The Weekly Caucasian.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.

J. M. JULIAN. J. ALLEN. W. G. WORLEY.

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No communication of length received after Monday noon.

We are absent from office from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WEBSTER ON FANATICS.

If these fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override the constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves. Finally, they'll bankrupt the country, and deluge it with blood.

LEXINGTON, JULY 4, 1866.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN AULL as a candidate for Treasurer of Lafayette county, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce N. W. LETTON as a candidate for County Clerk, at the approaching election, subject to the decision of a Conservative County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Mr. SAMUEL L. DRYSDALE as a candidate for Sheriff, at the approaching election, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC M. McGEHEE as a candidate for Sheriff of Lafayette county, at the approaching election, subject to a Conservative Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce LINNE GORDON as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lafayette county, at the approaching election, subject to a decision of the Conservative Convention.

We are authorized to announce F. E. McGRUDER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lafayette county, at the approaching election, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH L. THOMAS as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the approaching election, subject to the decision of a Conservative Convention.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Please announce me a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Lafayette county, Mo., at the next November election, subject to the action of the Conservative party in case of the Convention plan being adopted. GEO. T. EWING.

To the Voters of Lafayette county: In response to the call in the Express, and at the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to nomination by the County Conservative Convention. JOSEPH HIDELL.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It seems to be the order of the day for some one to propose themselves as a candidate for Sheriff, so I for one, beg leave to follow them, and if Col. B. TERRY will allow his name to be used, subject to the decision of a Convention, we know he will get the support of many friends, as we believe he is as competent to fill the chair as any man yet proposed. MANY FRIENDS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In reply to my friends under the respective signatures of "Conservative" and "John P. Hess, and Many others," in your letters of May 26th, and June 2d, calling on me to become a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Lafayette county, I have to say, that I fully realize the high honor so flatteringly expressed, and you may therefore announce me as such candidate, with this distinct and clear understanding, that should the voters of the Andy Johnson Democratic party of the county deem it necessary to hold a Convention to select a candidate from our many aspirants for the office, that I will submit to abide by the action of such convention, and pledge myself to work to secure the election of its choice. ARNOLD T. WISSOR.

LEXINGTON, June 12, 1866.

To the voters and my fellow-citizens of Lafayette county, Missouri: I find that I have unwittingly collected a number of my old friends and acquaintances, from the different parts of the county, and also from a portion of the city of Lexington, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lafayette county, at the next November election, which office I now propose to take from the hands of the democracy. I shall be a candidate for said office, subject to a County Convention. As to my fitness or qualification to the contrary, I shall say nothing, but simply leave you to judge, from the manner in which I have behaved myself in other offices that I have filled, whether I will, if elected, discharge the duties of said office entirely without prejudice or partiality, and will also pledge myself to ride all over the county, and serve all alike or other process, or lose my hide and saddle, without taking you to law for a fee, and pay the expenses of a posse to accompany me or my deputy. JACOB A. PRICE.

Lexington, Mo., May 21st, 1866.

4th July.

The day will be celebrated here as suits each one, as no appropriate manner of observing the day has been agreed upon by the people. We hear of no demonstration unless it be one of a company of negroes, which we understand is now full, and to be ushered upon the people to-day, but in what way we know nothing, and care much less. They will perhaps take part with some radical madness.

Ex-Gov. KING will not be a candidate for Congress in this district, at the approaching election.

By a fire at St. Joseph, on the 21st, COSBEY's Block, valued at $375,000, was destroyed.

A Johnson Club in St. Charles is officered exclusively by Germans, from Prussia down.

Col. SWITZLER, candidate for Congress in the North district, has taken the field.

Hon. S. T. GLOVER will take the field against the radicals in this State, on the 6th day of July, at Hannibal. His labors, so far as at present appointed, will be confined to the north side of the river.

We publish to-day, a communication from Waverly, signed TABO, in regard to TRAVELER and his merchant and justice of the peace. After this communication was recieved and accepted, we were favored with still another on the same subject; but deeming one quite enough for this occasion, we have deferred the other, as both cover the same ground substantially. We venture to hope that our correspondents will avoid personalities as much as possible.

Parties are now in St. Louis, working for a railroad from that city to Helena, in Arkansas. It is proposed to run the Iron Mountain road, from its Missouri termination, to that point, to give a winter outlet, and afford railroad accommodations at all seasons to a large scope of the country along its line. The road is to be intersected at Jonesboro, by a branch from Memphis. This would prove a good road for this State, and St. Louis in particular.

Mr. ROBERT A. BARNES, in a note to the Republican, shows that he offered TOMMY FLETCHER a bid for the Bank stock that would have saved the State $400,000, and this, too, in the time prescribed by TOMMY himself for the bidding. So we go; the Southwest branch was sold to old FREMONT for from $400,000 to $800,000 less than it would have sold for; the Governor gives his favorite, Mr. EADS, $400,000 advantage in the State stocks. Does this look like paying one or two millions for the registry law, equilization law, school law, &c., &c?

The men fret and the women flounce.

Blair vs. Ridgeley et al.

The case of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, against RIDGELEY and THOMPSON, for restraining, as judges, the plaintiff from voting, in St. Louis, in November last, was decided in the Circuit Court of that city, on the 25th instant, adversely to the plaintiff. The Bench is composed of three judges—LOVE, REMBE and MOODY. The two former decided against Mr. BLAIR, and delivered an opinion thereon, in which no authority is cited to sustain their action, though much is said of the right of a State to fix the qualification of voters, &c. It is a pity that the Radicals would not allow the vote on the New Swindle to be examined, so that we might have known that the swindle was adopted. As it is, there is great doubt on the subject; while the most that is claimed for the swindle is a majority of 2,620 votes, one third of the people not voting.

LOVE and REMBE are the appointees of Tommy Fletcher, and no doubt promised him to do his dirty work, let it be what it would.

REMBE and LOVE place the stress of the decision on the right of the people of the State to fix the status of voters. To a certain extent, that is true. It is true the people may decide that a man must be twenty-one years of age, that he must be white, that he shall have resided in the State a certain length of time, in a county so long, that he must be a native or naturalized citizen, and that he shall not be attainted with crime. But it is a decided new feature in legislation to deprive one of the right of suffrage, on a charge based upon no law that existed at the time the crime was committed; and it is far worse to attaint thousands upon thousands with newly created crime, merely for sympathy with friends in a cause they in no wise assisted. If it were known that the New Constitution received the sanction of the qualified voters of the State, it would not be so bad, but when it is almost certain that the swindle was voted down by the sovereigns, and it depends for its enforcement on fraud and villainy of the worst order, voters may well shudder at a decision embracing so many horrors. That LOVE and REMBE have decided a grave question according to partizan wishes, instead of constitutional law, there is little room to doubt, and that such fellows are contemptible is certain.

Judge MOODY dissented from the decision, and cited the following reasons as and authorities therefor:

"The plaintiff sues defendants, who were judges of an election, for damages for refusing his vote.

Defendants demur; and for grounds of demurrer state that the petition is defective in not stating that plaintiff had taken the oath prescribed by article II. of the Constitution of 1865. Sections 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 23d, 24th and 25th of the said second article of said Constitution are void and of no effect.

1st. Because they are in conflict with sections 9th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 27th, and 28th, article I. of the same Constitution. This article I. is the Bill of Rights, and must prevail when it comes in conflict with any other part of the Constitution.

2d. Said sections of article II. are in conflict with the 10th sections of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, and are therefore void.

The demurrer in this case ought to be overruled with leave to answer."

SEC. 3. Is that terrible preface to the oath proper, and, if carried out in letter and spirit can be taken conscientiously by none but a demon.

SEC. 5. Provides for a registration of voters. Any one may be registered that will take the following oath. But the registrar sitting as a court—judge, jury, witnesses and clerk—may, even after taking the oath, reject a voter!!

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and have carefully considered the same; that I have never, directly or indirectly, done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the Constitution and laws thereof, as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the Government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the Constitution of the State of Missouri; and that I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion, and hold it to be cumbkling on."

SEC. 9. Is the provission against lawyers, preachers, and teachers. It provides that if these persons take the oath, then they may practice, preach and teach, holding that the taking of the oath *ipso facto* proves loyalty! But in the former case, it will be seen, just the reverse is held!!—the voter's case being decided for or against him, not solely on the oath, as in the above case, but by testimony that the registrar may seem fit to call in, a lot of perjured villains, for instance, who have grown rich by stealing from their neighbors?

SEC. 10. Is merely directory. It states where oaths of loyalty, which means, according to section 5, that you shall *not* become loyal by taking the oath, and by section 9, that you *shall*, may be filed.

SEC. 11. Provides that "every court in which any person shall be summoned to serve as a grand or petit juror, shall require him, before he is sworn as a juror, to take said oath in open court, and no person refusing to take said oath shall serve as a juror." Here, too, the oath is the admitted test of loyalty! while in section 5, it is not!!

SEC. 12. Is merely the Quaker clause. DRAKE'S puritanical forefathers had been in the habit of burning these heritics, in New England; but he had so far softened down that he was willing they should omit the "cussing," if they would affirm they were loyal! But the affirmation fixes *loyalty!!*

SEC. 13. Provides, just as in old time, that officers should take further oath—(there is too much swearing) to faithfully discharge duties, &c. But the *loyalty* is fixed by the oath. Not so in section 5th!!

SEC. 14. Provides that whoever shall hold office, practice law, preach, teach, or solemnize marriage, without taking the oath, shall be subject to a fine of $500, and imprisonment, or both. But the oath fixes loyalty, except that a radical may swear it was not rightfully taken, in which case an indictment for perjury may be made.

SEC. 23. This is the section usually denominated the Paw-Paw section. As there are a good many voters so situated as to be able to avail themselves of this section, we give it entire:

——"Any person who may at any time have done any act which, under the third section of this Article, has disqualified or may disqualify him, as therein expressed, and who shall, after the commission of such act, have voluntarily entered the military service of the United States, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, and after such discharge have demeaned himself in all respects as a loyal citizen, may be relieved from such disqualification. In order thereto, he shall, in person, present his petition to the Circuit Court of the county of his residence, stating specifically the act or acts which produced such disqualification and the grounds upon which he prays to be relieved therefrom: and the court shall set a day for hearing the cause, not less than five days after the presentation of the petition; when, if it appear by competent proof that the petitioner is justly entitled to the relief prayed for, the court shall make a decree removing such disqualification. But any act done by such person after the date of such decree, which would impose a disqualification under said third section of this Article, shall make such decree null and void, and remit him to his previous condition of disqualification; and no such decree shall be granted a second time in his favor."

First, the voter was disloyal, so called; but because he served in the Paw-Paw militia, he is reinstated, without taking dose No. 3. Very cheap loyalty, we should say. But it is strange that the constitution proper provides one sort of loyalty, while the registry law provides another! The constitution, even in these illegal and unconstitutional sections, it will be observed, looks to the oath itself as the standard of loyalty, while the registry law, and the clause creating it, looks beyond, and places the whole question in the hands of registrars for fixing upon the real quality of loyalty. Was ever such bangling tolerated or endorsed?

SEC. 24. Only excepts the Paw-Paw from the objectionable features of No. 3.

SEC. 25. Provides for a qualification of all these iniquities. It commences running in 1871, and 1875, after which the legislature may repeal or qualify sections 3, 5, and 6, in the first named year, and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in the latter.

All these sections and provisions are decided by Judge MOODY to be unconstitutional, as we doubt not they are, because they are in conflict with sections 9th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 27th, and 28th, article I. of the same constitution. This Art. I. is the Bill of Rights, and must prevail when it comes in conflict with any other part of the Constitution. Let us see:

SEC. 9. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no person can, on account of his religious opinions, be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this State, nor be disqualified from testifying, or from serving as a juror; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no person ought, by any law, to be molested in his person or estate, on account of his religious persuasion or profession; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, nor to justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace, or safety of the State, or with the rights of others.

That is tolerably explicit. As a matter of course, the latter clause acts prospectively, and not retrospectively. So it will be easily seen that Judge MOODY's objection is well taken, as to this section in the Bill of Rights, which ought to be paramount.

SEC. 11. Reads, "That no preference can ever be given, by law, to any church, sect, or mode of worship."

The continuation of this section, being 10th and 11th, are the celebrated clauses intended to swindle the churches out of any lands of which they might be seized. We should like our Catholic friends to read these clauses, because they are more interested in them than any other church; but we have not space to-day for them.

SEC. 17. "That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." Yet RIDGELY and THOMPSON tried BLAIR, and pronounced him guilty!!

SEC. 18. In criminal cases the accused has the right to be heard by himself and counsel, &c. &c.

SEC. 25. "That treason against the State can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to the enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Did BLAIR do these things? Did he?

SEC. 27. Secures the liberty of speech, the liberty of thought, and the liberty of the press, with personal responsibility for the abuse of either.

SEC. 28. "That no *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operations, can be passed."

These, alone, would seem to be quite explicit enough to convince any one of the unconstitutionality of the test oath; and if that abomination is unconstitutional, it follows that its application to the registry law, invalidates that law, insofar as relates to those odious features in that it constitutes a registrar court, judge and jury—to decide questions settled by the bill of rights, settled by common sense, as well as by common law, and the constitution of the United States.

Judge MOODY makes a single reference to the constitution of the United States, as being in antagonism to the oath. Here it is:

ART. I., SEC. 10. No State shall "pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts."

Just decide whether this oath, and this constitution, and this registry law, work backward as well as forward, and you have the question in a nutshell.

Suffering at the South.

We give place to-day, to the exclusion of other matters, a thrilling sketch of the suffering of the people of the South, for the want of the food necessary to sustain life. To it we invite the attention especially of the ladies of the Southern Aid Society, and casually all those benevolent and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen who yet have a heart to feel, and a hand to help, in this the direst time of need. We commend this article to the careful reading of all. Every man, woman and child can contribute something—be it ever so little; and having contributed our mite, we shall all rest easier at night; and enjoy our plenteous tables by day with a better appetite, and with more thankfulness to God for the abundance He has vouchsafed us.

Ladies of Lafayette, you have seen the call the ladies of Lexington have directed to you, to form aid societies in all the townships, and neighborhoods, to further their noble labor of love—to assist as much as you can, in the alleviation of a want of bread. Will you come up to the work, like ministering angels, and help the afflicted? Organize every where; and when an organization is impracticable, send to the Society here whatever you can spare, whether from your own purses, or from those willing to give. Thousands are being squandered in this land of plenty in finery, in luxuries, and in one sort of dispensible and another, that would save the lives of those wanting bread, and it is our duty to give as liberally as possible to avert the evil.

Europe.

Later news from Europe encourages no hope of peace. The Congress has been abandoned, and in all the states troops are being mobilized, and made ready for the onslaught. A week or so more will no doubt, bring us the news of the first conflict of arms. The question as to what power is to blame for war, is thus stated by a Paris letter writer:

In both cases alike, however, it will be seen that the entire blame is thrown upon Austria, and this is especially the case in the language used by the *Moniteur* this morning. We are there first told, in a marked manner, that Italy, Prussia and the German confederation, have all equally accepted the invitation to negotiate. As to Austria, it is added, she put such conditions to her acceptance as to prevent all serious examination of the "Italian difference" (the very words, be it remembered, on which Austria insisted in the note of invitation), by placing out of discussion the principal subject of the existing difficulties (i. e. Venice). Besides, says the *Moniteur*, she also withdrew the question of Holstein from the jurisdiction of the conference and referred it to the Diet.

Will the people just think for a while, whither we are drifting? Will they look at some figures, calculated to show them that they are being taxed to death, by the Federal and State governments, and determine upon a line of policy that will put an end to their rascally business, by displacing radicals and placing Democrats in their stead, before it is too late? Real: It is estimated that, to carry out the provisions of the laws enumerated, will cost one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, as follows:

Registry law	$788,960 00
Equalization law	100,000 00
School law	300,000 00
	$1,188,960 00

Expenses in every department has been increased, with advanced salaries for interior servants. A corruption fund of $10,000 has been placed at the disposal of Governor FLETCHER, with leave to squander the people's hard earnings by the million, and beside the table above, the legislature authorized each cowardly Sheriff to employ a posse for his protection of thirty men, at $40 per month, with horses, equipments, &c. We have one hundred and nineteen counties in the State, and if they shall avail themselves of the law, at will cost each $2,640, beside horses, eduipments, and incidentals, say $400,000 more, or $4,588,960, to make new slaves for radicals!! Just think of it!

If the Constitutional amendments proposed by the reconstruction Committee should be adopted, the Congressional delegations of the Southern States will be reduced twenty-five. The plan is to offer them the option of that, or a full delegation if they will grant negro suffrage. The latter is, of course, out of the question, as the Radicals well know. The following table shows the difference in representation between what it was and what the amendment would make it:

	Old No.	Proposed No.
Alabama	7	4
Arkansas	2	1
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Georgia	7	4
Louisiana	4	2
Maryland	5	4
Mississippi	5	2
Missouri	9	8
North Carolina	7	2
South Carolina	6	2
Tennessee	8	6
Texas	4	3
Virginia	8	6
Total	75	50

The Pacific railroad has been finished from Kansas City to Leavenworth. What are we of Lexington doing. We will tell the people. We are not only losing trade; but we are losing our citizens, both in town and country. And still we sleep. Is it the sleep of death? If not, we had better be up and doing, and that at once. If we are to have no road, it is well enough for our people to be leaving. More of us will have to do so, for there will be nothing left to remain for. We could get a road now easily, if there was the proper spirit manifested in the work. Will some gentlemen, we ask again, move in the matter?

GOLD—In New York, Saturday, was Pe 6-132.

Section 4—Article II.

Under this infamous section of the new swindle, a case has just been decided in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, Judges LOVE and REMBE presiding, involving a curious case. SPIERS, a German Colonel of volunteers, for some time of want of his own, early in the war, seized upon a lot of ground belonging to another German by the name of DARMAN, and has since held it, though not, as was shown for military purposes. DIEHMAN sued for cost and damages, and SPIERS plead the fourth section of article second in bar. LOVE and REMBE hold it a good plea, and thus the man was swindled out of $2,500, beside old SPIERS still holds the ground. We are not informed as to the political sentiments of Mr. DIEHMAN, nor is it important to know; but we will venture that by this time he is a copperhead, a conservative, a democrat, anything opposed to the thieving patronized by this section. SPIERS is one of those Federals, clothed with a little brief authority, which he used to oppress all who differed with him, disgracing alike the uniform he wore and the service in which he was engaged. And if he did not steal spoons, watches, horses, pianos, money, and everything else accounted lawful booty, by such villains as he, it was only because he was too great a coward to leave the purlieus of St. Louis to do it. Perhaps he contented himself with stealing lots!!

Johnson Club.

The Club for this Township met on Saturday last, according to appointment.

The meeting was called to order by Major BOYD, the first Vice President.

Col. JAMES YOUNG reported a further list of signers to the Club as follows: William J. Bear, J. P. Bear, John Bear, David Rolston, John M. Fontain, Abner Baden, and James Jinkins.

Business of the Club having been gone through with, the President, Col. T. M. Ewing appeared and took the Chair and introduced to the meeting Capt. G. S. BRADLEY, who proceeded to address the Club, and those present, on the political topics of the day. Capt. BRADLEY's speech occupied some three hours in delivery, and was a masterly investigation of Radical pretensions to the claim of the right to rule.

Hon. John DOUGLASS was then introduced to the Club, and the meeting, and occupied the remainder of the time in a speech of great merit.

On motion, Club adjourned to regular day. T. M. EWING, Pres't.

H. K. DAVIS, Secretary.

When shall we look for a fall in gold discoveries? When shall we know that we have no gold in Missouri, when, it is asserted that gold is found in Illinois, and in Minnesota. Of the gold discoveries in Minnesota, or on Vermilion Lake, there appears to be less of doubt than of the Illinois discoveries, though both may turn out to be exaggerated. At St. Paul, on the 15th, the belief was so full in the reality of the discoveries in Vermilion, that stores were being closed, and all rushing to the mines.

It is very like our late war, to read a dispatch like the following:

ST. ALBANY, June 26.

The report of a skirmish on Pigeon Hill on the 22d, was caused by the volunteer pickets mistaking some cows for an advance guard of Fenians.

How many such cases occurred in our late war, we could not guess; how many brothers of "JACKSON, the man who killed ELLSWORTH," was killed, would take a column, to enumerate. Gen. PRICE lost some 40 legs, and about a dozen arms; beside several lives!

$1,000,000. Lost!

The State of Missouri has just lost $1,000,000! How, it will be asked? Well, Mr. TOMMY FLETCHER, and his radical advisers, just simply gave it away to party favorites. The losses are—

On bank stock	$ 400,000
On South West Branch Railroad	600,000
	$1,000,000

These are facts; and radicals *cannot* show they are not, for parties were by to pay the difference between the loss, and the price paid by FREMONT and EADS. No dodging. $1,000,000 lost!!

A private dispatch was received in this city, on Monday afternoon, from Leavenworth City, that Senator JIM. LANE had, on the morning before, committed suicide by shooting himself. The story is that he blew his brains out. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

$400,000!!

The *Republican* insinuates that Gov. Fletcher is benefitted by the announced sale of Bank Stock belonging to the School fund, and makes a statement which shows that somebody contemplated making four hundred thousand dollars!

The law authorized the sale of this Stock to its highest bidder. It is divided into 10,963 shares. The State Bank bid $145 per share. J. B. Eads bid $108 50 per share, and his bid was accepted by the Commissioner and approved by the Governor. He thus got the fund for $395,919 less than the State Bank offered.

On the 22d, the Democrat denied that the Stock had been sold, and that it would be disposed of to the highest bidder.

On the 23d, Mr. Eads published a statement that he was the purchaser at the price named, and had already in part paid for it.—*Peoples' Tribune.*

Gov. Stone, in his speech at this place said, if he were a citizen of Missouri he would urge the Legislature to prohibit Conservatives from marrying into negro families.

We suppose he desires to monopolize those *luxuries* for the radicals.—*St. Joe Vindicator.*

The Gov. quoted the same remark here, which elicited great applause from the radicals; as though they fully appreciated the honor the Governor is going to have bestowed upon them.—*Sedalia Press.*

PAUPERISM AND CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

The concluding volume of the census of 1860, which has just issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington, is almost exclusively devoted to social statistics. To those who will take the trouble to dive into the tables it contains, a fine field is offered for inquiring into and ascertaining the religious and moral condition of the various States, and their relative standing in these and cognate branches of social science.

In the following tables, having special reference to pauperism and crime, we have separated the Northern and Southern States, so that the reader may see at a glance the amount of each, which, in the year ending June 30th, 1860, existed in the two sections of the Union, as well as in each of the States that comprise the respective sections:

PAUPERISM AND CRIME IN NORTHERN STATES.

	Population.	Pauperism. Number of persons receiving aid during the year.		Pauperism. Whole number of persons receiving aid during the year to every 100 of population.		Crime. Whole number of criminals convicted during the year.	
		Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.		
California	379,994	611	1,576	.215	.576	579	
Connecticut	460,147	2,341	7,334	.5	.94	848	
Illinois	1,111,756	1,656	2,950	.14	.26	329	
Indiana	1,350,428	2,423	1,114	.03	.08	541	
Iowa	674,913	246	1,419	.03	.21	95	
Kansas	107,206	7	14	.01	.01	9	
Maine	628,279	7,103	1,815	.56	.29	629	
Massachusetts	1,231,066	18,600	23,520	1.49	1.91	6,232	
Michigan	749,110	4,250	4,400	.56	.58	431	
Minnesota	172,023	115	240	.14	.19	19	
New H.	326,073	3,064	750	.94	.23	400	
New Jersey	672,035	2,871	5,529	.43	.82	888	
N. York	3,880,735	79,141	85,641	15.29	22.07		
Ohio	2,339,511	5,241	4,149	.22	.17	1,382	4,838
Oregon	52,465	26	20	.05	.03	9	
Penn.	2,906,215	7,652	8,805	.26	.30	2,506	414
Rhode Island	174,620	56	471	.03	.27	430	
Vermont	315,098	2,502	855	.79	.27	29	
Wisconsin	775,881	2,345	2,740	.30	.35	242	
Totals	19,917,750	140,238	156,241	20,089	32,230		

	Population.	Pauperism. Number of persons receiving aid during the year.		Pauperism. Whole number of persons receiving aid during the year to every 100 of population.		Crime. Whole number of criminals convicted during the year.
		Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	
Alabama	964,201	255	37	.026	.04	
Arkansas	435,450	214	43	.05	.09	
Delaware	112,216	204	101	.18	.03	
Florida	140,424	14	11	.01	.8	
Georgia	1,057,328	1,155	57	.11	.04	
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,155	272	.28	.24	
Louisiana	708,002	152	33	.02	.2,504	
Maryland	687,049	2,150	1,815	.29	.24	
Mississippi	791,305	40	20	.01	.01	
Missouri	1,182,012	470	290	.04	.03	
N. Carolina	992,622	1,301	41	.13	.2	
S. Carolina	703,708	1,402	10	.19	.01	
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,521	1,417	.04	.7	
Texas	601,215	122	13	.03	.01	
Virginia	1,596,318	3,588	239	.22	.01	
Totals	12,239,336	13,303	4,546	3,667	3,437	

From these tables it appears that the amount of pauperism in the Northern States during the twelve months which they include, was 1.57 per cent. of the population of the State, 1.75 per cent. of the paupers being native born, and 0.83 of foreign birth. The amount of pauperism in the Southern states during the same period, is found to have been 0.12 per cent. of the population of that section of the country, of which 0.15 per cent. was supplied by native born paupers, and 0.04 per cent. by those of foreign birth.

The criminal statistics show that within the year, the number of persons convicted in the Northern States was 0.48 per cent. of their population, of which 0.15 per cent. were native Americans, and 0.33 per cent. foreigners. The convictions in the Southern States, in the same time, were 0.06 per cent. of their population, a fraction more than half being native born, and a fraction less than half being of foreign birth.

Thus the ratio of pauperism and crime in the North were, in 1860, each, eight times greater than they were in the South.

"Why, we hear among the large number of foreigners we have among us that fill our workhouses and our prisons?" we fancy we hear some Radical remark.

But let us take merely the figures that refer to native born Americans, and see how the matter then stands. Why, we even then find that the ratio of native pauperism in the North was five times more than it was in the South, and that the ratio of crime among the native born was in the North also five-fold what it was in the South.

These facts conclusively demonstrate the high tone of morality that existed in the South, and the small amount of pauperism that was found there prior to the war. The South, we think, may fairly point to the record with no light degree of pride; and the evidence it adduces ought alone to be sufficient to prove how worthy they are to stand in the honored rank of American citizens, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges which they sought so fearlessly and so bravely to guarantee.—[N. Y. News.

Johnson Meeting in Dover.

The citizens of Dover, assembled on Saturday last, in accordance with previous notice, for the purpose of organizing a Johnson Club for Dover Township.

An election of officers of the Club resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen:

Col. W. A. Warner ..... President.
Dr. Mize ..... Vice President.
T. B. Winn ..... Secretary.
Col. G. B. Warren ..... Treasurer.

Finance Committee — Capt. Webb, John P. Thistle, James Parberry, Dr. J. G. Russell.

On motion, a committee of four, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and of the people of Dover Township, Dr. J. G. Russell, John P. Thistle, Capt. Webb.

After a short retirement, the committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, the danger to be apprehended from a vicious, vindictive, proscriptive and profligate party governing a State, by the worst character of violence and fraud, makes it the imperative duty of every good citizen, jealous of his own and his neighbors prosperity, as well as that of his State, to unite in some political organization calculated to save them from anarchy and confusion. To this end, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Dover Township, do endorse the policy of President Johnson, as set forth and delivered by his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, by his message of the 22d of February, by his veto of the Civil Rights bill, by his announcement of opposition to the proposed Constitutional amendment, and by his general policy of reconstruction, as opposed to that of the radical Congress, and will give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That each State has the inherent right to regulate and manage its own internal affairs, entirely independent of the Federal Government, with no barrier or obstacles in the way, save the constitution of the United States itself. This we hold an inalienable right of every State, never delegated to the Federal Government, and that we think its faithful observance necessary to the perpetuity of the Union, and the reestablishment of those fraternal relations that should distinguish us as a nation.

Resolved, That we hold it to be a sound and democratic maxim of government, that taxation should insure representation—that taxation and representation should go together. Without it there is and can be no real union of the people.

Resolved, That in the payment of the national debt, all citizens, and all descriptions of property should be taxed alike—that government interest-bearing bonds should be no exception to the rule, and should therefore be taxed in due proportion to other money obligations.

Resolved, That we view this as a white man's government, to be ruled by white men alone, with no reference whatever to the African, or his present or former status.

Resolved, That we cannot and never will endorse those odious measures of the State known as the Test Oath for voters, preachers, teachers, and lawyers; the registry law, by and through which voters are to be defrauded, the Equalization law, the School law, and other like acts of class legislation, but will labor for their repeal.

On motion, agreed that the Club shall meet each Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

Resolutions passed unanimously, that the proceedings of this meeting be published, in the CAUCASIAN, and *Express*, published at Lexington.

On motion, adjourned to next Saturday. W. A. WARNER, Pres't.

T. B. WINN, Secretary.

The Southwest Branch.

The promised exposure of corruption in the sale of the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad has been made by Commissioner Maupin. He charges that the highest bid was rejected, and that all the time a disposition was shown to transfer that road to General Fremont for "the least possible sum, without any regard to the interest of the people of this State."

Pursuant to law, the Commissioners took posession of the road. He says:

The property, right and interest so reduced to possession by the Commissioners, consisted of seventy-six (76) miles of railroad built and in running order, commencing at Franklin on the main line Pacific Railroad, thirty-seven miles from St. Louis, and running thence to Rolla, supplied with locomotives, rolling stock, station houses, &c., &c., and valued at $3,500,000 00
About 35 miles more of said road partially graded 500,000 00
1,035,000 acres of land, granted by the United States in aid of said road in 1852 ..... 3,000,000 00
Upon which is situated the Granby Lead Mine, and which passes by the sale of the road; worth 1,000,000 00
Total valuation of property ... $8,000,000 00

The State of Missouri has already expended in building said Southwest Pacific Road the sum of $1,500,000, for which the bonds of the State are outstanding.

J. M. Richardson bid $800,000; Fremont $850,000, each being rejected. It was then determined to attempt a private sale when Commissioners McElhany and Osterhaus proposed to sell at $850,000 to Fremont. Maupin denoted this by claiming that under the law they must have the written consent of the Governor to sell at private sale.

After obtaining this consent, D. C. Freeman & Co., entered the field as competitors with Fremont and run the offerings up to $1,350,000, which they proposed to give, depositing $100,000 immediately, and giving ample security for the ballance. At the same time they proposed, if necessary, to give $2,000,000 to secure the road. Yet, under these circumstances, the two other commissioners, backed by the Governor, sold the road to Fremont for $1,200,000. Thereupon Mr. Maupin made the following protest:

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1866.

To the Board of Commissioners for the sale of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, and Hon. Thos. C. Fletcher, Governor of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—As one of the Commissioners duly appointed for the sale of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, I hereby refuse to execute the contract for the sale of said road to John C. Fremont, bearing date May 28, 1866, signed by P. J. Osterhaus and Robt. A. McElhany, two of the Commissioners, on behalf of the State, and John C. Fremont, by his attorney in fact; for the following reasons:

1. The contract of sale is not in conformity with the terms and conditions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, for the sale of said road, but expressly repudiated the terms of said act.

2. The contract gives no assurance of the state having the first security for the unpaid purchase money of said road, but only such security as Fremont can give at the time of executing his mortgage to the State, no time being mentioned in said contract when such sale to Fremont is to be completed, nor when said mortgage is to be executed.

3. The law authorizing the sale does not provide for the execution of a preliminary contract of sale, upon which purchasers may have an opportunity to speculate.

4. The bid of John C. Fremont is not the best bid made to the Commissioners and Governor for the sale of said road, prior to the date and execution of the contract of sale aforesaid, a bid having been made by D. C. Freeman & Co., of $1,350,000, and presented to the Commissioners and Governor upon an understanding with the Governor that the same might be done, May 19, 1866, and which said bid has not been acted upon by said Board of Commissioners.

A. W. MAUPIN, Commissioner.

There seems to be no doubt that the State has lost some $600,000 by this transaction.—*Peoples' Tribune.*

St. Louis Items.

An election in the 2d ward for delegate to the council, on the 26th, resulted in the choice of a radical by *seven* votes. Average radical majority heretofore 400.

C. D. DRAKE. There has been a correction made in the name of this Turk. C. D. does not mean CHARLES DOGBERRY as heretofore stated; nor CHARLES DOGHEAD, nor DOGHEAD, nor DOGTURP, but the whole thing, Dog.

John Hopkins and Robt. O'Neil, charged with passing counterfeit money, were up before the United States Commissioner, yesterday. Hopkins was discharged, no person apearing against him. O'Neil gave bond of $1,000 to appear at the November term of the District court.

The Deputy Marshall took the following prisoners up to Jefferson City yesterday morning