Weekly Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872.

WM. YOUNG, L. W. GROVES, J. T. SMITH, Business Manager. } Editors.

THE PASSIVE POLICY.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE POSSUM NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPETH—HE MOVES AND OPENS HIS EYES.

OUR POSITION IN RELATION TO THE ANIMAL FULLY DEFINED.

We have read with close attention the address lately issued by the Central Committee of the State. The duty of remaining passive in the approaching campaign is urged upon the Democracy of the State in well chosen words. As a respectable piece of composition, there is no objection to it. But the address contains nothing but what has been repeated "time and again" by the advocates of that policy. It is only an elaboration of the two "catch phrases," the Missouri Policy of '70, and anybody or the Devil rather than Grant. The first half of the address purports to give a full history of the circumstances that led to the adoption of the Missouri policy in 1870. It sets forth in glowing colors its advantages, and triumphs, but does not tell us that there was a bargain made, and positive assurances and pledges given by the disaffected Republicans, before the coalition was effected.

The Democracy withdrew from an active participation in the campaign, not on a *bare contingency*, but because they *knew* what would be the result, from pledges given by leading Republicans. Their withdrawal, and the disruption of the Radical party by a bolt in Jefferson City convention were but counterparts of a programme agreed upon, and mutually understood before hand. The consideration on the one hand was the election of prominent disaffected leaders to important State offices; on the other, the adding of 50,000 or 100,000 disfranchised voters to the Democratic ranks. The condition of affairs in our State at that time, the gloomy and hopeless prospect of Democratic success, owing to the legal disabilities and the rigid enforcement of the iniquitous registry law, afforded sufficient ground for the adoption of the policy pursued. It succeeded, and upon the ground of its success we are urged to make it our programme for 1872. But the committee have failed to set forth any facts or arguments to prove a similarity in the two campaigns. Certainly none of the considerations mentioned above, and that shaped the action of the Democratic party in this State in '70, will enter into the coming National contest. No pledges have been given, no positive promises made, and there is only the barest possibility that the move will receive the support of any considerable body of Republicans, The Democratic party is called upon to abandon its organization on the *barest contingency* with the hope that something will turn up in its favor. If anything could be gained by a move of this kind, if there was a fair chance of its success, then we confess that it would savor something of wisdom But the chances are that its adoption will not bring victory. If a Liberal Republican is nominated, the Democrats will not rally to his suppport with any degree of enthusiasm. In our opinion ten Democratic votes will be lost where one Republican vote is gained. Democrats may make a distinction between Grant and Trumbull, but it will be hard for many of them to discriminate between Radicalism, as illustrated by the one or the other. Nearly all the acts of Grant's Administration have been prompted and supported by Greely, Trumbull, and the very men, who now by a pretended liberalism, are bidding for Democratic support. The election of any such man to the Presidency would only carry another set of greedy cormorants to Washington, and fasten Radicalism with all its odious and objectionable features upon the country for years to come.

The other half of the address draws a dark picture of the proscriptive policy and corruptions of the present administration. This is well known to the people. The Press of the country have drawn pictures equally as dark. The corruption of the Radical party is general. It is not confined alone to Washington. Grant has not been at the head of all the administrations. Yet nearly every city, county and State government, under the control of this party, has been pervaded by fraud, dishonesty and peculation. What the country needs is not only purification at Washington, but complete redemption from the blighting power and misrule of the Radical party everywhere. Will this end be gained, will the condition of affairs be permanently changed for the better, by the election of a man less odious than Grant, but still embodying in his political views, all the cardinal principles and fatal tendencies of the Radical party.

The election of such a man as Grant is a matter to be deplored, but we do not regard it as the supreme evil. The helpless and hopeless condition to which the Democracy might be reduced by cowardly action, or concessions to defeat him, would be an evil of far greater magnitude.

The adoption of any policy which would result in the demoralization and final overthrow of the only party friendly to the reserved rights of the states, and to the enlarged liberties of the people, would be a calamity from which the country would never recover.

For these reasons, and because we believed the Passive Policy had its origin in the brains of disappointed Republican leaders and men, who, though claiming to be Democrats, were never in full sympathy with the party, we have opposed it from its inception. There is nothing in the address to unsettle our convictions, and its adoption by Missouri does not make it necessary for us to yield our opinions. Had the committee recommended its application to our State campaign, then longer opposition on our part would have been factious. Under these circumstances, for the sake of Democratic harmony, we would have "flopped over" and been as good a possum as anybody. But as it is urged as the policy of the National campaign, whenever the executive committee at Washington, or the Democracy in convention, recommend its adoption, then we are ready to fall into line. It remains to be seen how many States will follow the example of Missouri. At present it is not popular outside of the State. Strong opposition is expressed to it by the prominent journals of nearly all the other States. Still there is a possibility that it may be adopted. But its adoption will not inspire our hearts with any great faith in Democratic victory. Almost unbroken harmony and unity prevail in Republican ranks, and the probability is, that should the Democratic party compromise its integrity by entering into the base alliance contemplated, it will reap, as the reward of its humiliation, overwhelming defeat and disaster. In our opinion the the leading organ of the Kentucky Democracy does not miss the mark very far when it says:

"The presidential canvass of 1872 promises to be marked by little opposition to the present occupant of the White House. The Democracy ever strong, ever hopeful though it be, must bide its time. It may not now elect its president. The Republicans have a national majority of less than twenty thousand, but they are united, and the handful of conservatives is not sufficiently strong to produce any serious division in the Republican ranks. An union of the Democracy with these to elect another Republican, would produce no good result, and would be a surrender at a time when patience is the virtue that triumphs. The Democracy cannot form such an alliance, so antagonistic to the history of the party, to its principles and to the good of the country."

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 13.

HARD AT WORK.

The Senate labored diligently until 1 o'clock this afternoon and then adjourned over until Monday.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS HOME.

A bill was introduced appropriating $30,000 to the Widows and Orphans Home of Kansas City. Referred.

Mrs. Lykins, Mrs. Bingham and Mrs. T. Tyree, the ladies who had the matter in charge, have created a most favorable impression in behalf of the institution.

A THIN HOUSE

The House met after dinner and adjourned without doing anything, the attendance being too thin.

THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS QUESTION.

They had up all this morning in the Senate the concurrent resolutions for paying the State indebtedness in currency, and on a motion to refer to the ways and means committee, Wingate took the floor and spoke over an hour on the general merits and supporting the resolutions. A reference would have been carried had a vote been taken, but the matter was still pending at the adjournment.

GRAND JURIES

Mr. Weilland will introduce a bill dispensing with Grand Juries except for murder and treason.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The House Committee on Judicial Appointment this afternoon resolved itself into two sub committees, one for the north side and the other for the south side of the Missouri river, each will draft articles for their respective sides. Four new circuits will be formed, and the average population of a circuit will be about fifty thousand.

MEETING OF RAILWAY PRESIDENTS.

A meeting of railway Presidents will be held here on Monday night to consider Leeper's eighteen million distribution bill.

NO RIGHT TO DICTATE.

The Sedalia Democrat, one of the truest and most reliable and influential weekly papers, in the State, in anticipation of the late action of the Democratic State Central Committee, has the following:

The Democratic State Central Committee, have called a meeting of their members at Jefferson City on the 8th inst. We presume that no man will question the right of the committee to meet, talk, wine, talk, smoke and adjourn.

We think good many come of a general consultation among earnest, thinking Democrats, and viewing the matter in this light, we are glad that the committee and other Democrats will meet for consultation.

We see by a dispatch from Jefferson City to the Kansas City Times, that the object of the meeting of the Central Committee is to commit the Democracy of the State to the "Passive" policy, and to fix the principles of the party for the next campaign we presume. We hope the committee will attempt to exercise no such despotic power. They were not appointed to manufacture principles for the party. The committee only hold over by sufferance, and we think that a common modesty would prompt them to be quiet.

The suggestions of the members of the committee are entitled to just the same consideration that the suggestions of an equal number of well informed Democrats, no more, no less. We are entirely willing to abide by the decision of a Democratic Convention, but are not willing to let the Central Committee or any other private gentlemen do the thinking for the Democracy of Missouri.

We presume that the committee will only suggest, and leave it the people to adopt or reject their recommendations as the majority in convention assembled shall determine.

The Democracy of Missouri will hold a convention this year, in order to send Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to nominate a ticket and to elect a new Democratic Central Committee. We hope the committee will fix upon a time for a Convention and be content to let the assembled Democracy (when so met) attend to their own business in their own way.

A little boy, after watching the burning of the school-house until the novelty of the thing had ceased, started down the street saying: "I'm glad the old thing's burned down, I didn't have my lostfry lesson no how!"

Alex. Reed, an esteemed citizen of Polk county, was killed on the 28th ult., by the stumbling of his horse, which fell on him.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

LETTER NO. 1.

The greatest and most ponderous question which now propounds itself for the solution of the freemen of America, and who desire and propose to remain such, who love liberty and venerate the memory of our Patriot Fathers, who value free institutions, and desire their perpetuity, who realize and appreciate the inestimable boon of Liberty, perfect and unshackled-freedom, pure and unadulterated-independence unbounded and unfettered, save by the best and wisest of laws, to support and sustain and stand as a bulwark of defence to the loaned and surrendered rights, delegated as the offsprings of a sovereign power, their creator and subservient to its will, is to pause, weigh and scrutinize the all-important query whither are we as a people and a Nation drifting? On what course is our ship of State, towards what haven is she tending, what port will she reach? Are we in reality, soon to prove the predictions of savants, man's incapacity for self-government, and prove true and real Republicanism a signal and disastrous failure. God forbid! Yet do not the signs of the times, place our ship of State far out at sea, in the maelstrom of centralization, with States Rights, Sovereign Power, and the last vestige and remnants of our once boasted liberties, *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, sucked deep down in its venal and deadly depths. Once we were a union of free independent sovereign States, bound and cemented together by the most cordial and fraternal ties, the fear and envy of all crowned heads, the terror of all despots and tyrants. 'Twas then the wand of virtue wooed the spirit of patriotic justice to preside over the deliberations of our national and State council halls, and the honest opinions of all without regard, to the place of their domicil were treated with deference and respect. Friend met friend with cordial frankness, and the gallant son of the Sunny South, struck hands in warm and brotherly grasp, with his manly and stalwart brother of the kindly North. The angelic and tender jewels of the fair southern clime, were wooed and won, and willingly and gladly left their soft ambrosial lands to flood with the sunlight of their love, the firesides of the brave and fearless Northman, while the queenly gems of the fruitful Northland were called to gladden and rejoice the heart and home of the dashing cavalier of the South. Peace, fair haired, blue eyed maiden, smiled in exstatic delight and angelic sweetness, or, a land gaining with all the supplies, the most vivid imagination could conceive, all contributing to make a people and a nation supremely blessed. Ceres year after year, had continued to crown the hand of the husbandman with a rich and golden harvest, while Fortune with a lavish hand poured rewards and treasures into the coffers of the American people. All were contented, peaceful and happy. Such is the picture of delight and pride, we view in retrospecting our nation. Time moves on, and today we see where brotherly love once existed in the minds of the sons of the North, for the sons of the South, enkindled by the hand of puritanical fanaticism and brazen falshood, a deep and unnatural hatred, aye a hatred of southern manhood—hatred of as national liberty-loving people, as ever engaged the creations of inspired fancy, awoke the power and soul of eloquence, won the chisel's magic touch, or immortalized the painters brush. Hatred of the gray-haired fathers, daring sons, and stripling youths, who poured out their warm heart's blood, and gave their lives, their all, a sacrifice upon the altar of their common country, and in defence of their homes, their firesides, their unequaled and devoted wives, sainted and venerated mothers, their peerless daughters, their tender jewels, their little children—darling babes—their household Gods—their all of earth, which breathed to them of Heaven, hatred and envy of deeds of prowess and heroism that emblazon the highest fame of immortality with a circle of names and achievements, deeds around which a halo of fadeless glory and renown will forever continue to shed its refulgent rays. Hatred of a patriotism as sublime in its purity and devotion as ever thrilled a mortal breast, or nerved a mortal arm. For this cruel unchristian hatred, and the unfeeling goading and ignoble oppression heaped upon the southern people, by those of the northern and eastern States, we can see no just cause, and is without a parallel in the history of any country upon the face of the globe. Justice outraged and vilified, has fled our council halls, and bribery and corruption rule in her stead, and to-day millions of American slaves, Caucasian slaves, sweat, bleed, and toil beneath the lash of their petty masters the lustful mountebanks, thieves and bribe-takers, who to-day have the iron rule over us. Our ship of state is driven wildly before the winds of coming anarchy, and may be driven to destruction upon the breakers of an unfair, unjust and unequal taxation, ground by piece meal and wrung drop by drop with torturing agony from a over-burdened people, sweltering and groaning under a galling and detested burden, bound to add more comfort and bring more wealth to the rich, more misery, suffering and privation; more pain, anguish and poverty to the poor. O, curse to man, a mockery and shame before high Heaven. And this is the boasted birthright of every American citizen, the burden which every adopted citizen must swear to shoulder and support. God of Jacob! Protect and save our people from a fate so hard, a doom so rayless, as this.

The safety of all governments, the security of all liberty, rests upon, and is founded in the affections, virtue and intelligence of the people who live under them. A government whose laws are wise and wholesome, whose burdens and taxes are equitably, evenly and fairly distributed and borne by its citizens, cannot fail to enlist, secure and retain the firm and willing support of every patriotic heart to which it yields its care and protection, while the reverse of this is equally true." In a Republican form of government where the sovereign or popular power belongs to, and is vested in the hands of the whole people, and whose laws are made to guarantee and secure to them the protection of life, the possession and enjoyment of property, and the maintainance of the blessings of equal liberty and uniform taxation, its burdens should be borne alike by all. No class legislation should ever mar the beauty of its structure, or mark castes and condition in society, no special statues favoring the wealthy bondholders and shoddy aristocrat, to the ruin and destruction of the poor soldier, who fought his country's battles, should ever disgrace our states or nation. Our revolutionary fathers never so intended the Constitution they gave us, and the laws made in strict conformity therto, neither authorize or recognizeit. Freeman of America. The beakers are ahead of us. Our ship of State is today plunging madly in the midst of the billows of corruption and centralization. All power, state and national, is being roughly seized and rapidly absorbed by the handful of knaves and cormorants who misrepresent, yet claim to be our government. I adjure you in the language of the immortal Lawrence, don't give up the ship, awake from your sleep, arouse from your lethargy, haste to the onset, rush to the rescue of your country, your homes, your firesides, fight the battle of Freedom over again at the ballot box in 1872. Win the victory of virtue, honesty, patriotism, hurl the mass of putrifying rottenness from place and power, prove yourselves worthy descendants of gallant sires, and rewin with the freemans franchise what they purchased for you with their blood. JALFREY.

SALINE COUNTY KU-KLUX.

HEADQUAR. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE. JEFFERSON CITY, MO., JAN. 5, 1871.

To his Excellency B. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri:

Sir: Upon reports contained in the issues of the St. Louis Democrat of the 27th 28th and 29th of last month, of a massacre of a number of negroes on the Glasgow road, near Marshall, Saline county, by a band of Ku-Klux, your Excellency directed me, on the 1st of this month, to proceed to the scene of the outrages, and to investigate them. I left Jefferson City the same day, and went to Marshall by way of Brownsville and Arrow Rock, arriving at the designated place on the evening of the 2d inst. I remained at Marshall the next day and returned on the following via Brownsville to Jefferson City. It may suffice to say, that there is not a particle of truth in the reports above mentioned. I have spoken to farmers residing on the road leading to Glasgow, two colored persons and former Union soldiers, and neither they, or any other persons whom I met, knew that any lawless act had been committed in said locality. The only fact, which might have led to exaggerations and misstatements, is the following:

On Saturday, the 24th of December, Mr. Cason, the City Marshal, went out of town to arrest, upon a warrant, a mulatto named Sam. Smith, a notorious thief, not only known as such in Saline, but also in the adjoining counties. Mr. C. met Smith in a cabin with two other negroes, two and a-half miles from Marshal, but found it too perilous to arrest the man in the cabin. As soon as Smith had left, Cason followed him and attempted the arrest, when Smith offered resistance and was thereupon fired at by the officer, who, according to his own statement, wounded Smith in the shoulder. Smith escaped, and according to last reports was seen since in Pettis county. But this affair took place on a road leading to Finney's Creek in a southwestern direction, and not on the road from Marshal to Glasgow.

The citizens of the county are indignant that reports of such an aggravating character as contained in the St. Louis Democrat, injurious to the best interest of their community, and gotten up by some irresponsible person, have found way into the public press; and I am bound to say, from all the information collected, that the people of Saline county are as law abiding as any of the State, and that the colored portion thereof are as safe and protected in their rights in the said county, as the negroes in St. Louis county.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ALBERT SIGEL.

THE MODERN DEMOCRACY.

At Lexington, Mo., during Christmas, a man named Chambers was killed in a drunken row at a party and as we learn, the affair had nothing to do with politics in any way; the political actions of the parties not being mentioned in reports by the honest press on the subject. But now, at this day comes the Boonville Eagle, whose infantisimal soul has been dwarfed to a mocroscopic state of existence by his insane endeavors to follow the teachings of his masters, the leaders of the Radical party, and claims that this unfortunate affair is chargable to "Modern Democracy." Comments on the sayings of a man capable of such mean mendacity, are entirely superfluous and we leave him to the judgement of an outraged, honest people. He will yet be assigned to his proper sphere by public opinion; then will such sayings as has been uttered by him fall into ears to whom they are fitting.—*Huntsville Herald.*

STOKES, THE MAN WHO KILLED FISK.—Edward S. Stokes is thus described: "He was such a person as any woman, and most men, would turn again to look at in a crowd; nearly six feet high, with a figure moulded like an Apollo, a handsome head carried almost haughtily in the air, and a singularly soft, bright eye which seemed to exercise as it turned upon one an imperious yet charming influence. He was stylishly, almost loudly, dressed in a full suit of striped gray tweed with a glossy silk hat, and carried on his arm a very light colored overcoat with a lavender velvet collar. The Mercury reporter put his eye on him at once and was informed upon inquiry that it was Mr. Edward S. Stokes.

Brigham Young has been arrested, charged with murder. Bail was refused, and as there is no government jail at Salt Lake, Brigham is now a prisoner in his own house.

The New York grand jury are investigating the charges against Judge Barnard.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The Great Ohio Statesman Enters his Protest Against Passivism.

He Urges a Square Fight and Bold Front by the Democracy.

No man's opinions are entitled to more respect than those of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio. He has been the long, tried, trusted and honored leader of the Ohio Democracy. His influence in the councils of the national Democracy has been as commanding as that of any other man. The following are his views embodied in a letter read at the 8th of January, Celebration in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio:

CINCINNATI, December 30, 1871.

Messrs. Esbelman, Feristone, Baughman, Committee of Invitation—Gentlemen: I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to be present at the next annual celebration of the 8th of January. It would have given me great pleasure to meet and take counsel of those who are so well grounded in the faith and the practice of Democracy as the men of Wayne county, and with them to recall the principle and example of the founders of our party.

THE TWO GREAT DANGERS.

Two great dangers imperil free institutions under the policy of the party now in power. The spirit of centralized military government attacks everywhere the constitution, and corruption in office destroys the civil administration. I do not speak merely or chiefly of special defalcations, however startling, but of the general degradation of the standard of official integrity, until the offices in both the civil and military service seem to be considered the property of the party, to be dispensed and administered primarily for party aggrandizement or personal profit.

WHENCE THEIR ORIGIN.

The dangers grow out of and are inseparable from the present organization of the Republican party. Its foundation, its philosophy, its history, and its leaders recognize military power and the corrupting use of money by official patronage as legitimate forces in ordinary civil administration, and now more than ever they are brought into active exercise.

THE BULWARK OF SAFETY.

The Democratic party confronts this theory and denounces these practices. Founded upon the idea of local government, jealous of power granted to authority, taught that simplicity and economy are essential to the honesty necessary in Republican institutions, it mantains with more determined purpose that the military must be subordinate to the civil authority, and that offices are a trust for the people, not spoils for the victors.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Its powerful organization enters every village in the land, and numbers among its adherents nearly one-half the people—as pure, as patriotic, as unselfish, as any of their fellow-citizens. They are too numerous to be cowardly. They are too patriotic to be lukewarm. They are too sincere in their purposes and convictions to be driven to despondence by ten years of reverses. They have shown constancy in defeat as well as wisdom in victory.

NEITHER FLIGHT NOR DISBANDMENT.

If I understand their feelings, they will neither disband their organization nor flee the field before the contest commences. Either course, they believe, would yield undisputed sway to the present administration, which could then give undivided attention to the deserters from its ranks. An advancing army, with the enemy either dispersed or in flight, never loses divisions or regiments, or even companies, and is generally able to pick off or to pick up treacherous or thoughtless stragglers.

THE DUTY OF LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

If there be as is claimed, many members of the Republican party who disapprove the ideas which dominate the administration of President Grant, and are prepared to oppose his re-election, they should declare their purposes, organize their party, develop and manifest their strength, and, if I may predict the future, they will have no just cause, even the most sensitive and timid among them, for refusing to co-operate with the Democratic party.

THE MAIN PURPOSE IN VIEW.

When its authorized convention shall speak it will remind its adherents that the ultimate and highest purpose of its existence is to secure the greatest prosperity, in its best sense, of every human being in the land; that principles of government are true or untrue, as they contribute to this result; that parties and politics and offices are but means to this end; that principles are of different application, and questions lose their importance in the ever shifting changes of human affairs; and discarding all narrow ideas, abandoning the consideration of all questions which have been decided for buried by the events which have passed; recognizing the accomplished facts of the present, and appreciating the dangers of the future, it will invite, both by words and by deeds, both by resolutions and by nominations, the zealous, hearty co-operation of all men who believe that the constitution is a better system of government than martial law, and that reform in the civil service is a higher duty than rewarding prospective partisan effort by distributing spoils. By this course the party, I should hope, would attain success.

IF IT SHOULD ONCE MORE FAIL,

as an honest, faithful, patriotic minority, it will hold an important position and exert an immense moral power over the majority; and it may well wait with faith the inevitable hour which will crown its fidelity and patience with the success which it will have deserved. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—At 12 o'clock this morning the Senate and the House cast their votes for U. S. Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: Morgan, 18; John Sherman, 17 Robt. C. Schenck, 1. In the House the vote stood; Sherman, 57; Morgan, 47; Jacob D. Cox, 1. It was a party vote in both Houses, with one exception in each branch, a Republican in each voting one for Schenck and one for Cox.

THE CHARACTER OF FISK.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thus sums up the virtues and vices of the late Jim Fisk:

Jim Fisk, jun., died Sunday morning at 10:55, from the effect of the pistol-ball fired into his abdomen on the previous evening by Edward S. Stokes. There was little hope for him from the first, for nothing is better settled than that shots of that class prove fatal. A wound of that kind may nearly always be set down as mortal. We are not surprised to learn that much sympathy is felt in New York for the unfortunate Prince of Erie. The fate which he met was not an unexpected one, nor can it be said to be wholly undeserved, but his killing was brutal and cowardly, and his assassin should be treated as a heinous murderer. Fisk was a bad man—a wicked and dangerous man in society. He lived by the motto that every man had his price, and that virtue was a misnomer. By his shrewdness and tact, and through unscrupulous means, he massed wealth only to gratify his depraved taste and desires. He was a man of indomitable energy, will and magnetism, but was as devoid of principle as the veriest Cagliostro or Captain Kidd. His weakness and vanity distinguished him, and through these he was lured to his fate. Fisk stamped his individuality upon the city of New York, and added much to its advancement. He gave the city commodious ferries, comfort in railroad trains, a magnificent regiment of holiday soldiers, and the finest line of steamers that ever floated. He was kind to those who came in contact with him, and many noble and generous actions are to be set down to his credit. His impulses were in many respects good, but for all that he was the most dangerous man that New York City held. His example was demoralizing and his career a stigma upon the city. Other men occupying prominent positions in Mew York to-day may be worse. Other men might have gone further with Fisk's opportunities. But that is no justification. In addition to being a party to the most flagrant and outrageous act of thievery ever known and countenanced in the financial world, he essayed to array himself against society. He broke down every barrier, and scorned every moral obligation. He did that openly and aboveboard, which other men, showing the common weakness, did secretly and under cover. He paraded his infamy publicly, and defied moral sentiment. He gloried in his licentiousness, and never felt prouder than when shocking the good of the community with his immoral practices, or exciting the envy of the vile. It is no charity to such men to say that the grave should hide their errors and their crimes. It is a mawkish sentimentality which we do not approve of. Men's lives and acts belong to the world, and it is the estimation in which they are to be held when dead that must create the incentive to noble and worthy life. It was meant that Fisk should die as he did, and the example must not be lost. Men who would emulate him must be taught that there is a retributive justice and a compensation for a misspent life which cannot be evaded. It generally comes in the shape that it has come to Fisk.

For this man Stokes there can be no word of palliation. He was a vile man—in no sense as worthy as his victim. He looked upon Fisk as his natural rival among the the *demimonde* of the metropolis, and he long ago sought to disgrace him. There can be no doubt but that he entered into a conspiracy with this notorious woman, Mansfield, to black-mail Fisk, and hold him up to ridicule. The scheme not working satisfactorily, Stokes nerved himself up to a tearful pitch, and presuming upon the existing popular indignation the men who have stolen public treasure and debauched Courts in that city, murdered him in the basest and most cowardly of manners. To this act he was probably instigated by the corrupt and designing woman whose profession has been that of entrapping vain, weak men. There can be no case of emotional insanity urged in this instance. There is nothing but the love of a prostitute involved. Stokes was a murderer, and his life should be forfeited. Justice demands his blood, and the citizens of New York should see that in this instance justice is vindicated. As for the woman who created and laid the foundation for the tragic act, we have no doubt but that she can be held as an accessory before the fact.

Mr. John Banks Moore, an aged and estimable citizen of Callaway county, died at his residence in that county on the 16th ult., aged 66 years. He had been a resident of Callaway county for forty years.

Col. John W. Hancock died at his residence in Paris, Texas, on the 17th ult. Col. Hancock was for a long time a prominent citizen of Greene county, Mo.

New Advertisements.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss
Lafayette County. }

In the Common Pleas Court of said county, December Term, 1871, 3d day, Dec. 20, 1871.

Mattie S. Stevens
vs
Alexander R. Stevens.

TO THE said Alexander B. Stevens: You are hereby notified that said plaintiff has commenced suit against you in said Court by petition, in which it is alleged that you were lawfully married to plaintiff on the 3d day of March, 1869, that you lived with plaintiff until the 30th day of August, 1869, when you deserted plaintiff, and still remain absent from her, that there was born of said marriage one child, and the prayer of said petition is that plaintiff may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you as aforesaid, and that she may have the care and custody of her said infant child. And you are further notified that unless you be and appear a the next term of the Common Pleas Court of said county, to be holden at the court house, in the city of Lexington,

ON THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

and on or before the sixth day thereof, (if the term shall so long continue, and if not then, before the end of the term,) and answer said petition, the same will be taken as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be printed in the Lexington Weekly Intelligencer, a weekly newspaper printed in said county of Lafayette, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the commencement of the next term of this court.

A true copy. Attest:

H. L. BARKSDALE, Clerk.
By C. B. DAWES, D. C.

Ryland & Son Attorneys for plaintiff. (jan1t5

FARM FOR SALE.

THIS is a fine hemp farm, situated about six miles south-west of Waverly, containing 280 acres all in cultivation, well inclosed and with convenient cross fencing. The improvements are all new, consisting of a good and convenient dwelling, barn, &c. There are on the place several hundred bearing fruit trees. The farm is convenient to schools, and has on it an abundant supply of water. The land is fresh, and during the few years it has been in cultivation, has produced a ton of hemp to every two acres.

TERMS—$3,000 cash, and the balance in five annual payments, with ten per cent. interest.

For full information apply at this office. (jl1m1

New Advertisements.

SELLING OFF AT COST

WE OFFER ALL OUR

DRESS GOODS,

Boots & Shoes,

AT COST FOR CASH.

Our Winter Goods we are selling at greatly reduced prices. We will sell our entire stock of goods to any merchant desiring to purchase—

A GREAT BARGAIN.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle their accounts.

jan11-ly Resp'y, BOTELER & CLAGETT.

Lexington, Mo., Jan. 15, 1872.

Game, Fish & Oyster

DEPOT.

DUTCH ROW, - Lexington, Mo.,

O'CONNOR & McLEOD, Props.

AT the Game Depot of O'Connor & McLeod can be constantly found fresh

GAME,
FISH,
OYSTERS,
VEGETABLES,
Of all kinds.

Cash Paid for Any and Everything a Farmer can bring in. n43ly

J. & J. Reinhard,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

MERCHANTS!

One door west of Telegraph office, Main street,

KEEPS constantly on hand the best brands of

FLOUR,
MEAL,
BRAN,
SHIP STUFF,
FEED,

AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

We sell at mill prices. All articles promptly delivered at any place in city limits. [dec13y

BOWEN'S

GROCERY,

Provision and Game

DEPOT,

(Under Bourbon House)—Lexington, Mo.,

Where can be found at all times, bacon, lard, game and groceries of all kinds. ☞Highest market price paid for country produce and game. apl1-ly

CENTRAL

Female College

Lexington, Mo.,

(Late Marvin Female Institute,)

Will open its next session on

Monday, January 29th,

Under the management of

PROF. ABRAM DAVAULT, A. M.,

AS PRESIDENT PRO. TEM.,

Assisted by all of the present faculty in the College, except Dr. Church and his family, who retire from the College to labor in another quarter.

The present session, until January 29th, will go on as usual, and there will be no interruption or stoppage in the school.

FACULTY.

ABRAM DAVAULT, A. M., President, Pro. Tem. and Professor of Mathematics, Ancient Languages, Natural Science and Moral Philosophy.

MISS AURELIA MILLER, Principal in Collegiate Department.

MISS BELLE L. GREEN, Principal in Preparatory Department.

MRS. DORA DAVAULT, Instructor on Piano and Organ.

The College property donated to us by the Masons, has been completely renovated, and fitted up, and is now in complete order for a first class school. All the occupied rooms are nicely carpeted and furnished and made comfortable for the pupils.

Parents may feel assured that their daughters will be kindly treated and well and thoroughly taught.

The faculty is equal to any in the State, in similar Colleges. We therefore recommend the school to the public.

WM. MORRISON,
JOHN E. RYLAND,
EDWARD WINSOR,
Resident Curators.

n41-2m

NEW

RESTAURANT!

One Door West City Hotel Up-stairs,

56½ Main St., Lexington, Mo.

HAVING rented, and fixed up in style, the above named room, I am now ready to serve up, in the latest style, everything usually kept in a restaurant

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Day boarders can be accommodated as well here as any place in the city.

dec20y1 GEO. MACDONALD.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested in the late firm of Lomax & Jacobs, that the undersigned administrator and surviving partner, will apply at the next Term of the Probate Court of Lafayette county, to be begun and held at Lexington, Missouri, on the 1st Monday in April 1872, to make a final settlement of said estate.

RICHARD S. LOMAX,
jan1715 Adm'r and Surviving Partner.

TRUSTEE'S & ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, George W. Baker, and Maria L. Baker, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 7th day of March, A. D., 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Lafayette county, Missouri, in Book No. three, (3), at page 140, conveyed to William H. Chiles, Trustee, the following described tracts of land situated in said Lafayette county, Missouri, viz: The south half of the north-east quarter of section number thirty-four (34), and the south half of the north-west quarter of said section number thirty-four (34), except ten (10) acres off of the west end of said last named tract, all in township number fifty (50) and range number twenty-seven (27), which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes described in said deed of trust; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and interest, as specified in said deed of trust, and the same are now due and unpaid, and whereas, said George W. Baker has been duly adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States, in the Western District of Missouri, and the undersigned John Aull is the duly appointed and qualified assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, and, whereas, by an order of said court made on the 27th day of November, A. D., 1871, the said assignee was ordered to unite with the said Wm. H. Chiles, trustee as aforesaid, in the sale of said property. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as such trustee, acting under the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the holder of said notes, and the said assignee in conjunction, in pursuance to said order of court, will, on

TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1872,

between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in front of the courthouse door, in the county of Lafayette, and State of Missouri, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said real estate and property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the notes mentioned in said deed of trust, with the cost of this trust.

Given under our hands this December 4, A. D., 1871.

WM. H. CHILES, Trustee.
dec6td JOHN AULL, Assignee.

SUNDRIES FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale the following items at prices suitable to the hard times.

One pair of splendid brown mare mules, nearly 16 hands high, good under saddle, and unsurpassed in single or double harness.

One sorrel gelding, perfectly formed, pleasant rider, due roadster in harness and an excellent and safe family horse.

One top buggy, in good repair; a light runner and stylish, together with harness to match.

One second hand buggy, no top, good running gear; and excellent single harness.

TUNSTALL & SON,
Dealers in General Merchandise,
dec6tf Wellington, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE.

THIS farm is located about six miles due south of Waverly, in the very best portion of Lafayette county. It contains 240 acres, all inclosed by a good pine plank fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are, a large two-story frame dwelling, suitable tenant houses, and all the necessary outbuildings, and convenience of a well regulated farm.

The farm is in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools, has on it a thriving young orchard, and is abundantly supplied with water. The land has been in cultivation only a few years, is rich, fresh, and well adapted to the growth of hemp and all the staple products.

TERMS—One third cash, and the balance in one and two years, with ten per cent. ilj8tf

☞For full particulars apply at this office.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP by Thomas H. Graves, living in Dover township, in Lafayette county, Mo., and posted before the undersigned Justice of the Peace, of Dover township, county and State aforesaid, on the 18th day of December, 1871, a stray HORSE, described as follows: One chestnut sorrel horse, about eight years old, about fifteen and a half hands high, some collar marks, a white spot on the nose, rough shod on three feet. Appraised to sixty dollars by John A. Harwood and Christopher Wells, who were by me duly sworn, according to law, to appraise the same. Witness my hand, this day and date above written.

LEVI TALBOT, J. P.

E. WINSOR & SON

INSURANCE

AGENCY,

REPRESENTING

First Class Companies,

All of which went through the Chicago fire, paid all losses, and stand firmly with capitals unimpaired.

ÆTNA INS. CO.,

Hartford, Conn.,

ASSETS, - $6,047,378.07.

The Largest Capital,
The Largest Assets,
The Largest Income,

Of any Insurance Co. in the country.

Has Stood the Fires for 52 Years.

Losses paid at Lexington, Mo., agency by E. Winsor & Son, in 11 years, $60,622.94.

E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

HARTFORD INS. COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn

ASSETS, OCT. 1st, 1871, $2,785,877.

Has stood the fires and storms for 61 years.

Known in underwriting and commercial circles as the "OLD HARTFORD," because of the pioneer and leader in all those splendid insurance enterprises which have made the city where it is located so justly famous.

Dwelling Houses and Farm Property

Insured for a term of years at favorable rate.

E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

GERMANIA INS. COMPANY,

New York City.

ASSETS, - - - 2,500,000.00.

This company assumes the business of and is endorsed and backed by the

UNDERWRITERS AGENCY,

and writes fire policies on fair and liberal principles, and at rates consistent with hazard.

E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

STATE INSURANCE CO.,

Hannibal, Mo.,

ASSETS, - - - $700,000.00.

LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WEST.

$20,000 Stock Owned by Business Men of Lafayette county.

Patronize Home Companies.

E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

ANDES INSURANCE CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

ASSETS, - - - $1,301,822.51.

Insures all descriptions of buildings and their contents. Manufactories, mills, merchandise and produce. Business conducted in a liberal spirit. Give the Andes a fair trial and realize its superior business facilities.

E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

MISSOURI MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo.,

ASSETS, - - - $294,235.12.

NO RESTRICTIONS IN TRAVELING.

No Extra Charge in Insuring Lives of Women.

Try the seven per cent. interest paying plan of the Missouri Mutual.

E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

Having been in the business of Fire, Life and Marine Insurance, in the city of Lexington, Mo., for the last eighteen years, we are f