# THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.

VOLUME 1. LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866. NUMBER 25.



. Business Cards.

**H. C. WALLACE,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Office on Main Street, up stairs, over the store of H. T. Wilson. sep 12 6m

**Dr. T. L. HOLTON**
HAS removed his residence from near Mrs. Pomeroy's, South street, to the McFadden place on West South st., between Pine and Laurel. oct 3 6m

**DENTISTRY.**
J. F. HASSELL will insert a full upper or lower set of teeth on Red, Pink, Brown or White Rubber, for the same price, and as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST. GAS Administered when called for apr25 1y

**ROBERT AULD,**
**BANKER,**
OLD BANKING HOUSE, Main st., Lexington, Mo. ☞Exchange bought and sold. ap25

**GARLAND J. BLEWETT,**
**Attorney at Law,**
LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.
Office over O. Hons's Store.

**TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.**
I AM NOW prepared to administer the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for the extraction of teeth without pain, and to insert artificial teeth as cheap as it can be done in the city. Office over A. J. Graham's Tin Shop, opposite the Courthouse.
may 30 1y DR. C. M. STEWART.

JOHN G. HARPER. BERNARD BRYAN.
**HARPER & BRYAN,**
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 508 Pine Street, between Fifth and Sixth, Saint Louis, Missouri. Real Estate Bought and Sold, Rents collected, &c.
The patronage of our friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited. july 25 1y

**BERNARD BRYAN,**
WITH HARPER & BRYAN, No. 508 Pine street, between Fifth and Sixth, Saint Louis, Mo., will give his personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Pine, Poplar and Walnut Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c.
My facilities are such as to make it to the interest of my patrons, in the city and country, to purchase through me. july 25 1y

**G. F. HENICK, M. D.,**
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**
WELLINGTON, MISSOURI.
CONTINUES to practice his profession in all its departments. All professional calls will be promptly attended, night or day. Office and residence on Main street, east of the public square. may 9 1y

G. L. SAWYER. WM. CHRISMAN.
**SAWYER & CHRISMAN,**
**Attorneys at Law,**
Independence, Missouri.
WILL regularly attend the Courts in Jackson, Lafayette, Johnson and Cass counties. Mr. Sawyer will spend a part of his time in Lexington, and when there, may be found at his old stand. Previous notice will be given of the time he will be in Lexington. may 30 6m

**WOODY, MICHEL & CO.,**
WHOLESALE Dealers in Staple and Fancy
**Groceries.**
No. 74 Second street, corner of Olive street, ad 1y ST. LOUIS.

**WM. LINRICK,**
**BANKER,**
HAS resumed business at his old Banking House, and solicits the patronage of the public. ☞Deposits received; Exchange bought and sold. ap25

**GEO. S. RATHBUN,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wellington, Mo. Will practice in the courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections and conveyancing.
REFERENCES—Gen. John S. Marmaduke, Col. Frank Gaulon, Henderson, Kidgley & Co., St. Louis; Gen. Frank Cockrill, Col. Jas. McCown, Warrensburg; A. W. Ridings, Alex. Mitchell & Co., Lexington; Col. Jno. Reid, Wellington. june 6 tf

D. H. WITT. E. M. SLOAN. J. A. THACKER
**WITT, SLOAN & CO.,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, HEMP COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS, No. 111 North Second st., between Vine st. and Washington avenue, ST. LOUIS.
☞Prompt personal attention given to Forwarding Goods and Filling Orders for all kinds of Merchandise. ap25 1y

A. W. RIDINGS. JAMES WARD
**A. W. RIDINGS & CO.,**
**EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE,**
WARRENSBURG, MO.
EXCHANGE on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities, BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE, and proceeds promptly reported at current rate of exchange. GOLD, United States and other stocks bought and sold on commission.
Union Military Bonds bought and sold. se26 1y

**A. W. SLAYBACK.**
**Attorney at Law.**
No 212 North Third street, Mitchell Building, next Door to the Postoffice.
HAVING permanently located in St. Louis, and resumed the practice of law, respectfully requests the renewal of correspondence with his acquaintances throughout the country aug 8 1y

**$60 REWARD—HORSE STOLEN.**
STOLEN, from the pasture of the subscriber, near Wellington, Mo., on the night of the 12th inst., A LARGE GRAY STALLION HORSE, fifteen and a half hands high, branded with N. on the left shoulder, some white spots on the animal, six years old, works in harness. I will pay $50 reward for the return of said horse to me.
A Bay Mare MULE, one year old, with no marks, left at the same time, but it is supposed the mule followed the horse. A reward of $10 will be paid for the mule. se26 ml S. W. SUTTER.

**VIRGINIA HOTEL.**
**Laurel Street. : : : : : Lexington, Mo.,**
H. J. COMER, Proprietor.
FIRST class hotel. Coaches run regularly to and from the house, to connect with all boats. Hacks and also, stages leave from this hotel every morning, connecting with the various railroads. Good Stables connected with the house. my9 1y

**FALL OF 1866.**
**MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING**
MRS. CARPENTER & McGREW, at their old stand, on Main street, in Linrick's Banking house, up stairs. They are prepared to
**Cut and Fit Dresses and Cut Patterns,**
of the latest styles, as they receive them new monthly. Always ready.
Mrs. Carpenter is an old hand at Millinery and Dress Making.
Ladies of Lexington and vicinity will do well to look at their goods before buying elsewhere. Give us a call. oct 3 3m

NEW
**AND ELEGANT MILLINERY!!**
MRS. E. A. WHITE would respectfully announce that she is in receipt of her
**Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,**
selected with care, for this market, consisting of—
BONNETS, all shapes, styles and quality,
HATS, all shapes and styles,
Flowers and Feathers,
Ribbons and Ornaments,
and all else found in a number one millinery store, to which she invites the attention of her friends and the public in general.
Her stock is so large and varied that all must be pleased and suited. Dispatch, low prices, with taste and elegance.
☞Bridal Outfits furnished.
E. A. WHITE,
oct 3 3m Opposite Courthouse.

**McGREW & CO.,**
**PAUL REINHARD, Clerk,**
**Steamboat Agents,**
Commission Receiving & Forwarding Merchants AND
**Dealers in Coal and Boat Stores,**
WATER STREET, LEXINGTON.
OCCUPYING the Large and Commodious Brick Warehouse in front of the Steamboat Landing. Prompt and close attention will be given to any business entrusted to our care. McGREW & CO.
PAUL REINHARD, Clerk. july 4 5m

Alex. Mitchell. S. G. Wentworth Wm. Morrison.
**EXCHANGE & BANKING HOUSE**
OF
**ALEX. MITCHELL & CO.,**
LEXINGTON, MO.
EXCHANGE on BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, and other cities bought and sold. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted at current rate of exchange.
United States and other Stocks bought and sold on commission, and real estate paper negotiated on favorable terms.
Union Military Bonds bought and sold. my2 1y

H. J. ARMSTRONG. G. R. BELLES.
**ARMSTRONG & BELLES,**
ARE now receiving a large stock of
**CHINA,**
***Glass and Queensware,***
At their old stand (two doors east of the City Hotel) which will give the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT west of Saint Louis.
We solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us heretofore and shall give our best attention to the wants and interests of all our patrons. in
**VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS**
our stock will be unequalled by any other house, and we shall make it an object for customers to buy their goods of us. ARMSTRONG & BELLES.
oct 25 tf

**Stray Notice.**
TAKEN UP by Robert Patterson, living 1 in Washington township, Lafayette county, Missouri, and posted before the undersigned, Justice of the Peace of said township, in said county, on the 6th day of September, 1866, a Dark brown horse, with a slight blaze in the face, left hind foot white up to pastern joint, fifteen hands and one inch high, four years old next spring, and appraised to $[illegible].
GREEN D. SATTERFIELD, J. P.
sept 26 3w

**The Weekly Caucasian.**
By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.
S. M. JULIAN. E. ALLEN. W. G. MUSGROVE.
Office Hours, from 7 to 12, M.; from 1 to 6 P. M.

TERMS:
☞One year, in advance, $2.50; six months, in advance, $1.50; single copies, 10c. Subscriptions discontinued at end of term unless renewed.

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| | 1 Sq. | 2 Sq. | 3 Sq. | 4 Sq. | 5 Sq. | ¼ Col | ½ Col | 1 Col. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Week, | 1 00 | 2 00 | 3 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 7 50 | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| 2 " | 1 50 | 3 00 | 4 50 | 6 00 | 7 50 | 11 00 | 20 00 | 35 00 |
| 3 " | 2 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 9 00 | 15 00 | 22 50 | 37 50 |
| 1 Month, | 2 50 | 4 50 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 12 00 | 18 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 |
| 2 " | 4 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 22 00 | 30 00 | 35 00 |
| 3 " | 5 00 | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 18 00 | 26 00 | 35 00 | 40 00 |
| 6 " | 7 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 25 00 | 33 00 | 45 00 | 60 00 |
| 1 Year, | 10 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 40 00 | 60 00 | 100 00 |

☞Estray Notices, $3 00, where one animal only is described, and $1 00 for each additional animal in the same notice.
☞Administrators' Notices, $3 50.
☞Final Settlement Notices, $3 50.
☞Local Notices, 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
☞Special Notices, 15 cents per line.
☞Ten lines of solid nonpareil, (this size,) or its equivalent in space, make one square.
☞All advertisements for a less time than three months, must be paid in advance, unless by special arrangement otherwise.
☞For marriage notices, no charge. Obituary notices ten lines in length, or under, say seventy-five words, published free; over that space, $1 for each ten lines. Religious notices, free.
☞Job Work of all kinds done in best style, on easy terms, at lowest cash rates. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

Business Cards.

**APPLES FOR SALE.**
THE subscriber has for sale, on his Farm, about 10 south of Lexington, near the Mounds, some five or six hundred bushels of choice APPLES.
(oct 3 2t) GEORGE HOUX.
☞Kansas City News copy 2 weeks and send bill to this office for payment.

**CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.**
A FIRST-RATE FARM of Two Hundred and Fifty acres of land, located seven miles from Lexington, on the Warrensburg Road, is offered for sale at a Low Price, and satisfactory terms. It is well improved, having a Good House, Orchard, Water and Coal. For further particulars, apply at this office. se 26 1m

**FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE.**
I OFFER FOR SALE the farm owned by George Young, living 12 miles southeast of Lexington, near the Salt Pond road, containing about 411 acres. The farm is susceptible of division, is suitable for the growth of either stock or hemp. The improvements are fair and extensive. Abundance of water on the farm for all purposes. Thos. G. Young, residing on the farm will show it to any one wishing to purchase. EVAN YOUNG.
aug 8 tf Agent for Geo. Young.

**FARM FOR SALE.**
I OFFER FOR SALE my farm, lying 18 miles southwest of Lexington, and 3 miles southwest of Waverly, containing 357 acres of the best quality of land—250 acres in timber. The improvements consist of a one-story frame house, containing three rooms, a first-rate barn, built of oak and pine lumber, and all other out-buildings. Also an abundance of never failing water. The crops will be sold with the farm, if desired. aug 8 tf EVAN YOUNG.

**LEXINGTON NURSERY.**
THE undersigned would inform all who are in want of fruit trees, that he has still on hand a large lot of Apple trees, of good assortment and fine size for planting. I have a lot of trees of bearing size, that I planted with care, which will bear immediately, and do well. I also have Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries and Grapes, of the leading kinds. Also a lot of ornamental trees and shrubs. Those who would rather get their trees at home than abroad, and at less prices, would do well to give me a call before making their purchases. Address F. MOKS,
aug 22 3m Freedom P. O., Lafayette co., Mo.

**W. V. CROMWELL,**
**Merchant Tailor,**
LEXINGTON, MO.,
HAS REMOVED opposite his old stand, up stairs, over the store of O. Houx, on Main street.
Has just received his stock of
**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**
FINE FRENCH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
VESTINGS,
TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, &c.
He respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to give him a call. ed oct 3 ap 25 6m

**NOTICE.**
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Drs. Spencer & Major, is now dissolved.
DR. MAJOR has opened an office on Main street, over G. M. Jacques' dry goods store, where he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.
**Teeth Inserted as Cheap as at any Office in the City.**
NITROUS OXIDE GAS will be administered for Extracting Teeth Without Pain. Persons who have had their Teeth Extracted at the office of Drs. Spencer & Major, preparatory to having Teeth inserted, and paid the usual price for extracting, and wishing to have their teeth inserted at Dr. Major's office, will have the amount paid for extracting, deducted from the price of the job when completed. sep 26 1y

**PHILLIPS' HEMP BRAKES.**
I HAVE bought the right to Manufacture a limited number of the above Celebrated Hemp Brakes, and have them now in course of construction. Some of them will be ready for sale in a few days, together with suitable
**HORSE POWERS,**
to run them. Those wishing to buy the Best Brake known, can find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, at the shop, and of excellent workmanship, will please call soon.
WM. MORRISON,
Founder and Machinist, Lexington, Mo.
oct 3tf

**SADDLERY.**
**J. H. HIRSCH,**
Successor to Grimes & Wainright,
*Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of*
**SADDLERY.**
LAUREL STREET, near the Post Office, makes to order, and keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of
**Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Belts, Collars, Spurs, &c.**
Repairing Promptly Attended to.
aug 29 3m J. H. HIRSCH.

**MISSOURI PETROLEUM CO'PY.**
NOTICE is hereby given for a meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington Missouri Petroleum Company, to be held at office No. 61, Second Street, St. Louis, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for said Company, and approve the lease made by the President, and the action of the board of Directors, instructing the President to make leases, and issue bonds of the company to parties who have advanced money to the Company, and to execute a deed of trust on the real and personal property of the Company, to secure the payment of said bonds, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
JNO. W. WADDELL, Pres't.
ARNOLD T. WINSOR,
EDWARD WINSOR,
sept 26 2w JAMES WILSON & CO.

**LUMBER AND SHINGLES.**
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and surrounding country that he is now receiving a large supply of
**SEASONED LUMBER AND SHINGLES,**
Consisting of
⅝ in., 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., and 2 inch Clear Pine,
1 in. Second-Rate Pine,
1 in. Common Pine,
White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
White Pine Siding,
Pine Shingles, sawed and Shaved,
Cedar Shingles, &c., &c.
Call and see Lumber and prices before buying elsewhere, as I will endeavor to give satisfaction.
july 1 6m ROBERT HALE.

**PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!**
GO TO THE NEW GALLERY OF
**FLANDERS & BINNEY,**
(Opposite the Court House, formerly White's.)
IF YOU WANT
**Artistic Pictures,**
Plain or Colored.
☞PRICES REDUCED!☜
Cards, Plain.....$3 per doz.
Vignettes.....$4 per doz.
Ivorytypes.....$5 to $15.
A Reduction of 40 per cent.
All who wish FINE WORK should avail themselves of this opportunity, as Messrs. Flanders & Binney will remain here but a few weeks longer.
CALL AT ONCE. sept 19 tf

**E. L. SPENCER,**
**Surgeon Dentist,**
WILL INSERT a beautiful Upper or Lower Set of TEETH for Ten Dollars, and No Extra Charge for Extracting the old Teeth.
**Teeth Extracted Without Pain,**
BY THE USE OF
**THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS.**
Dr. SPENCER originated the use of the Gas in Lexington, and has had more experience in the use than any Dentist in the city. Doctor S. has administered the Gas to over Four Thousand persons, and has never had any ill effects from it.
☞Dr. Spencer returns his sincere thanks to his many friends for their liberal patronage, and hopes by close attention to business, and fair dealing with all, to obtain a liberal share of patronage in the future. All contracts made at the office of Spencer & Major, for Teeth, will be filled by Dr. Spencer.
☞Location permanent. Office on Main Street, Lexington, Mo., over Mr. George Zeiler's tinshop.
Lexington, October 3, 1866. tf


## HE NEVER AGAIN WILL RETURN.

Respectfully dedicated to the Mothers, Widows, Wives and Sisters of the gallant Dead.

BY ASA HARE.

Like the visions of beauty which flit through the brain
Of the weary and battle-worn brave—
Who dreams, in this slumber, of dear ones at home,
Or the dearer who sleep in the grave—
They have pass'd from our parting to regions of bliss,
Where the lights of eternity burn;
They are greeted by friends who preceded them there,
And never again will return.

The strong, hearty grasp of the brave soldier's hand,
And the fervent "God bless you!" we gave,
Are the sad recollections we cherish so dear
Of the comrade who sleeps in his grave.
And however humble his state may have been,
His valor no soldier may spurn,
For he offered his life for the home that he loved,
And he never again will return.

The mother in tears, or the fond, anxious wife,
Or the sisters will list for the sound
Of his footfall to break on the still, silent air,
When shadows of night gather round;
And still in the darkness some flickering light
For the absent continues to burn;
But the winds from the battle-fields whisper the words:
"He never again will return!"

## The President.

Some radical, during the late tour of the President, said Mr. Johnson ought not to live thirty days. Numbers of these same villains have time and again, insinuated that the President ought to be assinated. Well, we don't see either proposition in the radical light. This good day of grace, 1866, he stands like an adamantine wall between radical vandalism and radical malice,—he stands there, the only barrier between all classes of people opposed to radicalism, and were it not for him, not a man would escape their knives, save by buying into their good graces, and voting their ticket. They mean to make war upon him, and through him upon every conservative man in the land; and it behooves the President to look to it in time, (and we think he is doing so,) that he is not forcibly compelled to go to war before he is ready for it. We think the seizure of arms in St. Louis, and the placing of regular soldiery in the several counties, argues that the President is not sleeping, that he is aware of what is going on, and means to be ready for any exigency that may be illegally and wrongfully forced upon him. He is the "strong holt" of all conservative people, and whenever they fail to strengthen his arms, they assist in weakening their own.

## Montana.

We have been handed a copy of the Montana Democrat, published at Virginia City, dated September 6, 1866. From it, we gather the result of the late election in Montana. The Democrat says the Democratic majority cannot be less than 2,000 in the Territory; and states the complexion of the Legislature as follows: In the Council, or Senate, Democrats, 11; Radicals, 2. In the House, Democrats, 22; Radicals, 4, or a Democratic majority of 27 in the Legislature. This is very good for the new Territory.

Madison county, in which Virginia City is situated, gave 500 majority for the Democracy.

Of the stocks of goods, the Democrat says: "Business continues good in Virginia, and the supply of goods is very fine. As many who brought in heavy stocks this season are closing out with a view of returning to the States, it is an excellent chance to buy goods cheap.

St. Louis flour, $20 per sack; Salt Lake, $10 50. Bacon, heavy sides, 55c; medium, 45c. Canvassed hams, 55 to 60c.; Lard, 40 to 50; Butter, 60, 65 to $1; Whisky, $7 to $10; Salt, $12 to $14 per 100 lbs.

A Mackinaw fleet, of twenty boats, were to leave Virginia City for St. Louis, 25th September, taking passengers at $30. Stage fare from Salt Lake to Atchison, $250; to Denver, $150.

## Cure of Cancer.

We know it is held by the medical fraternity that cancer is incurable, and we know that that idea is very generally accepted by the people, still something may be discovered that will cure cancer. We are not disposed to say the following will do it; but it is worth trying, as it can cost but little.

A Mr. MILLER is said to have been cured by the following process, after the knife, &c., had failed:

A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the center a little larger than the cancer, and a small circular rim of healthy skin next to it was exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, blood root and wheat flour was spread on a piece of muslin of the size of this circular opening and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found to be burnt into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon superates and the cancer comes out a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again.

This remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years, with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the reappearance of the cancer where this remedy has been applied. It has the sanction of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of London, but has not till recently been used in this country, and many of the faculty, with their proverbial opposition to innovations, look upon it with distrust.

The experiment excited much interest in Cincinnati, and we call the attention of the faculty in this State to the remedy. If it is what is claimed for it, this terrible disease will be shorn of most of its terrors. This application is painful, but the pain is of comparatively brief duration, which any one so afflicted would cheerfully endure.

We learn that Mr. Tyler, of Post Oak township, was grinding sugar cane a few days ago, in a wooden mill, and by some means or other, got his head fast in the mill and was crushed to death instantly.—*War. Jour.*

## What has the Reformation Effected?

Messrs. EDITORS: Among the many ways of accounting for the late war, the true cause seems to have been overlooked. We had indeed the best government in the world, and were prospered beyond any nation, and becoming ungratful, supremely selfish, disobedient and idolatrous, God permitted us to be punished for our sins and transgressions. We would therefore inquire, who have availed themselves of this *permissive* will, and whether the punishment inflicted, was warranted by the constitution and laws of our country, and in conformity with the dictates of morality, justice, humanity, and fraternal affection?

It was said by an eminent European writer (not a Romanist) many years ago, "that Calvanism necessarily produced civil wars, and shook the foundations of States; and that there is no country in which the religions of Luther and Calvin have appeared without making blood to flow."

Depricating everything like controversy, we will be reticent with regard to the usurpation of spiritual power of Elizabeth, the fate of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Stewart, of Charles the First, of the thirty years, war in the German States, of the perpetual conspiracies and intestine and cruel wars in France, and of the shameful and horrible night of St. Bartholomew, as some of the sad and legitimate results of the so-called reformation; and will confine ourselves to our country and people.

Once upon a time, there was landed at Plymouth Rock, a company of the pure descendants of Calvin, who had fled from persecution in the old world, to find repose, and security, and enjoy the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty in the peaceful wilds of America. After being comfortably settled, they commenced a protracted series of persecutions upon the innocent and unoffending inhabitants of the country, which will scarcely find a parallel, among the most barbarous nations of the world; and all for a mere difference of opinion, regarding as they did, all opinions either in church or state, at variance with theirs, as heretical or treasonable, and as rebellion not only against church and state, but against God also.

These latterday saints made religion to consist in a strict and unvarying observance of the Sabbath day, while during the week, all was laid upon the shelf. With this view of christianity these miserable fanatics, conceived of the uptian dream of human perfectability, and the formation of a pure christian commonwealth; but their children, having been long tortured by the painful and unnatural restraints imposed on the Sabbath; and observing during the week the licentiousness and worldly-mindedness of their lives, looked upon this so-called, religion with loathing, disgust and invincible hatred: so that coming down through successive generations we find them embracing every form and phase of infidelity, to Atheism itself.

These descendants of the pilgrim fathers instructed by example, rejected the idea of human perfectability, and embraced the opinion of a distinguished American that there were in the beginning two distinct creations, the white and the black races, and that the white race alone suffered by the fall, and became subject to vanity and sin; while the black race never tasted the forbidden fruit, and consequently maintained their unsullied purity and innocence; and after the lapse of many ages, the white man, moved by cupidity and avarice, and consulting his ease, regardless of justice, mercy and equal rights, subjected these sable innocents to involuntary servitude, contrary to the declaration of independence as constructed by some, and contrary to the laws of humanity and the most refined ideas of modern philanthropy; but God having chosen His elect from before the foundation of the world, who were fully recovered from the ruins of the fall, and having cast the lot of many in this once happy land they have in these last days appeared on the stage, as the friends and deliverers of this immaculate race from the galling yoke of slavery, that they might enjoy once more, the freedom of their brethren in Africa, and be elevated by the Freedmen's Bureau far above their old masters.

Thus you have in a few words the real cause of the late sanguinary war—the emancipation of the negro. Solon would have no law against parricide, and sacrilage, as the first was a crime too horrible to human nature to be ever committed, and the latter never would be committed, as no case had ever occurred in Athens; but these elect saints have a thousand times committed parricide, fratricide, homicide, sacrilege, and every other crime that fiendish cruelty and ingenuity could invent, and that too with a firm and settled conviction that God required it at their hands as His ministers of justice. Are these, then, some of the blessed fruits of the reformation? Yes, verily! It turns upon a principle of divisions, sub-divisions, intestine commotions, discord and death! Love, the only cohesive principle, has been superceded by antagonistic passions, and left but little more, than empty form, pride of opinion, zeal without knowledge and deadly and united hostility to the church set up by Christ in the world; for if the Catholic church be not the true one, having the *one* fold and the *one* shepherd where was the church until Luther and his compeers took their position, upwards of fifteen hundred years after its establishment; and what would have become of the scriptures, when all the powers of earth were bent on their destruction, had they not been preserved in the sacred archives of this church?

To these general remarks with regard to the corruption, of the Protestant sects, we are happy in finding many noble exceptions, in all the societies, claiming to have built on the Rock Christ Jesus. They have done the best that circumstances would allow, and will be received, having *works* to bear testimony to the genuineness of their faith.

It was our purpose simply to show how the war was brought about, but if desirable we can show most conclusively that the South had a perfect right to secede, and consequently that the government had no right to coerce revolting States.

We trust that in the above remarks nothing will be made personal, or found offensive, even to the ridgedly righteous. ORSCHO.

## To the People of Missouri.

From the Peoples' Tribune.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Central Johnson Club of St Louis to propose a plan of action for the people of the State in reference to the approaching election, deem it advisable to submit the following suggestions in regard to your rights and duties under the complicated system of registration, provided by the new Constitution, and the act of the Legislature.

Those provisions of law were designed to deprive a large portion of you of the elective franchise. Hence the greater necessity for your activity and vigilance in securing that inestimable privilege whenever it can be done under the law as it now stands; and also to being prepared to show the world and to each other what your strength is in the State, and how many of you have been deprived of your liberties.

We suggest, therefore, that every one who considers himself a voter attend the place of registration of his own election precinct, take the oath, and ask to be registered.

By the ninth section of the registry act, the officer is bound to put down the name of every man who applies thus for registration, either on the list of qualified or rejected voters. If you are put on the list of qualified voters there is no further dificulty.

If you are put down as a rejected voter, then appeal to the Board of Registrators, and at the proper time appear before the Board and seek to have your vote changed; but whether changed or not, in every case let the applicant attend the election. The judges of election are bound to receive his ballot by the provisions of the fifth section of the second article of the Constitution.

In cases where the registering officer refuses to record the name of a person, either as a registered or rejected voter, let him offer to take the oath and be registered both before the registering officer and the Board of Registration, and if still refused let him nevertheless offer his vote before the judges of election.

We would also urge upon the people of each election precinct of the State where there are no Johnson Club organizations to appoint a committee of vigilance of from three to five of their most discreet citizens, whose duty it shall be to attend, first, the place of registration, then the sitting of the Board of Appeals, and finally at the polls, to aid in bringing forward persons for registration, and in procuring testimony where it is needed, and whose duty it shall be also to preserve in a memorandum book the names of all those persons who are refused registration, whether put down as a rejected voter or not, and the names of the candidates for whom they offer to vote.

Let this committee carefully preserve these facts for future use, so that they may be able to testify to the facts of the rejection, the name of the rejected voter and the name of the person for whom he offers to vote.

Those duties, both on the part of the citizens and the committee, should be discharged in a quiet and peaceable manner, offering violence to no one, but being prepared to resist it when offered by others.

Should it happen that there is no registering officer in any election district or in any county, then we advise those who consider themselves qualified voters to hold their own elections without registration, complying in all other respects, as far as possible with the law. Although there is no provision in the Constitution or the Registration law requiring persons to register in the district in which they reside, yet it is best to do so in all cases, because the list of registered voters for each election precinct as returned by the Register is the list to be furnished the judges of election, and it would be extremely inconvenient, and in some instances impracticable, for the voter to procure evidence of his having been registered except from the list in the hands of the judges of election.

Whenever the voter is satisfied that the registering officer has wilfully and corruptly refused to register him as a "qualified voter," he should immediately institute proceedings against him before a Justice of the Peace, under the provisions of the 22d and 25th sections of the registry law, and have him bound over to appear before the next grand jury to answer criminally for the offence.

We suggest the following plan of action to the Johnson Clubs throughout the State:

1. That each club appoint a vigilance committee of resolute and discreet men to attend the Resister's office on the day appointed for registartion, to vouch for, encourage and protect our friends in their legal demands to be registered as qualified voters.

2. This committee, or another appointed for that purpose, should also be required to attend the polls on election day, and see that our friends who are registered as "loyal voters" are permitted to vote; that all persons put on the list of rejected voters, offer their ballots to the judges of election; and they should also preserve a list of such rejected voters, and of those who offer to vote, but who have not been put on the list of registered or rejected voters, and of the persons whom they severally offer to vote for as candidates for any office.

3. That each club procure from these committees, or otherwise, a list containing: 1. The names of all persons registered as "qualified voters; 2. The names of all persons enrolled as rejected voters;" 3. The names of all free white adult males not enrolled, either as qualified or rejected voters, who present themselves for registration.

4. That each Club divide its district into convenient subdivisions, each of which shall be assigned to a committee, whose duty it shall be to procure a list of the names and political status of its white adult male residents entitled to regisiration, and to persuade and assist in the registration of those friendly to our cause.

We would call your special attention to the last clause of the fifth section of the second article of the Constitution, to-wit:

"The registering officer or officers shall keep a register of the names of persons rejected as voters, and the same shall be certified to the judges of election, and they shall receive the ballot of any such rejected voter offering to vote, marking the *same and* certifying the vote thereby given as rejected, but no such vote shall be received unless the party offering it take the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed."

It is the duty therefore of the registering officer, both under the Constitution and the ninth section of the Registry law, to keep a register of the names of persons rejected as voters, and if he fail or refuses to do so he ought to be proceeded against at once, criminally, under the provision of the twenty-third section of the Registry law, which subjects him to punishment if he in any manner violate, wilfully, the provisions of the law.

It is important for us to preserve a list of all rejected voters and of the person for whom they offer to vote on the election day; for if those votes thus rejected, when added to the registered votes cast for our candidates, will give them a majority, we shall claim that they are elected and contest the election accordingly, and in many counties, especially where the judges of the courts hold the test oath to be unconstitutional, we will be enabled to secure the Sheriffs and other county officers. The members of the Legislature thus chosen by a majority of the people of the counties in the State will be the lawful Legislature of Missouri, especially if the Supreme Court of the United States should at its next session in December announce its decision that the test oath is invalid, as we have no doubt it will.

It is no ordinary occasion which calls for your active and earnest efforts to preserve your imperiled liberties. A stern and determined purpose to secure them at the approaching election under the law will alone enable us to do so. JOHN HOW, Chairman.

F. P. Blair, Jr., Erastus Wells, Wm. S. Cuddy, Joseph O'Neal, J. H. Terry, J. O. Broadhead, C. F. Burnes, O. D. Filley, A. C. Bernondy, Sam. T. Glover.
GEORGE A. MAGWIRE,
President of Central Club.

## Good Pluck—A Highly Romantic Story.

A correspondent writing all the way from Texas, tells of the devotion of a young Southern wife who accompanied her husband on foot from South Carolina to the Lone Star State, and thought nothing of it. There are not in this section many dames or damsels who would undertake such a journey, even though they were sure of finding the goal of hymenial happiness at the end of it.

"Some months after the close of the war a gentleman overtook a well dressed Confederate soldier, with a knapsack on his back, accompanied by a neat, pretty-looking girl, of apparently about eighteen years of age, with a bundle in her hand. The soldier stopped to ask some directions about the road. The gentleman found he was a Confederate soldier, returning home with his wife, and invited them home with him to dinner, as he lived near. The soldier, a fine looking Texan, told his story. His home was on the Nueces. He belonged to Johnson's army, and had gone through all the varied fortunes of a soldier; been once wounded and twice a prisonor at Camp Chase. In one of his various wanderings he had met and fallen in love with the daughter of a widow in the northern part of South Carolina, whose husband had fallen at the battle of Manassas. The widow from competence, found herself reduced almost to want. When the war closed, our soldier went to the house of his intended mother-in-law, and for a month worked with all his might, mending fences and putting the farm in the best order he could. Then thinking it time to see about his old mother in Southern Texas, fo whom he had not heard one word for over two years, he prepared to return home; but it was hard to leave his sweetheart, not knowing when he could make money enough to come for her. But she settled the matter by saying she was going with him. So one morning they were married, and started for Texas on foot, with their knapsacks on their backs and without a single cent of money. "But," said the bride, "we found people very kind, we made friends all along the road; we were never turned off at night; we always got plenty to eat, and people would often make us little presents of money. We would frequently overtake a wagoner, who would give us a ride as far as he was going our way. When I get to my husband's home I shall have traveled over two thousand five hundred miles, and most of it on foot. I woud not take anything in the world for my trip; I have found every body so kind and good."

The young husband looked into her bright young face and smiled, as though he thought he saw there the reason every one was so kind.

"But were you not afraid to come so far with a wild Texan?" some one asked.

"Oh, no!" was the smiling reply; "I always liked the Texans, they are such brave, good soldiers."

"You have indeed proved that you liked one of them."

After dinner the gentleman had his carriage brought round, and carried them a day's journey homeward. As I shook hands with the bride, I wished her a pleasant journey.

"Oh, never fear that," she answered, "I am almost home—a hundred miles or so isn't much. "I am as happy as a king." They drove off, the happiest couple I ever saw. May heaven bless them.

Now, isn't she a heroine; and do you think there are many more like her? I will close my letter by saying, three cheers for the Texas soldier and his South Carolina bride.

## The President and Secretary of State.

At Elyria, Ohio, the Presidential party had a brief village reception. The following, which is found in a report published in the Chicago Times, requires no comment:

One significent individual, with a radical idea of hospitality, groaned. "You will groan worse than that," said the President, "for the agonies of the damned are heavy."

MR. SEWARD TELLS A STORY.

Mr. Seward advanced, and said he had not time to make a speech, but he would tell them a story. "There are two sections in this county—the North and the South. The North is all right, isn't it? (Cries of "Yes.") Now I'll tell you about the South:

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wonderous wise,
He jumped into a bramble bush
And scratched out both his eyes."

That's the South; but the story goes on:

"When he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,
He jumped from that bush
And scratched them in again."

Now we are going to help the South to scratch them in again." (Loud cheers and laughter.)

## Dr. Annan's Treatment of Cholera.

From the Baltimore Telegraph

According to our promise of last week, we publish below the treatment for Asiatic cholera, as originated and practiced by Dr. Samuel Annan.

This eminent physician is now a surgeon of the steamship Carroll, of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, and during a recent trip, while the steamer was lying in the latter port, where the cholera was prevailing, he furnished for publication in the Liverpool Mercury his mode of treatment, which, it is asserted by those who have reason to know, has never failed when the directions were properly observed. Dr. Annan is too well known to the public to need endorsement at our hands; and the motive he has in publishing his mode of treatment for the first time, is one that will be properly appreciated, and receive the thanks of the community. We advise our readers to preserve the paper, so that, in the event of the cholera ever unfortunately visiting us, they may be prepared to meet it. After some preliminary remarks to the Liverpool paper, the Doctor says:

Asiatic cholera is a sero-albuminous hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels, during which portions of the water, the albumen, and the salts of the blood are discharged. As blood is composed of about eight hundred parts of water in the thousand, it is evident that if a large quantity of this water is separated from the blood the remaining part of that fluid must become thicker than in the normal condition, and the quality as well as the quantity being changed it becomes incapable of supporting life. Now, the obvious indications of treatment are to arrest hemorrhage and restore to the blood the ingredients of which it has been deprived.

I have witnessed four epidemics of Asiatic cholera, two of which were of great severity and fatality, and the result of my observations and matured reflections is that there is but one medicine upon which we can rely to put a stop to the exhalations from the mucous coat of the stomach and bowels. It is the acetate of lead—the