The Weekly Caucasian.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

☞ Persons Failing to Receive their Papers from the Carrier, will please notify us of the same, Immediately.

For State Superintendent of Common Schools,
JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
of Macon County.

For Congress,
JAMES H. BIRCH,
Of Clinton County

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Col. JAMES YOUNG as a candidate for the Senate in this Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Lafayette, Pettis and Saline, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention, should one be held.

We are authorized to announce the following named gentlemen as candidates for the offices below mentioned, all being subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention:

FOR CIRCUIT ATTORNEY.
JOHN E. RYLAND.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
JOHN ALLL
JOSEPH L. THOMAS.
ROBERT HALE.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.
N. W. LETTON.
CLIFTON E. DANIEL.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.
RICHARD C. VAUGHAN.
WM. W. GAUNT.

FOR SHERIFF.
SAMUEL P. DRYSDALE.
ISAAC M. McGIRK.
LINN R. GORDON.
F. E. McCORMICK.
CHAS L. EWING.
JOSEPH TIDBALL.
ARNOLD T. WINSOR.
JACOB A. PRICE

MESSRS. EDITORS: GEORGE L. WILLIAMS will oblige his many friends by consenting to have his name on the list for County Judge. Will he let us hear from him? GREENTON.

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY: Having been solicited, by numerous friends, to become a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK, I hereby announce myself as an Independent Radical Union candidate for that office, pledging myself, if elected, to continue to discharge the duties of the office (which I trust I have done) honestly and impartially, regardless of fear, favor or affection from any quarter, source or clique. WM. H. BOWEN.

Methodist Conference.

The conference of St. Louis district meets in this city, on the 19th September—not on the 10th.

The Richmond Fair commences, September 25th, and continues four days.

Pleasant Hill, the other day, elected a full conservative ticket for town offices. Where is EWING's order?

Mr. SAMUEL PLANT, one of the big millers of St. Louis, died in St. Louis, on the 31st ultimo.

The St. Louis Times is reminded that the CAUCASIAN is not of Lexington, Illinois. This city has not yet been removed to Illinois.

If the young ladies who sent us an advertisement soliciting a correspondence with young gentlemen will send us their names—not to be used in the paper—we will insert their want at once, and without cost.

Messrs. Simpson & Ried have sold the office of the Kansas City Advertiser to Messrs. S. D. Vaughan & Co. Mr. Simpson will continue, until further notice, to edit the paper, and will make first rate paper of it.

At Lexington, Miss., on the 21st, a difficulty occurred between a Mr. BAUGHN and Dr. W. F. ASHLEY, in which the latter was killed; and before leaving the home, a Mr. JOHN C. EVANS shot and killed Dr. ASHLEY.

Radical papers are fond of referring to Benedict Arnold as a traitor. His treason reminds us a good deal of Drake, Henderson, and Gravelly, and Adamson, and some more. He began as a rebel, and wound up as a radical traitor.

BEECHER thinks the time is coming when there will be no adulterous connection between church and State.

He has been one of the keepers of the house of assignation for many years, and should be considered as authority for the statement that the business is to be discontinued.

The Republican has forced the Democrat to admit that Fletcher was organizing and arming military companies in this State. The Democrat says "of all the voluntary military companies organized in the State, only one company has been called into active service." That may all be true. What of the company here, commanded by S. S. EARL? Where are its members? And where are the arms?

The Kansas City Advertiser says that one Jack Shelton, a Kansas red leg, has been made by Fletcher, Captain of a militia company in Jackson county, and wants to know if the act is in accordance with Fletchers's late proclamation. That is a question that should at once be referred to Gen. HANCOCK, who would probably be able to solve it.

C. DOG DRAKE declared in a late speech, that if the President undertook to interfere in Missouri matters, "the radicals will oppose it with arms in their hands." Well if old DRAKE shall take up other arms than those God gave him, it will be the first time he ever did so. *He* will prefer to remain at home as heretofore; but it is all well enough to incite treason with others, and let them abide the consequences.

CUR DOG DRAKE went over his stereotyped speech, delivered at Hillsboro, and elsewhere, in this city, on Monday last. He spoke to a small crowd, mostly conservatives, curious to see the fellow, made no converts, and strengthened none in radicalism. His speech was devoted to a review of the new Draconian swindle, and amounted to nothing at all. He made himself the big dog of the tanyard, and that was about all he proved.

Upon what premise does our valliant neighbor of the Register denounce Mr. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM as a coward? He stood right up in Congress, during the worst times, and denounced all thieves and robbers, all wrong, when it was almost worth a man's life to thus speak. It did not argue cowardice. What, he is a traiter, according to radical interpretation, we doubt not; but what particular act, under the law, has he ever committed to warrant even this silly charge? Will some one tell us?

Andersonville.

Many of our cotemporaries are still dissatisfied with what we have had to say in regard to the treatment of Confederate soldiers in Federal prisons. We are sorry. That is we are sorry that it is true that the cruelties practiced in these prisons was equal to anything ever proven in the Andersonville trial, and the culpability of the thing consists more in the fact that these terrible outrages were perpetrated maliciously, than for the reason of their cruelty or injustice. We hold that these outrages were the outcroppings of malice simply; and that the Confederates did the best they could under the circumstances; with what they had to do with; that they did not act from hate.

We have said that the persons who controlled the government at the time are responsible for much of the mortality in Confederate prisons, because of the refusal of Mr. LINCOLN to make an exchange of prisoners at the proper time and place. That has past into history and needs no further proof.

We said that the cruelties in federal prisons were equal to, if not greater, than those charged at Andersonville on the unfortunate Wirz, hung by the government on very questionable proof.

We have said these malicious cruelties embraced the whole catalogue, including starvation and murder.

These charges are denied by radical papers, and by others. One radical has asked us for the proof; and we are going now, as we promised, to give him a short chapter in that dark history of federal prisons, managed by little villains, big with hate, struggling, like J. McNeil, for higher positions, through blood and murder.

Another cotemporary wishes to know what good this will do? The truth shall make you free, neighbor.

For the information of the Register, in particular, and others in general, we append the following testimony in support of our position, taken, not through malice and hatred, but in defence of the truth, and in justice to the oppressed and slandered people who have stood against wrong doing, and who are now being hounded after by radicals over the whole land. Listen:

Lieut. R. R. of this county, was a prisoner at Fort Delaware; was badly wounded at Franklin, Tenn.; was carried via Philadelphia and Newark to Fort Delaware, in mid winter; frost bitten badly; fed on 1 pint of spoilt meal, as rations per day; meal totally rotten and in lumps; had to be pounded up before using. He saw a number of prisoners killed; and others brutally treated for very trivial offences.

What was the occasion of thus feeding a prisoner, from Franklin to Fort Delaware, inside of federal lines, where there was an abundance? No one can tell. A number were killed! Did the unfortunate Wirz do more, where all were starving together? Again:

Lieut. G. A. C. was at Alton a prisoner. He says that a Confederate soldier, whilst unloading a load of brick, let one fall and break, for which offence he was knocked down with a brick bat; his head so badly cut he was taken to the hospital; does not know whether he died or not. He says that a freezing soldier asked his comrade, in a low voice, after dark, (against the rules of the prison) for a part of his blanket. The guard shot him through the head, spattering his brains over several of his bedfellows. The order every night at dark was to put all fire and light out, and not speak above a whisper. The Lieut. says further, that for some slight offence, a prisoner was gaged with a stick of wood in his mouth, tied by either end behind his head, and his arms pinioned behind; feet tied; and then set on a platform, pitched with tar, in the hot sun, six hours at one time, bareheaded, barefooted. Diet, 1 oz. spoiled meat, 1 oz. spoiled bread per day; and when northern sympathizing ladies would bring them provisions and clothing, federal officers would order the ladies off, and often grossly insult them. Lieut. C. says he was robbed there of $40, all he had, and his best clothes.

Shades of poor murdered Wirz. We charged cruelty, murder, robbery, and meanness. Does not the Lieutenant bear us out. Poor Mrs. Surret!

Lieut. D. G. was a prisoner at Camp Morton, 18 months. Says that every morning during the winter, from two to five dead (frozen) Confederate prisoners were carried out for burial from starvation and cold. He was also a prisoner at Little Rock, Ark. His rations, for a considerable time was nothing but raw pumkins or corn in the ear! Messrs. A. M. and J. W. M., of this county, were prisoners with him, and know the facts.

Starved to death, in the midst of an abundance! Fed on pumpkins and on corn! But poor Wirz was said to have starved a prisoner to death, where little or nothing to eat could be had, *and he was hanged!* Let us see:

A gentleman of this county, always Union, a free State man, residing North during the war, says at these pens large numbers of the Confederate dead, were thrown into boxes, and lay exposed to public view for several days.

Civilization and christianity are two of the boasts of the boasting Yankee! The above strengthens the claim, does it not? These are only isolated cases. When the testimony is all gathered up and massed, and parked, and brigaded, the humanity of abolitionists will be the better understood; his genus will be settled; the stripes that mark the hyena—the grave yard robber—will come forth. "Can the leopard change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin?"

At some future time, we may give a chapter from the experince of ladies—the "she devils" of the radicals—in respect to these matters, if we feel like it.

We see that radical papers, including our neighbor, continue to harp about the cause of the riot in New Orleans; and, as is usual with such papers, lay all the blame on the white man, and excuse Sambo. Why cannot they tell the whole truth in regard to theis affair, and tell the people that radicals were endeavoring to subvert the legally constituted authorities of Louisiana, by infusing life into a dead body, that the people of the State might be swindled out of their right to say whether nigger should or should not vote? Details are small matters; but still it has been shown that the unfortunate negro, abondoned by his Yankee advisors in the premises, was the aggressor.

"Contemptible Insult."

Our neighbors, as we thought, have no reply to make to the "contemptible insult" which we did *not* offer to the Irish. Mum is the game, but they commenced it one week too late. We shall keep the matter just a little fresh in the minds of the Irish, not that we think it necessary to secure their votes, but to show them what sort of metal our neighbors are made of, and how they treat so grave a question as this charge of insult to the Irsih. By the way, we must inform our slashing neighbor that no one of the Irish have said to us that he felt the insult offered him; but for fear they should do so, and to refresh our cotemporary's mind in regard to the character of insult being offered to the Irish, we introduce a small quantity of the fruits of radicalism, raised by C. Dog Drake, who barked here on Monday last. Here is a cherry from the radical vine:

"In Jefferson City, right under the nose of TOM. FLETCHER, Father ——— was indicted by these radicals, and cast into jail, because he could not take the radical test oath."

Call you that backing your friends, Mr. Register? That was no insult of course to the Irishman or his church. But it is an insult for us to print:

"Radies love the Irish. They love nigger. Anybody that vote for them."

Ah! there's the insult direct. How unfortunate we were. But we submit for Irish inspection, another sugar plum from radicalism—

"In Congress these super-loyal friends of the Irish had everything their own way. They gased about repealing the neutrality law, and gave it out they would repeal it."

But did they do it? We ask for a reply from our Celtic friend of the Register. But we shall not get it; and will answer, "they did not." They did almost everything else; but in the hurry of raising their own salary and mileage, they insulted the Irish by leaving the law as it stood! What was it the fellow said about consistency?

"O! consistency thou art a jewel,"
Rads use it for handy jewel;
It is good for jewel, good for gas,
But dangerous used by harping ass.

Well, then, here we will introduce only one more instance of the fruits of radicalism to catch the Irish vote. It is an artichoke from the Draconian code of Bitters, and was intended to *steal* the Irish church property:

Art. I., Sec. 12, New Constitution. "That no religions coporation can be established in this State; except that by a general law, uniform throughout the State; any church, or religious society, or congregation, may become a body corporate, for the sole purpose of acquiring, holding, using, and disposing of so much land as may be required for a house of public worship, a chapel, a parsonage, and a burial ground, and managing the same, and contracting in relation to such land, and the buildings thereon, through a board of trustees, selected by themselves; but the quantity of land to be held by any such body corporate, in connection with a house of worship or a parsonage, shall not exceed five acres in the country, or one acre in a town or city."

We may, at some future time, and more appropriate time, give an extract or two, just by way of "insulting" the Irish, of the manner in which radicals burnt churches, and converted them into stables. We are fearful our patient couldnot stand too much at a dose, and therefore will have to treat him homeopathically.

From Kansas City.

Special Dispatch to the Times.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30—Two companies of the 3d United States Infantry passed down the road on the Pacific train this morning, and have reached Independence.

The secret distribution of arms to radicals by Gov. Fletcher is still going on. They are sent to counties on the border, and it is well known here that he is arming his partisans for the November election, as they can hope to carry it in no other way than by force.

Miss Augusta St. Clair and Mr. Chas. D. Drake made vile and intemperate anti-Johnson speeches here in succession, the former exceeding the latter in abusive epithets and denunciations, their audiences were small—very small indeed. Drake threatened resistance to the Federal authority if an attempt should be made by the President to interfere with State rights—that is, if Mr. Johnson should attempt to frustrate the designs of the radicals in their disfranchising election schemes.

The St. Louis Times says that a few radicals thereabouts have announced that it would not be safe for the President to visit St. Louis. Why? we should like to know. Are the villains still for blood? If they are, the President is the last man they would undertake to trouble. A bold, fearless man, conscious that he is right, would put a regiment of these white-livered cowards to flight. His shadow would scare the half of them, that the cholera has has left, out of town. If he came, like LINCOLN, in Scotch plaid, trembling in his boots, of course they would kill him; that's the sort of man they like to kill. But your bold man who does not fear to beard the scamps even in the capitol, is not the man to be hurt by them, unless he should be caught out late at night. Mr. JOHNSON would not fear to meet them, and if need be talk to them. And if the worst come, he could shoot a little, we apprehend, if he happened to have his glasses on.

The Doolittle Convention at Philadelphia will hereafter be known as the *Did-little* Convention.—*Warrensburg Sentinel.*

Well it was rather a small job to kill the radical party, that is a fact. It was dying anyway and there was a degree of cruelty in the thing; it is always cruel to hurt dumb brutes.

The New York Tribune declares that the Congressional salary grab was "a very unwise, cowardly, unprincipled act." Brave words. But there isn't one of these unwise, unprincipled and cowardly grabbers whom the Tribune will not support. If he only abuses ANDREW JOHNSON and "copperheads" he may steal as much as he can carry off without detection.

Getting too Hot.

Maj. Gen. HANCOCK has received, and had published, the following dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 31, '66.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding Department of Missouri:

The statement contained in the incendiary article in yesterday morning's Republican that the chief executive of the State has, without authority of law, organized already, and armed, from sixty to one hundred companies of white men and negroes, is grossly false. But six companies of militia are armed, and those only at the call of the Sheriffs of the counties where they are located. But one company of colored troops have arms, and these were issued to them for instruction and drill prior to the close of the war. To allay public feeling, would it not be advisable to have this inserted in the morning papers. FRED. SCHUYLER,
Act'g Adj't Gen. State of Mo.

The "gap" at which the acting Adjutant General means to get out and over the broad lie in the above is no doubt contained in the "without authority of law," for, say the radicals, there is a law providing for this organization. "We can't see it." The whole thing is unconstitutional, and that is why General HANCOCK is looking into it. A month ago, and just before SHERMAN sent up to Jefferson for TOMMY FLETCHER, nearly every county adjacent to us was organizing a company of radical soldiers. The Times at Jefferson stated the fact. Here in Lafayette a company was raised and officers chosen; and a part of it proceeded, one night, to the house Mr. J. M. POOL, to mob, kill, or scare, that gentlemen. Arms had been sent here some time before, and for a while were deposited in the courthouse; afterwards they were removed into the Register office building; and, just a day or so ago, it is believed, these arms were removed, in a mule wagon, to the country, in the direction of Freedom township.

In Jackson county, the company was raised, armed and put in the field. They robbed the post office at Independence; eighteen of them came down here to *keep the peace*, as was claimed, and were glad enough to get back home; some of them shot Ransom at Kansas City, and killed a man in Independence. A similar company was formed in Johnson county, and officers elected, immediately after BLAIR's speech. So, we suppose, of all the counties, yet this acting adjutant general reports the Fletcherism that these things are not true. They are true, and General HANCOCK publishes the above, no doubt, to trap the scamps. He is aware of what he is doing.

The Legislature.

Messrs. EDITORS: In the last issue of the Express, I see an *editorial* hoisting the name of Col. James Young, of this county, for the State Senate; says "*every body is for him*;" and intimates there is no necessity for holding a Senatorial Convention. The Express will remember that Pettis and Saline counties have a voice in the matter, and Saline herself has a candidate in the person of Mr. Hardeman, and if Pettis has no candidate, it is nothing more than to be courteous, which is due her. I think she had better be consulted at least. I am not inclined to think the people of Lafayette, Saline and Pettis are prepared or disposed to leave this matter to the Express.

The Express then advocates the claims of another gentleman for the House of Representatives; says "he has *always* been a *Union* man, &c., &c." I had thought that all the supporters of President JOHNSON's policy were "*Union men*," and think so yet. Why did not the Express, whilst their hands were in, go through the whole catalogue of candidates and make all the county nominations? It would have saved the trouble of holding a County Convention. Try it, Mr. Express. Mr. ——— would make a most excellent sheriff; and Mr. ——— a faithful County Treasurer. You know who else are suited to fill the other county offices. I don't—and as "*original*" or "*always Union*" seems to be the only necessary qualification of the Express' favorites for office, it would then have all the candidates of that *class* of citizens, which I suppose would be entirely satisfactory. When the Express has exhausted all its strength in candidates, it must look around then for voters. Where are they to come from? Do they expect them from the expatriated—the hunted down, the kicked and the cuffed—those that had their property stolen, their houses burned, and themselves and families maltreated in every form and shape? These are the men you have to rely on to elect your ticket. JOHNSON.

CUR DOG DRAKE says, in all his stereotyped harrangues, that if radicals cannot carry the elections peaceably, they must carry them forcibly. He don't give his words; we fell above it. But we should like to know of him, or some of his torch-light holders, or nose wipers, or bottle holders, who but the radicals are talking and fixing for another war? The point was to keep the States in, the next is to keep them out of the Union. Raymond first started the nation by announcing that the radicals were preparing for war. FLETCHER has been fixing for it for some time; Lt. Gen. SMITH said, sometime ago, that redlegs from Kansas, jayhawkers from Iowa, and horse theves from Illinois, would lend them invaluable service in Missouri this fall, &c. All radical papers, down to our courteous neighbor, have said or insinuated the same thing, and it is too late in the day to make denials.

A man named LIMERICK, and his wife, were murdered near Petersburg, Va., on the 21st, and the house burned with Mrs. L. in it. No clue to the perpetrators as yet. Robbery is supposed to be the incentive. They had no children.

General Orders.

HEAD'QRS DEP'T OF RADICALISM,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.
From the Peoples' Tribune.

The General Commanding is pained to learn that there is a disposition on the part of the people within his Department to uphold and obey the laws; and that certain civil functionaries manifest a determination to execute them, maintain order and bring criminals to justice. He is credibly informed that this disposition and determination prevail to a most alarming extent, and that they are encouraged by "one A. Johnson," President of the United States. The General commanding finds it necessary in this emergency to act with the most energetic promptitude and efficiency, in order that loyal crime may be protected, and peace, order and quiet driven from the State; and he therefore calls upon all Radical sheriffs, judges and constables to exercise the utmost diligence in carrying these orders into effect:

1. All men whose associations or antecedents afford a reasonable suspicion that they are honest, will be at once arrested and taken to Webster county, and there compelled to preach the Gospel.

2. All who openly condemn murder and robbery shall be placed under guard, and as speedily as possible handed over to the authorities of Boonville, Osceola, or some other undoubtedly loyal place, to be disposed of in the customary manner.

3. All who have at any time arrested, or assisted in arresting any murderer, thief or robber, shall be taken through the county of Miller into Phelps county, and there placed under guard and dispatched to Rolla.

4. All who in addresses to the populace, or through articles in newspapers, advocate honesty and condemn crime, shall take if caught in the act, two dozen patent-Wright pills, to be administered by the experienced pupils of Dr. Babcoke. If not caught in the act they shall be handed over to the loyalists of Hickory, Camden or St. Clair, to be disposed of in the usual manner.

5. All who in any way encourage one A. Johnson in maintaining law and order in this State, or who endorse "my policy" as said Johnson has repeatedly proclaimed the same; or who sustain the laws for the purpose of enabling said Johnson to carry the next election, shall be condemned to hear the Rev. Mr. Babcoke preach at least once a week duridg the period of six months; and read the St. Louis Democrat every day during the same period.

In conclusion the General commanding would admonish his officers that they will be held to a strict accountability for the faithful execution of their orders. The public treasury shall be closed against them, and a life of honest toil be their fate.

For himself the General commanding solemnly declares that before honesty, honor, or law shall reign in this State, or peace and quiet be enjoyed by her people, he will die in the last ditch or swing by the neck from the tallest liberty pole. He has been killed several times for the benefit of his country; and now he claims the right in common with those who perished with him, to forage henceforth and forever on the country. Its property, and the lives of its people are ours. The property we will enjoy; the people shall be our slaves. In the way stand only the laws; but we interpret and execute them. They were made by those who murdered us, and merely for the protection of life and property. They forfeited both when they killed us. Shall it now be said the laws were not likewise annulled? Aye, there exists no law now but our own wills!

So let us help ourselves. The fair fields of Missouri are before us. The public treasury is in our grasp. Then forward, bold Radicals! Put down the honesty that boldly stalks abroad, or die as you have heretofore, in the last ditch.

I AM DRAKE,
General Commanding.
PARSON BABCOKE, Chief of Staff.

The Railroad Swindle.

On our outside may be read, the facts in regard to the railroad swindle, by our legislature—how the Southwest Branch was given to old FREMONT, the hero of retreats, the man who denied his church to get office, and who would deny his God to be President. All will remember that the State only lost, or rather gave away, *six hundred thousand dollars*, conditioned that FREMONT—the man who proved Mariposa on paper procured at the blacksmith's forge—would settle along its line villains enough to control the vote of the State in favor of radicalism! So, it will be seen, our people must be taxed to bring these rascals to Missouri, and then in addition, give $600,000 to boot! Of course this is all very nice; but will the people think so?

The article also furnishes some information, not perhaps generally known, as to how stands the Congressional grant of 300,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges. Read it.

The Richmond Freeman calls attention to the dilapidated and dilapidating condition of the college in that city. We hope to hear soon of its repair and use.

The Chicago disunion journals are urging the city council to reconsider the action by which they extended to the President an invitation to assist in the Douglas monument ceremonies. If the President have self-respect, he will never go to Skunk river!

Mr. Thomas Dillon, (formerly of this place) who was wagon master of a train belonging to Mr. Thos. Tootle of this city was killed by a marauding band of Sioux Indians, near Fort Reno, formerly Fort Conner, Dakota Territory, on the 24th of July, 1866.—*St. Jo. Vindicator.*

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Several men calling themselves "Regulators," charged with hanging freedmen in Liberty county, have been arrested and brought to the city. Mayor Anderson assisted the military in making the arrests.

President Johnson and suite arrived at Philadelphia at 5.30 P. M. on the 28th. He was received by a committee and tendered the hospitalities of the city.

Col. John Hastings has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Albany.

Mr. Browning, the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, appeared at the Department on the morning of the 1st instant, and was sworn in.

The poet Pierpont is dead.

No Burial without an internal Revenue Stamp.

The saying that babies will soon be required to come into the world with an internal revenue stamp upon them, does not appear improbable in the face of the law, as it prevails among us that no corpse can be interred unless the certificate is made legitimate by a five cent stamp. A gentleman desirous of giving burial to a corpse in his neighborhood, came to the office of Register of Births and Deaths a with certificate of deaths signed by Dr. Ball, a licenced physician.

He desired to register the death, and placed the certificate in full view of the Registrar, surrounded by three generations of mortuary and natal reports.

"What is that paper?" said the Registrar.

"It is a certificate of death."

"That is informal," said R.

"Informal—why?" said the gentleman."

"It has not upon its face a five cent revenue stamp."

"Indeed; have you any stamps?"

"No; I have not. I am a Registrar of deaths. Stamps are not for sale here."

"Where can I get one?"

"Go to the postoffice."

"But it is closed—it is after three."

"Go to Ellis'."

"He is closed—it is after seven."

"Go to——. I refuse to register the death, and no sexton will bury the body unless there is a five cent stamp on the certificate."

The gentleman, rebuffed, turned away with the mortifying consciousness that the dead body of his neighbor must lie mortifying under his senses until the next morning.

Let the sexton of the grave-yard, the registrar of deaths, and all physicians in the city keep side by side with the implments and accouterments of their office a lot of five cent Internal Revenue stamps. And above all things, let no dead body infect the air for want of burial because there happens to be no five cent stamp on the certificate.—*N. O. Times.*

We have taken some trouble to learn from authentic sources, some of the facts relating to the Atchison & St. Joseph and Weston & Atchison Railroad Companies and the so-called Platte Country Railroad.

By the compromise act of the Legislature, (as it is called) passed Feb. 18, 1865, the companies were required to pay to the State, on or before Jan. 1, 1866, $126,000 of principal and interest to the debt to the State, created by the first section of the Act. Default having been made in this payment, the Governor on the 3d of January, by military force took possession of the entire line of roads from Weston to Savannah, and all property belonging thereto, and gave the same into the hands and custody of Madison Miller (his brother-in-law) as State Agent.

Miller with such assistants as he chose, continued in the management of the roads, receiving all their earnings and paying the expenses of their operating, from that time until the 18th inst., when by order of the Governor the companies regained possession of their roads and other property, after an exclusion therefrom of just seven months and a half.

The same old companies, with new officers and some new stockholders, are now in possession of their property, and the public, we doubt not, will be accommodated and the interests of the stockholders advanced. The Miller and State regime go out finally and a new management begins. Carpenter, Osborn, Stringfellow and Barnes give place to some eight or ten of really able and experienced railroad financiers, who with immense ready means, will protect the property from the State, extend and equip it as a first class road from Kansas City to the State line in Atchison county, Missouri.

An erroneous idea prevails in the minds of some that the roads have been sold. This is not so.

Governor Fletcher under a second advertisement, proposed to sell the property on the 6th of October next, and it was to prevent this sale and give the stockholders a chance to redeem that influenced several of the largest stockholders to sell their stock to parties who were able to loan the companies the necessary sum of money to pay that part of the State debt now due and thereby the sale has been defeated and the roads saved, for the time at least, to the stockholders.

Certain influential capitalist of New York, Boston and St. Louis, at the head of whom is Col. J. Condit Smith, have purchased about seven thousand shares of stock of the two companies, and reorganized them by electing new boards of directors and placing Col. Smith in the position of President and General Superintendent, and B. C. Saunders, Secretary and Treasurer.

The $126,000 due the State having been paid, no difficulties between the State and the companies now embarrass the new officers, and the extension and proper equipment of the road are secured beyond question, if the people interested give a fair support to the work.

What have been the net earnings of the road while in the hands of Colonel Miller, and, what disposition he has made of them we do not know, but as they belong to the companies, we suppose they will be paid over before long. The Governor will certainly feel a special interest in having this done satisfactorily, on account of the relationship between himself and Colonel Miller.—*Weston Landmark.*

Miscegenation Case in Richmond.

At Richmond on the 27th ult., Sergeant Peter W. Cary, U. S. A., was remanded for indictment, on a charge of marrying Henrietta Johnson, a mulatto. It was alleged that he already had two wives—one in Massachusetts and one in Maine, his native place—but considering the uncertainty of the proof, the Recorder waived the bigamy charge. The Times says:

The prisoner had been guilty of outraging the laws of Virginia by marrying a negro woman, and was consequently amenable to trial on that offence. He should, therefore, remand Cary for indictment by the grand jury of the Husting Court. Succeding the decision in the case, Seargent Coleman inquired whether the intermarriage of negroes with whites was not legalized by the terms of the Civil Rights bill, recently passed by Congress. Whereupon the Recorder replied that the Commonwealth of Virginia had her laws on the subject, and, so long as they remained intact, he could not conceive that the Federal laws had any bearing upon the matter.

George H. Briggs, paying teller of the Nassau Bank, New York, was arrested on the 31st on a charge of the embezzlement of $100,000.

The President.

NEW YORK, August 30—The following is the President's speech at the serenade last night: He thanked God that the people had, through their representatives at the Philadelphia Convention, imposed a sentence upon those who opposed the restoration of the Union, and that the people, obeying the law of gravitation, which would vanquish any movement pointing to the disruption of the Union, had sent forth their edict, like a blaze of light, that would exercise an irresistible influence throughout the United States that the Union must be preserved as originally established under the Constitution.

He had not been mistaken in holding that there was an overruling Providence in the movement of the American people. He believed that the great truth, for proclaiming which he had been pronounced a demagongue, was being barred out, that the voice of the people is the voice of God, (cheers.) There was now a great ground swell coming that would teach traitors in the North that the union of the States must be preserved. He had begun in 1861 to oppose any encroachment upon that Union, and had continued to fight against such attempt at the southern portion of the circle.

Now, there were those who made attacks upon the magic circle, and had passed round to the other extremity; should he name them?" (Yes, and hang them too.) They had named him and denounced him in the Legislative department of the Government as a traitor, when, as the Executive of the nation, he was determined to do his duty under the Constitution. They were the traitors, having extended their arms to the archieves of the State, and trampled the Constitution of their fathers under foot. When these things were told to them, by himself, on the anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of our country, why, it was undignified and unbecoming, though it was right for them to charge him with being a traitor, and with having abandoned the party who elected him.

He challenged to-day the whole Congress in the aggregate, with the exception of those who stand by the Constitution, to come forward and put their finger on the slightest variation or departure in his course from the resolutions passed at Baltimore, upon which he was elected. He had refused to obey those who had abandoned those principles, and refused to give his sanction to what was called the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which proposed to tax the people nearly fifty millions to support what they assumed to be freedmen. What is that bill? Those of us who contended for emancipation, not only for the black, but for the white man, and a good deal of that kind was needed, when they looked at this bill it was nothing more nor less than the transferring of six millions of slaves from their original taskmasters, with the United States to pay all the expenses, and the taskmasters under the Government to reap all the profits.

Mr. Johnson concluded by thanking the citizens of New York for their kindness manifested on the occasion.

Foreign—Per Cable.

FLORENCE, Tuesday P. M. Augusta 28.—Mazzini has refused to accept the amnesty granted to him by Victor Emmanuel, and declines to be a subject of Victor Emmanuel on the terms; preferring exile to such a position.

The immense army which Italy called into to field to reduce Venetia from Austrian dominion, is being rapidly disbanded, and the regular army is fast being reduced to a peace footing.

MADRID, Tuesday P. M.; August 28.—Fears are beginning to be entertained here as to the destiny of Cuba. The Politice, in an article published today, argues that the impending collapse of the Mexican Empire will compromise Spain's possession of the Island of Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Post notes the fact of receiving the report of the London cotton market up to noon today before it received that of our own market up to the same hour.

Sec. 28. of the Act to Provide for the Registration of Voters.

"At the general election in the year 1866, and every succeeding general election, there shall be elected in each county in this State, and in each Senatorial District of the county of St. Louis, a supervisor of registration, who shall continue in office two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall perform the duties of supervisor, and be subject to all the provisions in relation thereto as prescribed in this oath.

Hon. James H. Birch.

This gentleman reached his home at Prairie Park a few days since, from an arduous campaign, which resulted in his nomination for Congress. The hot weather, together with a severe attack of cholera morbus, seriously impaired his strength, but after a rest of a week or ten days he proposes to resume his labors and continue them until the day of election.—*Clinton County Register.*

The handsome and valuable dwelling of Mr. Joseph S. Shoop near this place, caught fire yesterday morning about daylight, and was entirely consumed. The family were awakened by the roaring of the fire in the kitchen, but it had gained such headway that it was impossible to extinguish it. The contents of the main building were saved, but everything in the kitchen was lost. There was no insurance on the property; it is not known how the fire originated. We learn there had been no fire used in the kitchen by the family for at least twelve hours previous to its breaking out.—*Richmond Conservator.*

The Radicals call every one a copperhead now-a-days who supports the President. Gens. Dix, Custer, McCook, Rosseau and Ewing are copperheads, as well as Gens. Blair, Steedman, Slocum, Sickles, Granger, McClernand, Couch, Crittenden, Jefferson C. Davis, and two hundred others.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The threatened raid by the Fenians into Canada has received serious notice on the part of the British government, who are taking active precautionary measures. Three batteries of artillery have lately been sent to Quebec.

Judge Abell, of New Orleans, writes a letter to General Sherman defending himself against the charge of being a dangerous man.

Four hundred men, women, children and niggers made up the "grand rally" at New London last week for the Radical party.

All the Boone county Railroad bonds have been sold for cash, amounting to $200,000.

Horrible Occurrence.

From the Richmond Conservator.

We regret that we are called upon to record a fratricide, an occurrence of uncommon and painful interest. On Saturday last, the 25th, two sons of Mr. Wm. Flournoy, residing in the eastern part of this county, deliberately shot each other, as we shall proceed to relate.

Two boys, aged respectively eleven and thirteen, obtained possession of their father's revolvers, with the view of shooting partridges. Having proceeded as far as the pasture fence, (according to the statement of the younger, now living) the elder fired and killed a partridge. As they were crossing over the bars the elder brother kicked the younger, who returned it and followed it up with a blow of the fist, upon which his brother fired on him twice, inflicting a severe wound in the left hip, and a flesh wound in the forehead. He then handed the pistol to his brother, telling him to kill him. He took the pistol and fired twice, one bullet taking effect in the right hip, the other in the head, entering immediately above the right ear, and touching the brain. He fell senseless, and remained unconscious until his death two hours later. The younger then started for the residence of Mr. L. Cox, near by, where his father was confined by sickness. His cries attracted Mr. Cox, who met him, carried him to his house, and caused the body of the elder brother also to be coveyed thither. On being interrogated the younger stated that the wounds had been received at the hands of a negro who appeared, fired first on his brother, then on himself, and disappeared in the woods. The alarm was spread, and quite a numerous body of the indignant citizens appeared on the scene, ready to chase the murderer to the very death. The adjacent country was timber and priarie diligently scoured, until a party passing over the scene of the tragedy, discovered the pistol, which had been thrown a few feet aside into the weeds. Five loads had been discharged, two remained. This shed a light on the mystery. The chase was ended and the neighborhood dispersed. The younger who is likely to recover, has since givin substantially the above account.

It is seldom, indeed, that an occurrence more horrible is forced on the consideration of mankind. It is a pitiable spectacle to witness a violent, untimely death under any circumstances; how much more awful when the belligerents are bound by holiest ties of relationship, created together, nourished at the same fount, companions in very enterprise. It is but the germination of the seed sown in the late reign of death. The mind of childhood by its terrors was prematurely hardened in its bloodly instincts, and we may be prepared for their manifestations.

The following is the verdict in the case:

CORONER'S JURY.—We the jury believe that Thos. Flournoy came to his death by means of a pistol shot, fired by the hands of his brother, Matthew Flournoy. We futher suppose that he shot his brother in self, defence.

M. N. BROWN, Foreman.

$100 Reward.

I will pay the above reward for another note like the following, *with the signature of the author attached to it.*

J. J. CHILDS.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 22, 1866.

James Cro Childs: You are hereby notified to leave this town, or be dealt with according to the wishes of certain men you have molested and drawn pistols on.

If this order is not complied with in twenty-four hours, the innocent blood your hands are stained with will be immediately revenged on you. Take warning.

We clip the above from the Independence Sentinel, (Conservative). It explains itself.

Gen. Magruder and Jefferson Davis.

We find in the Mexican Times a communication from General J. B. Magruder, dated Mexico, July 22d, in which he says:

I have also been presented by a friend with a copy of Dr. Craven's book, and regret to find, on reading it, that Mr. Davis indulges in unfriendly animadversions on those who, at the termination of the war, thought proper to leave the country. I believe that, closely confined as he was, Mr. Davis remained in entire ignorance of the circumstances which made this course on our part, not only correct, but patriotic. But if there are any who entertain a different opinion, I think I but represent the feeling of our compatriots abroad when I request a suspension of that opinion until a release of our ex-President from confinement and his freedom from persecution shall have enabled us with propriety to defend ourselves, and should this be not conceded, I for one would prefer to rest under undeserved censure, rather than add the weight of a feather to the cares which already so cruelly oppress our former chief.

Col. Charles Phelphs, of Maryland, has been renominated for Congress, by the Conservatives in the Third district of that State.

A strong squad of white soldiers are now doing guard duty at the residence of Governor Wells, of New Orleans.

A meeting of traitors, headed by "smoked" Southern Yankees is now in session in Philadelphia. Our little fellow, the Governor, has gone down there to see Stevens, and Brute Butler, Phillips and Loyd Garrison, and old reprobate Brownlow. Let them have a jolly time. Give the rascals rope, if hanging is the pageant wanted.

We learn that a number of cows have died recently in South Frankfort, and country adjoining, from disease which has made its appearance for the first time in this part of the State, and which is supposed to have been introduced by the herds of Texas cattle that have lately passed through to the blue grass region. We trust that some friend will give us an intelligible report of the symptoms preceding and accompanying the disease. So far the fatal cases, we believe, are confined to cows grazing on the commons. Those in private inclosures do not seem to have been infected.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

A very interesting meeting at Timber Ridge camp ground, some five miles north-east of this place closed last Tuesday. The service was conducted by Rev. D. M. Proctor, of the M. E. Church, South, assisted by Revs. Alexander