Weekly Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

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

THE TICKET GATHERS STRENGTH.

The popular feeling in favor of Greeley and Brown is daily intensifying, and widening. The ticket is gathering strength in every section of the Union. Every mail that reaches us proclaims the views of prominent political leaders, giving in their adhesion to the ticket. Influential Democratic and Republican journals, North and South, heretofore non-committal, are swelling the number of those that were outspoken for Greeley and Brown from the first.

A large number of Democratic congressmen have declared in favor of the ticket. Ex-Governor Morehead in Ohio and Gov. Magoffin in Kentucky have thrown their influence in its favor. The New Orleans Times so pronounced in its opposition at first, has reconsidered the matter and finds no great objections to the Liberal nominees. The Charleston News, the leading Democratic paper of South Carolina supports Greeley and Brown. The St. Paul Pioneer, Gen. Hancock's organ, and a strong opposer of the passive policy, strongly for the ticket in the northwest. The Boston Post the leading organ of the New England Democracy, has officiated in its always, and now regards the "cold philosopher" with greater favor. The Chicago Sun, always a Republican paper, naturally the home of Greeley and Brown. We might extend the list of papers and show, by a long array of names of politicians, who have signified their intention to support the ticket, but we have given enough to show that from all quarters and from all parties the Liberal cause is gaining vast accessions of strength.

It is true Voorhees is sharpening the sword against Greeley, but his utterances find but little sympathy outside of Radical ranks. The leading papers of Indiana have repudiated them, and that State will stand by the Liberal ticket. Alexander Stephens talks about the "ancient landmarks," and the principles of our forefathers, as usual, and labors to revive the old Democratic hatred against Greeley but he forms out his impotent rage in vain, and fails to influence the masses of Georgia, who are rallying to the support of Greeley and Brown.

Greeley's recent letter of acceptance in which he so masterly sets forth the issues, and sums up the objects to be battled for in the campaign is received with general favor, and fastens more firmly in the popular mind the conviction that he is the man the crisis needs. In that letter Greeley puts himself at an infinite distance from the party which he has done so much to build up and with which he, until recently, acted. He does everything but proclaim himself a Democrat. He opposes centralization and declares in favor of local self-government; he denounces the illiberal, prescriptive spirit and practices of the Radical party, and declares in favor of general amnesty and equal rights to all sections and classes; he is for putting down public plunderers and official corruption, and in favor of a *bona fide* civil service reform; and finally upon the question of the tariff on which his views were so repugnant to the Democratic party, he refers it to the people, with the additional pledge that he will veto no measure that they may adopt.

What more could Democrats ask? Will the convention which is to meet at Baltimore, should it purchase to make a platform, make one that will more completely embrace the wants and needs of the hour, than the Cincinnati platform supplemented by this letter of Greeley? An administration founded upon, and illustrating the principles enunciated in this letter is what the country needs to save its imperiled institutions. It will correct the social and political disorders that have disgraced us in the past, restore public confidence, revive fraternal good will between the different sections, and bring back our government to the fulfillment of its beneficent objects. Whatever else may be said of Greeley, he is no "politician trimmer;" he does not say one thing and mean another; he is a stranger to the art of the demagogue that hides deep laid designs beneath carefully studied phrases; he is a man of honest heart, and honest convictions and on this reason we believe he will, if elected, do what he says in his letter.

With these facts before us, it is better for us to give up our ancient prejudices against him, as the inveterate foe of the Democratic party—as our most bitter opponent in questions that belong to the past, than to hazard another defeat by nominations at Baltimore.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Dover township, June 1st 1872, Col. J. B. Warren, was chosen chairman and Isaac Neale secretary. The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to elect four delegates to represent the township in convention to meet in Lexington on the 8th of June, to elect delegates to represent the county in the convention in Jefferson city.

On motion the following gentlemen were duly elected, James J. Fleming, Wm. Kirtley, Capt. J. B. Kirtley, J. G. Webb, and Isaac Neale.

G. B. WARREN, Ch'm'n.
ISAAC NEALE, Sec'y.

Fred. Douglass will scarcely consent to miscegenation with the Woodhull ticket. It is a pitiful honor, indeed, to crown his life-long Republicanism with such a disreputable association. Nothing less than a substitution for Colfax at Philadelphia should satisfy him.

The Labor Reform party of Indiana has postponed its proposed State convention indefinitely. After all its clamor, it brings forth not so much as a mouse.

OUR DUTY TO OURSELVES.

EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: Your bold adoption and endorsement of the Cincinnati candidates and platform, can but be endorsed and subscribed to by every intelligent, thinking and reasoning man at this crisis of our country's affairs.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Baltimore Convention will not do so foolish a thing as to nominate candidates. Such a thing as a harmonious organized National Democratic party does not exist at this time, and the sooner we admit the stern truth the better. No matter with how much reluctance we give up the name, it must be done, or we are irretrievably lost.

What does a name amount to, if it gives us no succor?

Why hold on blindly to a remnant or skeleton of a once great party name, but rather let us organize or unite into a party, that all parties and remnants of all parties can be effective, and on whose platform every element opposed to Grant and his administration can stand in harmony and as a unit. The Cincinnati convention certainly offers such a platform and candidates at this time.

No matter how well we may in days passed have lived the Democratic party, and first leaders, and how well its principles suited the times then, it has ceased to have leaders to guide it, ceased to exist as a formidable national party, and has lost its saving power; it is not. We have unmistakable evidence of the good results of such a course, from state affairs, the past two years. Mr. Brown was once as far from being our man as most anybody, but had not his administration been incalculably far better for us than Fletcher or McClurg's? And can we hazard anything in supporting Greeley and Brown? Would it not be unquestionably better to have them for four years than Grant for four more?

While there are no doubt many who are not sanguine of their election, there certainly is not a ghost of a chance if the Baltimore convention makes a nomination and the Democrats give it but a cold support. On the other hand what sacrifice of principles do the Democrats make in supporting the Cincinnati nominees? Their conventions everywhere are adopting the principles of that platform, and why run two candidates on the same platform. The North Carolina state convention, which met at Greensboro, on the first of May after condemning the liberal movement and Cincinnati convention and candidates in the strongest of terms, did the following, viz:

"After adopting a resolution in behalf of civil-service reform, and the education of children of both races at the public expense, and also a resolution declaring for the unity of all patriots, without distinction of party, in the cause of civil liberty, and in faithfully abiding by the constitution of the United states as it is, with all its amendments, including emancipation and equality before the laws, which confers equal civil and political rights upon all who are citizens of this Federal Republic, adjourned."

Now where is the consistency in such proceedings? At the present crisis of our national affairs it is not only unwise and the height of folly, but absolutely unjust in the Democrats to make a nomination, but should they do so the western is of the opinion, and is going to govern himself accordingly, that it is best to pay no attention to it whatever, but vote for Greeley and Brown anyhow.

This certainly is safest, if safest, then wisest under the present existing state of affairs. Is safest and wisest, then but our duty to ourselves.

ANTI-RADICAL.

Death of James Gordon Bennett.

James Gordon Bennett, founder and proprietor of the New York Herald, died in New York City on the afternoon of the 1st inst. He had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected. The K. C. Times gives the following short sketch of his career: Bennett was in the seventy-second year of his age, having been born at Mew Mill, Keith, Scotland, in the year eighteen hundred. He was educated at Royal Crown Seminary at Aberdeen, concluding his studies in the spring of 1819. Soon after he sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he taught school during the summer months. Late in the fall of the same year he emigrated to this country, and locating in Boston, securing a position as proof-reader in Wells & Lilly's printing house. There he remained for nearly three years, when he became dissatisfied with his progress in the work and determined to seek his fortune in the great metropolis. Arriving in New York City early in the spring of 1822, he at once sought employment on the daily newspapers, but so moderate was his success that he became disgusted after a few months' experience, and went South. Reaching Charleston S.C., after many tribulations he finally settled down as translator of Spanish-American papers for the Courier. A year of that description of newspaper work failed to satisfy his ambition, so he took to roving about the country, and in 1824 returned to New York City and lectured on political economy. In 1835 he embarked in his first journalistic enterprise, founding the New York Sunday Courier. Two years later he was editing the National Advocate. After a year's trial with that journal, he associated himself with Mr. Nock in the editorship of the Courier and Enquirer. He started the New York Globe in the fall of 1835, but it proved a sad failure, for it collapsed inside of a month, and he then subsided to the editorship of the Pennsylvanian. The latter part of May, 1835, he issued the first number of the New York Herald, and what followed is too well known to need narration here. Mr. Bennett was pre-eminently a self-made man, and so wonderful was his success in life that he leaves as a pecuniary monument a princely fortune, variously estimated at from six to ten millions of dollars.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES.

The Fulton Telegraph after wading through numberless exchanges sums up as follows:

"The great struggle seems to be for congressmen at large. Washington is the Mecca toward which the eyes of all the faithful are turned. After carefully going through a somewhat extensive list of Missouri exchanges, we find the following named candidates in the list for congressman at large: John A. Hockaday, Col. A. W. Slayback, Stilson Hutchins, editor St. Louis Times; Hon. J. J. McBride, Gen. James Shields, Col. N. C. Claiborne, Col. John T. Crisp, Col. John F. Phillips, Hons. Zach J. Mitchell and M. C. Slewalter, Col. A. W. Doniphan, Hon. G. W. Miller, Hon. H. C. Brockmeyer, Judge De Witt and Hon. George W. Anderson, Liberal; Col. J. B. Birch, Jr., Hon. Thomas L. Anderson, Col. Wm. F. Switzler, editor of the Columbia Statesman, Hon. Wm. T. Leeper, and Hon. A. H. Green.

For Governor there are Hons. R. P. C. Wilson, James S. Rollins, Wm. B. Hatch, Normand J. Colman and J. J. Stephens.

For Lieutenant-Governor the names mentioned are names as Gen. S. Kitchen, Hon. Winston Truemen, Hon. Louis Benecke and Hon. Lucian J. Eastin.

For Treasurer there are named Hons. A. W. Morrison, T. M. Cornell, W. J. Knott, Allen P. Richardson and Truman A. Brown.

For Secretary of State: The present incumbent, Major J. F. Weight, R. P. Massey, Major George B. Clark, editor of the Washington County Journal, and D. A. Sutton of the St. Louis Times.

For Auditor: Capt. John J. Tobin, Judge G. H. Hallett and Col. Frank Robinson.

For Register of Lands, Col. J. D. Crattan, Hon. R. T. Sloan, Hon. Oscar Von Kochtitzky and Judge Applegate, are candidates.

For Attorney-General there are mentioned Louis Houck, H. Clay Ewing, Col. W. D. Wear, and Col. J. R. Shields.

For Judges of the Supreme Court the papers present the names of Wm. B. Napton, Sr., W. A. Hall, John L. Thomas, Washington Adams, E. L. Edwards, E. A. Lewis, Mordecai Oliver, Samuel L. Sawyer and E. H. Norton.

This list gives about all the names presented, written about and discussed. As new candidates appear they will be chronicled.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN.

Dispatches from Washington City to the Louisville Courier-Journal, of the 29th, say:

An erroneous statement having been put forth that sixty of the one hundred and five Democratic members of the House had signed a paper protesting against the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, inquiry has been made of the several state delegations to learn how they do stand on that question. In the first place, each member denies ever having signed a paper of the character named; and in the second place, many of them do not care to be specifically mentioned in print as favoring this or that candidate. There is entire unanimity in agreeing to support the nominee of the Baltimore convention, whoever he may be. But taking the state delegations in alphabetical order, two of the three Alabama Democratic members favor Greeley. The single member from Arkansas is doubtful; while the one from Connecticut favors the Cincinnati ticket, and the one from Delaware opposes it. All the Georgia delegation are opposed to Greeley. Of the six Illinois Democrats but two are inclined to favor his nomination, and they are by no means committed. The five Democratic members from Indiana are all opposed to him; and it is doubtful if Messrs. Kerr and Voorhees would support him if nominated.

Three, possibly four, of the nine Kentucky Representatives believe it impossible to elect a straight-out Democratic ticket, and favor the Baltimore coalition. But one of the five Maryland members is any wise favorable to the latter. The single member from Michigan is doubtful; while all the four Democratic members from Missouri are virtually for Greeley and Brown, some more strongly than others. All three New Hampshire members support the ticket. The two New Jersey Democrats announce that they will vote against it if nominated. Of the sixteen Democrats from New York, all but two are known to favor Greeley's nomination; and three North Carolina members are inclined that way. Four of the five Ohio members are bitterly opposed to Greeley, and one is non-committal. Slater, the only member from Oregon, indorses Voorhees' position. The eleven Democrats from Pennsylvania favor Greeley, with possibly one exception. The six Tennessee members will stand by the Nashville convention, which indorsed the Cincinnati ticket. The four Texas members are non-committal, as are the Virginia members, all of whom await the result of the convention, and will abide it. The two West Virginia members support Greeley, and the two Wisconsin members oppose him. This is almost as fair a statement as can be obtained of the views of the Democratic members. They all very generally doubt the propriety of making speeches in Congress against any Presidential candidate, or in favor of any one whose name is to come before the Baltimore convention.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Under the congressional apportionment bill the following section authorizes the election, by the people at large, of representatives in congress, where the legislature fails to redistrict the state in time for the election:

SECTION 2. * * * That in the election of representatives to the Forty-third congress, in any state which, by this law is given an increased number of representatives, the additional representative or representatives, allowed to such state may be elected by the state at large, and the other representatives to which the state is entitled by the districts as now prescribed by law in such state, unless the legislature of said state shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of representatives therein.

It is under this section of the law that Missouri will elect four members the ensuing fall.

GREELEY AND DAVIS

What Charles O'Conner Says of the Bailing

[From the World.]

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:

MAY 13, 1872.

CHARLES O'CONOR, ESQ:

MY DEAR SIR—Will you allow me to call your attention to an inclosed extract from an editorial in the World newspaper of Friday last, and to ask you whether it does or does not accurately represent the facts in regard to the connection of Mr Greeley with the release of Mr. Jefferson Davis?

No man is so competent as yourself to speak to this point.

"We will not do Mr. Greeley any injustice; we acknowledge that with a liberality and a defiance of party clamors which reflects honor on his generous impulses he advocated unconditional amnesty when it cost him his chances for a United States Senatorship, and that he signed the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. But these commendable acts resulted from mere generous impulse, without much regard to principle. After the court had decided to set Mr. Davis free on bail, he could have found plenty of bondsmen, and Mr. Greeley's journey to Richmond was quite superfluous as a means of benefiting Jefferson Davis, while it impaired his influence as his own party as an advocate of universal amnesty."

The impression of many persons is that this statement is not wholly just, and that Mr. Greeley's journey to Richmond was not quite superfluous as a means of benefiting your client the prisoner. If you pronounce this impression correct, may I ask you to favor me with an exact statement of the facts and with permission to lay it before the editor of the World for publication? I remain, with great respect, your most obedient, faithful servant.

MR. O'CONNOR'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: From his capture until the hour within which he was bailed, Mr. Jefferson Davis was in military custody. He was then confined as a prisoner of war for about two years. From the very commencement of this term, his counsel directed their efforts to procuring his delivery into civil custody, to the end that he might have his trial at once, or obtain liberation upon bail until the Government should think fit to bring on the trial. The counsel for Mr. Davis, having first solicited and obtained the consent of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Gerrit Smith and Commodore Vanderbilt, offered to give bail in any sum that might be required, and to procure those three gentlemen to unite in the bail-bond. This offer was never formally accepted; but, under the belief that it was satisfactory, the counsel of Mr. Davis obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and brought Mr. Davis before the court at Richmond. Mr. Evarts attended by appointment, and, on the part of the government, he acquiesced in bailing Mr. Davis in $100,000. Conceiving himself bound so to do, the counsel of Mr. Davis requested the attendance of the gentlemen in question. Commodore Vanderbilt's attorney acted for him; the other two gentlemen appeared and signed the bond in person. They had every reason to understand and believe that their attendance was absolutely necessary to the release of Mr. Davis. The counsel of Mr. Davis supposed it to be so, and he has now no reason to think otherwise. I am not aware of any officiousness on the part of Mr. Greeley in this business, and never supposed that he did anything beyond what he considered essential to the liberation of Mr. Davis. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

CH. O'CONNOR.

FEWER HOURS AND MORE PAY.

Strikers Meet a Meeting with success.

[From the Chicago Times, May 29.]

CONVENTION HALL, WARD.

CHICAGO, May 28. The members of the Eight-hour Union of this city are on a strike. They number 600.

The Chicago shoemakers employed upon fine work in the leading shops struck yesterday, demanding fifty cents advance on shoes. The manufacturers say they are determined to resist the strike and that they will be able to hold out.

PROGRESS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 29. The strike for the eight hour rate appears to be extending to all trades and laborious occupations. Working men propose to issue an address soon explaining the necessity for the present movement and justifying their course. It is also in contemplation to form a league among piano makers, and that delegates get from workingmen in their respective shops 15 cents a month, all the money thus collected to be deposited with the general treasury and used in support of any general movement for the advantage of the trade.

Steinway & Co., say they will not yield to the present demands. They are willing, however to agree to nine hours work and the present rates on ten hours and ten per cent advance, and their workmen this afternoon refused to accept the compromise, and mostly joined.

EIGHT HOUR LEAGUES.

BOSTON, March 29. The Boston Eight Hour League held a convention today. Two hundred were present. Resolutions were adopted demanding legislation regulating hours of labor, and declaring that whether the masses indorse Grant or Greeley depends entirely on the question which of the two would be most likely to secure the legislation demanded. Letters indorsing the movement were read from Hon. H. L. Dawes, Senator Wilson, Gen. Butler, Mrs. Livermore and others.

A friend tried to comfort a young girl who betrayed immoderate grief at the death of a relative lately, but the maiden would not be consoled. She gave way to tears and with wailings until her friends at last remonstrated with her because the relative was not so near as to call for such an outpouring of sorrow. "Ah!" she cried, "it isn't because he was so near, but he's near enough for ma to dress us in mourning, and I've just get my first Dolly Varden done."

Tone of the Press.

The Chicago Tribune says: "The campaign is fast drifting beyond the controle of the party managers on all sides. It widens and deepens like a crevasse on the Mississippi. Yesterday ten men might have stopped it. Now ten thousand could not. It will overwhelm the conventions that meet to oppose it. And it will bear onward into the presidential chair the largest hearted, kindest-souled, and most democratic of American statesmen, Horace Greeley."

[From the New York Dollar Press.]

The general impression, that Mr. Greeley, as a Republican, will make considerable inroads into the Republican vote, is now deemed a foundation upon which to base the action of the Democratic party, and rest the result of a contest on issues as the one which we are called upon to make. It is necessary that the Cincinnati nominees shall develop some appreciable strength outside of the Democracy. That there are evidences of any such strength, is a fact which cannot be denied. Less than a half dozen Republican journals have declared for Mr. Greeley, some of the strongest organs of the new movement, discarding, if the result of the Cincinnati convention, as they were equally and fully entitled to do, are now non-committal, or inclined to the opinion that the Democrats should make a nomination of Mr. Greeley, when the only argument for such course is, that he can be elected and a Democrat cannot, we have a right to ask for an exhibit of his position elsewhere, report the Democrats should be so long in making the journey.

There is nothing mysterious, or even novel, in the selection to the nomination of Mr. Greeley as the Presidential candidate by the Democratic party. The White party made Grant, Lincoln's nominee and selected him when neither the party leaders nor the committee were very well satisfied who her to vote a white or not. Gen. Grant was nominated in less by the Republican party than he had never cast a vote in his life, and was, so far as he was anything a Democrat. In State elections it has not unfrequently been the policy, particularly of late years, to give the preference to new men, supposed capable of bringing with them an accession of strength. In accepting Greeley the Democracy will be but following the politic example which has been so often set them, particularly by the Republican party. With the concurrence of the chiefs they would combine the wisdom of the serpent. The policy that promises to restore to us our lost voice in the control of the Government is not to be rejected.

No true Democrat could of course accept the indorsement of the Cincinnati nomination, unless the parties were in the least to be compromised, that we should permit the slave. The convention, in its wisdom, saw the adoption of a suitable platform, which results, that, in view of the absolute necessity of the case, we have decided to run Greeley, and he is held for regular Democratic candidates. The best thing the Democracy can do is to hitch up the Presidential candidate designated by the Liberals, that the role Grant's defeat may be secured. In this the members of the convention will surely do no violence to the principles of the party, or their duty as Democrats.

Everybody knows that Horace Greeley has been, during his long and eventful career, everything but a Democrat. He was for years the bitterest of the party and the arm in Democrats have been constantly raised against him. It is there is nothing inconsistent in his nomination by a Democratic convention, and his support by Democrats. Extraordinary as it may seem, the political position now occupied by Grant is that which is held by the Democratic party. Greeley and the Democracy are not practically upon the same platform. The issues on which his battles against them were fought have passed into history. The questions upon which division existed are no longer before the people. They have been settled, and with their settlement new issues have sprung up in regard to which there is no conflicting opinion. We of the Democratic faith contend, indeed, that the Grant government which has regulated our party in the past naturally inclines to our present position, but it is idle for us to dispute so closely into the exact history of which side of the fence each will be formerly lived or now with us.

The Presidential question is yet to be solved, whether good and white hats to the contrary notwithstanding. I think this will be found out, to the regret of many who break ranks and rush to the new ticket, without standing on the order of their going. I have contemplated and given due weight to the contingencies that may require Democratic support of Mr. Greeley. But I have not been able to see either the sound policy or the sound principle of an unseemly haste. Of the southern Democrats who shout "church for Greeley!" how many are there to whom he is the manifest choice? Not one. If, then, they take him as the best they can get, it is not a decision to wait on the end and see if this be true? Until we hear from Philadelphia and Baltimore, how does any man know that he is the inevitable *pis aller?* But in another view suppose it be eventually determined that Greeley is our man, no one will deny that the undivided support of the Democracy will be safest and best, and that that can be more nearly attained by the authoritative action of the party. Now, the Greeley *furore*, which prevails in some places, is working directly against the possible result. If we do not wait for Baltimore to check we shall be cut up and shorn of our balance of power strength before the polling commences. If a Democrat in Alabama may break ranks and run after Greeley, why may not a Democrat in Indiana, like Mr. Voorhees, break ranks and go for Grant?

Already the Herald, which has endeavored under the Greeley breeze, but is really a Grant paper, has seized upon the speech of Voorhees, and is striving to divide the Democrats. This is certain to be measurably a success. Many Democrats have an eye that will instinctively find grant at the thought of going for Greeley, and I am satisfied that if the Democracy is to be disbanded, with orders or *semi-ops goal*, Grant will get his share of Democratic votes, and not a few of them, from sheer indignation at the inconstance which has broken up their organ a party. Therefore it is that I am entirely of the opinion of Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, that both honor and policy command us to abide by our standard, await authoritative orders from our own headquarters at Baltimore, and obey them as a unit when they come.

A BIG BET BY MORRISSEY.—Mr. John Morrissey proposes through the columns of the Sun to bet $5,000 that Horace Greeley will carry the State of New York, $5,000 that he will carry the State of Pennsylvania, and $5,000 that he will be the next President of the United States, provided the Democratic party make no nomination.

Besides Greeley, there are now running for President, George Francis Train, U. S. Grant, Victoria Woodhull and Daniel Pratt.

MISSOURI NOTES.

Township Law carried in Carroll county by a majority of 231 out of a total vote of 1227.

One hundred and fifty seven young men have attended William Jewell College the year just closed.

Everette, Waynick, the little son of C. F. Waynick, of Pike county, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting a few days since.

The new Lunatic Asylum has been located at St. Joseph. The commissioners meet in that city on the 12th of June to select a site for the building.

Cucumbers "have riz." The St. Louis Dispatch says that fourteen families living in that city have combined together in order to raise money enough to buy one.

Springfield, in its corporate capacity, has only voted $[illegible] to the manufacturing establishments of its city.

This rivalry between sections of the State causes one to increase in sympathy for our in-laws. Not long since, Mrs Bennett, of desperate county, presented her poor little man with triplets.

Of the eight men who went to work on the Louisana road, in Jackson county, on the 8th of April, four still hold their ground and will "stick out on that line" all summer.

The stockholders in the St. Joseph bridge held a meeting lately, and voted to issue $[illegible] in bonds, to be sold in New York, to obtain money to complete the bridge.

The Spectator is glad to learn that Mrs. Berryman, widow of the late Rev. N. G. Berryman, last week received $1,500 insurance on her husband's life.

The Mexico Intelligencer says: Last week, Shumate & McClintic, of this county, sold to Mr. Bickal of St. Louis, one hundred steers, average 1570 pounds, at 6c per pound.

The county clerk of Cass county has published an advertisement stating the bonds of that county which were fraudulently issued, and which caused the late mob of violence, are void and will not be paid, either principle or interest.

A cat-fish weighing 19 pound was lately caught in the Missouri river near Lexington. It was following a steamboat and ran into a chute between two bars, when the boy caught it and towed it to the shore with a rope.

A man recently died in Jackson county who had been a resident of that county for 70 years, living at Independence, within one mile of where he first settled.

The Paris Mercury says: A couple of small black bears, while engaged in prowling on the farm of Mr. R. A. White, some eight miles east of Glasgow, killed a calf and ate up a shoat weighing 140 pounds in less time than it takes a Dutchman to swallow a dozen raw eggs. The bears were finally killed by the aid of a dog.

Of twenty-five state subscriptions to the Pacific Railroad Company, twenty-four have been formally accepted by the proper officers of the respective counties. The only county not yet heard from is Ripley, which county voted $[illegible] to the road. Ripley will hear from Gratiot and the road will be built.

The Columbia Herald says: On Thursday evening of last week, John Vaughan, who resides in Boonsville, Dallas county, Mo., was killed at Lawrence, Kansas, by a train of cars. Mr. Vaughan was about 25 years of age, and was a leader, and a most valuable citizen. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Sedalia County Democrat says: A man named John Smith, a resident of Carroll county, came to Blackstone station one day last week on the train which meets the down train at that place, and having learned that with his business, attempted to get on some flat cars while in motion, but missed his footing and fell backward beneath the wheels. Fifteen cars heavily loaded with stone passed over him, severing his body in twain about the center.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A positive declaration of the position of Hon. George H. Pendleton has been reported by a member of the Illinois Democratic delegation, and it can be stated that he unequivocally advocates the acceptance of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic convention. Mr. Pendleton considers that the Democratic party has been placed in a position by tacit adherence to the Cincinnati convention, whereby all chance of electing a Democratic ticket has been destroyed. He therefore favors the acceptance of Greeley, and says that, between Grant and Greeley there can be no hesitation as to the duty of Democrats. In considering the objections raised to Greeley as to his record, he argues that they are ridiculous, and he asks whether the same objection will apply to all Radicals named at Cincinnati, if it is not the past which is to be taken into account, but the future conduct of the candidate designated to represent the Liberal movement. If an unobjectionable record is desired, a straight-out Democrat should have been advocated from the beginning, but, he says, it is not consistent to indorse one Radical and refuse to support another. The opposition to Greeley is placed, he says, in two classes: First, those who are not sufficiently clear in political sagacity to see that there is no chance for a Democrat, and second, those who secretly desire the reelection of Grant. The feeling of the times, adds Mr. Pendleton, should be above personality, and all should strike to secure a good and efficient government. The letter from Mr. Pendleton, though not intended for print, is a forcible one.

TRIAL OF JUDGE LACAS.—The State Senate will meet in Jefferson City next week for the purpose of setting as court in the impeachment trial of Judge Philander Lucas of the fifth District, Hon. John B. Henderson of St Louis and Col. C. T. Tichenor of St. Louis are counsel for the defense and the attorney-general for the State.

We suppose the reason why Dick Yates, of Illinois, goes for Grant is because he's got in his ways.

LETTER FROM OUR CONGRESSMAN HON. A. COMINGO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1872.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Having received quite a number of letters in which the question "What do you think of Greeley and Brown?" and other questions of similar import, are asked, I beg the use of your columns to reply to these inquiries. This I do, the less reluctantly, as an editorial paragraph that recently appeared in your paper indicates a desire on your part to ascertain the views and purposes of the Democratic members in congress from Missouri with reference to supporting the nominees of the Cincinnati convention.

The passive policy, from its inception, has been distasteful to me, and I have no time on hearing to remind the fact. I presume it is not exactly called to the tastes of any Democrat, and I would seriously doubt the soundness or sanity of any one who could assert it is. I assume it to be an undeniable fact that no Democrat will or can support the Cincinnati nominees, except on the ground of necessity, or as a mere choice between the lesser and the greater evil.

The first question then to be determined is, do we are driven to this extremity? I regret to say that I believe we are. The Democratic party divided, disheartened, and thoroughly demoralized, and whatever may be its power could it be brought into the field as a unit, is in spite of some of its chosen leaders, it is manifest to my mind that under existing circumstances the nomination of straight Democratic ticket would result in the reelection of President Grant.

If the proposition is true, as I candid see how it can be doubted, it only remains for the Democratic party, by its line of policy, to decide upon which of two Republican candidates shall be the next president of the United States, on which point I have nothing to conceal, so far as my own preferences are concerned.

I do not believe there is that I great y prefer the philosopher of Chappaqua to the hero of Fort Donnelson, or do I hesitate to state that I would prefer Hancock, Hendricks, Thurman or any other good and true Democrat in office.

It is painful thus to submit, with no conditions and without firing gun, but it seems that this is an inviable necessity, and the Democrat may bide as how before it and "pass and be the pod."

I sincerely regret that I would consider in unwise for the Democratic convention that is to assemble in Baltimore on the 9th of July to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice-presidency of the United states.

It may be, however, that such nomination will be made by said convention. This of course, depends upon the views of duty which that body may entertain when assembled. If after a careful review of the situation it shall decide it is the best course to pursue, I shall not be surprised to see the Democratic party divided, and a ticket put in the field to be presented, I am sure, by a great portion of the Democracy, with a view to giving support to Mr. Greeley and give him a national support. I do not now enter into any argument to prove this to be the only course open to Democrats. Time will do that very effectually, and I am not prepared to anticipate it.

Grant County Sunday School Convention Will be held at Bentonville, near Marshfield, on Friday June 7th. All the sabbath schools in the county are invited to come and bring their choirs. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. S. Ranger, of Lexington. A splendid time is anticipated for the children.

John Forsyth writes from New York that they say and hear the Democratic convention can never nominate the Cincinnati ticket." Grant is bounded.

The Boston Post says of the recent meeting of Colonel Mosby and General Grant: It was simply their a joyful interview, and one may easily imagine that Mosby, as he expressed himself, "doesn't feel small in Grant's presence." But while we may admire the worldly wisdom of General Grant in securing the allegiance of the most notorious bushwhacker of the rebellion, even at the sacrifice of official dignity, it is to be hoped, now that the President has taken Mosby to his bosom, that the son of Horace Greeley in signing Jeff Davis' bail bond will be in a measure condoned.

New Advertisements.

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Excellent Rooms, good accommodations, and reasonable charges.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Office No. 87½ Main street, over Leach's Store, will practice in the Lexington and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collecting and the investigation of land titles.

WINE, WINE!
[illegible]
BELLOO & OWEN.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION DE BONIS NON.
THE Letters of the probate court, administration, relative to the estate of H. Walker, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1872, by reason of death of Maria Walker, letters of administration, the bonds, now, were granted to the undersigned on said estate on the 24th day of May, 1872, by the Probate Court of Lafayette county, Mo.
S. G. WENTWORTH,
May 29, 1872. Administrator de bonis non.

FOR SALE.
Hemp Press,
Hackles,
and c ales,
All in complete order.
E. WINSOR & SON.
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HENRY MISSELHORN
SERVES A
First Class Saloon,
COMMERCIAL ROW,
LEXINGTON, MO.
ALL kinds of Liquors, the best in Lexington. Cigars, &c., always on hand. Give us a call. Heary a call. o18tf

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Eneberg & Jennings,
DEALERS IN
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GROCERIES,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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THE NATIONAL
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United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
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and Up Cash Capital, $1,000,000

1872! 1872!
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Implements and Seed
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Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
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But Buy
"Hoskins's Improved Scale."
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If the Kansas City Stove Manufacturing Co. are selling any stoves in this market
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Hammersleigh & Co.
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Kansas City, Mo.

STATE OF MISSOURI, Lafayette County, } In the Circuit Court of said County, in vacation April 30th, 1872.
James S. Plattenburg and James D. Harwood vs. Jeremiah B. Warren and William W. Warren.
TO the said Jeremiah B. Warren: You are hereby notified that said plaintiffs have this day commenced a suit against you and one William W. Warren, in said court, by petition and affidavit, alleging that you and said William W. Warren are indebted to said plaintiffs, upon a promissory note filed with said petition, dated the 12th day of September, 1870, in the sum of three hundred and sixteen thirty-seven dollars, ($316 36-100) ninety days after date, bearing ten per cent. interest from date. Affidavit proper of said plaintiffs is that judgment be rendered against you for the amount sue on and note.
And said affidavit stated that your property is about to be secreted, and unless you appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house in the city of Lexington, on the fifth day of August next, and plead or demur to the said petition, judgment will be rendered against you for said debt, interest and costs, and your property subjected to the same.
And it is hereupon ordered that this notice be published in the Lexington Intelligencer, a newspaper printed in said county, for four successive weeks, three publications at least to be prior to the first day of said term.
A true copy—Attest:
R. L. BARKSDALE, Clerk.
By C. B. DORSEY, D. C.
FOX & RAMSE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Peter A. Rupp, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lafayette county, Mo., on the 4th day of April, 1872, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within one year from the date hereof, or they will be barred by the statute in such cases made and provided.
FRANCIS McDOWELL, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Lemon, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lafayette county, Mo., on the 4th day of April, 1872, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within one year from the date hereof, or they will be barred by the statute in such cases made and provided.
HENRY H. BELL, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob C. Moore, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lafayette county, Mo., on the 4th day of April, 1872, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within one year from the date hereof, or they will be barred by the statute in such cases made and provided.
RANY H. MOORE, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Jacob Lemon, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lafayette county, Mo., on the 4th day of April, 1872, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within one year from the date hereof, or they will be barred by the statute in such cases made and provided.
R. H. WHITE, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Jacob C. Moore, deceased,