THE MERCURY.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR LEGISLATOR.

DR. B. F. REYNOLDS,
OF NICHOLAS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES E. CANTRILL,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
PAT. M. HARRIS,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR,
FAYETTE HEWITT,
OF BRACKEN COUNTY.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JOSEPH DESHA PICKETT,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
RALPH SHELBY,
OF NELSON COUNTY.

THURSDAY, JULY ... 17, 1879.

AUGUST ELECTION. ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS.

It is of great importance to the Democratic party of Nicholas County that a full vote be polled at the approaching State election on the 4th inst., the first Monday in August. Our quota of representatives in Conventions for the next two years will be regulated by our August vote; one member for each 200 cast for BLACKBURN for Governor. A vote will also be taken on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, which, in order to carry, must have a majority of all votes in the State at two successive elections to be held this year, and, if carried, another to be taken two years hence. All who do not vote for it are counted against it. The present Constitution is thirty years old, and defective in many respects, and the changes and experience of time suggest many improvements which would be beneficial to the State.

The request of Marshal MacMahon to be permitted to attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial was refused.

Frank M. Miller committed suicide in Memphis last Wednesday from yellow fever. It is to be hoped that many others of that sort manner will not be re-enacted.

Jesse Haines went to Louisville last week, and, by his attorneys, Wm. Lisle Smith, H. L. Stone, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Jr., and Gen. Basil W. Duke, and ex-U. S. Mallory, filed his answer to the Graham charges.

J. D. Kehoe, nominated by the Democrats of Mason for the Legislature, will be one of the youngest members in that body if elected, which now seems certain, as it is thought he will have no opposition. He is only twenty-five, and began holding office at the age of twenty-one, when he was elected Clerk of the city of Maysville.

Two citizens of Memphis died a big waste last week, from a reported case of yellow fever, but the people are recovering their equanimity. The panic has abated and confidence is restored. Hundreds of citizens who had purchased tickets for their families and departed in advance of going; however, several trains have crowded with passengers.

The body of the dead Prince Imperial arrived on English soil last Friday, and was hurried in hot haste by the Empress Dowager of Wurtemburg, and now, in sight of Chislehurst, near his dead father, rest the remains of the dead Prince and where the childless lady awaited the coming of his sons of people. In 1871 he was re-nominated for Governor by acclamation. In this campaign he made sixty speeches at the age of sixty-nine. He was defeated in this race by President R. B. Hayes. The history of this campaign is published in Cincinnati during this period and subsequently. Both times he was defeated Allen by his vote.

He received the instruction of Thomas Jefferson in 1826, and in the convention, which was held in St. Louis, he received 36 votes, and was defeated. He remained in obsolete retirement.

During his retirement at Fort Hill he devoted himself to study. Natural science was the object of his favorite pursuits, and those who enjoyed his society know that he had thoroughly his experiments were. Those studies he kept up till the last. He most endearing word that he leaves is the testimony of his whole life to the sterling purity of his character. He was sincere, meant intensely what he said, and always acted from the purest motives. He left no man uncertain as to where he stood on a question upon which men were called to take a stand. He had convictions, and he stood by them with a heroic courage. He was always open to reason, a term that he welcomed for the truth, come from what quarter it might. The history of this country proves that he was truer than his generation, far in advance of his time." Fifty-four long years of fight," doubt the courage, the sense of justice, the wisdom and the foresight of those words express? Truly, as a fully-ripe shock of corn, he was gathered to the garner, of which they need not be ashamed.

W. F. Martin, the poet, died at Danville, Ky., Friday last.

Last Wednesday there were nine cases of smallpox in Ft. Louis, four of which proved fatal.

George Ross, a four-year-old boy, living in Cincinnati, has a preference at the bottom of his vertebra fourteen inches in advance of the normal position. He is getting back to first principles, according to Darwin.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM ALLEN.

The sad intelligence of the death of ex-Governor Wm. Allen, which occurred at his home on Front Hill, Chillicothe, Ohio, was confirmed in the dailies of Tuesday last. Society, his associates thought the symptoms indicated a shock of intermittent fever. He was sick but a few hours. At half past one o'clock on Friday morning he got up and walked to his closet, and in the act of sitting down, suddenly, and without a struggle, he sank into his chair—dead. His funeral took place last Monday, not to be missed by the Chillicothe country, within whose enclosure already rest the ashes of three of Ohio's dead Governors.

Wm. Allen was born at Asheville, North Carolina, on the 27th day of December, 1806. While very young his father moved, and he found a home in the family of relatives at Lynchburg, Va., where he attended school until about sixteen. At this age he concluded to seek the wheels of fortune and by the lapsed the foundation of what he thought to be a future life of affluence. He started with him, tied up in a handkerchief, all he possessed of this world's goods, and traveled on foot to Chillicothe, where he was received by his widowed sister, Mrs. Edwards, and determined to make by his future home. This was in the beginning of the year 1821. Here he attended school about three years and supported himself, and at the age of twenty he commenced the study of law, and after two years was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, Ohio. During four years he applied himself diligently to the practice of law and gained quite a reputation. In 1835 he was nominated for Congress and elected over General Duncan McArthur, by one majority. This was a great victory, as the district was filled by 2,000 majority. Jackson was then President, and was in the midst of his conflict with the money power. In this conflict the heartless youth, Allen, was foremost, and he was with the people and triumphed. At the expiration of his term he retired home and declined re-election.

In the winter of 1840-41 he was elected to the United States Senate. The election was postponed six weeks to enable him to reach the up required by law. While in the Senate he immortalized himself on two bills, one establishing the present mode of taxation and the other for the admission of Texas. It was on these that he made the greatest speeches of his life-time. In 1846 he retired from the Senate and was elected governor by Locke's fanatic son, Henry Clay, but both times refused because of his declination to be friends who were already in the field. Presidents Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan offered him seats in the cabinet, but he refused, because he did not want to accept and be held accountable for the administration policy of men he had not helped to put in power.

At the time he was a candidate for Governor he was a visitor for the hand of the daughter of Judge Thompson, General Mc-Arthur, who afterward married Colonel Torrey, of Louisiana. Colonel Torrey was shot, and in the course of time Allen was wooed his suit and was accepted. During his second term in the Senate he had all arrangements made to be married, when the Texas annexation question came up, and he asked his affianced for a postponement till that question was decided. To this she consented, and the nuptials were celebrated as soon afterward as he could leave. He took his wife to and when the Judge was in Congress practiced upon the people by him was one lone woman's day. In January, 1861, he took the stump in behalf of an Isthmian canal, the daughter who has been the pride of his heart and the household ornament of her husband.

In 1873 he again entered the political arena by being put in nomination by the Democratic party for Governor against Hon. R. P. Noyes, and was elected by about 300. On the Second Monday in January, 1874, he was inaugurated Governor amid the acclamations of thousands who thronged the streets of people. In 1875 he was renominated for Governor by acclamation.

In his speech in the Court-house on Monday Judge Whitaker advocated the repeal of the present Constitution by Convention, and hoped the people would vote for it. He was for making the term of office of the Judges of the Court of Appeals ten years. He was in favor of electing Sheriffs for four years and making them ineligible for a second term. He also wanted to curtail the power the power to appoint Judges whose vacancies occurred at least until the next election. Neither could he see the necessity of electing a Treasurer every two years at a cost of $10,000. He thought Nelson could be saved by adopting a new Constitution.

THE RUFORD TRIAL.

The Buford trial began in Owensboro last Wednesday. The Judge announced that all absentees would be fined, and intimated that there would be abundant time to compel their attendance, as he was determined to run the court until September!

A pamphlet life of Buford, "and an outline of the Guiteau-Byleand case," has just made its appearance, the author being of a Frankfort lawyer and a former journalist," named Payne. Blake-stepping ground in Buford's favor, and offers an argument to prove his present insanity. It finds fault with the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Buford case, and undertakes to show where the court erred in its opinion.

The Judge ordered the suppression of the pamphlet, and said it might be regarded a contempt of court, or that he would so regard it if it was given general circulation.

The jury in the case were seated last week and the testimony proceeded which. The jury is well spoken of.

Tuesday's papers report that twenty-nine witnesses swore they believed Buford to be insane, some having at on the ground that he believed all lawyers to be rascals. This would be a good reason for the best evidence of a sound mind. The defense are assigning a period for which to reward a raving-lunatic. Arguments in the case will probably commence Thursday or Friday of this week, and consume about two days.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Criminal Court met last Monday afternoon, after the vacation of Judge Hargis, and Judge Cantrill presided. The following is the grand jury empaneled:

Wesley Vicroy, foreman; Wm. Bramel, Wm. Hall, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Hall, Jr., Wm. Hall, Jr., Wm. Hall, Jr.,