county.

Ex-Senator Doolittle will go from North Carolina to Maine, and from thence to California, speaking for Greeley and Brown.

Mr. Greeley has recently been interviewed by the dairymen, and in response to an inquiry, said, "the best butter is undoubtedly an old ram."

The New York Tribune says that a careful estimate made by a prominent Democrat, of the Grant's vote in Windham county, Connecticut.

Thos. S. Dawes, of Kingston, father of Congressman Dawes, of Massachusetts, heads the call for a Liberal Republican meeting in favor of Greeley and Brown.

A Kansas paper, a Grant organ, when he heard of Greeley's nomination, was sensibly gave up his paper, got married and went to work in his father-in-law's store.

Laura Delmer Gordon, Matilda Fletcher and other female orators at the radical-bloody stamp are just now very loud mouthed in their admiration of Lucretia Mott.

Col. James Watson Webb, formerly editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and a prominent politician of the last generation, has written a letter in favor of Greeley.

Greeley says that if elected President he will be the head of the country, and not the head of a party. If General Grant could say that what would become of the Republic?

Ex-President Johnson told a Memphis Appeal reporter who interviewed him that he thought Greeley should be elected, and that he said so somewhat against his will he admits.

The World says that twenty of the gentlemen whose names were used as vice-presidents at the late Cooper Institute meeting oppose Grant and favor the election of Greeley.

P. B. Randolph and John A. Mulligan, two prominent colored men, have left Grant and are working for Greeley, claiming as their reason the Grant party's cold shoulder.

The State Zeitung, by far the most influential German daily in New York, has come out squarely for Greeley, finding an additional reason in Sumner's letter to support Greeley.

Thomas M. Cooley, of the law department of the University of Michigan, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, is elected to the latter position by 20,000 majority, in an earnest Greeley town.

It is the general opinion of the London press that Sumner's letter, together with the Democratic nominations at Baltimore, have turned London doubtful, the election of Greeley and Brown in November.

Ex-Congressman Sedgwick, of Syracuse, one of the leaders of the Grant party in New York State, a lifelong Republican, is making Greeley and Brown speeches in Onondaga, Cortland and Madison counties.

Dr. H. C. Fossenden, brother of the late Senator Fessenden, and a prominent Republican, pronounced for Greeley and Brown, and was one of the officers at a ratification meeting at Kastport, Me., lately.

An exchange says, Mr. Stanton, the husband, of Mrs. Stanton, the wife of Senator Sumner, Mr. Gage, the husband of Mr