

The Weekly Caucasian.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co. Office No. 7 to 12, N. E. from 1st St. P. M.

LEXINGTON, JULY 26, 1866. For Sale Superintendent of Common Schools.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, of Mason County.

Rail Road Meeting.

The citizens of Lexington and Lafayette county, who feel interested in the construction of a Railroad connecting Lexington with St. Louis and the East, will meet at the Courthouse, on Saturday, the 28th, at one o'clock P. M., at which meeting, a committee will be appointed to confer with the President of the Missouri River Valley Railroad, in regard to extending a branch of that road to the river opposite Lexington. Also to confer with the people of Saline and Cooper counties, and the President of the Pacific road, in regard to the construction of a branch by way of Marshall and Booneville, and connecting with the Pacific road.

All who are interested in the prosperity of Lexington and Lafayette county are requested to attend.

Mr. WHITTELEY will be here to address the people to-day.

Judge BRICK called to see us yesterday. He speaks to-day.

Maj. VALENTINE P. PIERS, an old democrat, was elected Auditor of St. Louis, over BOWMAN, radical, on the 15th, by a majority of 1,699.

A Miss Turner died a few days ago at Hannibal, from the effect of burning, her clothes having accidentally taken fire.

The gift of one day's profits from soda water, to the Missouri Southern Aid Society, in St. Louis, on the 15th, amounted to \$281.20.

Three young men, near Quincy, Ill., were killed, on the 14th, by a locomotive running over their buggy. Their names were Charles Lettan, Thomas Payne, and Mr. Jones.

IAN THOMAS P. AKERS, one of the editors of the Kentucky Gazette, is stumping for the election of DUVALL as clerk of appeals of that State. Mr. DUVALL is the Democratic candidate.

The Warrensburg Standard thinks we have "federal minions" on the brain. Well, we have not; but the editor will have anon, if his nonsense is not stopped.

Murder abounds. A young man was killed near Hannibal on the 15th, named FRANK LACY, and then thrown across the railroad, that he might be mangled so that detection should be impossible.

Congress, after much gassing, failed to repeal the neutrality law of 1818, probably because they were fearful a new law would meet the approval of the President.

This body also failed to indorse the Mexican loan of \$50,000,000. These election tricks do not seem to win.

A negro man named John Bull confesses the killing of Mr. B. S. BERRY, near Charleston, S. C. The negro admits, in his confession, he had no antipathy to Mr. BERRY, or cause for which to kill him.

FRIEND KLAINE of the Warrensburg Standard says we never fired anything "except our mouth." That is well. We were fearful he would accuse us of "firing" a house. We fear KLAINE cannot say so much for himself.

A trial for "size of town" has lately taken place between St. Louis and Cincinnati, evidenced by the amount of advertising in two of the largest papers of each city. St. Louis beat Cincinnati quite handsomely. Price daily, \$10; weekly, \$2; semi-weekly \$1. For a club of 10, one extra copy of the weekly to the getter up of the club; the editors announce that their arrangements are complete for a European correspondent with a full corps of other contributors.

It will be remembered that a resolution adopted by the late Conservative Convention stated that a large number of the bogus constitutions of the State, did not contain the following provision in regard to registration:

"And, after a system of registration shall have been established, all evidence for and against the right of any person as a qualified voter, shall be heard and passed upon by the registering officer or officers, and not by the judges of election. The registering officer or officers shall keep a register of the names of persons registered as voters, and the same shall be certified to the judges of election; and they shall receive the ballot of any such registered voter offering to vote, marking the same, and certifying the vote thereby given, as rejected."

We learn that the constitutions thus mutilated of an important provision, were distributed from Jefferson City, but whether printed there we are unable to say, not having seen a copy of the swindle.

It is almost certain that a radical party of the State are making a strenuous effort to keep from the people the true facts, disseminated as they are, in regard to the constitution and the registry law.

Andersonville.

The EXPRESS does not like our article on Andersonville, in last week's issue. We did not suppose it would please everybody. But it is full time for the truth to be told about some of these things. It has been stilled by the bayonet long enough. History is history; and facts are facts. Our neighbor says "let him that is without sin cast the first stone." We agree to that. But as an advocate of the freedom of the press, we will not longer submit to the incessant and continual howling of the Abolition sheets throughout the country about cruelty to prisoners, when it is the bare simple truth which might as well be told now as ever, that Southern soldiers suffered all the horrors of Andersonville in a dozen different Government prisons, tho' up to this time no sheet, this far north, has had the courage to denounce the inhumanity of but one side, except perhaps the New York Daybook. We are tired of hearing those who did this dirty work at the north, get rid of the odium attached to it, in all civilized hearts, by crying "stop this," against those who did it at the South. If they want the hatchet kept buried, they ought not to dig it up. Besides that, it is a historical fact, now too well known to be ignored, that the authorities at Richmond, during the existence of the Confederate States, so-called, were even anxious and ready to make exchanges of prisoners, which our Government refused to do—keeping thousands of prisoners in our northern bastilles, until, pined by the unaccustomed cold of the climate, or stricken with the diseases originating in infectious dungeons, rendered more horrible by bad food, thousands of these Southern men, despairing of exchange or release, choosing between death or disgrace, entered the service of their captors; but unwilling to fight their brethren, went out to fight Indians on the plains, where they were known as the Seesh Regiments. No such degradation was put upon the Federals, who by the chance of war were captured and carried South. The South was poor in rations at best, but we have never yet seen a Federal prisoner in Confederate hands who did not confess that he got as good provisions as the Confederate soldiers themselves received.

Our neighbor must recollect that there were two sides to this question, or there would never have been a war. Now that it is over, if they don't like to be reminded of disagreeable things they must practise some forbearance themselves. Southern men have been misrepresented here about long enough. They have at least done enough. Fair play is all we ask. We do not believe in stigmatizing and denouncing a set of men forever. They have not had a word to say, while every manner of abuse and calumny, and slander, and vituperation is poured out upon the unfortunate side that happened to lose. The EXPRESS admits that both sides were culpable. That is all we claim. For every instance of what is called rebel barbarity, we can prove a dozen committed by the Federals. Then why this sensitiveness. Let all parties repair their wrong. Suppose the South had the same facilities for investigating the treatment their prisoners received at the North, that the North has had to punish jailors at the South? Where would the men be who lorded it over Gratiot Street or Alton, or Camp Douglas or Johnson's Island, or Camp Chase or Fort Delaware, or Ship Island or Fort Lafayette, or Fortress Monroe? Shall nothing be said about them while the American citizens of the Southern States are held up to peculiar reproach and infamy before the world. Fair play is a jewel.

The EXPRESS says: "what we desire is to see the mantle of oblivion thrown over the past, and to see the diabolical spirit of revenge which we had hoped was alone burning in radical hearts, rebuked by a universal feeling of friendship." No one desires this more than we do; but we do not think that the sentence of Mr. DEXAS to a common penitentiary, fifteen years, which drew forth our remarks, and which the EXPRESS, with all its anxiety for forgetfulness has failed to condemn, is at all conducive to that end; and it will be time enough for the EXPRESS to talk about the "diabolical spirit of revenge" when it has distinctly condemned that and similar acts, making up facts and history, and not mere individual opinion. For the recalcitrant condemnation of DEXAS, the nation is responsible; and we do not mean to be caught in the category of favoring such wrong, let it come from whomsoever it may. If this constitutes us a radical, we are content.

How uncertain is life. "As for man, his days are as grass; and as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth," and is not.

Married, on the morning of the 23th of June, by Rev. G. L. Wood, in Plato county, at the residence of the bride's father, J. L. LOAN, Dr. FRANKLIN T. GRIMES, of Liberty, to Miss LARA LOAN.

Died, at the Archer House, in Liberty, on the 24th of July, after an illness of several days, Mrs. LARA GRIMES, wife of Dr. Franklin T. Grimes, in the 7th year of her age.

Just seven days a bride!

We still continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the unexpected large yield of wheat that has been harvested. The oats crop will be very large. Indeed we have never known a more abundant yield. The corn is very promising. The recent rains have had the effect to bring out doubtful fields, and if the season continues favorable the quantity raised will be unparelleled in this portion of the State.—Winchester, Va., Register.

George R. Smith, of Pettis county, is one of the tallest cockalorums of the radical party, and a member of the State Senate. Nevertheless, George R. Smith wants pay for "them eight niggers," whom the Federal troops carried off from him during the war. He made a claim on the Government for the value of the "chattels," and the claim is pending yet.—De. pub.

The County Court and Registration.

Messrs. EDITORS: Has the County Court the right to alter election districts in the State of Missouri? This is a very important question, and must depend upon a proper construction of the 4th section of the 2d article of the New Constitution, which is in these words: "The general assembly shall immediately provide by law for a complete and uniform registration, by election districts, of the name of qualified voters in each State."

"The general assembly shall immediately provide by law for a complete and uniform registration, by election districts, of the name of qualified voters in each State."

Observe, Messrs. Editors, the expression, "by districts" in the grant of power to the legislature. They are to cause the registration to be done by districts, and in no other way. Now, I suppose it is only necessary to ascertain what the convention meant by the expression "district" in this connection, and we find this language therein: "All statute laws of this State now in force, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue in force until they shall expire by their own limitation, or be amended or repealed by the General Assembly."

Next, turn to the Missouri digest for 1855, at page 620 of the first volume of said digest, and you will find the following and including the fifth sections of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled an act to regulate elections. The 5th section of said act is as follows: "Every township now established, or that may hereafter be established, shall contain an election district, and the County Court of each county, shall name a house in each township where the election shall be held, and appoint three disinterested persons to hold the same at each place of election."

Does this section of the law come in conflict with the New Constitution? If so, will you please show in what way it is in conflict? To do things certainly be learned by the perusal of this section: one is the meaning of the Constitution of "districts," and what they intend the County Court shall do, to wit: To register the voters' names by township districts, and in that way alone. The expression by them of this one mode of registration certainly does exclude from the County Court the power of doing it in any other way. This election act has not expired by its limitation, it does not come in conflict with the New Constitution, but is expressly continued by that instrument or amended by the Legislature. There has been but one session of the Legislature since the Constitution was made, and here is all that that Legislature said and done. (Advanced sheets of general laws passed at the adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature, begun and held at the city of Jefferson, November 1st, 1865, page 118, section 4, of the act in relation to registration voters names reads thus: "Sec. 4. 'The County Court of each county, shall, on or before the 1st day of July, in each year, of a general election, revise the formation of election districts in the county, and shall, as far as the public conveniences will admit, establish the election districts by townships, or by wards of the city or town, or other municipal subdivisions; but when the County Court shall deem it necessary to establish more than one place of voting in any township, ward or other municipal subdivision, it shall subordinate and establish the boundaries of the election district, pertaining to each place of voting; and the County Court, (in cases where they have created more places of voting than one in each township, ward or other municipal subdivision,) shall immediately after said day certify to the supervisor of registration, a statement of all the election districts in the county, with boundaries therefor.'"

This is every word the Legislature said on this subject that I can find, and if this repeats or amends the said 5th section of the laws of 1865, I can't see it.

Observe, Messrs. Editors, this 4th section; read it carefully, and I think you will see that the Legislature caught the idea of the convention, to-wit: of election districts, or as I suppose by township. Again, did the Convention authorize the Legislature to pass a law to register the names of voters in any way except by districts, and with the statute law of Missouri before them, and by them thought of and continued in force, and providing what a district was and should be? Did they mean anything else than a township should be a district? And can any reasonable man come to any other conclusion, or give the Constitution any other construction than that the Legislature should provide by law for the registration of the voters' names by township, meaning thereby the election districts as established by the statute laws of Missouri, which they expressly continued in force, as you will see by the provisions of the 3d section of the 11th article above referred to. If the convention meant by the term "district," township, as defined by the law of Missouri and the Legislature have departed from the power given them in the Constitution, the result of every man's conclusion is the same. But examine this 4th section of the Registry law, and let us see if the Legislature and the Convention have differed. The Constitution says the Legislature shall immediately provide by law, for a complete and uniform registration (how?) by election districts of the names of qualified voters of the State. The Legislature, in respect to this command and power given them by the Constitution in section 4, above referred, directs the County Court to "revise the formation of election districts, (but not to form or change the districts) in the county, and shall as far as the public conveniences will admit, subordinate and establish the boundaries of the election districts by townships, wards &c." Now, mark

Hard to Please.

Our valued neighbor of the Richmond Freeman does not like our unimpeachable that we are Southern sympathizers, and thinks that sort of thing ought to "be played out." It was about "played out" before the CAUCASIAN was established, and for sometime previous; but we see no impropriety, no injustice, no wrong, in the enunciation of sentiments honestly. If we had come here, established a paper, supported ANDREW JOHNSON, and claimed to have been Union during the war, the editor, and everybody else would have known it to be false, and would not have failed to say so. We announced just the simple truth—nothing more, and we are to be found fault with for that.

The CAUCASIAN is as squarely and fairly for reconstruction, on the plan of Mr. JOHNSON as the Freeman, or any other conservative paper; desires it as heartily, and will work for it as cordially, but in doing so, we have not found it either best or most profitable to us to announce anything but plain truth as regards our antecedents. We think we can and will subserve the end of reconstruction far better by the course adopted than by such an one as seems to be recommended by our neighbor. It may be an error, if so, it is an error of the head and not of the heart.

We dislike sectionalism as heartily as our neighbor; abhor it as fully, but it is upon us, and it is not our fault that this is true, and so long as this feeling is rampant in the land, and the conservative papers, including the Freeman, and all other remedies, fail to arrest or allay it, we do not see that it would be either fair or honest for us to feign that we did not feel, or espouse a cause or sentiment we did not entertain. We desire an end to this thing of sectionalism as heartily as any one; but we have failed to see the mode of accomplishment by or through misrepresentation. The Freeman, and papers of the Union conservative stripe, are not at all backward in saying they are not Union men. We do not see the fault, because it is true. We did not see the issues through the same glasses, and say so. But it does not follow that we do not accept the "station." We said long ago, that we had surrendered the Southern cause; but we by no means intended to convey the idea that we thereby surrendered our manhood, or our right to think, or write, or speak. We have no more sectional sympathy than the editor himself. He opposes radicalism, which had its beginning, its continuance, and will have its ending, at the North. We do precisely the same thing, in our own way. We find no fault with the Freeman; and would like to see it do well—even better than its editor claims, in the line of business. Because every means that can be used to induce a return of the "old times" upon being brought to a desideratum. We are fully aware that there are good people in all sections of the Union, and just as well persuaded that there are bad people in all sections.

The Senate of Tennessee, under the lash of that old dog-brosken sinner, BROWNLOW, has passed the constitutional amendment. In the House, no quorum could be had up to the 18th; but old BROWNLOW had his tool, the sergeant-at-arms, out trying to catch a number that would enable him to force the measure thro'. This not succeeding, the venomous old viper called on General Thomas to aid him in his hunt. That officer referred the matter to Washington, and received for reply that the "military aid could not be given." But it is decidedly a new way of procuring the adoption of a constitutional amendment—by force of the bayonet, and by dint of driving, on the part of a man aping the Governor.

Since the above was in type, we have news that old BROWNLOW, succeeded on the 18th, forcing the attendance of a quorum in the House, and caused the adoption there 43 to 11. Old JENAS ISCAMOR telegraphs the result to Washington in the following characteristic language: "NASHVILLE, July 19. Battle fought and won. The amendment was ratified in the House to-day by 43 to 11. Two of Johnson's tools refused to vote. Give my compliments to the dead dog at the White House."

A day of reckoning is at hand for all such inhumanity as was done by BROWNLOW, the Judas of the time. Immediately after the reception of this dispatch an effort was made to take up the resolution admitting Tennessee representatives, and at the adjournment that measure was before the august body.

A company of Governor Fletcher's militia is under arms, and camped at Independence, for the purpose of overawing the law-abiding people of Jackson county, in the interest of the Jackson Radicals of that region. The question has already arisen, How are they to get their pay? Colonel Nugent, one of the County Judges, says the County did not call them into service, and would assume no such responsibility.—Republican.

Mrs. Holder, wife of John Holder, residing in Knoxville township, in this county, committed suicide last Sunday night by hanging. No possible motive can be assigned for the melancholy act. Mrs. Holder was universally esteemed by all her neighbors.—Richmond Freeman.

Miss Maria E. Naile, a native of North Carolina, is on exhibition at Richmond, as the smallest woman in the world. She is 21 years of age, and weighs 17 pounds, and is well proportioned and handsome.

The Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad is to be commenced at once, and will be completed in one year.

Railroad.

In another place, we publish a call for a meeting of all citizens of Lexington and Lafayette county, friendly to the construction of a railroad connecting this city with St. Louis, and all points east, north, and south. When we say all are interested in such a proposition, we mean precisely that. There is not a man in the whole country disinterested in the work, and we hope none will deem that they are.

A road laid upon one or the other of the lines will benefit every man in the country who owns a foot of land, or who raises or makes anything for sale; every one who expects to travel, or looks forward to the time he may have a more abiding interest in the country than at the present time. And this being true, every one is interested, some less and some more. The invitation is to all; is not a party one, and therefore the meeting should be a large one. That we need and must have a road at no distant day is self-evident. That our community is to remain cut off from such facilities is surely expected or wished by none; and we look forward to no time more appropriate than the present to move in the matter.

Let us hope that the meeting will be a large one, and that the sentiment of the people may be fully drawn out.

The Missouri Freeman thinks little or no good can be accomplished by our saying that Mr. JEROME DAVIS foregoes more every time he dozes in his casemate than Mr. LINCOLN ever knew; and that U. S. GRANT compared about as a rush light to ROBERT E. LEE, as a military commander. Whether anything good can come out of it we know not; but these are our sentiments. We introduced them merely to show that our opinion was not unreasonable—that it required more than that to constitute treason, &c. The editor avails himself of the opportunity as presented by the sentiments to get off a long panegyric to both LINCOLN and GRANT. We are not disturbed thereat, nor affected thereby. It is his right. If he is in love with the character and acts of Mr. LINCOLN, that is his misfortune, and there should be no cause of quarrel about it. We are willing he should think just as he pleases, so long as we have the same right.

NEW YORK, July 18.—One hundred and fifty-eight burial permits were issued yesterday, eighty of which were for persons who had died during the cholera epidemic, and the remainder for persons deceased after other diarrheal diseases.

Yesterday was the hottest day ever known in this city. The thermometer stood at 120, in the shade at 3 P. M. Out of 40 cases of sunstroke, 23 proved fatal. 19 cases out of sixteen in Brooklyn, attended with fatal results. There were five cases reported to be cholera in this city yesterday.

Judge Walter King held a special term of the Circuit Court in this place on yesterday for the trial of the horse thieves, Wm. Root and John Elbert, who were charged with the theft of a horse from the city of Lexington, in the month of May last. The case was fully and fairly tried, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the State. The judge rendered his opinion in favor of the State, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the State. The judge rendered his opinion in favor of the State, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the State.

REARER & BRYAN. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. OFFICE IN THE CITY OF LEXINGTON, MISSOURI. We have for sale a large tract of land in the county of Boone, Missouri, containing about 100 acres, more or less, and situated in the town of Hartford, Boone county, Missouri. The land is well adapted for farming, and is situated in one of the best sections of the county. The price is \$10,000, or \$100 per acre. For particulars, apply to REARER & BRYAN, Real Estate Agents, Lexington, Mo.

HORSES FOR SALE! A large lot of horses, including a pair of heavy draft horses, a pair of light draft horses, and a pair of carriage horses, for sale at a low price. Apply to J. H. HARRIS, Lexington, Mo.

BRANCH, CINCINNATI, July, 1866. On the 18th day of July, 1866, the city of Portland, Me., was visited by a severe storm, which did much damage to property. The PHENIX had policies to the amount of \$40,000, and the loss was \$10,000. The loss was covered by the company. The company is now in a position to issue policies again.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 19.—The steamer San Salvador arrived at quarantine yesterday with 500 hundred recruits for the 7th regulars. There was 28 cases of cholera among them, and 3 deaths during the voyage.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cholera has made its appearance at Hart's Landing. Two new cases in this city are reported. Four in Brooklyn, one of which was fatal.

C. M. Boyd, whose name heads the list of Registers recently appointed for Platte, "assisted to hoist the first section flag ever raised in the county."

Gen. S. H. Buckner has been elected President of an Insurance Company in New Orleans.

A boy died in Boone county, Ill., recently from the effects of a sting from a catfish.

Seward endorses the Philadelphia Convention.

Losses Always Promptly Paid. 4012 1/2 1/2. Resident Agent.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. We are authorized to announce JOHN A. ALL as a candidate for Treasurer of Lafayette county, at the next November election.

FOR COUNTY CLERK. We are authorized to announce JOHN B. DAVIS as a candidate for County Clerk, at the next November election.

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