Weekly Intelligencer.

LEXINGTON, MO.
WEDNESDAY ....SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORACE GREELEY,
OF NEW YORK.

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

At-large	W. H. HATCH.
"	G. W. ANDERSON.
First district	H. C. HARRISTICK
Second district	ARTHUR B. BARRET
Third district	WARREN CHASE.
Fourth district	LOWNDES H. DAVIS
Fifth district	JOHN PROCTOR.
Sixth district	WM. H. PHELPS.
Seventh district	F. M. COCKRELL.
Eighth district	R. P. C. WILSON.
Ninth district	ADAMS TITUS
Tenth district	LEWIS C. PAGE.
Eleventh district	JOHN B. HALL.
Twelfth district	FELIX J. HUGHES.
Thirteenth district	JOHN A. HOUKADAY

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
SILAS WOODSON, of Buchanan.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
CHAS. P. JOHNSON, of St. Louis.

FOR TREASURER:
HARVEY W. SALMON, of Henry.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
EUGENE F. WEIGEL, of St. Louis.

FOR AUDITOR:
GEO. B. CLARK, of Washington.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
H. CLAY EWING, of Cole.

FOR REGISTER OF LANDS:
FRED'K SALOMON, of St. Charles.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT
E. B. EWING, of St. Louis.
T. A. SHERWOOD, of Green.
H. M. VORIES, of Buchanan.
WASHINGTON ADAMS, of Cooper.

1st Constitutional Amendment—Yes
2d Constitutional Amendment—Yes

FOR CONGRESS, ELEVENTH DISTRICT
GEN. JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard.
Nominating Convention to be held at Carrollton, Sept. 18th, 1872.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOHN P. STROTHER, of Saline Co.

Judge Woodson Puts Himself Right.

In our last issue we alluded to a charge made by the Radical press against Judge Woodson, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, in connection with certain railroad transactions in Buchanan county. Judge Woodson has since come out in a lengthy reply to his assailants, which we publish in full on our first page. We trust all will give it a careful reading. We do not conceal the fact that our preference would have been for a candidate in no way connected with any such transaction. We have seen in our own county how men could rob the people, yet when called to account, put such a fair face on every thing as would make them appear public benefactors. An acquaintance with these plausible tricks induced us to read Judge Woodson's explanation with great care. We think it is altogether satisfactory. It will be seen that he effectually disposes of the charge of bribing one of the county judges, as also of the charge that he (Woodson) was acting at the same time as agent of the court and of the railroad. Unless further developments shall discredit his statements, the Democrats of Missouri will find nothing in the way of an enthusiastic support of the nominee of their convention. Nothing indicates more clearly the higher moral position occupied by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans as compared with that of their adversaries, than the personal purity required of their respective candidates for office. Radical papers think and justly too, that they have found enough to crush the strongest Democrat in such a charge as was brought against Judge Woodson, yet their own nominees at the same time go laden down with accusations blacker and more disgraceful than this. Yet no attempt is made to refute them. Thus the sincerity and moral elevation of the reform movement receive their best vindication from the assaults of its enemies.

Ex-President Johnson.

We confess to a decided liking for Andy Johnson. There is no other such man in the country at the present time. He is the perfection of the stump orator, and at the same, is a statesman absolutely without a superior. He is running for Congressman at large in Tennessee as an independent candidate, and is making a most brilliant fight. The prospects of his election are flattering. Large and enthusiastic crowds meethim at every point where he is advertised to speak. The thing hardest for him to get around is his refusal to pardon Mrs. Surratt. And, confound him, he ought never to be forgiven for that!

Resigned.

Colonel Wm. E. Gilmore has resigned his position as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles P. Johnson, Esq., of St. Louis, has been put on in his place. Col. Gilmore was not eligible, not having been in the State seven years as the constitution requires. We regret the necessity that forces Col. Gilmore from the ticket, for he is acceptable to the Democracy as any man of his party. Mr. Johnson is a man of fine abilities, and in every way qualified for the position to which he will be elected. He is a very liberal minded man, and will prove as acceptable as any man, if he is a Democrat at heart. The ticket may now be regarded as finished, and all that is left for us to do is to go to work and elect our whole ticket by from 75,000 to 100,000 majority.

The Democratic nominations in Saline county are as follows: For representative, T. R. E. Harvey; for county judge, Geo. Rhoades; for probate judge, G. N. Colbert; for collector, Henry Harris; for prosecuting attorney, Saml. Davis; for sheriff, P. M. Sappington; for county surveyor, Court Yantis; for county treasurer, T. S. Akerman; for assessor, James Thornton; for public administrator, B. H. Hawpe; for coroner, C. T. Shannon.

The long agony is over. The Geneva tribunal has awarded damages the amount of $15,500,000 in gold, final settlement of the Alabama claims.

The Outlook.

They err most egregiously who attempt to figure out the results of the present campaign according to the formula of appearances laid down in the old political arithmetic; for the indications formerly relied on by the newspaper prophets as infallible might now prove in the highest degree delusive. The present is altogether a revolutionary struggle, as compared with the old time contests between long established parties, and the same uncertainty belongs to it that attaches to all revolutionary movements. There has been going on for the last twelve years a general breaking up of all the old political organizations, during which time men learned to fight indifferently under this banner or that as the exigencies of stirring times demand. There consequently must be allowed a large margin for individual caprice, now uncurbed by party fealty and discipline. Earnestly urging the election of Grant, we find "Old Line" Whigs and Democrats, original Abolitionists, Freesoilers, Black Republicans, Know-Nothings, original Secessionists, rebels and negroes, while the elements of Mr. Greeley's support are quite as heterogeneous. From such a mass of diverse opinions, each of which is represented with more or less of strength in both of the hostile camps, it is difficult to eliminate any that may be said to constitute distinctive national issues, and which can be relied on as a basis of calculation in an estimate of chances. But the noisy glorification of the enemy over the result of the recent elections, suggests a scrutiny into those events to see if they really bode disaster to our ticket in November. It is the duty of a paper to take as cheerful a view of affairs as is consistent with good faith and candor; but divested of the "illusions of hope," there is still nothing in the present aspect of affairs to justify the apprehensions manifested in some quarters by the week-kneed. It is true the elections in three states have gone adversely to our party, but it is also true that no prudent Democrat or Liberal Republican ever calculated certainly upon success in either of them. There was not a man at all posted, who did not say before hand, or think it, "I have my fears of North Carolina," and there were abundant grounds for fear. The negro element headed by its carpet-bag allies was compact and united to a man on the Administration candidates; of the native white element, much the greater part, it is true, stood square and firm in the ranks, but years of merciless oppression had worked its wonted results on but too many of the sons of the old North state. Assailed by poverty on the one hand and by the fear of further indignities in the shape of legal persecution on the other, hundreds yielded to the seductive stream of Administration gold, which flowed broad and deep through the state, or to the mocking offers of mercy from the authorities who held the Ku-Klux statutes *in terrorem* over their heads, yet with all this, and in spite of glaring and shameless frauds, such as the importation of voters by the hundreds from Virginia and South Carolina, now proven beyond a doubt, the Democrats secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and lacked less than two thousand of electing their governor. We say, Grant cannot carry North Carolina in November. Foreign negro votes will be needed at home; the means of bribery will be wanting, and above all, the white men of the state will redouble the efforts put forth in the summer campaign. They know where to strike now, and there will be no blows wasted. North Carolina belongs as of right to the Democracy. The protection theories of the Radical party are inimical to her material interests, and having drained to the dregs the bitterness of Federal usurpation, she is certainly ready to repudiate a system which fosters and encourages it.

But the fitness of things does not more inevitably require North Carolina to be Democratic than it does Vermont and Maine to be Radical. Protection and centralization are two things that have always found favor in the New England eye; and both of these, we take it, are vital questions at issue in the present controversy. While Greeley is an avowed protectionist, the movement he heads is nevertheless in the interest of free trade, and at the same time, is quite as strongly in favor of confining the Federal prerogatives within their proper constitutional limits. There never was but one hope for a change of the New England vote, and that could only have been indulged by one ignorant of her cold blooded characteristics. To such a one, indeed, it might reasonably have seemed that the section of the country which originated the crusade against slavery and carried it forward until it culminated in war, and which had the leadership in that war at the minimum expenditure of blood and treasure, growing fabulously rich, in fact, during the reign of general misfortune—it might have seemed, we say, that New England, flushed with the full accomplishment of all her purposes, and sated with untold wealth, would at last relent towards her old opponent, the South, stricken to the earth, bleeding at every pore and pleading for mercy. Certain once honored leaders, Sumner, Banks, Bowles and others, entreated her indeed to do so. The answer has come from Vermont and Maine. Well, we are not among the disappointed or the disheartened. Elections in the New England states have about lost interest to Democrats abroad except as registering from time to time the number of the faithful who still refuse to bow the knee to Baal. But we turn for encouragement to the Southern and Western states, which have so long been New England's hewers of wood and drawers of water; for their interests naturally lead them to support what she opposes, and *vice versa*. The shrewd New England politicians, by a skillful use of the prejudices engendered by the war, have hitherto managed to keep most of the Western states in leading strings; but we think their sway is over. Appearances indicate a general revolt along the whole line. Ohio, according to Senator Schurz, promises to redeem herself in October; Indiana, under the noble Hendricks, is moving on to assured victory; Illinois is ablaze from Lake Michigan to the Ohio. Geo. Alfred Townsend, the brilliant correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in glowing language describes the political regeneration going on in Michigan. It is in these states that Liberal Republicanism will develop its real strength. It is the broad liberal minded men of the West we see most frequently rising above old prejudices, and ranging themselves to meet the living issues of the day. If Pennsylvania does not vote Democratic next month, it will be due to the strength of the "Protection" influence. The prospects for victory however in the old Keystone state were never brighter. New York with her magnificent electoral vote is conceded to Greeley. Of the Southern states only three give promise of going for Grant, viz: South Carolina, Louisiana and perhaps Mississippi, and even in these nigger-ridden regions we fancy there is being fixed up a first class surprise for the virtuous Administration managers. In what has already occurred we see nothing then that should destroy confidence in Greeley's strength. But we do see much to warn all Democrats and Liberals to go to work with more earnestness and and above all with more system. There was too much of a disposition in the outset to regard victory as an assured thing, without any extra exertions being used. The fallacy of this is now manifested. Certain discontented Democrats, too, had a little inevitable grumbling to do. This found a vent at Louisville; and from this on we may look for harmonious and vigorous action on the part of all the elements opposed to Grant.

A Word to Southern Men.

How any Southern man, who was such from principle and not merely from the accidents of birth or location, can seriously favor the continuance of the present dominant party in power, is past our comprehension. Here and there we hear of a few scattered Confederates espousing the cause of Grant, and from the unwonted tenderness manifested by the Radical press towards Confederate soldiers in particular, no doubt more important acquisitions are looked for by them from that quarter. Low, base natures can turn and lick the hand that smites them, however unjustly, but with intrepid, honorable spirits wanton insults and injuries, until atoned for, are an effectual bar to any friendly intercourse. But, say these recreant sons of the South, Greeley has been a worse enemy to us than Grant, his hostilitiy has been more bitter and unrelenting, and his influence more potent for evil. Were it a matter that had reference simply to the personal claims of the respective candidates, we might not feel disposed to controvert this statement. But what influences are backing them? This is the main question. The party supporting Grant is the party which when the war was ended, violated every pledge given to the vanquished South, and pursued towards her a merciless system of oppression, such as, we say deliberately, modern history furnishes no example of; a party which asked and compelled a brave people to permanently disfranchise the honored leaders who had stood by them faithfully in all their trials; which has delivered over some of the fairest and richest states of the South to the rule of ignorant negroes, and maintains their supremacy by the bayonet; which has steadily upheld the infamous carpet-bag governments that, vampire like, have been sucking the life blood of their unresisting victims; which by its Ku-Klux laws and enforcement acts licenses irresponsible Federal officials to invade the homes of American citizens and drag them out to be immured in dungeons for imaginary offences; which in its Homestead, Pension and other laws uniformly discriminates oppressively against every Southern man and woman. This, Southern men, is the party you are called upon to support in voting for Grant. Will you do it? Will you show yourselves at once so regardless of insult and so unmindful of kindness as to take such a step. The Democratic party has been your faithful friend. During all the war, in the midst of revilement and persecution, its voice was heard in unceasing protest against the high-handed outrage of the ruling faction; and for the last seven years its whole energies have been devoted to the attempt of relieving you and yours from the galling yoke of oppression. But you object to the Liberal Republicans. What if they did take part against you formerly? Their voluntary abandonment of a victorious party shows them sincerely in favor of reversing the ungenerous and unjust policy hitherto pursued towards you. You certainly have an opportunity of showing your spite by contemning their proffers of sympathy and aid; but such a course will signally manifest an utter lack of wisdom and patriotism on your part. Were Grant where Greeley is, he would have our hearty support. We sustain Greeley only because back of him are influences which, if allowed to operate, will save the country, and we oppose Grant mainly because back of him are influences which, if allowed to run unchecked, will ruin it. The Radicals in this country are boasting that many of the boys who wore the gray will vote their ticket in November. We do not believe it. The man who would do such a thing may have worn the Southern uniform, but he never had a true Southern heart in his bosom.

While all the Radical roosters are crowing over the result in Maine, they forget to remember that their present victory is a loss of 3,000 on the last Gubernatorial contest.

Dr. Schoeppe, of Carlisle, Pa., who was tried two or three years ago for the murder of Miss Steinecke, of Baltimore, by poison, committed and sentenced to be hung, had a second trial last week and was acquitted.

The Grant men are trying desperately to believe the contest already settled in their favor, but in truth their alarm is as vivid as ever, since the majority has fallen off eighty per cent. in North Carolina, twenty per cent. in Maine and five per cent. in Vermont. If this tendency settles the conflict it will be Farmer Grant next year and President Greeley.

Carl Schurz.

Hurrah for the Germans! They move slowly but mighty solidly! Averse to change, yet when they do face about there's a revolution. The German was the strongest element in the old Republican party. It was strong in numbers, strong in purpose and strong in honesty. Abraham Lincoln was borne into office upon their sturdy shoulders, and when the war came, their patient, uncomplaining courage was the main stay of the Union cause. During all the vicissitudes of reconstruction they still remained true to their old party, although at times sorely grieved by the unprincipled acts of the majority. It was not until it became evident to the dullest comprehension that the permanent degradation of the Southern people and the complete annihilation of the last vestige of state rights were the cherished projects of the Northern faction, that the Germans with their wonted caution commenced their overtures for an alliance with the Democratic party. That that alliance has at last been fully consummated is due to the efforts of Carl Schurz more than any man. For four years his eloquent voice has been heard in expostulation, in admonition and entreaty to both Germans and Americans. He is listened to by both as no other statesman has been listened to since the days of Webster and Clay. In the present campaign, Schurz is doing the work of a host. In North Carolina, in Missouri, in Illinois, in Indiana, in Ohio, he multiplies himself in labors. Everywhere thousands flock to hear him and go away charmed by his eloquence and instructed by his wisdom. The extent of his influence is seen in the superhuman efforts of the Administration partisans to break him down. The ready arrows of their envenomed malice have been concentrated upon him. But against one clothed as he is in the armor of perfect honor and integrity such attacks avail nothing. It will only operate to draw the Germans in closer phalanx around him. They know him, and honor and trust him, and will not see him sacrificed. The Radical papers are already boasting that the defeat of Greeley will be the death blow to Schurz' prospects. They thus furnish another reason why the Germans should and will rally to the support of the Liberal ticket.

William H. Russell.

[From the Missouri Republican.

Among the pioneer business men of Missouri very few have had a more active or influential career than William H. Russell, who died at the residence of his son, John W. Russell, Esq., at Palmyra, on the 10th inst. For over forty years a resident of Western Missouri, he has been widely known as a merchant, trader and contracter. Commencing life with no capital save his energies and integrity, he built up a trade at Lexington, Missouri, in connection with William B. Waddell, who died a few weeks ago at Lexington, and Alexander Majors, who remains the only survivor of the celebrated firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

This firm carried freight for the government and the mails from the Missouri river to Salt Lake and the Pacific. They built up an enormous trade throughout the Western territories, Utah, Colorado, California and Oregon; founded and sustained at their own expense the Pony express from St. Joseph to San Francisco, and blazed the way for the great overland railway by establishing the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company. Mr. Russell has been in bad health for several years. His memory will long be cherished in Missouri for his generous conduct in all his dealings, his fidelity to his friends, his numerous charities to the poor, his interest in aiding to educate poor young men and women, out of his purse, his unostentatious life, and the misfortunes which came upon him from sources beyond his control, and which could never injure him in the esteem of those who knew the noble heart of the man. He was a man of remarkable vigor, and his powers of endurance, and the boldness of his operations caused his life to be eventful and exciting. May he rest in peace.

Double Homicide.

A correspondent at Paola, Kansas, writes that a double homicide occured four miles south of Stanton, in Miami county, Kansas, on the night of the 6th instant. The victims were Caleb Shearer and his own daughter, a married woman. In consequence of an old family feud, Shearer attacked and killed his daughter, and also dangerously wounded his own wife. His son-in-law thereupon killed the father. Shearer had lived twenty years in this neighborhood, and was "well off." The son-in-law was also wounded, but not dangerously.—[Globe.

The Jackson County Court has ratified the transfer of the charter of the Kansas City and Clinton branch of the Tebo and Neosho R. R. to the K. C. M. & M. R. R. Co., and it is said that the 177 bonds yet in the hands of the financial agent of Jackson county will be turned over to them and that the road will be speedily pushed to a completion. Such news we positively refuse to credit. We have no faith in the new directory, besides the shape in which the old directory left the road in this county precludes any idea that it can be completed without aid that the present company cannot get either from Cass county or any of the counties south of us. We look upon the new move with suspicion, for though at present our injunction is sustained, our bonds are in the hands of the company somewhere and if casualty can ever compel us to pay them, rascality will not be slow to act. The whole thing will bear watching, and we intend to watch it.[Cass Co. Courier.

Last Saturday a Mrs. Zumstein went to a physician at Moundville to have some teeth extracted. The physician, as he says, gave fifty grains of chloral, and after extracting three he endeavored to arouse her from the stupor produced by the medicine, but found life to be extinct.—[Nevada Democrat.

It is estimated that there are now in the Yellowstone valley from fifteen to twenty thousand hostile warriors, and serious trouble is apprehended. Many of these are Cheyennes and Arrapahoes from Platte Valley, with a large band of Ogallala Sioux.

BAZAINE TO DIE.—A letter from a French military man of rank to a friend in New York state sthat the verdict of the court-martial upon Marshal Bazaine will find him guilty of infidelity to his duty, and that the marshal will be sentenced to death.

Dr. J. J. Medlicott.

His Release from Seventeen Months' Imprisonment.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The people of the Western states cannot have entirely forgotten the great Ruth poisoning case, which, during 1871, attracted the attention of the newspaper readers, and how, month after month, the trial of the alleged murderer, Dr. Medlicott, dragged its way through the courts. But all things have an end, and so must the great Medlicott case. Yesterday morning the weary prisoner, confined in the Garnett jail, in solitary confinement, had his prison doors thrown open and was bade go his way in peace. Justice had been satisfied that he was innocent after seventeen weary months of solitary imprisonment. Dr. Medlicott arrived in Kansas City last evening on the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston railroad train. He was waited upon by a reporter of the Times, to whom Dr. Medlicott made the following statements in response to numerous questions propounded by our reporter:

I am now on my way home to my friends in Marietta, Ohio. I have not suffered much physically during my seventeen months' confinement, but of course I felt the close and solitary seclusion very irksome and very trying to bear. I have never felt the least apprehension as to the ultimate termination of my trial and triumphant vindication of my character. Of course I felt keenly the disgrace and stigma heaped upon me by this unfortunate affair, but I have borne up with hope and resignation. The press, I must confess, has in many cases been very severe upon me, especially the press of Lawrence; but when it is remembered that Mr. Ruth was connected with one, and also the attorney conducting the prosecution, it cannot be wondered at that they should at times forget the courtesies due to a helpless man, and demand his life, even before his live was declared forfeit. I have been treated with uniform kindness since I have been at the Garnett jail. My only companion has been my little dog here, which was given me while a puppy.

We have conceived a strong mutual affection for each other. My confinement was not necessarily solitary. Visitors were sometimes admitted, but very seldom, for you may know that in such a village as Garnett the presence of one man in their county jail soon became an old song to them, and after the first six months few came to visit me, although they never neglected to send me a full supply of books and papers. I should have preferred and did demand another trial, in order that I might be completely cleared and vindicated. But the state refused to grant it to me, the prosecuting attorney having abandoned the case. I was released this morning, and shall return at once to my home in Ohio.

Dr. Medlicott is a medium-sized man, apparently not over forty years of age. He appeared quite pale; his eyes were restless and nervous, and though apparently much pleased with his regained liberty, still wore a sad expression of countenance. He is a person of the highest culture, and in physique rather handsome. In response to the question as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Ruth, he responded heartily: "God knows; I do not." He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, courteous Kentuckian, who left with him last night upon the Missouri Pacific for St. Louis.

The Fair Museum.

[From St. Louis Dispatch, Sept. 6th, 1872.]
ST. LOUIS, September 7, 1872.

The very friendly feeling shown towards this enterprise in St. Louis, and the numerous and cordial responses that come from every part of the country, with promises of specimens and description of counties, give assurance of a greater present success than could have been anticipated. As the people get the correct idea that the great leading purpose of the museum is not so much to benefit St. Louis or the Fair as those localities that are represented in it, they are at once inclined to help forward the work by sending proper specimens and information. Right here I desire to repeat a suggestion already made that does not appear to have been well understood. In sending the brief description of your county, you need not embrace such statistical information as to population, area in acres, taxable value of real and personal property, number of farms, value of farm products, value of manufactured products, number of schools, number of children, number in attendance," &c. These facts I can obtain from state records, and they will be reduced to tabular form, so as to occupy less space in the museum catalogue, and be easier of reference.

Specimens are alike welcome from every part of the country. They are already on the way from portions of Texas, Alabama, Colorado and Michigan, and it is confidently believed that several hundred localities will be represented in this collection within a year. To show how people appreciate the undertaking, here is a brief extract from a letter from an intelligent gentleman in one of the upper counties of Missouri:

"I am glad to see that your Fair Association have determined upon the good and great work of establishing a museum of agriculture and the arts. President Barret could not have done a better thing, or one that will redound more to his honor. The Missouri State Fair has always been a grand school of agriculture and technology, and I have often attended it with much pleasure and profit. The museum will keep this school in perpetual session, and when well established its merits and cost will present living, tangible pictures of our resources, conditions and peculiar characteristics of a large portion of the counties or districts in the great west, and vastly increase the usefulness of the Fair. I am still more gratified to see my old friend engaged in the establishment of this institution. You cannot complete your it work in a better or sooner way. I shall bring suitable specimens from this county."

Correspondents frequently inquire, "How large specimen shall I send?" In answer to this let me say that specimens should be no larger than to afford a fair index of quality. A pint of wheat or other grain or seed, also of any pulverized or disintegrated substance, such as sand, clay, &c., will be quite sufficient. In the matter of Indian corn, a large, fine ear, with the yield per acre, will be as good a form for the specimen as any other. Specimens of coal, iron, lead or other ore, different kinds of stone, &c., should not be more than four or five inches in diameter either way. The stone should be finished or polished on one side at least.

Whenever the yield of grain per acre can be sent with the specimen it should be done. Each specimen should have a piece of paper fastened to it indicating the name of the article, locality—if a farm product, who raised it—if a work of art who made it—name of contributor or person sending it. From such data the label can be properly filled up and the article then placed in the museum.

People of St. Louis may contribute largely to the immediate success of the Fair Museum, by furnishing articles in the departments of natural history or the useful arts, and, as the institution, properly founded and fostered, will soon become the pride of the city, it is hoped that those who have anything to contribute will at once give notice of the fact. Letters relating to the museum should be addressed to

J. L. TRACY
General Agent St. Louis Fair Association, St. Louis, Mo.

WYOMING.—The election for Congressional delegate in Wyoming territory, was held September 3. The Democratic candidate, Col. W. R. Steele, was elected over Jones, the Radical candidate and late delegate. President Grant's Indian policy was the main issue in the contest.

COLORADO.—At the election for congressional delegate in Colorado territory held on the 10th inst., Chaffer (Republican) was re-elected over Hunt (Democrat) by a majority estimated at 900. In 1870 his majority over Miller was 1,393.

An Alabama editor has found a new premium to offer subscribers. He will name his new boy for the patron who pays his subscription the longest time in advance.

News of the Week.

MISSOURI.

The Huntsville Band are discoursing music at Miami this week, they having furnished the "noise" for the Marshall Fair last week.—[Herald.

MIAMI FAIR.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Miami Fair, which commenced on last Tuesday, has not been as well attended as it deserved. The Old Settlers' meeting, which took place on the 11th, was quite an enjoyable affair.—[Carroll Record.

An old feud between the Gilstrap and the Sumner families resulted in James Sumner's shooting and killing Peter Gilstrap last week, in Macon City.

Gen. Emmons Ferry, of Vernon county, claims to be the oldest editor and practical printer in the State. He started out in Fayette in 1821, and retired from the profession at Boonville, in 1849.

Last Tuesday, during the prevalence of a thunder storm a majestic oak, in close proximity to the residence of Carr W. Lane, was struck by lightning and shattered to pieces. Mrs Lane and her little daughter, who were close to the tree, received quite a severe shock. Mrs. Lane was prostrate, and for some time it was thought life was ex ct, but by the ready application of proper storatives she is now in a fair way to recover. Carroll Record.

The Issouri Valley Baptist Association and the Sunday School Convention bearing the same name and embracing the same district of country, held their annual meetings during the past week with the church at McCrosky's Creek, Carroll county, Mo. The attendance at these meetings was much larger than heretofore.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call from Capt. Groves of the Lexington INTELLIGENCER, a live and active brother of the quill, who is doing yeoman service in the cause of Democracy. We were glad to learn that his paper was extending its circulation rapidly.—[Richmond Conservator.

General James Craig, the Liberal Democratic nominee for Congress in the Ninth district, has declined the nomination. The General in his letter of declension assigns as a reason for this course, the dissatisfaction growing out of the large representation accorded to the Liberals, through whom his nomination was effected. His principal competitor for the nomination was Col. James H. Birch, Jr., of Clinton county.

Thursday last Mrs. Judith A. W. Rice, mother of Mrs. Henrietta Watkins, breathed her last at an advanced age, and yesterday all that was mortal of her was consigned to the family burying ground, followed thither by a large number of relatives and friends. She was a lady of the old school, a consistent Christian, and truly a mother in Israel. Her loss will be sorely felt by all who knew her.—Richmond Conservator, 11th.

The Democrats of Ray county have nominated the following ticket for county officers. For representative, Jacob T. Child; judge of common pleas court, Charles J. Hodges; judge of county court, Chas. B. Shewsberry; prosecuting attorney, James L. Farris; sheriff, John C. Browne; collector, Thomas Fowlers; treasurer, George S. Ewing; assessor, Axel P. Extson; surveyor, F. G. Gibson; superintendent of schools, L. B. Wright; public administrator, James P. Raynes; coroner, John Warrenstaff.

Elder T. P. Haley, of the Christian church, has accepted a position at San Francisco, to which point he will remove early in the present month. The members of the State meeting of the Christian church, at St. Louis, extended to Elder Haley the parting hand. It was truly a touching scene. Resolutions endorsing him and recommending him to the people of California, were passed.

Richard Reynolds, of Roanoke township, a son of James M. Reynolds, and grandson of Daniel Crowdy, is about 24 years old, born and raised in Howard county, is the father of two children, and has never been to the county seat.

Howard county has no fair or fair ground within her wide extended border. The Roanoke Fair is just on the border of the county, and is regarded as a Randolph and Howard county institution.

Jacob T. Child, editor of the Richmond Conservator, has been nominated by the Democracy of Ray county, as a candidate for Representative. No number, prior to Better Times, should have been selected. He will be elected, and make a Representative of whom his constituents will justly feel proud.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—On the fifth ballot, John M. Glover, of Lewis county, was nominated for Congress, by the Democratic and Liberal convention. Thos. L. Anderson, of Marion, and J. F. Williams, of Macon were his competitors.

Register this year, is the rallying cry, if you want to vote. Your registering heretofore will not allow you to vote, you must register again. Every two years there is a new registration.

A party of distinguished European travelers passed through Kansas city Friday on their way to the plains and mountains; among them were several full-blooded, live lords. The party consists of Lord Maxwell Herries, Sir George Grant, Col. R. Ludlow Fowler, J. Jarodowski, M. Parzenzer, C. H. Loom. These gentlemen go west in company with the officers of the Kansas Pacific railroad with a view to locating sites for large European colonies, to be brought in from England and Hungary.

Dr. Henry Blue, son of Dr. John H. Blue, has just returned to Brunswick from Brazil, after an absence of some seven years.

Rev. E. B. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Louisiana, died at his residence on the 15th inst., of typhoid fever. Mr. Smith was a native of Frankfort, Ky., and was the only surviving son of Rev. Eli Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church in that city.

Thomas S. Bates, a highly esteemed and useful citizens of Ray county, was thrown from his buggy while returning home from the Fair on Thursday evening last, and received injuries such as caused his death the day following.

Robert N. Forsythe, one of the judges of the Cass county court at the time the railroad bonds were issued, which created such an excitement last April, was arrested in Kansas City on the 6th inst., on the charge of bribery. It appears that Forsythe was promised $10,000 should his vote for the issuance of the bonds, and $5,000 in cash was paid, which he loaned to Jehial C. Stevens, presiding justice of the county court, and James R. Cline, the railroad company's attorney, both of whom were killed at the time of the massacre at Gunn city. The other $5,000 is said to have not been paid. Forsythe is now in the county jail, and efforts will be made to have him released on bail.

Late on yesterday afternoon, a running race came off between two horses owned by Hurley and John Scullion for a prize of $500. The distance decided upon was one mile, or once around the Fair ground track. At 5 o'clock the start was made, but not being present, we are unable to give the details as to the relative qualities of the two horses, nor which was counted the best prize for coming in on the home-stretch. As they were approaching in close proximity to the judge's stand, led by Hurley's horse, Scullion's animal slipped and fell. The rider was, of course thrown, but not materially hurt, but the horse had ruined himself by breaking the off forward leg.—[Sedalia Democrat, 11th.

MARRIED.

In this city, September 9, 1872, by Rev. Father Hogg, Mr. WM. O'CONNOR and Miss LILLIE WELCH.

In Carrollton, Mo., Sept. 8th inst., by Rev. A. H. Powell, Mr. F. F. FARES to Miss KATIE DILDINE, both of this place.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 10th, in the Methodist Episcopal church, Waverly, Mo., by Rev. J. F. Scurlock, Dr. THOS. FILLO to Miss VIOLA CATRON, all of Lafayette county.

ATTENDANTS—Alex. Graves and Miss Carrie Catron; W. B. Steele, and Miss Georgie Hreford; Dr. W. B. Palmore, and Miss Mattie Gordon; Dr. Geo. R. Feagan, and Miss Mary Catron.

Thursday, Aug. 22d, by Rev. J. C. Thomson, Mr. R. S. THOMSON to Miss CELESTE AMSBURY, all of Saline.

On the 15th inst., by Justice Granville Clayton, Mr. MAXIMIL B. ARCHER and Miss ELLEN SPANN, all of Ray county, Mo.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, September 16th, ALBERT, infant son of Lewis and Isabella Megedle, aged three months and twenty-seven days.

At his residence near Elmwood, Saline county, Mo., on Sunday morning, 12th inst., JAMES M. DAVIS, a valuable citizen and prominent member of the Baptist church.

In Brownsville, Aug. 29th, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mrs. ELIZA A., wife of Chas. les Robertson, aged 20 years.

Near Graventon, on the 6th inst., BENNIE E., son of Robert and Edmonia E. Gleaves, aged 1 year, 2 months and 11 days.

Near Higginsville, Sunday night, September 8th, suddenly, JOHN G. FITZGERALD, a highly esteemed and promising young man, and a zealous member of the Christian church, aged about 25 years. The funeral services were conducted by Mr. Gray of the Presbyterian church, and the procession was the largest ever seen on a similar occasion in that neighborhood.

In Palmyra, Mo., on the 10th of September, at the residence of his son, John W. Russell, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, Sen., late of New York City, formerly of Lexington, Mo., in the sixty-first year of his age.

Mr. Russell was a man of great business capacity—a devoted Christian, a faithful husband, and a fond and loving parent. He died in the triumphs of the Christian faith and in full possession of all his mental powers to almost the last moment. He leaves a large and interesting circle of kindred and friends to mourn his demise.

"Life is a span, a fleeting hour.
How soon the vapor dies!
Man is a tender transient flower
That e'en in blooming dies."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CITY BONDS.

THE city is now ready to fund all city bonds due on or before the 4th day of June, A. D. 1872. Holders of said bonds are hereby requested to present the same to the Treasurer of the city of Lexington, at his office, who has been authorized to fund the same.

A. H. McFADDEN Mayor.
HENRY TERNER, Treasurer.
Register and Caucasian please copy 2 times.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the Sutter Farm, one mile southwest of Wellington,

On Thursday, September 26th, 1872,

the following described personal property:

Horses, Mules, Cows and Calves,
About 200 head of Hogs,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of Plows, Rakes, Reaper, and Mower, plow and buggy Harness, one-horse Buggy, &c.; also, a large amount of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—On sums over $10 a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. $10 and under, cash.

☞ If the property is not all sold on the day named, the sale will be continued on the 27th, until all is sold. JAMES M. CALLAHAN.
P. Moore, Auctioneer. sept5

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address v. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sep1y

Registration Notice.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss:
COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE, }

To all Whom it May Concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registration of Voters, under the act entitled "an act to provide for a uniform registration of voters, the appointment of Judges of Election and repealing all former acts relating thereto," approved March 10th, 1864, will be held at the places of voting in this county, as follows:

IN LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP

At Engine House, old Lexington, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of October, 1872. T. B. Wallace, Register.

At the Court House on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of October, 1872. J. Henry Turner, Register.

IN MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.

At Waverly, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of October, 1872, by C. Patterson, Register.

IN WELLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

At Page City, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by T. A. White, Register.

IN DAVIS TOWNSHIP.

At Higginsville, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by J. T. Downing, Register.

At School House near Frank Collier, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by Frank Collier, Register.

IN CLAY TOWNSHIP.

At Greenton, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by Wm. D. McHutton, Register.

At Wellington, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by Richard Carey, Register.

At Napoleon, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by R. W. Strickland, Register.

IN DOVER TOWNSHIP.

At Wolfenbarger's School House, on the 7th and 8th days of October, 1872, by J. K. McDaniel, Register.

At Wheatley's School House, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days October, 1872, by E. M. Harrelson, Register.

IN FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

At Bonfield's store, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by Chris. Sooper, Register.

At Aullville, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by J. T. Wood, Register.

IN SNIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

At St. Andrews' school house, the 7th and 8th days of October, 1872, by W. A. Anderson, Register.

At Mount Hope, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October, 1872, by Richard Bledsoe, Register.

And notice is hereby given that all persons who fail to register at the present registration, will be disfranchised in voting at the election to be held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1872.

By order of the County Court of Lafayette county. Attest:

JAMES O'GORMAN, Clerk.
By L. A. DURIS, Deputy.
sept18-3t

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WHEREAS, J. A. Peaton, by his deed of trust, dated the 28th day of February, 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Lafayette, Mo., in book 3, on page 295, conveyed to the undersigned Lewis W. Wornall, the following described real estate, situated in said county of Lafayette, viz: The northeast fractional quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township thirty-one, of range twenty-four, which said deed of trust was made to secure the payment of the three bills of exchange therein described, and whereas, default has been made in paying said bills of exch