The Weekly Caucasian.

By JULIAN ALLEN & Co.

J. M. JULIAN. J. ALLEN. W. G. MCGHEE.

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LEXINGTON, MAY 16, 1866.

Johnson Ticket for City Offices.

For Mayor.
HARRISON SMITH.
For Constable.
MONROE POOLE.
For Assessor.
JAMES H. NORFOLK.
For Councilmen—First Ward.
James. Hays. John Kemple. J. E. Ryland.
Second Ward.
Alex. Mitchell. Wm. Morrison. Robt. Minaugh. Patrick Mitchell.
Third Ward.
James Clowsley. W. D. Wainright.

GEN. F. P. BLAIR'S APPOINTMENTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM'T. CONSERVATIVE UNION PARTY. ST. LOUIS, April 30, 1866.

Gen. Frank P. Blair will address the citizens of this State, on the political questions of the day, at the times and places below named:

Washington, Franklin	Thursday,	" 17
Hermann, Gasconade	Friday,	" 18
Columbia, Boone	Monday,	" 21
Rensville, Cooper	Wednesday,	" 23
California, Moniteau	Saturday,	" 26
Sedalia, Pettis	Monday,	" 28
Marshall, Saline	Tuesday,	" 29
Lexington, Lafayette	Thursday,	" 31
Warrensburg, Johnson	Friday,	June 1
Kansas City, Jackson	Saturday,	" 2
Weston, Platte	Monday,	" 4
St. Joseph, Buchanan	Wednesday,	" 6
Savannah, Andrew	Friday,	" 8

E. B. BROWN, President.

ARDEN B. SMITH, Secretary.

State Convention.

The State Executive Committee of the Conservative Union party, have called a Convention, at St. Louis, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE. The object: To agree upon a course of action in respect to the coming election. Every county in the State is invited to send delegates.

Our Agents.

Our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our agents in the several districts, for the promptitude and interest they have manifested in our behalf. We hope they will not abate their efforts. Already we are working regularly 750 papers, and we have not a copy of either number left.

Loyalty.

Loyalty, in the common parlance of to-day, and among the great mass of the people, means *nothing*; among the well informed, it means faithfulness to the government—love and obedience to the government. Mr. LINCOLN thought that so long as one-tenth of the voters of a state were for the Union, or would take the oath of allegiance, (which, as a matter of course made them loyal,) the State was not out, and was entitled to representation. Mr. JOHNSON has uniformly said and acted the same. General BLAIR explains loyalty in the same way. Gen. BLAIR takes the ground that the oath of allegiance, or the amnesty oath, makes loyalty—makes a man loyal. So we think. What else could it do? Allegiance in other cases produces like effect, and we don't see that the ruling in the case of ex-rebels should be harder than with other foreigners. CASSIUS M. CLAY goes a little farther than any one we have ever seen in defining loyalty. He holds that while there is *one* loyal man in a State, he is the State, and entitled to representation. Anciently, according to Webster, loyalty meant: faithfulness to a prince or superior; *true to plighted faith, duty, or love*; not treacherous; used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife and lover. So it will be seen, that by the leading definition, there is no loyalty in this land, and should not be: and that it is only through the second, *true to plighted faith and duty*, that we make the word at all applicable. Well, what is it to be faithful? Surely, to violate faithfulness, the overt act must be committed, else all are true. Naturalization secures it—amnesty secures it, and party affiliations, party dodges, or political assimilations do not violate it. If, then, a man who was disloyal to the government under Mr. Lincoln swears his loyalty to the government under another, who can say he is not loyal?

With Radicals the word seems to mean—nigger, nigger.

The bill recently passed by Congress, allowing bridges to be built across the Mississippi and Misouri rivers, is receiving much attention just now, at the hands of the Merchants' Exchange, merchants, and business men generally. A meeting was held in St. Louis the other day, at which resolutions against the building of bridges the height which would not pass under them any sized boat, and that they be so constructed as not to obstruct the navigation of the stream. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington and lay before Congress the views of the people, and we doubt not they will be adopted, if correct.

The Ralls County Record says: "The only persons, in Ralls county, who have violated law, and were punished by Judge Harrison for the same, were Radicals, and voted the Radical ticket at every election since that party was organized. The conservatives of Ralls are law-abiding, law-loving citizens, as is made manifested from the peaceful condition of the country." What a commentary.

A hospital for children made orphans by the late war has been established at Clarksville, in Tennessee, with Mrs. Marion Henry as President.

RICHARD W. MILLER, late of the Confederate army, was reinterred at St. Louis, on the 13th. This young man fell early in the war at one of the battles in the southwest. He was a grandson, we believe, of ex-Gov. Miller, late of this State.

"Who was the first little boy mentioned in the Bible? Chap I.

What Shall We Do?

Our correspondent, Lafayette, in another column, propounds this grave question to us, and to all the people, not only of this county, but of all the counties; and he propounds it in view of our political disabilities and entanglements. It is a question fraught with the deepest interest, and kindred to it is that other question, "What can we Do?" We ask every reader to give Lafayette a careful and attentive reading, that we may have some thoughts in connection with this absorbing question.

What shall we do? First, we shall be loyal; we shall be a law-abiding people; we shall manifest, as we have before done, our loyalty to the government, and our thorough acquiescence in the situation, and make ourselves as happy and contented as possible; push on with business with renewed energy and an ardent desire for a return of those halcion days when men did not hate as at present—when a little of the milk of human kindness entered into every bitter.

But the question is, how are people to become happy and contented, who are governed merely, with no voice in the selection of their governors—disfranchised, proscribed, and even hunted from the polls? We answer, they must vote, and vote all the time, and for these good and substantial reasons:

1. A decision adverse to the test oath has been made, and is only postponed to defraud voters. It merely lacks official promulgation to be the rule and the law, so that it is a swindle to force any to take that oath—a known and well understood infraction of law.

2. The decision will be promulgated in ample time to settle every contested election case arising under that oath. The members of the Legislature, and the Judiciary will be bound by it, and be compelled to treat the oath as a nullity.

3. The New Constitution provides that the Judges of election shall receive the ballot of every man offering to vote who is willing to take this null and void oath, whether registered or not, and if rejected by the Registrars, so mark it; and they are required to make return of rejected votes, but forbidden to count them in certifying who is elected.

4. The Radicals have never polled a third of the legal votes of this State.

This is the first thing we need to do. Then we want unanimity in regard to it; we want to see each other, in a social or representative way, and settle upon the *modus operandi* by which proper results may be arrived at. It is not desirable that, for our own inertness and inaction, Radical minorities should much longer control Conservative majorities—and control, too, with a rod of iron. In the majesty of the people these interlopers and task-masters must be hurled from office, and again bestow upon the people the right to select their servants. Very evidently, no Radical will vacate his place, except by the usual method. What shall we lose if we cannot vote him out? Nary Radical will say, come in and take my office; nary one will say, come up and vote, unless we vote him back into place. Not one. Not a single one. Then, we must help ourselves, and to do this, let us have meetings in all the townships, and determine what our action shall be. If this is done, we do not doubt the result. Conservative men—men who are working to extricate the distranchised and proscribed denizens from his meshes are with and for us, and it is sheer self-neglect to fail to come up to their aid.

A good time for a conference of the friends here will present itself on the 31st, when Gen. BLAIR speaks in this city. We hope that it will not be overlooked or neglected; but that such course will be adopted as that all the people will and can concur. Every voter should register and vote, or offer to do so.

Cost of the Nigger.

The bill reported to Congress, a short time ago by THAD. STEVENS, proposed appropriating the following amounts to keep Mr. Nigger & Co., in ease and comfort:

Assistant and sub-ass't Com.	$47,500
Salaries of clerks	82,000
Stationary and printing	63,000
Quarter- and fuel	150,000
Clothing for distribution	175,000
Commissary stores	4,106,750
Medical Department	500,000
Transportation	1,380,000
School Superintendent	21,000
Sites for school houses	3,000,000
Telegraphing	18,000
	$9,552,250

That will do pretty well for Sambo, especially when the tax is laid upon those who were forced to loose his money value in the war.

The New York Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent says that Secretary McCULLOCH reports the prison treatment of Mr. DAVIS as "unnecessarily severe." We think so; Conservatives think so; and the question is, why is it continued? Is it with a view of killing the man by this "unnecessary severity." It looks like it, indeed. If this be the real object, we think it a great pity that his head and its contents could not be saved to what is left of the nation. It would serve as an ample store house from which his enemies might still borrow wisdom.

A gentleman said to us, the other day, "Why, I was imprisoned here forty-two days." "What for?" we asked. "Because I did not believe a nigger was as good as a white man." "Was that all?" we asked. "No, not exactly all," he replied, "for after keeping me cooped up here forty-two days, I was sent out of the State for two years." Pretty heavy, we should say, for entertaining an opinion that our friend still adheres to.

It was thought in Washington, on the 12th, that the third section of the report of the Reconstruction report, which forbids rebels from voting for the next President and the sitting Congress.

Correspondence of the Caucasian.

Messrs. Editors: Your salutatory, as a whole, is good, and I think presents your views in a brief, clear and intelligent manner; its perusal has awakened some suggestions to my mind which I take the liberty of naming, in the hope the public may be enlightened by your views, in your excellent paper.

When the war broke out, in Lafayette county, the population was almost unanimously Southern in sentiment. It is true, some may have forgotten their first love and some may have left, and others emigrated to her borders, but still it is yet certainly true that a large majority of the citizens of the county are what has been termed by some either rebel or sympathizer, many of whom are disfranchised, and all manacled by test oaths and proscriptive Legislation by the present party in power, both in the State of Missouri and the United States, and no prospect exists that any change for the better is likely to take place in either State or nation, as long as the present party remains in power.

These premises being admitted, two questions arise on the face thereof. 1st, what is the duty of southern sympathizers? What shall they do? and 2d, How shall they do it?

That they are oppressed and even ostracized by the Radical party, is a fact known and fully established by the legislation of the party, and by their social demeanor. They will not treat with any degree of social kindness or affability, a rebel, or support them in any business transaction, if it is possible to avoid it, and worse than all, they seem to take great delight, in their present oppressed situation; deny to them any change but feast on their cruel and vindictive policy with a *zest* unknown in this Republic. What shall they do with and for the party thus enslaving and attempting to degrade the Southerner lower and lower? In our community many of this party are shop-keepers, tradesmen and office holders and some of them have already grown rich off the support and dealing with these same men they are so cruelly oppressing, and endeavoring to annihilate in every way they possibly can, and not only desire the support and patronage and aid of the oppressed, but claim it, and expect it. What shall the Southern sympathizer do? Shall he still feed, clothe and make them richer by his hard, toil and scanty means, and make them office holders and taskmen? Shall he submit tamely to all he has to bear and suffer, and yet feed and fatten them with his substance? What shall he do? Has the time arrived when the military has given way to the civil government, or what sort of Government have we? are we to be governed by the exasperated few or by an enlightened majority? Oh, my God, what shall they do? Of course they must submit to all constitutional law, be quiet, good, loyal citizens to the Government. This, all will say and admit; but is there nothing more which duty and their own interest to themselves, their family, society, and future posterity, demands of them? Shall they fold their arms and fall into the the condition which their oppressors so ardently pray for? Messrs. Editors, what shall they do? ought they not to have some union, and understood agreed upon course? or shall they remain as at the present? They are strong enough and yet have the money to live and be cheerful and happy, and be as they ever were, quiet, order-loving and law-obeying citizens. If a man should be traveling and beset by two highwaymen, and thrown into the river, to be drowned; one endeavors to keep him under with his long pole, and every time he rises to the top jobs him under again, whilst the other changing his mind with circumstances, relents and tries, and does all he can to save the drowning man, and even throws him a rope which he takes hold of, and would be pulled ashore in safety but for the efforts of the other, which of the two is entitled to the respect and gratitude of the drowning man? What shall he do? work with the man that sent you the rope, and perhaps you, too may overcome the one, and when you get on dry land, which will you support for office, and where will you spend your money? what ought you to do as regards these men? with which must you act? with which side? which support, when the rope man assures you he will get you on dry land and you shall be free? Trust some, and act; love gratitude, and curse oppression. How shall they act? of course, they must be quiet, loyal citizens, and trust the sober second thought of the people, but never refuse, in our straightened and embarrassed situation, proffered help from any source. If disappointed you can be in no worse condition than at present, and without some effort, I presume, you will hardly realize a change. Is it not strange there has been no effort made by these oppressed people? what shall they do? and how shall they do it?

LAFAYETTE.

On our first page we give a seathing letter from HENRY WATKINS ALLEN, late Governor of Louisiana, to HORACE GREELEY, in which he refers to the conduct of that old reprobate toward exiles, in severe terms, the more severe because appropriate and true, and written in the best of style. Mr. Allen is a relative of the Allens, of Ray county, and of James S. Allen, of this city.

The Hannibal Courier man is terribly scared because JOHN HOGAN and the cholera are coming to Hannibal. We don't wonder. Either would kill such a sinner, we should think. Hogan's late speeches haunt the editor.

We are indebted to Col. TERRY for numerous papers during the long weeks last past, which have been of service to us in the absence of regular exchanges.

Johnson Meeting in Clay.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting of the friends of President Johnson, to assemble, and form a Johnson Club, in Clay township, the people met in Wellington, on Saturday May 12th, 1866.

Whereupon, Dr. M. M. Robinson was called to the chair, and J. H. McHatton appointed Secretary.

After an able address by Mr. Miller, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the statesmanlike policy of President Johnson, and pledge ourselves to give him our most hearty and undivided support, in his patriotic endeavors to defend the Constitution of the Nation, against the invocations of the Radical party, and the restoration of all the States to their constitutional relations with the general government.

Resolved, That in the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and the bill of Civil Rights, the President has discharged nobly his Constitutional duty, and these acts of fearless patriotism, together with the noble stand he has taked in defence of the Constitution of our country, should endear him to the heart of every true American citizen.

Resolved, That all classes of the people, who are true to the principles of American liberty, should unite together, and go immediately to work, and organize in such manner, as to bring out the entire strength of the country, and use all honorable means to throw of the yoke of Radical tyranny, and restore the country to the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That many of the provisions of the New Constitution of the State are inimical and destructive to the great principles of christian liberty and free government, and we strongly disapprove of these obnoxious provisions, gotten up as they were by fanatics, broken down politicians, actuated purely by the motives of bigotry and revenge; and the happiness of the people imperatively demand their speedy overthrow, and will therefore use all honorable means to accomplish these great results, and to restore to the people and country the liberties secured by the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the CAUCASIAN and Express.

Whereupon the people then proceeded to form a Johnson Club for Clay township, and after enrolling about sixty names, the clerks proceeded to elect the permanent officers for the Club. Whereupon Abner Houston, was elected president, and Joseph Tilball Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned to meet every alternate Saturday, from date.

M. M. ROBINSON, Chairman.

J. H. McHATTON, Secretary.

More of the Civil Rights Bill.

The negroe rioters of Norfolk, Va., who were armed with pistols, knives clubs and United States muskets, positively assert that they will vote at the next election.

Negroes should be disarmed, if not by law, by those who control them in their political movements. An armed negro strolling round, basking in the sunshine of indolence is about the worst sight one can have. The whites are not armed, as a general remark. The antipathy that naturally exists on the part of the negro toward the whites, and especially those who have heretofore owned them, forbids they should wear arms. The whites do not care to disturb them; and while the negro, even with arms buckled on, may not contemplate or desire a disturbance, John Barleycorn, bad blood, and the remembrances of the past, will often induce it. If the negroes wish to live among us, commonsense should teach them that the practice is fought with much danger, for, they do know, they must know, that if a melee is kicked up and a white man or two killed, dozens of negroes will pay the forfeit with their lives. Look at the riot at Memphis, just a few days ago. Two or three whites were killed, but not less than twenty-five blacks shared the same fate, while the torch was applied to their shanties, and all, or nearly all, the negroes turned out of doors. The miserable, scoundrely white men who could so far discriminate against their own kind as to advise the blacks to armed resistence, when the time for action came, were not to be found. They had hid themselves out of harm's way—sneaked off, like whipped curs, as they will always do.

Now, it may be the negroes in and around Norfolk have made the threat contained in the first paragraph. It is just such a declaration as might be expected from an ignorant herd untrained to liberty, and who know positively less of freedom and its practical workings, than any other man on the earth. It may be they will attempt to carry out their design. If so, and they are ejected from the polls, who will be to blame? Virginia is the only judge of the fitness of voters, and their qualifications, in that State. Congress has nothing to do with her internal affairs, as relates to this question; and logically, the unconstitutional action of a run-mad, fanatical disunion, Congress will be responsible for the results whatever they may be.

Forty white men have been discharged by the Cambridge, Mass., horse railroad company and forty negroes hired in their place. The whites refused to work with the blacks, and of course wherever the radicals can have control they will give the negroes the preference over honest white labor.—*Exchange.*

Well, why should they not do so? They hold there is no difference between the one and the other in a political sense, and what would be the use of putting on airs among the workies? not a bit of it, with Radicals. It is so impartial to thus discriminate against one's own kith and kin, in favor of his opposite.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill making the following appropriations for the improvement of Western rivers: For improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, $75,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Ohio rivers, $550,000; for Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, $200,000; for Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, $200,000.

Public Meeting at Waverly.

At a meeting of the citizens of Waverly and vicinity, Mr. G. C. Fletcher being elected chairman, called the house to order.

The object of the meeting being explained by Rev. W. B. McFarland, it was moved and seconed that a Committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions, whereupon the following named gentleman were appointed.

Rev. W. B. McFarland, A. Francisco, Geo. W. Hall, Abe Lewis, Jacob Robinson, J. M. Hopkins and Wm. F. Wood.

Moved and seconded that the chairman be added to the Committee. Carried.

The Committee offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, this community is in a confused and disorganized state, and believing it necessary for mutual protection that there should be some prompt action had in the premises. Therefore,

Resolved, That we the citizens of Waverly and vicinity, do pledge ourselves that we will use every reasonable exertion to suppress theft and lawlessness of any and every description, and to restore law and order in our midst.

Resolved, That we will assist the civil authorities in making any arrest that may be necessary for this purpose.

Resolved, That we will give protection to all persons, regardless of political opinions, who may come into our midst, either as citizens, or transiently.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Lexington papers for publication.

Meeting then adjourned.

R. Willard, C. Patterson, F. Tilby, J. B. Saunders, J. E. F. Garlock, W. H. Bellamy, D. McCoy, J. B. Hood, L. L. Hereford, R. H. Cowle, B. Thomas, W. R. Rathel, Lee Palmer, J. W. Tucker, J. G. Wiley, T. C. James, J. Baltie, A. Barnett, W. M. Webb, A. D. Ellis, G. B. Samuels, J. S. James, S. Catron, G. W. White, W. B. S. Lewis, A. F. Wood, M. C. Scott, C. Regel, W. A. Chaplain, S. W. Brown, L. Redsworth, C. Ennis, J. G. Elsea, J. Cremar, J. Goodwin, J. W. Goodurn, S. C. Hage, E. M. Brasher, B. F. Rose, J. E. Corder, R. D. Cauthorn, P. S. Alexander, C. Kirtly, O. K. Burns, W. H. Fletcher, W. B. Given.

Convicts Sent South.

Forty-eight negro convicts, in jail at Washington, have been released and sent to Louisiana under charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. A nol. pros. was entered in each case on condition that the prisoner would go South.—*Ex.*

The above is true. The people of Louisiana, and the people of all the Southern States, will and do protest against this wrong. They have quite enough of worthless free negroes in their midst, without the transportation of others, to become consumers, loafers and thieves. The best of them are undesirable; the worst are intolerable. The Congress of the United States, instead of squandering millions of dollars in a vain effort to raise the negro to suffrage and equality, and in the expenditure of millions more through the "Buro," had better, at once, appropriate millions enough to remove these newly made freemen to Liberia, or somewhere else that they may be wanted, or their presence may be desirable, if such place can be found. Here, they are in the way, and must remain so, for they have not the requisite amount of industry and perseverance to work themselves up to the high point of civilization and usefulness. Amalgamation is the merest and meanest dodge of the partizan. It may answer to cross the animal, if we confine it to the kindred kinds; but a cross of the horse and ox would make nice a looking farm ornament. In nature, the different varieties keep themselves separate. So must we, if we would not deteriorate. Family crosses, when confined to the same variety, will do; but God deliver us from a mongrel breed, half white, half negro. What have we been saying of Mexico for an hundred years? What of the Moors? Where is an instance to be found in the which Caucasian blood has been improved by infusions from others than their own kind? It is said, we are the greatest—that is the white man—and most civilized people in the world. So we are; and so we will be if the blood remains uncontaminated by unnatural infusions. It is dangerous to try such an experiment. We might be worsted. "Let well enough alone" is a good old maxim that should never be reversed until an improvement is *certain* to follow. Long residence together, and undue familiarity, together with mistaken ideas of improvement and progress, with the leaven of fanaticism, will produce results that we dream not of; and it may be, that in the lapse of time, the mistaken and fanatical ideas of the miscegenationist of to-day may be carried into practical effect. We hope not; still there is grounds of fear that it may. If the Congress is determined to expend enough millions in talking about the negro to find him a comfortable home elsewhere, and leave him in our midst to pine away and die of want and penury induced by indolence, it would be far better to annex transportation to some out-of-the-way place as a punishment for crime. This, with the ravages of disease and Memphis riots would rid us of them in time.

An election for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pettis county is ordered for Monday, the 2d July. The Johnson Union men are running Wesley McClure for the place.

The speediest way of "breaking up" a home is to get an auctioneer to knock down your chairs and tables. Having once purchased goods at auction, there is no crying off your bargain. Therefore it behooves every man to be contented with his lot!

Two boys found $28,000 buried near the railroad track at Bucyrus, Ohio, recently, of which $6,000 was in gold.

What is a boat like a heap of snow? when it is a drift.

Radical Meeting.

Messrs. Editors: In your article giving an account of the great Radical powwow, held in this city on the 7th inst., you have doubtless been misinformed as to numbers, &c. Believing you would not intentionally misrepresent an opposing party, I have concluded to give you a true version of the whole affair; and as I am a kind of "Looker on in Venice," belonging to no party, I cannot be accused of partiality.

When I arrived at the place of meeting, I found the door and aisle crowded with "American citizens of African descent." Passing through this crowd, I found the meeting in progress, with Col. DeMott occupying the stand. He was making an apology for the absence of Dr. Cooley, who, he said, was on a mission, working for the good cause in another section, and therefore his absence should not be regretted. He then commenced his speech by saying that there was now but one great political party, and that was the Radical Union, or Republican party; that the opposers of this party were made up of the rag-tag and bob-tail of creation; that the only plank in their platform was opposition to the great Radical party. He spoke in rather sarcastic terms of the so-called Conservative or Copperhead party; he hardly knew the meaning of "conservative," but when he thought of one, he always pictured to himself a fellow sitting astraddle of a fence, minus his hat, with his shirt-tail sticking out behind, not knowing on which side to jump down; that he was a kind of nondescript animal, anyway. He thought they were about half horse, half ass—the rebel element being the horse part and the copperhead the ass. He denounced the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and fully endorsed the course of Sumner, Stevens & Co. He contended that the Southern States were not out of the Union, but should be denied representation until the loyal element of the South became strong enough to send men to Congress of undoubted loyalty, that could conscientiously subscribe to the test oath.

At the close of his speech, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions which were read, when Mr. Benjamin H. Wilson took the floor in opposition to one of the resolutions, which he supposed denied the right of representation to the South, and in favor of an additional resolution advocating negro suffrage.

Mr. Wilson commenced his speech under rather unfavorable circumstances, there being an evident desire to choke him off by calls of "question." But it was no go. He was determined to be heard. He told them he had attended the meeting for the purpose of setting himself right before them and before the world; that he had been called a copperhead and a conservative until he could stand it no longer; that it was a base slander; that he was a Radical now, and had always been, since the booming of the first cannon; that he had been accused of making a speech at the Republican church, welcoming Confederates and Bushwhackers back in our midst; that a bigger lie never had been told on any man. It was true he had made a speech at that place in opposition to the adoption of the New Constitution, but he had done so *at the special request of Gov. Fletcher*, who, at his mansion in Jefferson City, had requested him to oppose the adoption of the New Constitution, (and it leaked out in the course of the debate, that his and the Governor's opposition originated in the fact that the New Constitution *did not allow the negro to vote!*) And then, in his usual *forcible style*, and at the top of his voice, he asked, "Why is not the negro present and participating in the meeting?" He the negro had fought nobly and valiently for his country, and he should now be allowed to vote, and the privilege of seats in the councils and courts of the nation; that, for one, he was not ashamed nor afraid to be seen going to the polls and voting side by side with the negro, or take his hand and talk with him on the street; that at the beginning of the war many had said that if they believed this was a war to free the negro, they would oppose it, but he went into it because it was a war to free the negro, and that he wanted a resolution introduced into this meeting, advocating the right of the negro to vote, and to give evidence in court; and that, so far as he was concerned, the negro should always enjoy that privilege in the court over which he presided.

At the close of Mr. Wilson's speech, Judge Walker, late of Illinois, was loudly called for. He took the stand and made a very creditable speech, so far as talent and ability is concerned. He said in politics he had always been a Whig, until the old Whig party went under; he then joined the Republican or Abolition party, and he had never regretted it; that he was not particular whether he was called Radical, Republican, or Abolitionist, but he did not want to be called a Copperhead. He spoke against the reconstruction policy of the President, and endorsed Congress throughout. "Civil Rights bill and all"; that the Southern States should not be allowed representation until they had lost the power ever again to endanger the Union; that the truly loyal people of the South would rather trust their interests in the hands of their loyal brethren of the North, than in the hands of those who had been elected by the South—men whose hands and garments were still stained with the blood of loyal men. He paid his respects to Gen. Shields and Mr. Miller of Indiana, who addressed the Conservative meeting in this city a few weeks since. He said one of the gentlemen (Mr. Miller) had denounced the policy of President Lincoln in arresting civilians and subjecting them to trial by court martial in the Free States; but he fully endorsed President Lincoln, for Illinois, and many other of the Free States were swarming with traitors of the Vallandigham school, men who were doing all they could against the government at home, and writing letters to soldiers in the army to influence them to desert the Union cause, and the only objection he had to the President's course was, he did not go far enough, for he ought not only to have arrested them, but he ought to have hung them after they were arrested—and he was not sure but the gentleman himself was one that ought to have received that kind of treatment. He thought the proposition of Mr. Wilson, to adopt a resolution advocating negro suffrage, was rather premature; that the Radical party had now about as much as they could carry; that question was not now before the people—when it came up, it was time enough to meet it.

When he closed, Mr. Wilson rose to reply, but was gagged by the cry of "question."

The Lexington Brass Band was present in full force, and added considerably to enliven the meeting.

As a good deal has been said about the number present, I took the trouble to count them, as well as I could without rising from my seat, and there were present, all told, about one hundred whites, of all sizes, ages and opinions, and some twenty or thirty negroes.

The darkies seemed very much entertained, and crowded the door and aisle to such an extent as to block up the entrance until some one (a rebel or copperhead, I suppose,) ordered them to clear the door and let the white folks in.

In looking over the crowd, I was very forcibly reminded of the lines

"Black spirits and white," &c.

AN EX-CITIZEN OF THE U. S.

Hon. Mr. Noell.

Mr. Representative Noell was serenaded in St. Louis, on the 9th, at his hotel, and in response, made a short, but telling speech. We have space for only a few remarks. He said

OF HIS COURSE.

When I went to Washington, I expected to co-operate with the Republican party. I went into a Republican caucus the day before the session of Congress. I had not been there five minutes before a resolution was offered to break up this government and destroy eleven States in this Union. I withdrew from the caucus immediately. I still hoped, however, to keep in the ranks of the Republican party, and as soon as Congress was in session, I voted for the Republican candidate for Speaker and other offices. But on the very first political measure that came up, I found that the Republican party, as an organization, had axed upon a course of destructivism which I could not but oppose.

WHAT REPUBLICANS WANTED.

The two theories which the Radical party upheld in Congress from the beginning were, first, that these States had gone out of the Union; second, that if we allowed them back, it must be as republican governments, and not with a large portion of the people of the States disfranchised, meaning our colored brethren. This was the burthen of all the speeches on the Republican side.

WHAT THEIR ACTION DID—JOHNSON.

The aspect of things looked gloomy, and loyal men were alarmed. The boldness with which these revolutionary measures were brought forward was calculated to excite fear in the minds of all loyal men. As the storm darkened, and the mad billows of destruction rolled high, the old ship of state threatened to be wrecked. But there was a pilot at the helm whose heart was as firm as the rocks in his own native mountains, and whose purposes were as true as his own tried loyalty. Andrew Johnson was at the helm! (Applause.)

AIM OF RADICALISM.

The Radical party was a deliberate conspiracy to revolutionize this Government and usurp all power, for the perpetuation of the commercial and financial policy of New England and other States, where capital and manufacturing monopolies abounded. But the honest masses would not destroy the government of their fathers for a commercial policy.

THEY GET ALARMED AND WEAKEN.

Radical politicians began to tremble. And Mr. Thaddeus Stevens found that there were earthquakes around. A great commotion seized the people, and their voice was like the majestic roar of the ocean when heaving to the tempest's wang. Their only thought was "How can we avert the wrath of the people?"

REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction made its report. It is anomalous in its character. It abandons both propositions which the Radicals declare their fundamental dogmas. It acknowledges that the Southern States are in the Union, and invites them, as States, to adopt this report as a constitutional amendment. It acknowledges the right of these States to withhold franchise from the negroes, and holds out inducements for them to extend the privilege of voting to them. It abandons the doctrine that the Southern States are not Republican enough in form, and proposes to make a still farther disfranchisement, and give the government of each State into the hands of one-twentieth or less of its citizens.

FURTHER ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

This report is the thing hatched by the Reconstruction Committee after all their avowed principles had been condemned by the people. Riding on the back of this monstrous crawfish, they have crawled back from the positions which they first took, and are trying to hide themselves from the gaze of gods and men. (Applause.) Where now is the Radical party, and what principles does it advocate?

A NEGRO ARISTOCRACY.

It attempted to create a negro aristocracy, and by forcible revolution, to pass the government of the State into the hands of Southern citizens with northern ideas. But the people who had made this nation revolted at this political and social equality, and compelled the politicians to abandon it.

SWEET-SCENTED UNIONISM.

They advocated a disruption of the Union, but there was too much loyalty in the nation, and the people compelled them to make a hasty retreat from that position. Now, cameleon-like, they take the color of their surroundings in every community, and have but one purpose—the retention of the spoils of office.

STATE TIMES.—We said of this paper a few weeks since that its editor wanted the negro to stand by him, and that we had no objections—that when a man considered himself no better than a negro, we had no further controversy with him on that point. He retorts by saying—

"The editor of the Glasgow Times once wanted a man now in the penitentiary for horse stealing, to stand by his side. Whenever a man thinks himself no better than a horse thief, we have no controversy with him on that point."

As greeney said at a kissing party, "I've run out of soap," so with the Times man—the argument is exhausted, and his simile in replication is vilat, stale and unprofitable." Besides this, his analogy is untrue, for we have asked no horse thief to stand by us, as he did the negro. Try it again.—*Glasgow Times.*

On Thursday last Rev. J. H. Senther and Rev. James S. Green, (Baptist ministers) and Rev. H. A. Bourland, of the Methodist church, were bound over, as though they were thieves, to answer to the crime of preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, at the July term of the Marion Circuit Court. Why don't the Radicals put that infamous outlawry in force here in St. Louis.—*Repub.*

New Advertisements.

W. B. BALLARD,

With John E. Shawhan, Commission Merchant, and Agent for Flour Mills, number 63, 65 and 67 Main street, St. Louis, Mo. may16 3m

ATTENTION!

Barrett's Patent Farm Rights.

Farmers of Washington Township will now have a chance to make sugar by purchasing Barrett's Patent Farm Rights. They can be had cheap from the undersigned at Mayview, Lafayette county, Missouri. JOHN P. BLEGE.

Mayview, Lafayette county, Mo., May 16. 3m

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. M. F. PRICE

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Lexington, and Lafayette county that she has just opened an entirely New stock of

Fashionable Millinery Goods,

Dress Trimmings of latest Styles.

Her stock consists in part of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Flowers, Ribbons Ornaments, &c. Thankful for past favors, she solicits a share of public patronage.

F. S. Bonnets and Hats Bleached and altered to the latest fashions.

Store on Main Street, one door east of the Post-office. Square may16 6m

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

JAMES HAYS.

Main st., opposite the Courthouse, Lexington, Mo.

DEALER in every description of

FURNITURE,

Is in receipt of his spring and summer stock, which will be found complete, varied and fashionable. Among his stock will be found

Sofas,	Sideboards,
Chairs, fine,	Wardrobes,
Chairs, common,	Washstands,
Lounges,	Refrigerators,
Bedsteads,	Cupboards,
Bureaus,	Safes,
Tables,	&c., &c., &c.

There also on hand METALIC BURIAL CASES, of all sizes, and will manufacture all descriptions of Wooden Coffins, to order. JAMES HAYS.

may15 1y

For Sale.

THE undersigned, opposited by the "Lexington Fire Company," hereby give notice that we will on MONDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1866, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, the following property, viz:

The property known as the Engine House, situated near Fisk's Livery Stable, on Laurel st., in Lexington, Mo.

One of Agnew's best Fire Engines in good repair.

One Hose Carriage with 500 feet of hose, in good order.

Two large cannon coal stoves.

Twenty-four Chairs.

Fifty yards of good Carpeting.

One Table.

One Stand.

One Water Cooler.

One large Bell, &c., &c. Terms cash.

S. S. EARL, S. M. MAREY, J. T. GOODLAKE, J. W. ZELLER, committee. my15 4t

A. W. RIDINGS,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Shawls, Gloves, Notion, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Main Street, Opposite City Hotel, Lexington, Mo.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c., to which he invites the attention of the public. He is determined to keep on hand a stock which will recommend itself to the upper country, and by doing a large business, will be able to sell goods as cheap, or cheaper, than any other house in the city. All and examine for yourselves, as it is no trouble to show goods, and we are satisfied we can suit you both in quality of goods and price. We also keep constantly on hand a complete stock of

GROCERIES,

which we are offering at the very lowest prices.

A. W. RIDINGS.

Lexington, May 16, 1866. 1y

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Ludwigs & Morath, for the Transaction of a Watch, Clock, Jewelry and Fancy Goods business. C. G. LUDWIGS,

Lexington, May 1, 1866. FR. MORATH.

C. G. LUDWIGS, Late with I. Megele. FR. MORATH.

LUDWIGS & MORATH,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

First store east of Courthouse, Lexington, Mo.

WE have now a large and well selected stock of

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles,
Fancy Goods,
Toys,
Weidenbaum's Pocket Knives,
Rogers' " "
Cutlery,
Violin and Guitar Strings, (best),
Violin and Guitar Trimmings,
Wall and Window Paper,
Oil Shades, Stationery,
Revolvers and Ammunition,
Picture Frames,

Gilt, Ebony, Rosewood and walnut, which we put up in any size, and a great variety of goods usually kept in a first class store.

Our goods are all fresh and bought at the late decline, and will be sold accordingly, cheap.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Accordeons, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, etc., carefully repaired and warranted, and orders for new articles promptly filled.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

LUDWIGS & MORATH,

may15 1y 1st door east of Courthouse.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, creditors of, heirs, and others interested in the estate of Isaac R