The Weekly Caucasian.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.

J. G. JULIAN. S. ALLEN. W. O. BUSHROD.

Office Hours, from 7 to 12, M.; from 1 to 6 P. M.

Candidates for Congress in Missouri.

I. District—JOHN HOGAN, of St. Louis;
II. District—WM. V. N. RAY, of St. Louis;
III. District—THOS. E. NOELL;
IV. District—JOHN S. WADDILL;
V. District—THOS. L. PRICE, of Cole;
VI. District—JAMES H. BIRCH, of Clinton;
VII. District—GEO. A. HAWLEY, of Andrew;
VIII. District—JOHN M. GLOVER;
IX. District—W. F. SWITZLER, of Boone.

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

For Congress,
JAMES H. BIRCH,
Of Clinton County

For the Senate, Sixth District,
JAS. YOUNG.

For Circuit Attorney,
JOHN E. RYLAND.

County Democratic Conservative Ticket.

For Representatives,
Eastern District—A. K. SITLINGTON.
Western " —ISAAC H. WOOD.

For Sheriff,
J. MONROE POOL.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
JOSEPH E. TERRY.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CLIFTON B. DANIEL.

For County Treasurer,
Col. THOMPSON M. EWING.

For Assessor,
JOSEPH TIDBALL.

For Surveyor of the County,
JOSEPH SHAW.

For Supervisor of Registration,
JOHN KESTERSON.

For Justices of the County Court,
JESSE SCHOFIELD. N. W. LETTON.
JAS. H. WELBORN.

For Coroner,
HARRISON SMITH.

For Superintendent of Common Schools,
J. G. RUSSELL.

We refer with pleasure to our Cincinnati letter of to-day.

"Belle's" offering is very pretty, indeed. Shall we not hear from her again?

Most terrific rain storms have visited Washington and Baltimore, doing great damage to bridges, manufactories, &c.

The papers yesterday inform us that COVODE was beaten for Congres in Pennsylvania, by WEIRR, by 1000 majority.

The Wellington Relief Society transmitted to Mrs. ROBERT AULL, at St. Louis, $500, to be applied to Southern relief, through the Board of Distribution of the St. Louis Relief Society.

Ray County Fair commenced on Tuesday. As this is the nearest Fair to us, and our county is behind in such enterprize, it is hoped a goodly attendance will be the result.

St. Patrick's cathedral, in New York, was burned on Saturday night, 6th inst. The cathedral was built in 1838 by Bishop HUGHES. Cost $150,000, and was insured for $75,000.

JOHN MCNEIL, the man who murdered ten unoffending citizens in Palmyra, held as hostages for a single Union man, is the radical nominee for Sheriff of St. Louis. Not a Fenian on the ticket.

Rev. PAUL D. BALDWIN, an eminent Methodist divine, well known as the author of Armagedden, died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 8th, from cholera, with which disease he had been suffering for two weeks.

The Richmond Freeman, of last week, has a long and able article upon the probabilities of another war. We are glad that our neighbor fully realizes the iminence of a war, and places the blame where it properly belongs—with the radical party.

A grand rally of the people supporting the policy of the President, will be held at Richmond, on the 22d instant. The speakers will be Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, Col. A. W. DONIPHAN, Hon. M. A. O. PACKARD, of Indiana, &c. Good music, with a basket dinner.

The St. Louis Fair closed, on Saturday evening, and was a great success, from 15,000 to 75,000 persons honoring it with their presence and patronage. There was very little on exhibition from central Missouri, for the reason that that section has, as yet, very little to show.

In Maries and Ripley counties, no registration has been effected, the registrars appointed having resigned. They are both conservative. We should like to know whose fault it is that no registration has taken place. Will some one tell us? There was no mob, or other disturbing cause, still we have no registration. This is the most unblushing effrontery.

There are strange things happening every day, even in dull old Lexington. A few days ago, a gentleman enquired where he would find in the works of Shakspeare, the celebrated quotation, "Richard is himself again?" We answered in the "dream scene." He said it ought to be there, according to his recollection; but on examining two editions of the great poet he did not find it. A concordance was examined, and to our astonishment, the quotation was not to be found; nor was it found in an old edition of Shakspeare, which we keep in our office. It is an interpolation, a mere stage addition, and not found in the standard works of the poet. The gentleman was sure it was in the book, and so were we.

The Republican intimates that PRETORIUS & Co., German stock-jobbers in revolutions and Red Republicanism, do not know more about the affairs of this county than other people. The Republican says further that the several failures of these croaking malcontents in Europe are no guarantee that they are better informed than other folks as to the management of civil affairs, or the management of a revolution. At this rate of denial, we should not wonder that the Republican should say soon that PRETORIUS & Co., know no more than other people on any subject. Whether they do or not, these croakers assume to know a great deal, and make a terrible noise about market. The *Westliche Post* is some on hard lying.

Scotland is overun with Americans.

Our Ticket.

The ticket for this Senatorial district, and for the county of Lafayette is now complete. The work of the Senatorial Convention on Saturday was as harmonious as the convention that met here one week before it; and now we have, as a result of great unanimity, one of the best tickets ever offered to the people of Lafayette county, considered in all its aspects and phases.

Col. JAMES YOUNG, the candidate for the Senate, is an old citizen and wheelhorse of democracy, a sound politician, fair and liberal in his views, a fine parliamentarian, and a steadfast Union man. He has once served the State in the position of Lt. Governor, and in many minor positions, and will make us a fine Senator.

ISAAC H. WOODS, the nominee of the party for Representative from the western division is an old citizen of the county, well and favorably known for his integrity and political honesty. He has, in former years, served the people as Senator from this district, and gave very general satisfaction. He will make us a first rate representative—one that may be trusted at all times.

A. K. SITLINGTON, the other candidate for Representative is less known, but not the less appreciated. He is a firm and decided anti-radical, a man of good head and heart, and will make a good representative. We publish today a card from that gentlman, to which we refer.

Mr. POOL, the candidate for Sheriff, is very generally and favorably known in this county, as a gentleman of sterling qualities, and as one of the best and truest opponents of radicalism in this or any other county, neither afraid or ashamed to fight for what he believes to be right, if it is pushed upon him. Mr. POOL will need no posse to serve process in this county.

JOHN E. RYLAND, candidate for Circuit Attorney. As there seems to be no disposition in this district to nominate a candidate for the place, we incorporate Mr. RYLAND'S name with the ticket. Major RYLAND was elected to the office, and was ousted by FLETCHER'S vacating ordinance, to give place to a stranger. Maj. RYLAND was raised in this city, is a lawyer of fine ability, a strict and punctual business man, and well fitted for the place.

Col. JOS. B. TERRY, the candidate for the clerkship of the Circuit Court, has lived in this city for a great many years, is well known as a fine clerk and accountant, and a gentleman of great urbanity, and will make an officer of whom all should be proud. His fitness for the place is too well known to need a single word.

CLIFTON B. DANIELS, the candidate for the County clerkship, has resided in this city for some twelve years; and was, for a number of years, the deputy of L. W. SMALLWOOD in the office the circuit clerk, afterwards cashier in Farmers' Bank, is a careful business man, and understands perfectly the duties of the place.

Col. THOMPSON M. EWING, the candidate for the office of County Treasurer, has grown grey in the service of his party in this county, and as well as we remember, has never before asked an office at their hands. His competency and fitness for the place, all know. His election ought to be made, like his nomination, overwhelmingly unanimous, and we hope it will be.

JOSEPH TIDBALL, the candidate for Assessor, is also an old citizen of the county, every way well fitted for the office.

JOSEPH SHAW, candidate for Surveyor, is eminently qualified for the place, being an old citizen, and one of the best surveyors in this or any other county.

JOHN KESTERSON, the candidate for Supervisor of Registration, by his course as registrar of Clay township, has shown that he is *the* man for the place. He is an old citizen.

JESSE SCHOFIELD, N. W. LETTON and JAMES H. WELBORNE, the candidates for Justices of the County Court, are all well qualified for the place, and will make good and faithful officers. Their long residence in the county is a sufficient guarantee of their fitness, if their nomination did not convey that conviction.

HARRISON SMITH, the candidate for Coroner, is a citizen of many years standing, of well-known integrity and business qualifications. Our people have honored him with their trust on many occassions.

Dr. J. G. RUSSELL, will make an excellent Superintendent of Common Schools—a man of strict business qualifications, prompt in the discharge of duty, impartial in its discharge, and a lover of proper training—give warrant to his fitness.

The ticket, so far as we hear, gives entire satisfaction, and will be easily elected, barring swindling. Mr. AULL, who announces himself a candidate, contingent upon Col. EWING'S inability to qualify, it seems to us, is placing his friend who nominated him in the Convention, the Convention itself, and also himself, in an awkward position. Maj. ARTHUR YOUNG, for Mr. AULL, pledged himself that that gentleman would fully abide the action, whatever it might be.

The radical majorities in the States which voted on the 2d, are

Pennsylvania, about	15,000
Indiana, about	13,000
Ohio, about	20,000
Iowa, not known.	

Some gains were made in Congressmen. The race in Pennsylvania was not an open and manly one on the part of negro worshipers, they witholding from the people the fact that they were for negro suffrage. The radical majority in Philadelphia, was cut down from 11,000 to about 5,000.

BRUTE BUTLER was in St. Louis last week. There was a movement in the silver spoon department.

The Caucasian.

With the present number, the CAUCASIAN reaches an age of six months, an age certainly that does not seem to warrant any great remark or commendation. But it is the success of the enterprize, more than the age of the paper, that we may more properly speak of, for, to say the truth, we feel alike proud of our paper and its patrons, and challenge any paper, located in a town of like size to Lexington, to make a better showing. We have not only equalled our expectations, but gone far beyond them; and it is due our many readers that we announce the fact, for to them we award the credit, and not to ourselves.

The circulation of the paper, at this time, our mail agent tells us, reaches nearly fifteen hundred weekly, *indisputably the largest circulation of any paper outside of St. Louis*, and increasing, even now, at a ratio equal to thirty per week. This is a result that the most sanguine member of the firm, or the most sanguine friend, scarcely anticinated.

In the line of advertising, our columns speak for themselves. We have our full share. We have nothing at all to complain of in this respect, save and except the fact that much of the legal printing, intended to go into this paper, and ordered in it by the parties interested, is, by an arbitrary rule of our present officials, bestowed elsewhere, as we believe, in violation of the spirit of the law, and, as we know, in utter disregard to the wants of the litigants, whose informations should be so published as to reach the largest number of readers. Of this, we have to complain; but it is not a matter that, up to this time, those immediately interested have been able to amend or better. They may do so at no remote day. That a party litigant should have the right to direct where his printing should be done, either in person or by his attorney, is too plain a question to warrant any debate. This arbitrary and unwarrantable rule will probably be reversed soon, for parties will hereafter decline to pay, except where the work is done by the parties whom they order to do it.

In the job line, we have had about all we have had hands to accomplish, and this is as much as the most exacting could expect.

We commence the last half of our first year with prospects entirely satisfactory, and shall press forward in our enterprise, as heretofore, in the advocacy of such measures of right and justice toward a down-trodden, oppressed, unoffending and loyal people as, from time to time, may present themselves, and prove worthy of our favor. With the democratic conservative party of the country we are honestly and conscientiously allied, and to that party we look for that meed of justice to the Southern people—already robbed of their property and rights—for their restoration to every constitutional and natural privilege. Sooner or later, these will be awarded. Let us take courage, and thank God our condition is no worse, as, surely, it would be if the radicals had full and undisputed sway. Let us take hold of all questions by the smooth handle, and look to the "good time coming" for an alleviation of all our wrongs.

Thanking our friends for their generous aid and support in the past, we have only to add that we shall endeavor to deserve their continuance in the future. We shall do the best we can. That is the most any one should promise.

The Tournament.

The Tournament for the benefit of the St. Louis Relief Society took place on Thursday last, at the amphitheatre of the Fair Grounds, twenty-eight knights contending for the honors, as follows:

Real Name.	Nom De Guerre.
W. H. Clark	Chevalier D'Alegre.
R. F. Measham	Knight Powhattan.
J. H. Berthold	Knight of Maryland.
A. M. Price	Black Knight.
J. Harrington	Knight of Carlos.
J. A. Moses	Knight of Alhambra.
M. W. Henry	Knight Templar.
W. H. Major	Knight of the Lone Star.
J. P. Garland	Knight of Lost Cause.
C. H. Maddox	Knight of Black Plume.
J. Davis	Knight of St. Louis.
G. W. Sale	Knight of Second Street.
E. B. Johnson	Knight of Ravenswood.
E. N. Hart	Godfrey De Bouillon.
J. W. Dunn	Knight of Lona Dale.
J. W. Boyd	Unknown Knight.
G. W. Barrett	Knight of Creve Cœur.
W. Medjee	Knight of the Road.
E. A. Method	Knight of Belmont.
W. K. Cocke	Charles II.
J. E. Coonse	Knight of the Cockade.
J. E. King	Knight of the Midnight.
A. J. Papin	Knight of the Golden Star
W. Merrill	Knight of Mobile.
R. Minor	Knight of the Crescent.
J. T. Smith	Knight of Malta.
C. Kearney	Knight of Bedford.

The successful knights were—

1st victor, Knight of Belmont.
2d " " of the Cockade.
3d " " of Creve Cœur.
4th " " of the Lost Cause.
5th " " of the Black Plume.
6th " " of Midnight.
7th " " of the Crescent.

The addresses were made by Col. WILLIAM H. LACKLAND.

The Knight of Belmont selected, as the Queen of Love and Beauty, Miss NANNIE J. HOLLIDAY, late of this county, and proceeded to place upon her forhead the wreath of honor, after which the following ladies were crowned as

MAIDS OF HONOR.

Miss LAURA BENTON was then crowned as first maid of honor by the Knight of the Cockade.

For second maid of honor, Miss VIRGINIA HARRIS was crowned by the Knight of Creve Cœur.

The Knight of the Lost Cause crowned Miss LINA PRATTE as third maid of honor.

Miss BELL WATERS was selected as fourth maid of honor and crowned by the Knight of the Black Plume.

The Knight of Midnight selected and crowned Miss LULU JANUARY as the fifth maid of honor.

Miss NETTIE RENNICK was chosen and crowned sixth maid of honor by the Knight of the Crescent.

The premiums were: 1. a pair of gold spurs; 2. a pair of silver spurs; 3. a pair of plated spurs.

Marshal Forey said, in the French Senate, it would take at least fifty years of foreign occupation to nt Mexicans to support a Government.

Elections.

On the first Tuesday in November, the following States will vote: New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Missouri, Maryland, Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas.

In most of these States the conservatives have little to hope. In New York, Illinois and Missouri they have reason to be hopeful, so far as Congressmen are concerned, and but little more. And, to our mind, the issues of peace or war will turn upon these States, for it is barely possible that, if they shall vote against radicalism, and thus secure the keeping down of the two-thirds majority in Congress, a war may be thus averted; though even this is by no means probable. The following is the programme announced by STEVENS and other leaders, and an attempt will be made to carry it out:

1. The impeachment of the President, at an early day, on the meeting of Congress in December, and his suspension from official functions pending the trial by the House of Representatives, so as to secure the immediate services of the President *protem.* of the Senate, a radical.

2. Three armies, one with sword, another with firebrands, and a third with squatters and compass to take possession of the South, confiscate the lands, and thus pay Yankee bondholders their war debt.

3. Negro equality and negro suffrage, with all the wrongs springing from such an unholy and God-forbidden affiliation.

4. The introduction of Yankee ideas throughout the land, at the cost of blood and treasure.

Against these iniquities the President and nine-tenths of the people of the South stand committed, and for them is pledged every State going for radicalism. It is a declaration of war on the President, and those who support his policy, as unmistakable as impudent, and one party or the other will have to give way, or fight it out on that line. The President is perhaps well aware of these facts; and if he is not ready to meet them, upon his own head first will fall the responsibility, and lastly upon his friends and supporters, whom he should protect. He can do so easily, if he so determines. We shall see.

A Very Palpable Hit.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce, of a late date, said of the Fairs in St. Louis and Chicago, that the latter "was a most emphatical success," and that the former opened with only "tolerable prospects of success." Whereupon the Republican replies that the receipts at the Chicago Fair amounted to all of $12,766, while the Fair at St. Louis netted $64,000. Wonder what the Skunk River man can say to this?

How is this? One of the editors of the Register, in a late speech, in Indiana told the people there that there was a heavy copperhead majority in this county, which was true. In the Register of last week, the same individual, speaking of the conservative ticket, says we (the Radicals) can beat it easily. There must be something wrong here. A county with a large copperhead majority, as he admits, ought to beat the radical ticket. Why not? Give us a good reason why and how that large majority is to be defeated by a decided minority. It looks, strange. It looks as though there was swindling going on. It looks, taking the two declarations together, that our neighbors do not speak alike at all times—that they have opinions for the two sections. But his Indiana declaration is true; and if there is not a larger amount of swindling than we think, the copperheads will show it in November.

There is a great scarcity of pianos in the country. Until the report was given to the world of the actual number of these instruments, we had an idea that they were very plenty. It is just the other way. They are very scarce, especially in the "loyal" States. A late report gives the following *facts:*

Total number in the United States	2,776
Pennsylvania had	557
New Jersey	2
Deleware	0
Rhode Island	0
Connecticut	0
District of Columbia	0
Louisiana	0
Illinois	0
Wisconsin	0
Minnesota	0
Kansas	1
Vermont	1
Michigan	1
Colorado	1
Ohio	5
Massachusetts	21

These are strange figures, indeed. In the report from which we compile, Missouri is not mentioned at all. Perhaps her pianos had been removed over into Kansas, and were reported there—*none.* Illinois reports none; and hence we suppose that all the instruments stolen by Illinois Federals, were at once sent forward for sale in the export trade! Our report sets down one manufacturing house as engaged in 1865, the date of these returns, on manufacture of its 36,000th piano!

Seriously, now, the whole thing is a swindle—broad and glaring; and it only proves that the Yankees understands how to swindle the revenue of the Government. Kansas had no pianos in 1865!

Col. J. W. BLACK, of Richmond, has been appointed Collector of the Internal Revenue in this (the 6th) district, vice W. C. PRICE, removed. One by one the radicals loose their official place.

Col. A. J. BARRY, editor of the Columbus, Ky., Chronicle, died on the 3d inst. He was the son of Hon. WM. T. BARRY, an old JACKSON man, and at one time a member of Gen. JACKSON'S Cabinet.

Hon. JAMES S. ROLLINS is the regular nominee of the conservative party, in Boone county, for legislature.

How we Live.

For the Caucasian.

If one estimate happiness by the remarkable events of life, the sum will be exceeding small; for such events constitute the very least part of even a great man's experience. It is in the common, every-day occurrences that rich and poor, high and low, must find what of joy there is in living. Is this truth? He who has passed by the flowery road-side, and rich harvest field, and now is treading through the snows of age, will say, "it is." But the young, so handling the sweet rose that blooms beside them, as to feel the sharp prick of its thorn, shake their heads and say, "we'll find our joy farther on," where the grand forest trees grow, and the gallant river rushes on to the ocean, not in the sweet perfume of youth's flowers or the murmur of its brooklets. We are all ever putting off the time for being happy. The boy envies the young man; the young man looks to him of middle age, and he, in turn, points to the heary sage who looks back and finds he might have been happy all along, if he had only known it. We are like one who passes tarough a berry-patch, refusing to partake of the luscious fruit because we expects to find still finer farther on.

They talk most of the joys of youth, who, having completed the "magic circle," are entering the land of childhood from the other side. It would certainly be a beautiful philosophy that would teach us to look through the practical and see the romantic and poetical of each day's doings. How much more interesting nature appeared to the ancients, who in fancy, saw an exquisite nymph lurking in every spring and wood than to the practical eye that discerns there only so much water to drink, and wood to burn. Why cannot the houses we live in, our playgrounds and work-shops be all peopled with invisible forms of beauty? How many a child has gone to sleep the quicker, and slept the sweeter, for a mother's promise that God would send an angel to watch by its bed during all the night? One almost regrets the presence of so much knowledge in the world when he sees what a gross, material creature it is converting man into. Its cold cheerless light is chilling the soul and numbing the wings of poesy.

Helicon and Olympus have both been desecrated by impious hands searching for gold! Even the temples of religion escape not the same contaminating touch. No wonder old and young travelers alike complain of the dearth of happiness in life's journey. All their days 'tis but a weary struggle for wealth; in wealth they expect happiness. What would be thought of the butterfly, were it, instead of basking in the sunshine during its few allotted days, to commence the work of the ant. The butterfly feeds on the flowers and drinks from the brook; it thinks not of hoarding stores to be wasted by others when it is gone. Man resembles the butterfly in length of days; would he not do well to imitate that insect's blithesome existance? It sports gaily in the sunshine up to the very hour of death! We commence to climb the hills of Erron before they are reached. In which course is the more wisdom? One must be so employed as to meet the requirements of nature, or there can be no happiness. We are not all body nor all mind. Attention must be paid to both, or one's life will be, in his own eyes, at least, a failure, and here is the fault: The student's application dries up the rich juices of physical manhood; and the festial enjoyments of the mere worldling smother all the bright fires of mind. Is it not plain, that here, as everywhere else, there is a "golden middle way?" How much more enjoyment there would be were the world's business carried on by poets and the world's poetry written by business men?

BELLE.

Correspondence of the Caucasian.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 8, 1866.

Messrs. EDITORS: Last week was a great week for St. Louis. The Agricultural and Mechanical Fair was a gleam of the good old times, and the Fair of the Southern Relief Association was and still is a *stunning, complete success.* It is acknowledged to surpass anything of the kind ever before attempted in the country—beats the so-called Sanitary Fair a long ways, and will stand as a monument to the taste, skill, generosity and wholesomeness of the St. Louis people. It presents the most triumphant array of beautiful and fascinating objects that it is possible to conceive of or imagine. It makes the head giddy and the purse *light* to walk around through it. Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Kirtley, Mrs. Trigg, Mrs. Schofield and other younger, but not better, ladies from Lexington, whose young and modest cheeks would blush at publication, are prominent among the "pillars" of the Association. God bless them! They were ornaments to your city, are ornaments to this, and would be anywhere, where *charity*, that "showeth itself in good works," is appreciated.

I send you a "clipping" from a New York paper about Andersonville, which may help you to "fight it out on that line." I mean the line you started on. I think, after a few more left-handers from "Lee," "Justice," "Truth" and "Farmer," the Register's "man" will throw up his sponge. EDWIN.

Gen. Forrest as a Union Man.

On Tuesday last Gen. Forrest made a speech at Jackson, Tennessee, in which he is reported to have spoken as follows:

"He declared that the duty to the government to which he surrendered, was quite as sacred as that which he once owed to the Confederacy, and that his fidelity in one case should be as strongly marked as in the other. The obligations of the soldier and citizen were equally strong, and he would observe both with unwavering fixedness of purpose. He said there was never a day during the existence of the Confederacy, on which he would not have accepted the constitution of our fathers as the supreme law of the land. Its perversions, real and apprehended, made him a Confederate. He assert ed his willingness to give his energies and, if need be, his life, to preserve and defend the government under which we now live. He belived that much of the violence of the Radical party was due to misapprehensions of the condition of Southern popular sentiment. Especially is it untrue that Northern men are insecure in personal and property rights in the South.

Correspondence of the Caucasian.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1866.

From all quarters sounds of rejoicing are borne to my ears; the deep bass of cannon rumbles through the streets, making windows clatter; thousands of voices are ringing out hallelujahs in the "startled air of night." Lively times! Lively times, indeed! There! the bells have taken it up. What joyful notes they are pealing forth! "Shall we not go out and join in the glorious jubilee?" my companion asks, tauntingly. No; thank you. The day of *my* rejoicing belongs to *the future*. To my ears the merry sounds you hear peal the dirges of many patriotic hopes. Accept the disappointment you would force upon me, my friend, and acknowledge it to be keener than even you imagine.

The elections in Ohio yesterday, as well as in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa were sharply contested. The result has, doubtless, affected your readers with feelings akin to my own. We all fondly hoped that the noble spirit of conservatism, once more freed from *unjust* restraint, would expand to its wonted proportions and fill the hearts of all this people. It did seem that the bad passions controlling the country must subside with the war that gave them being; but what was an effect has become a cause, and is giving birth to greater monstrosities than itself.

From the evidence presented yesterday, the future of the Southern *people* appears dismal enough. Is there a silver lining to the dark shadow that floats over them? Expect no forbearance from the North; she will show none. Her mission is to proselytize the Continent. The South must bend to the storm, or be destroyed by it. (A dire alternative either of them.) When its fair southern land is poisoned with Northern ideas, from Virginia to Texas, the legitimate object of this war will have been accomplished, and not before. Had this fact been recognized sooner, the day that witnessed Lee's surrender would have marked but the beginning of the struggle. There were but few engaged in the rebellion that detected the tremendous issues depending upon its success or failure. With reference to secession, the South was prompted too much by the feeling that causes one to invest in a lottery, viz: that if successful, he will be greatly advantaged; if unsuccessful, but little injured. Had there been a real conviction that all would be lost or won upon the die cast in '61, history might have chronicled a different result. As it is, there is but one hope for the *Southern people*. It is to preserve intact their identity. How? By clinging to them themselves, and by transmitting to their children the ideas, manners and customs for which they have suffered so much. Let them keep possession of their soil. *It is the heart* of a people. Let anyone holding *Northern* opinions, be esteemed and treated as an enemy, (for he is one). Let Southern industry supply Southern wants. Let there be no marrying nor giving in marriage with the *aliens*. If, like the Jews, the Southern people are able to preserve their personality amidst the revolutionary influences that surround them, there will come a time when, through dissensions in the North, they may be enabled to retrieve the proud position just lost.

It is to be hoped that Missouri will be reclaimed this fall, and made to occupy her wonted position beside her sister States. Kentucky has been gloriously redeemed from the bondage of fanaticism, and will yet do much service in the grand, but silent, contest that must be carried on for "Southern rights."

I shall enter into no particulars of the election. The defeat of Geo. H. Pendleton is most deplored. In addition to transcendent abilities, his high character for dignity and honesty would have made him a tower of strength to the opposition in Congress.

For ten days before the last two we enjoyed fair weather. It would require "an angel pen" to fitly describe it. A baser one would fall short of conveying an adequate impression of the requisite loveliness that pervaded everything—even the dull, cold walls of the city. I would be perfectly willing to take it month about—one as September was, the other as October promises to be.

One word about Gen. Grant's father. He is said to have lost his influence to the radicals at the election. This gives me as poor an idea of his honesty as everybody hereabouts entertains of his ability. He and his "soldier boy," too, have become flurried by their elevation. Ulysses has sense enough to keep quiet and permit circumstances to waft him as they will. The "old man," however, flounders about in politics like a hoosier in a hotel.

I see from the papers that e. d. drake intimates the radical majority will be forty thousand in Missouri this fall. It will, doubtles, amount to about the same kind of forty thousand with which Kentucky was to have been carried.

The CAUCASIAN reaches me regularly every week, and its coming is most welcome. No wonder your paper elicits so many praises from sources public and private. It is a very nice looking sheet; but the principles taught in it constitute its "chiefest glory."

OCCASIONAL.

Fears are again expressed at Memphis of a negro insurrection. A band of negres, under the training of radicalism, armed with Enfield rifles, are prowling round the country, prepared for plunder and murder. They attacked a couple of planters on Cat Island, near Memphis, wounding one, but lost their leader and one other negro, which dispersed them.

Thus it will work so long as the radicals are maintained in power. It cannot be otherwise, for these negroes, who have so suddenly tasted of the sweets of liberty, are not going to work, so long as they can avoid it; and, under the lash of the lying villains who now manage them, their hatred for their former masters will become intensified, breaking out periodically in these petty insurrections, every one of which insures the death of more or less of their number, and, ultimately, work out their extermination. The two castes cannot exist together. Either the negro must die, or go hence. Is it not policy for the Government to speedily arrange for their transportation to Liberia? If it cannot be done—if it take too much bread out of the mouths of the "Buro" agents—then laws should be passed by each State affixing transportation as a punishment for crime.

BARRY, the celebrated horse tamer is dead.

Correspondence Between Gov. Fletcher and Ex-Gov. King.

JEFFERSON, Sept. 17, 1866.

Hon. AUSTIN A. KING—SIR: Enclosed please find a slip cut from the Tribune of Jefferson City. There has arisen a question as to what you did state in reference to my interview with General Sherman, involving such importance to your veracity as requires me, before noticing it, to inquire what you did say on that subject, and who were your authors for the statements.

Will you please inform me who you derived your information from, upon which you base the statement, that I was cross-examined by two counsel, before General Sherman, and evaded questions and denied facts, which I afterwards admitted.

This is the first occasion on which I have ever noticed anything said of me in the newspapers, or by stump speakers, and only do so now, because of the high character of all the parties concerned—General Sherman, Mr. Glover, Mr. Gantt and yourself. You must have what you considered good authority for your statements; you certainly did not have it from mere rumor.

Hoping to hear from you, at your earliest convenience, I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
THOS. C. FLETCHER.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24, 1866.

GOV. FLETCHER—SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 17th inst., enclosing printed slip, and making inquiries. I did not cause my late speech, at Jefferson City, to be reported, and it would be difficult, in the scope of a letter, to go over the ground taken in the speech, upon the points named in your letter. I will endeavor, however, to give you the desired information upon the points named, as briefly as possible.

I said nothing in the speech to warrant the conclusion to which you seem to have come, that the high character of General Sherman, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Gantt are, in any way, concerned in the matter of your interview with General Sherman. Although I can see no motive why the points of that interview should not have been made public, unless it was intended to have been secret, yet, I wish to inform you that I never had any conversation with either of the three gentlemen named by you, touching the subject. In reference to this, I will further state that I was in St. Louis when General Sherman called on you for an explanation of charges of a grave character, including your conduct, as Executive of the State, in organizing and arming partizan military companies. These charges, and others of a grave character, as I understood, had been forwarded from Missouri to Washington, and returned from there to General Sherman for investigation, and this gave rise to the interview.

The five gentlemen comprising the committee of the National Conservative Union party of the State were requested to be present. It so happened that only two of them, Messrs. Gantt and Glover, attended the interview. I learned from a gentleman, early in the day, that the interview would take place, and I expressed a wish to know the result, and was promised that I should know it. Accordingly, on the evening of your interview, two gentlemen related to me, no doubt, what substantially took place. I understood the interview to be of a courteous character.

Prior to the interview, you had denied that there were any secret, armed organizations in the State. Your partzan press denied it; your partizans everywhere denied it. This interview was, in part, at least, to ascertain this fact. Accordingly, you were questioned upon this subject, and, at first, disclaimed any knowledge of the existence of any armed military companies in the State; but, upon being interrogated, you admitted the existence of three or four such companies, and that they were made up exclusively of your partizans. I have never, in any public speech, attempted to state, as derived from the parties to the interview, what transpired upon that interview; but, in my own language and in my own way, I have characterized it as involving a close, critical cross-examination, by an able attorney, by which important facts were elicited, which otherwise would not have been disclosed. I understood that General Sherman was chiefly a listener on that occasion.

The causes which gave rise to this interview, and the results which grew out of it, belong to the public. It interests the people of Missouri, and they ought to know it; and if you will give it to the public, then it can be better judged whether or not I have taken an improper view of it. I, certainly, do not wish to say or do anything in reference to you or your conduct which the facts do not justify.

In further reference to the points of the interview, I stated, in my speech, that your proclamation, following the interview, was not sincere—that it was based upon false pretences, and the recent publication of your private and confidential letter confirms my conviction of this, by adding your own confession to the other proofs, that you are playing "strategy." And another proof is added in the recent exposure of what is known as the "Advanced Guard of America, and the Headquarters for the State of Missouri to be at Jefferson City." This I have denounced as a treasonable, shameful and tyrannical conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the down-trodden people of Missouri. What your exact relation to this organization is, I do not know, but I have heard it publicly stated that the manuscript copy of this organization and its constitution were seen in your hand-writing prior to its adoption.

These are truly revolutionary times, and I hope, for the sake of the position you occupy, that you may be able to acquit yourself of so grave a charge as being a party to this conspiracy.

I will not consider your letter nor my reply as private.

I am respectfully, &c.,
AUSTIN A. KING.

A shooting affray occurred at Albany, in this county, last Saturday afternoon by which a desperate character, named Martin, was seriously, perhaps fatally wounded, by Dr. Bogard. There are several stories afloat as to the origin of the difficulty, but we suppose the most likely one is that old grudges, rendered furious by the imbibation of bad whisky, was the principle cause. Martin is a notorious character, and is the same Martin that laid in jail here nearly all winter for attempting to shoot a citizen of this city. His sympathies and feelings were all with the rebellion, while Dr. Bogard was intensely radical. The report of his revolver had hardly died away, when Bogard mounted his horse, which was standing at the door of the grocery where the shooting occurred, and made his escape.—*Richmond Freeman.*

A Washington soldier stole the artificial leg of his sleeping comrade.

A special committee of the South Carolina Legislature has reported in favor of the issue of State bonds to the amount of $250,000 for the purpose of buying corn for the destitute—the recipients to give notes payable within twelve months. The same committee reported adversely on a bill appropriating $2,000,000 to purchase provisions for those in want. The State Senate has passed a bill designed to effect a stay of execution, without incurring the objection of unconstitutionality urged against stay laws. It provides for a postponement of the terms of the Courts of Common Pleas. The House has not yet acted on this bill.

New Advertisements.

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 on Factory terms. It is well improved, having a good House, Orchard, Water and Coal. For further particulars apply to Winsor & Russell. se26 1m

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Moses Frankle & Bro., has been dissolved from and after the 1st day of October. The unsettled business of the firm will be settled by Moses Frankle, who will continue the business of the late firm, at the old stand. MAIER FRANKLE & CO.

Thankful for past favors, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the trade heretofore extended to the old firm. (oct13) MOSES FRANKLE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Metric System, The Dean—English, Four Years in the Saddle, The Hidden Sin, Timothy Crump's Wood, Comfort for Small Incomes, How I Managed my Children from Infancy to Marriage, How I Managed my House on Two Hundred a Year, Rory O'More, Caroline Tracy, Bella Delaney, Harold Tracy, George Seton, Orphan Sunstreys, Ten Years in the Tombs, The Mysteries of the Police, The Speculator, The Experiences of a French Detective, Diary of a Detective Police Officer, Legends and Stories of Ireland, Brownie of Bodsbeck, etc. PLOTT'S.

GRIMES & VENABLE, Agents.

FINE LAND FOR SALE.

A FINE TRACT OF LAND, lying two miles south of this city, on the Independence road, near the Fair Grounds, is offered for sale. There is on the premises a tolerably good house, with four rooms, a kitchen, stable, &c., and plenty of good water. This land will be sold in tracts of 40, 60, 80, 100, or 120 acres, to suit purchasers, and either with or without timber. Price $50 per acre.

Also a splendid farm of 220 acres, lying about 14 miles south of this city, on Columbia road. There is on the place a house containing four rooms, a cellar, kitchen, outhouses, stable, &c., all new and in good order. Also a young orchard. About 120 acres under fence, and 90 acres in a fine cotton. Price $4,000. For further particulars enquire at this office. oc17 tf

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

G. O. GRIMES. G. P. VENABLE.

GRIMES & VENABLE,
Watchmakers & Jewelers.
LEXINGTON, Mo.

ARE just in receipt of their Fall Stock of Jewelry, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., to which they call the attention of the public. They have—

Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, in Great Variety,
E. Howard, & Co.'s Watches,
Appleton, Tracy & Co.,
F. S. Bartlett,
H. Perrette,
Charles F. Tissott & Sons,
James S. Turner, and many other makers of Fine Watches.
Coral Sets of Jewelry, in plain Gold and Etruscan.
White Onyx, Plain and Etruscan,
Carbuncle Plain and Etruscan,
Carbuncle and Pearl sets,
Jet and Gold sets,
Leontine Chains,
Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains,
Necklaces and Bracelets,
Pins, Buttons, Earrings, and heavy Plain Rings, of various kinds.
Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Specks,
Silver Ware,
Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives,
Cream Spoons,
Pie Knives, Cake Knives, Berry Spoons,
Combs, Brushes,
Razors, Razor Strops Portmonies,
Ladies' Traveling Baskets,
Toys and Notions, in Great Variety.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
Took the Premium at the Late Fair at St. Louis.

THE VALUABLE LANDS OF
SAMUE