

Lexington

VOL. 10. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY JULY 3, 1880. No. 17.

FRANKLIN STREET DRY GOODS BAZAAR.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS BAZAAR.

H. J. E. AHRENS,

Wishes to impress upon everybody, and more especially the ladies, that we have lately removed into our own spacious and elegantly fitted up Store Room on Franklin Street, one door East of old stand, carrying not only double the stock that they ever did, but, also,

The Finest Best Goods in the City.

which they propose from now on to offer at inducements far ahead of all competitors.

Our New Double Store

Is undisputedly the finest room west of St. Louis. Both the front and rear of the store being a solid sheet of glass, the light is so bright that all our Goods show up their true color as well as their quality. No customer, after examining at home the purchases made of us, will be disappointed, either in color or quality of goods.

H. J. E. AHRENS.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and see the magnificent display of goods.

KRIEHN'S NEW HOUSE.

Morrison - Wentworth Bank, LEXINGTON, MO.

ALL the various Bank business, buying and selling bonds, gold and Exchange. Deposits received, collections made and promptly remitted for at current rates of exchange. Liberal accommodations to regular customers.

ROBEY J. JORDAN, Vice Pres.
W. W. WATSON, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY BANK
(Name changed Jan. 15, 1880, from The Aull Savings Bank.)
Does a general banking business. Drafts for sale on all foreign countries. *Feb 23*

MISCELLANEOUS.
J. O. LESUEUR.

TAYLOR & LESUEUR,
Real Estate,
Tax-Paying and
Insurance Agents,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
HAVE the only complete set of Abstract Books, showing the title of all Lands and other interests in this county, and made up on short notice and on reasonable terms.

POLICIES of Insurance against Loss by Fire written on all kinds of all kinds in the following companies:

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

WE have for sale a number of Farms and Town Lots in Lafayette County. Will take orders for Property in Lafayette County, Real Estate, Pay Taxes, and attend to all other business connected with the county. Office over Quinlan & Co's Store, Lexington, Mo. *Feb 23*

DRS. GORDON & FULKERSON
—DEALERS IN—
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFF,
WINDOW GLASS
TOILET ARTICLES.
Cigars and Tobacco,
Blank Books, Confectioneries,
Lanreth's Garden Seeds.
All the various usually kept in a first-class drug store. *Feb 23*

J. R. JORDAN.

INTELLIGENCER.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.
ALEX. A. LESUEUR, - - - EDITOR.
ETHAN ALLEN, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. G. MURPHY, - - - PUBLISHER.
Terms, \$2 per Year, in Advance.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

LEAVE LEXINGTON.
Accommodation for St. Louis and the East. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at St. Louis 6:15 A. M. Express and Mail for St. Louis, East and South. Leave Lexington 8:15 A. M. Arrive at St. Louis 6:30 A. M.

ARRIVE.
Express and Mail from St. Louis, East and South. Arrive Lexington 7:30 P. M. Accommodation from St. Louis, East and South. Arrive Lexington 8:15 A. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN.
Leave Lexington 10:40 A. M. Arrive at St. Louis 6:15 A. M. Leave Lexington 10:40 A. M. Arrive at St. Louis 6:15 A. M.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.
Lexington, Mo. Trains for Kansas City and West. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Kansas City 10:30 P. M. Trains for Richmond. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Richmond 10:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON.
Trains from St. Louis and all points East. Arrive Lexington 9:00 P. M. Trains from Kansas City and West. Arrive Lexington 10:30 P. M. Trains from Richmond. Arrive Lexington 10:30 P. M.

LEAVE LEXINGTON FOR KANSAS CITY.
Passenger. Leave Lexington 6:15 A. M. Arrive at Kansas City 10:30 P. M. LEAVE LEXINGTON FOR INDEPENDENCE AND WEST. Passenger. Leave Lexington 6:15 A. M. Arrive at Independence 10:30 P. M. Arrive at West 10:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON.
Passenger. Arrive Lexington 9:00 P. M. Freight and express. Arrive Lexington 9:00 P. M. Freight and express. Arrive Lexington 9:00 P. M.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. - AT HIGGINSVILLE.
GOING WEST.
Denver Express. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Chicago 10:30 P. M. N. Y. Mail. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Chicago 10:30 P. M. N. Y. Mail. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Chicago 10:30 P. M.

GOING EAST.
Denver Express. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Chicago 10:30 P. M. N. Y. Mail. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Chicago 10:30 P. M. N. Y. Mail. Leave Lexington 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Chicago 10:30 P. M.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

(From the Chicago Times.)
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. The guns which the gratified democrats on yesterday afternoon saluted the nomination of Gen. Hancock for President were fired in honor of one certainly familiar with a gunpowder salute. Almost from his early youth up, he has been a soldier, and he devoted himself to the life of a soldier, and whether in the field, gallantly leading his men, or in the quiet of the home, or as of late years administering with prudence the important military department of which he has been the chief, his friends have the pleasure of claiming for him a career as blameless as it is noteworthy.

At present he is 56 and 57 years of age, he having been born in Pennsylvania in 1824. Gen. Hancock is in the very prime of his mental and physical faculties. He is said to be noticeably quiet and unassuming, and particularly free from the least disposition to dwell upon the events of his military career, and equally indisposed to indulge in the gratulation of his friends upon the judgment or actions of others.

HE WAS BORN on the 14th of February, 1824, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of a farmer, and was destined for the military service of his country. He was named in honor of the British general, who he was always a great favorite, that celebrated veteran having taken a personal interest in the career of the young soldier, and at the time of his entrance upon a soldier's life until the honors of a distinguished general had made his name prominent among the officers of the army.

Scott followed the career of young Hancock in the war of the rebellion with intense interest, and his gratification in watching the quiet manner of his movements during the many battles in which the army of the Potomac participated, led him to see that Hancock was a man of a different order from the ordinary soldier. He was a man of a different order from the ordinary soldier. He was a man of a different order from the ordinary soldier.

HE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES ARMY on the 1st of July, 1841, with the rank of brevet second lieutenant of the 1st Infantry, and did not receive his commission as second lieutenant until the 1st of July, 1842. He then went to Mexico, and served gallantly during the war in that country. He was brevetted on August 29, 1847, for his services in the battle of Chapultepec, and on the 30th of August, 1847, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

ON his return to the United States he was appointed regimental adjutant of the 7th United States Infantry. During January, 1853, he received his commission as captain of the same regiment, and on the 7th of November, 1853, he was appointed assistant quartermaster general, and to that rank he was promoted in 1854. He was in command of the 7th Infantry at the outbreak of the rebellion.

ON the 3d of September, 1857, he was appointed BRIGADIER GENERAL of volunteers and attached to the army of the Potomac. On the 9th of October, 1861, his brigade formed a part of the force which captured Lewisville, Va. During the winter of 1861-2 he was engaged in many successful operations, and was generally successful. When the army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, occupied the peninsula in 1862, he was in command of the 7th Infantry, and he was distinguished by his valor and gallantry.

AS heavy firing was heard in the direction of Gen. Hancock's command, he immediately ordered Gen. Smith to proceed with his two remaining brigades to support that part of the line. Gen. Negley, with his brigade, was ordered to proceed to the front, and he was distinguished by his valor and gallantry.

THE BATTLE OF FAZER'S FARM, and subsequently took an active part in the campaign in Maryland, and was a conspicuous commander at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At the battle of Antietam in September, 1862, Hancock was placed in command of Gen. Richardson's division of the second corps, and he was distinguished by his valor and gallantry.

AT the battle of Fredericksburg, in 1862, and then did such valuable service as to materially add to his military reputation. He was in command of the 7th Infantry at the battle of Fredericksburg, and he was distinguished by his valor and gallantry.

NEVER did men fight braver or die, alas, more fruitless than did most of Hancock's corps, especially Meagher's Irish brigade, composed of the 6th, 8th, and 28th New York, the 75th Massachusetts, and the 11th Penn-

sylvania, which dashed itself repeatedly against the impregnable heights until two-thirds of its number strewn the ground. Thus Hancock's and French's corps were successively sent against the impregnable heights, and Hancock's corps was successively sent against the impregnable heights, and Hancock's corps was successively sent against the impregnable heights.

APPOINTED A MAJOR GENERAL, with a commission dated from Nov. 29, 1862. He commanded his division, generally known as "Sumner's men," at the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863, and after the appointment of Gen. Meade to the command of the army at Gettysburg, during the early part of July, 1863.

HANCOCK again distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he was sent by Gen. Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be fought, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the morning of July 3, 1863.

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out of 317, which number gradually increased to 1445 on the eighteenth ballot, this being, with the exception of 1457 votes cast for Pendleton on the twelfth ballot, the greatest number of votes cast for any candidate for the nomination until the twenty-second ballot, when Horatio Seymour received the unanimous vote of the convention.

Such is a part of the record of the man nominated by the representative democrats of the nation, to the dignity and responsibility of the presidential chair. It would be incomplete were it not possible to supplement the narrative by some of the glimpses of his record when, as COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

embracing the states of Louisiana and Texas, peculiar and delicate responsibility was placed upon him at a very critical time in the country's history. Upon assuming command of the district, pending the consummation of the reconstruction laws, Gen. Hancock issued the following order:

The general commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign supreme in the district, and his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end, he regards the maintenance of the peace and quiet in the district as the first and most important duty of his office. He will, therefore, use every effort to maintain the peace and quiet in the district, and will, in the event of any disturbance, use every effort to suppress it.

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present, in the fulfillment of them, the highest judicial tribunal in the country, the supreme court of the United States.

His education was such as could be acquired at the common schools of the neighborhood, and a course of three years study at the South Hanover college. He studied law and was admitted to practice in the circuit court of the early age of 18 years, and he was subsequently admitted to the supreme court of his state; and in the twenty-third year of his age to the highest judicial tribunal in the country, the supreme court of the United States.

THE SENATE saw proper to pass a bill admitting Kansas under the Leocompton constitution without limit or restriction, and the occasion it commanded the favor of the president and his cabinet, failed to receive the sanction of the house of representatives, and the bill was not approved. This was an issue formed between great co-ordinate branches of the government, whose joint and concerted action could alone remove the dangerous question and give peace to the country.

In this stage of the proceedings, when the whole country had about abandoned the hope of a settlement of a disagreement between the two bodies, and the angry contest was likely to be augmented for further and protracted agitation before a people already inflamed with sectional animosities, Mr. English took the responsibility of moving in congress the proposition of the senate asking for a committee of free conference, to be composed of members of the house of representatives, and the senate committee on the part of the house.

THE SENATE made several propositions, then asked the members of the house if they had any compromise to offer, to which Mr. English replied that he had none prepared, but he had a fair opportunity to make every effort to induce southern members to abandon it. In a speech in the house of representatives, he plainly told the members of the senate that he had no compromise to offer, and he was a substantial vindication of the political associates from the south as he had been in opposing the admission of Kansas as a state under the Leocompton constitution. He denounced the members of the senate who had been in opposing the admission of Kansas as a state under the Leocompton constitution.

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same time, I am not so wedded to any particular plan that I may not, for the sake of harmony and as a choice of course, make reasonable concessions, provided the substance would be secured, which is the making of the constitution, at an early day, conform to the public will, or, at least, that the privilege and opportunity of making it be secured to the people beyond all question. Less than this would not satisfy the expectations of my constituents, and I would not betray their wishes for any early conformation. If on the other hand, all reasonable compromises are voted down, and I am brought to vote upon the naked and unqualified admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution, I distinctly declare that I can not in conscience vote for it.

During the long and exciting contest over this question, which has been before me equaled in bitterness, and was really the prelude to the civil war, Mr. English never departed from the position taken in this speech. As a party man he was anxious to heal the divisions of the south, and he was anxious to heal the divisions of the south, and he was anxious to heal the divisions of the south, and he was anxious to heal the divisions of the south.

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