Caucasian and Express.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.

OFFICE, CORNER MAIN AND MOSS STREETS.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

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

The Register now has it that "13,000 men died on Wirz's hands." That is considerably the heaviest fitting we have heard of, yet.

We omitted last week, in the hurry of other matters, to notice that MARK L. DEMOTT, Esq., had become associate editor of the Register, in this city.

Mr. J. M. YAVIS, we see by the last Independence Sentinel, has become associated with Mr. MEADES in the editorial management of that sprightly paper.

The Attorney General of the United States has rendered a decision declaring that General Sheridan has no power to remove Governor Wells, of Louisiana, or the Chief of Police of New Orleans.

Rev. J. G. White, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, late of St. Louis, is lecturing on Roman Catholicism, at Quincy, in Illinois. A few days ago, the Irish Catholics so interrupted the speaker that he had to desist.

Attorney General Wingate has commenced suit in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, against certain parties, the object of which is to set aside the sale of the Iron Mountain and the Cairo and Fulton railroads by the State Commissioners last fall.

The contest for town officers, at the election in Columbia, the other day, turned upon the question of "Hog" or "No Hog," and the "No Hog" party carried the day. Hence swine is played out in that place—they have either to be kept closely confined or leave the town.

The Convention of Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, which met at Nashville, Tenn., last week, to compare among other things the action of the different Conferences, on the subject of striking the word South from their name, report that 24 out of the 26 Conferences voted against it.

The good people of Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, are endeavoring to reinaugurate a Fair for that county; and we hope they may succeed. In the list of names calling for this organization, we see such familiar names as W. H. H. Cundiff, J. H. Freeman, the Van Hoys, L. McReynolds, and others.

The ruling passion strong in death. Where is Mrs. Lincoln? The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which adjourned on Thursday last, varied the usual exercises on such occasions by making numerous presents to the retiring officers. Gold watches, gavels, china ware, silver ware, gold-headed canes, clocks, tea sets, pitchers, goblets, castors, household articles and mutual admiration were distributed with the profusion of a gift concert. The Legislature was radical.

The Register thinks our paragraph about the grand army of the Republic is the pot calling the kettle black; and quotes our position in regard to dealing with radicals here. There is a vast difference. Kettle and pot were on the side of the radicals. They began the nonsense by inaugurating the iniquity; and the moment we favored retaliation, they cried out, O don't do that! Don't starve radicals! we only wish to starve you, drive you from the country, and disfranchise you. Innocent sports, indeed!

Cost. of Negroes The army appropriation bill just published, makes an appropriation of $8,836,300 for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1867. Of this sum, one million five hundred thousand is for commissary stores, eight hundred thousand for transportation, five hundred thousand for the Medical Department, and the same amount for buildings for schools, asylums, &c., and two hundred thousand for quarters and fuel. These are principal items and furnish some explanation of "where the money goes."

The editor of the Salina, Kansas, Herald, has been informed by Captain Spilman of that place, that a section of ground which he has examined on his farm, contains not less than twenty-five grasshoppers' eggs to the square inch. To test the vitality of these he put two dozen eggs in a bottle and on the sixth day they hatched out, and hopped about like lambs trying to jump over each other's heads. Another piece of earth was taken from the Saline river, about the size of a piece of chalk, which contained twenty vital eggs. The soil thereabouts would be enjoyed hugely by the Digger Indians.

The severe earthquake experienced in this city, on Wednesday last, visited most of the towns and cities in this State and Kansas, so far as heard from. Its center is yet unknown; nor do the accounts of it anywhere represent that any injury was done either to person or property. Some of the papers think its direction was from east to west. But up to this time (29th) we have no account of its being felt east of St. Louis; and as the shock there does not seem to have been so heavy as at this point, or Leavenworth City, we incline to the opinion that its course was, as stated by us, from southeast to northwest, which would lead us to expect to hear of it being more severe in southeast Missouri then eastward of that point. Still, like the causes producing these convulsions, little is known.

The New York Tribune insist that the delays in the trial of Jeff. Davis and Surratt are criminal. It says:

"It is time this juggling should cease; and especially as the Surratt case is only a part of the juggling that has been permitted since the death of Mr. Lincoln. That tragedy is one of the most mysterious in the annals of crime. There is something hidden that we crave to know. What it is we cannot say; but the records of the trial, the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis, and especially the shuffling of the Government, compel distrust and suspicion.

Why has not Booth's diary been published? Why is George N. Sanders not demanded from the British Government if the Administration really believes he was a partner in the crime of Booth? Why is not Davis either punished or released? And why is not John H. Surratt, against whom, at least, all the evidence we have points unerringly, brought to justice?"

The wheat crop in Illinois is reported in a very favorable condition.

Atlanta has a population of 2,000.

What is Fletcher?

Mr. Attorney General WINGATE, in his protest to the railroad swindles, makes Gov. FLETCHER an imbecile and fool. HEMP, SIMONS & Co., state the case in such way that the impression is left that he is a swindler. The newspapers make him out to be a great liar. His conduct in sending militia here, and their subsequent acts, show him to be an accessory before the fact of murder and arson and also that of larceny; disclosure recently made, prove that he is head and eyes into the Grand Army of the Republic, a treasonable secret organization. This would seem to make a picture. Let us see. He is first imbecile and fool. That's pretty bad; but not enough; swindler is added in the second count; and liar in the third. Fourthly, he comes in for murder, arson and larceny; and fifth for traitor. O horrible! It is worse than Gen. VAUGHAN stated of him: that he was a rogue. Are we honored in our Governor, or do we honor him? Honors seem to be easy, to use a gambler's technicality; and it is to be regretted we are not eased of THOMAS.

Well, but THOMAS, in his begging whine, insists that he did the best he could with the roads—that he gave them to a party that he believed would best subserve the highest interests of the State. Mr. CHARLES P. CHOUTEAU does not think so; he does not "see it" that way. Mr. CHOUTEAU is so obfuscated in his vision as not to see that McKAY's bid of $850,000 was not better than his bid of $1,100,000! He swears that, upon two occasions, he offered the Governor that amount for the roads, which seems to intimate that FLETCHER did play the swindler. Mr. CHOUTEAU further says that after a conversation with his majesty, he told Mr. C. he would write to him further in regard to this transaction, leaving the impression on the mind of the gentleman that he was inclined to look at $1,100,000 rather than $850,000. But he did not write. This is an old dodge of his majesty. He played the same game, in another matter, on Mr. Sheriff POOL of this county; and these things indicate that he did not keep his word; that he lied. All liars are appointed to be cast into hell, says the scriptures. Mr. CHOUTEAU's ability to pay is not to be questioned. So that the people of the State can work on THOMAS' problem as to whether $850,000 is better than $1,100,000 or not. What is Fletcher?

To Correspondents.

We have repeatedly said that we could do nothing with correspondence coming to us as late as Friday, unless it were very short. On that day, we are not prepared to receive articles of a column in length. Our force is too weak to get it into type, and keep up with the other things which are of prime necessity at the same time, even if we had the space for it.

We want a responsible name with all communications, else, no matter what their value, we cannot give them place.

Communications, poetry, advertisement, &c., should be written on one side of the paper. An article of length, is frequently precluded, toward the close of the week, because it is written on both sides, rendering it difficult of division, so that more than one hand may be put on it; and the time necessary to get into type makes it too long for the labor of one hand.

Advertisements sent by mail, or sent in from town, should be distinctly written, and the number of insertions, when they are not legal notices, marked on their face. Otherwise they will be published at our option, and charged accordingly.

Many persons have an idea that the type setting on a paper is all done in a day, an hour, or even less. This is a fatal mistake to those desiring the publication of articles. The entire week is consumed by us, with the hands we have, in putting our paper into type, and doing the press work. And this is why we are not prepared to receive communications on Friday. All the little things necessary to appear, are procrastinated to that day; and as we go to press Friday evening as early as supper time, if possible, neither time nor space is left for their publication. We are always very much crowded and very busy on Friday, having little or no time to devote to even the reading of an article offered that day.

Articles of a personal nature are published only as advertisements, except when they relate immediately to the politics of the day; and even then, they are not desirable.

We are absent for an hour from the office, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

A Georgia paper has revived the sad story of Mrs. Dora LABEAUME alias Shaw, a woman who, some years ago, left a happy home, a loving husband, one or two children, and scores of loving friends, to betake herself to the stage. We knew Mr. LaBeaume well; he died, if man ever did, of a broken heart. His poor unfortunate wife survives him, and gives the following touching quotation from "The Snow," as fitting her case:

"Fell, like the snowflakes, from heaven to hell;
Fell, to be trampled like filth in the street;
Fell, to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;
Pleading,
Crying,
Imploring to die.
Selling her soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and loving the dead."

London, April 29. The European Conference which is to meet in London next month to settle the dispute between France and Prussia in regard to Luxemburg, will be composed of Representatives from Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia, and the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxemburg. It is understood that the following terms have been agreed upon as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference: First, France is not to enlarge her present boundaries. Second, The fortifications of Luxemburg are to be evacuated and dismantled. Third. The future political status of the Grand Duchy is to ascertained and determined by the Conference. Fourth, The final decision of the Conference is to be guaranteed by all Governments participating therein.

The Salt Lake Vidette, of the 8th, gives the particulars of the horrid Indian massacre which occurred at Glenwood, in Sevier Valley, a few weeks since. A family consisting of a father and his two daughters, of the respective ages of 15 and 18, were attacked by a band of Indians under the command of Black Hawk, who have committed many depredation in that neighborhood. The old man had his brains beaten out by a club; the fate of the daughters was most revolting: their bodies were first violated by the savages, when they were put to death with extreme torture by the thrusting of rough knotted pine sticks into their bowels, causing a most horrible death.

We see by the St. Joseph papers that Judge J. J. Wyatt has been confirmed by the Senate as postmaster.

The Starving South.

Messrs. Editors: I send you two letters from Bishop McTyeire, of the M. E. Church, South, in answer to one written to him for satisfactory information in reference to destitution in the South. This worthy gentleman is extensively acquainted with the Southern people, and his statements are based upon a knowledge of the facts. He sends me two private letters from his friends in the South, in which a truly pitiable condition of affairs is presented. The call upon the charity of those who are blessed with plenty is now clear and immediate; and the distribution of the money or provisions that may be contributed is conducted by men whose fidelity is above suspicion. Those who have corn, meat or money to give, will find persons in Lexington, Wellington and Waverly, authorized to receive them and forward them, at once, to reliable agents below. What is done must be done quickly. J. C. SHACKELFORD.

NASHVILLE, April 24, 1867.

Bro. Shackelford: Yours, April 15th is received. I am glad you and your friends are meditating measures of relief for the destitute in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. The devastations of war were followed by drought, and now famine is really at the door of many. Last week I heard directly from a worthy minister, of a large family, himself suffering, who has had no meat in his house for weeks, and was on the last bushel of corn. To-day an application comes from one whom I had supposed well-to-do—once wealthy. He was a member of our late General Conference; he asks for 50 bushels of corn. He is without corn or money. He lives in Central Georgia. There may be impostors out. You do well to look well to this. Do not be imposed on. But be sure there is lack of bread in the land—and of meat. You may safely do what you can for Dr. Horman, of Enterprize, Mississippi, if he comes among you. I know he is out seeking provisions. I am glad you are careful against imposition. Allow me to send you from my files two letter-samples. I select these because they are short, and contain no allusion to other business. I could send you many, with touching details. As these letters were written privately to me, I need not request you to make no public use of them, beyond satisfying yourself of the greivousness of the want that afflicts our brethern.

Kind friends in California have sent a sum of money to us here, which we have divided out in small sums to the Presiding Elders of the most destitute districts in Georgia and Alabama, with request that they use it for the relief of the most destitute widows and orphans. I am yours, truly,

H. N. MCTYEIRE.

NASHVILLE, April 25, 1867.

Bro. Shackelford: To-day Mr. Rice (mentioned in the printed letter) called on me. He is vouched for by the most worthy men and witnesses. He has been on an almost unsuccessful tour for supplies. Read the letter within. I believe the picture of destitution it draws is true.

As Mr. Rice tells me: what is done must be done quickly. In two months early vegetables, Irish potatoes, &c. will come in, to supply. The fruit crop he says is destroyed this year by frost—but blackberries will not fail. How to subsist till then? Relief must come by charity, prompt charity, until nature sends it. We are drained here—being very accessible and often visited. I sent you an answer to your letter on yesterday.

You can send provisions or money safely to Mr. Rice at Madison, Georgia. Madison is the chief village of Morgan county, and is on the railroad, between Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia. They can buy corn if they had the money, in Atlanta, at $1.50 per bushel. Trusting that you can move, by God's help, the hearts of those who have and can spare something—and that the blesing of those who are ready to perish may come upon you and your neighbors,

I am yours, truly,

H. N. MCTYEIRE.

We could not get the article referred to in these letters in type in time for this paper.—ED.

Attention, Militiamen!

For the information of those who served in the militia, called out to suppress outlawry in Lafayette county, last fall, I would state that no steps have been taken as yet to have said militia paid; and it will most likely be six or twelve months before any provision is made for payment. The company rolls for said service have been filed for the time being with Lieut. T. W. Moses, War Claim Agent, at Sedalia, Mo., who has undertaken the collection of these claims at a reasonable per cent. and has already prepared a large majority of the claims. To insure as speedy payment as possible, it will be to the advantage of all these militiamen to call upon Lieutenant Moses as early as possible, and sign the pay rolls, which must be done before payment can be made. All powers of Attorney given to other parties, before signing the rolls, will be of no avail.

BACON MONTGOMERY, Brig. Gen. M. M.

So, so. The valliant gentry, anxious to deprive the people of Lafayette county of their rights in officers and horses, corn, hay, &c., are not to get their pay for six or twelve months; and then they must bate Mr. Moses with a "reasonable per cent" to get it at all. We shall see. We shall learn, after a while, whether THOMAS, or any one else, has the right to collect a tax from the people of Lafayette county, to pay these marauders, who killed our people, robbed the United States Express company, stole their stock and provender, ravished a colored woman, and threatened to burn down the City hotel, merely because they had killed ARCHIBALD CLEMENS, and were a terror even to themselves. We shall see to it; and our people had as well prepare now to resist this iniquity by all legal means.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is sure that Ohio will give an old-fashioned Democratic majority this fall. The proposition of the radical fanatics to give to the blacks the privileges of the ballot and jury-box—to be followed inevitably by the right to hold office—while by the same proposition five times as many whites are to be disfranchised, has initiated a reactionary movement which is sure to end in their total overthrow, and that speedily. We hope the Enquirer has not mistaken the signs of the times.—*Times.*

Charles Huffhauer who, with others broke jail at this place some weeks since, was rearrested last week, in Buffalos, Iowa, and is again in his old quarters, awaiting trial. He was originally imprisoned for swindling a gentleman in this place out of some $150 on the tobacco-box game. Sheriff Forbes heard of his whereabouts, and walked in on him next morning after he had been indulging in a little game of matrimony.—*Marion Times.*

Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Columbia, from Havana the 20th, has arrived.

The line of steamers between France and Mexico is about to be suspended.

Advices from Vera Cruz gives the report that the Imperialists had retaken Puebla, but it is not credited. The Liberal accounts say that, on the contrary, Diaz had defeated the Imperial forces at Veneta de Cordova, between Puebla and the City of Mexico, which had been sent to aid in the defense of Puebla.

Vera Cruz letters state that Diaz lost 2,000 men in the assault upon Puebla, which was taken on the 2d. Imperial loss 1,000. Diaz had previously made two demands for surrender, which were insultingly rejected. In compliance with his threat if the demand was not promptly acceded to, all the officers defending the city down to lieutenants were executed, the number ranging according to different accounts from twenty-four to one hundred and forty.

The officers in the fortifications were allowed to capitulate and their lives spared.

Immediately upon the capture, Diaz sent three thousand men and a battery to attack Vera Cruz. The Liberals, on the 12th, demanded the surrender of Vera Cruz. A council of war was held by the Imperial chief, and it was believed they would capitulate.

The reported escape of Maximilian from Queretaro to the City of Mexico is discredited. The Imperialists made another sortie from Quereto, and were defeated.

An Old Robbery.

Ninety-seven years ago, that is, in 1770, a Spanish Governor living near New Madrid, Mo., was robbed of $172,000. The robbers were pursued, found in a swamp, and all but one, who escaped, killed. The robbers were buried where slain, the date marked upon a tree, and as the country was covered with a dense forrest, a "blee line" leading to the river was marked with arrows cut upon the trees, as a means of finding the place again. The treasure was not found. Thirty-three years later, in 1802, the solitary robber returned, and wandered for months over the hills, seeking for the camp near which the coin had been burried, but all traces had been obliterated, and he gave up the search as fruitless, disclosing himself and errand to several people. These incidents were carefully remembered and handed down in tradition from father to son, in hopes the treasure might be found.

A few weeks ago a citizen accidentally discovered upon an old tree the rudely carved date, 1770, and digging at its roots exhumed the three skeletons of the murdered robbers. This, then, was the long sought camp, and vigorous exertions are being made to discover the hidden treasure.—*Mo. States.*

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

This body met in Switzler Hall, corner of O'Fallon and Broadway, St. Louis, on the 16th inst. and was in session several days. Its jurisdiction embraces the State of Missouri, and the Grand Lodge was composed of delegates from all parts of the State, representing one hundred and eighty-four lodges and about ten thousand members. The occasion was one of great interest, and the meetings were interesting and harmonious and must result in great good to the cause of temperance in the State. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year:

G. W. C. Templar, Clinton S. Barrett.
G. W. Counseller, J. T. Ustick.
G. W. V. Templar, Miss D. C. Hess.
G. W. Secretary, John Libby.
G. W. Treasurer, John Campbell.
G. W. A. Marshal, M. V. B. Cagner.
G. W. A. Marshal, Miss Hannah Annis.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Tarwater.
G. W. Guard, P. P. Ellis.
G. W. Sentinel, Miss Sarah Moon.
G. W. Messenger, C. J. Hausstaunn.

A new Constitution for subordinate Lodges was adopted, which will be published and circulated at once.

The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held at Jefferson City.—*Col. Statesman.*

Strange Death of a Good Citizen.

Hon. Danial D. Burnes, of Weston, Missouri, died at his home on the 14th inst. The sad incidents connected with his life during the past twelve months, have lent a mournful interest to his demise. His home was a good cheer to all who had ever partaken of its hospitalities.

His wife was one of the most estimable ladies in the land. She died about a year since. So devoted was Mr. Barnes to his wife that he would at times lay on her grave all night vowing that he wanted to die and be buried with her. He stated from time to time that he would die within a year from her death. Exactly within one day of his promise, Mr. Barnes died of a broken heart occasioned by the loss of one whom he loved with an undying devotion.—*Kansas City Journal.*

A colored witness was examined in a Washington City Court, to prove the identity of a white man, the other day. District Attorney: "Did you see the man?" Yes, sar. "Was he black?" "Don't know, sar!" District Attorney "Do you tell me you saw the man and can't say whether he was white or black?" "Yes sir, I seed him; but dares so many white fellers callin demselves 'niggers' round here I can't tell one from tod'er!" Witness dismissed; explanation satisfactory.

New York, April 23. The Herald special dated Paris, 22d, says it is reported on very good authority here that the Emperor Napoleon in his preparations for war is engaged in an endeavor to purchase arms in the United States. The chances are apparently in favor of war on the Luxemburg question. The neutral great powers have, it is said, proposed a compromise of the difficulty but Prussia disapproves of it.

A top has been invented in Paris, called the prolific top: it is set spinning by a thread and needle. As soon as it is fairly in motion a half dozen small tops come out of it, how? that is the inventor's secret—and begin to spin around it like the satelities of Jupiter, and after some time the top re-absorbs them.

A lady writes the Texas Christian Advocate that salt is a sure thing on bedbugs. Wash the articles and places infested with the bugs with salt and water, and fill cracks and crevices where the vermin hide—they will give no more trouble. They cannot abide where salt is.

Pollard, of Richmond, said lately to a Northern gentleman: "Negro suffrage is a dirty weapon, but you have put it into our hands, and we mean to beat your brains out with it."

In the garden des Plantes of Paris is a crab each of whose fore legs measures four feet and one inch in length.

Earthquakes.

From the St. Louis Dispatch.

In the powers which convulse nature, man reads the story of his own insignificance. Painfully he toils for centuries rearing up to the broad heavens monuments of his genius and his pride; boastfully does he survey the trophies of his industry, and his heart throbs with exultation at the work of his hands. A rumbling sound like thunder is heard; the earth groans, heaves and opens, and the city with its pomp and its power and its height of pride has disappeared forever, or exists only as a mass of shapeless ruins. There are old men now living who remember the earthquake which, just felt at New Madrid in our State, continued to give repeated shocks for months and months, and culminated in the utter destruction of the city of Caracas, in Venezuela, with a loss of 12,000 inhabitants. An eye witness of New Madrid has left it on record that the day was universally fine and brilliant, but that the western sky was incessantly lit up with the glare of lightning, and that the thunder rolled and muttered unceasingly. Both seemed to come from the ground. The shocks which ensued extended over a country three hundred miles in length, from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the St. Francis. The ground daily rose and sank in great undulations; lakes were formed in one place to be almost immediately drained and to accumulate in others. The earth cracked in huge fissures, whence water and mud were thrown as high as the tops of the highest trees; but the inhabitants of that region perceiving that these fissures were invariably from the northeast to the southwest, felled great trees at right angles to them, and upon these took their stations. From the length of this earthquake period, scientific men were enabled to gain a mass of information respecting these dread exhibitions of internal forces. It was perceived that there were two classes of earthquake—one vertical, the other horizontal, and it has been generally from shocks of the latter description that the most fearful ravages have been made upon the cities of the world.

In the provinces of Basilicata and Principato Superiore in southern Italy, in the year 1857 there were dreadful shocks by which many small towns and villages were destroyed, and 32,000 people were killed, besides some 1,000 wounded. In 1858 there was a most dreadful earthquake in the empire of Mexico, felt principally in the province of Guadalaxara, by which upwards of 40,000 souls were cut off. In 1859 the the town of Quito in Ecuador, South America, was wrecked and ruined; but it occurred in the day time, and the loss of life was not great. This very year our souls have been harrowed by the fate of Mitylene. No sooner had we rested from the horrors of that account than one still more dreadful at the Molucca startled our ears, and today we cannot avoid a fear that the shocks which we felt so indistinctly Wednesday were carrying devastation, ruin and death to some city hundreds of miles away. There was, all last year, much volcanic activity in Stromboli; a submarine crater belched forth lava and scoriæ and dead fish not far from the Lipan Islands; Lampadusa felt a trembling, and a shower of fine ashes fell over the island; and there were accounts, vague but trustworthy, of increased action in the volcanoes of the Japanese Island, and the Sandwich Islands and our old friend Vesuvius.

South America and Mexico have ever been unfortunately distinguished by the number of their volcanic disasters, and the extent of their misfortunes. In Chili, in 1822, a surface extending over 100,000 square miles was permanently elevated from 1 to 7 feet, and great waves destroyed Callao, the port of Lima, and the whole population perished. Lima has been destroyed; Quito has been destroyed; Riombaiko has been destroyed; Conception, in Chili, has been leveled three times. But the most dreadful of all earthquakes recorded in authentic history, is that of Lisbon, which took place on the 1st of November, 1755, by which 60,000 perished. There had been premonitory symtoms for weeks beforehand. The atmosphere had been hazy and the sun through it had seemed red and fiery. The weather was entirely calm, attended however, with fierce gusts of wind which rose on the sudden, and ceased on the instant. Men felt symtoms of giddiness, and a feeling of nausea not unlike incipient sea-sickness; animals went moaning about, giving forth cries occasionally as if in pain. Wild beasts broke from their cages and showed no ferocity when captured, but rather seemed to desire protection. But no notice was taken of these things except by meteorologists who wondered, but could not elucidate. And so the days went by till suddenly a sound broke upon the ear, like the rumbling of a carriage over a rough pavement; the sea went back, leaving not a drop of water in the bay, and retired beyond the bar. Then on a sudden came a fearful sound like an explosion of fifty powder mills, and a hideous glare of lightning. The earth opened in huge chasms swallowing up streets and people. Many flocked for shelter to the great church; thousands rushed down to the quay, which was of recent construction and very strong. But all on a sudden it went down carrying thousands with it, of whom no vestige will ever be seen till the grave gives up its dead. The sea rose up against the city with a vast wave, fifty feet in hight, overwhelming everything which the earthquake had spared.

The shock which destroyed Lisbon was felt in the Alpine region and on the coast of Norway. The mineral waters of Toplitz, in the heart of Germany, suddenly ceased to flow, and after an interval of two days burst forth again, deluging the country round with ochre stained waters. Loch Lomond in Scotland rose two feet, and then fell again; and a tidal wave of inky blackness washed the islands of Barbadoes, Martinique and Antigua.

The causes which produced these fearful results are not satisfactorily known. Various ones have been assigned. The observations made in Missouri in 1811 seem to point out some electrical agency; but the question would arise, was this the primary or only secondary cause? Others have given an hypothesis that earthquakes are always connected with volcanic action, and that the causes which produce the one produce the other. Arguing from the established fact that the eternal heat of the earth increases as we descend, they have come to the conclusion that the center of the earth is molten from excessive heat. They point out the indubitable fact of plutonic agency in the rocks which geologists term ignean—crystaline limestone for one, granite, a mixture of quartz and porphyry for another. They show that only the external crust of the earth could have cooled, and that if we admit that the earth was once in a state of fusion, we must admit that the interior of it is still so; for nothing could possibly alter it. The rapid cooling of the exterior crust, produced by intense cold of space, and the creation of an atmosphere therefrom, would tend to retain the primal heat in the interior. This being granted, they suppose that subterranean lakes, filtering through rocks, come into contact with the internal molten mass, generate steam, and produce the results.

This theory, however, is not altogether satisfactory. The effect of an earthquake is unpretentiously wavelike, and must be produced by something that moves in currents. Steam does not do this, electricity does, and therefore, it fulfills the conditions of the problem better than the molten mass theory. But as the subject is an uncommonly difficult one, we will lay before our readers the conclusion arrived at by Professor Mallet founded mainly on investigations of the New Madrid shocks:

"An earthquake is produced by a wave of elastic compression, produced either by the sudden flexure and constraint of the elastic material forming a portion of the earth's crust, or by the sudden relief of this constraint by withdrawal of the forces, or by their giving way and becoming fractured."

State University Students.

UNIVERSITY OF STATE MISSOURI,
COLUMBIA, April 12, 1866.

To the County Courts of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—By direction of Board of Curators of the State University, I beg leave to call your attention to section 53, 54, 55, chapter 45, page 254, of general statutes of Missouri for 1865.

You will observe that by this law you are authorized, at your approaching May term, to select one boy for every representative to which your county is entitled, for admission as a student into the University on the terms required by the law free of tuition. This institution is now thoroughly fitted for its work, with an able corps of professors, and will begin its next session on the third Monday in September, 1867, with an enlarged faculty, and with special arrangements for the education of those who propose to be teachers.

Anxious that the whole State shall share in the benefits which the State University is designed to afford, the Board of Curators earnestly invite your action in behalf of some worthy young man of your county. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. TODD,
Sec. B. C. U. S. M.

P. S. Young men interested in this matter will apply to the County Court for the appointment.

A somewhat singular matrimonial alliance occurred at Sigel, Missouri, the other day. A gentleman of that place was engaged to a young lady, the wedding day was fixed, the guests invited. A few days before the nuptials were to have been solemnized, the father and brother of the bridegroom by threats of disinheritance persuaded him to disappoint the expectant bride, and make himself invisible in the vicinity. The evening came, and at the appointed time the wedding guests collected at the house of the bride's mother, but the faithless swain did not make his appearance. An hour passed, and the bride and her friends were overwhelmed with embarrassment and mortification. When all hope of a wedding had vanished, a young gentleman of the party, being captivated with the beauty of the bride, and desirous that the company should not be disappointed, proposed, was accepted, and the couple were accordingly married. The guests were astonished and delighted, and the bride and groom looked happy.—*Exp.*

Henry Clay Dean of Iowa, has captivated the Louisville Democrats by a speech made at their city on the 20th inst., and is under an engagement to stump the State. We consider Mr. Dean to be one of the most talented men in the country and with no living superior as an orator. His mind is a vast storehouse of facts so thoroughly systematized as to be completely at call. A speech from him is not a mere aggregation of words but a lesson which all may study and from which the wisest may learn. We congratulate our Kentucky democratic friends on having secured his services in the present campaign.—*Times.*

A private letter from a friend in South Carolina, formerly wealthy, says, "I am among the ruins of my plantation home, where I have not a room wherein to lay my head. My children occupy one outhouse, I another. Prospects are very bad. Negroes dying off, diminishing, disappearing and working spasmodically, when working at all. Cities are filled with them, mostly with their hands in their breeches pockets." Such are the scenes which Abolition desolation has made. Americans, how do you like the picture?—*Day-book.*

The first number of the New York Herald from its new office was issued on Sunday. The proprietor anticipates being able before he is much older to deliver the Herald to daily subscribers in Washington, Richmond, Cincinnati and St. Louis, a few minutes after publication by pnumatic express, and thinks this is no more visionary than the predictions made when the Herald changed its office before.

An ancient divine by the name of Barton has been preaching a series of sermons in Hartford, Connecticut, on the "immortality of beasts," and has made a very plausible scriptural argument in favor of a future state for beasts. Ben Butler having lost his chance for admission to the "paradise of fools" may be able to crowd himself into hog-heaven. There is a scriptural precedent for this conclusion.

San Francisco, April 28. Since the decision of Judge Deady that General McDowell is liable for damages for arresting and imprisoning people using treasonable language and exulting over the assassination of President Lincoln, suits have been commenced throughout the State by those arrested during the war.

A shoemaker out West has advertised for "a female who has a knowledge of fitting boots with a good moral character."

Elder Thomas Allen is preaching nightly to large audiences at the Christian Church, assisted by Elder Waller and others at Weston.

The Columbia Herald says that it is a fixed fact that Brownlew will not die until the Tennessee school fund is exhausted.

The banking house of Plunkett & Applegate, at Brunswick, has been robbed of $2,000.

The Congregational Church in West Brookfield, Mass., is 115 years old, and had but four pastors.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in Memphis the 6th of May.

The Coming European War.

From the Saint Paul(?) of Lyons, April 5.

The quantity of arms which Europe is at this moment engaged in transforming or manufacturing is estimated at 11,000 cannon and 3,200,000 rifles. If the former are valued at 2,000 francs each, that gives a sum of 22,000,000 francs, and that is an extremely low price. The rifles at 40 francs each represent a sum of one hundred and twenty eight millions, and that in most countries is far below the actual sum, the Chassepot costing 75 francs, and the Swiss Winchester 100 francs. This amount will therefore probably be exceeded, and as all accoutrements will also require transformation, this expenditure, which, according to the most moderate calculation, is already twenty-two millions for cannon, and one hundred and twenty eight for rifles, together one hundred and fifty millions, will certainly be doubled. It will rise to treble, or four hundred and fifty millions, taking into account the munition, powder, lead, cartriges, &c. Let us say, in round numbers, five hundred millions! half a millard ($20,000,000.)

We ask any intelligent man is it not the most grievous thing possible to see a half milliard thus spent in instruments of war, when the people everywhere are in want of primary schools, apprenticeship instruction and professional training; when there are the most urgent applications for the execution of roads, bridges and the most indispensable means of communication?

Who is the laziest man? The furniture dealer; he keeps chairs and lounges about it all the time.

Lines, Inscribed to my two Friends.

***** AND ******

For the Caucasian.

Thy gentle voice has touched the chords
That long in silence lay;
Thy winning ways and kindly words
Have cheered and cast away
When off I've breathed some plaintive air,
Or melancholy strain,
Thine was the gentle hand and fair
That beckoned back again,
And bid thoughts come of by-gone hours
Too—too precious
When life was sunshine, youth and flowers,
Like pleasure—sun and soul!
And with the memory of those thoughts of thee
Will come in rapid wing
Ah! then, I wish that life may be
Full—full—to overflowing!
Youth's pleasures fade and pass away,
But other joys will glide,
Around thy path, along life's way,
And other pleasures spring
For other duties claim thee now,
This soul to advance and guide—
Those lips have breathed the bridal vow,
That vow hath sealed thy fate.
Thy gentle, kind and guileless heart,
Sympathetic with mankind,
In life or death cannot part,
As you heard it at the altar!
That make—or mar—for weal or woe,
Through all the coming years,
Whether fair Fortune may be now
A life of unclouded joy!
And you to whom that hand was given—
To whom she plighted her heart—
Protect her as God's lily in heaven,
A blessed counterpart.
Oh! may the fond and trusting love
Ye bear each other
Be as unchanging and as true
As when you first plighted the vow
At the Hymenial altar, when
You each chose that your wife,
You vowed to love and cherish her,
Through all life's varied scenes!
And may the sky for both be bright,
Until you reach that shore,
Where parting is the chilling blight,
Unknown in heaven or.

ALICE.

April 25th, 1867.

ALL, CHRONIC, OR INTERMITTENT FEVERS cured or the money refunded. Dr. Wistar's Ague Pills are entirely unlike any other Ague Pills, being composed of the very most and destinate cases of Chills and Fever, and not failed even in one case to effect a speedy cure. We guarantee a speedy cure in every case, and after all other medicines fail. Those suffering should immediately give them a trial. They are warranted free from all poisonous drugs. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, $1. Address Dr. Wm. Boyd, Cincinnati, Ohio. mh29y1

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A HIGH STEEL will sell his house and lot on Main street, near Aringer's, very cheap.

DO YOU WISH TO LEARN

BOOK KEEPING Go to Bell's Practical College, southwest corner of Washington and Seventh streets, St. Louis.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

HAVING associated with us, in our business, Mr. Joseph L. Thomas, long and favorably known to this community as a thorough and reliable business man, we would ask for the new firm a continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously extended to them. The name and style of the firm will be the same as heretofore.

April 1st, 1867. ALEX. MITCHELL & CO.

REMOVAL.

JOHN A. SCHOLTON, has removed his Photograph Gallery and Studio to the northwest corner of Fifth and Olive streets, No. 505 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri, where he will be pleased to receive a continuation of liberal patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, and believes the public will find his productions shall be unsurpassed in America. JNO. A. SCHOLTON, Proprietor.

HILL'S BIOGRAPHYS.

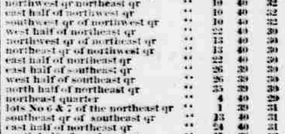
CAPT. JOHN SMITH; General Putnam; Daniel Boone; Marion and Kosciusko; Jackson and Jackson; Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry, White's Life of Lewis Henry Lewis, Weem's Life of Marion, Roswell's Life of Jackson, Robinson's Life of Paul, Walcott's Children of the Abbey, Gil Blas, Letters of the Earl of Chesterfield to his son, at PROUTY'S.

LIME! LIME!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old customers, that he has returned to Lexington and will remain here permanently in the Business. He is prepared to furnish LIME, in any quantity, to all who may favor him with their orders. THAN ANYBODY ELSE. Kiln at the old place, two miles south of Lexington on the road to Sallisaw. JNO. F. WRIGHT.

NATIVE LUMBER.

MARSHALL & EASTER, at the "Lexington Mill," are prepared to furnish Native Lumber of all grades at the lowest possible figures. We keep constantly on hand a good supply of logs, and such descriptions as we have not on hand will be sawed immediately upon order. apr20 1y



MUSIC STORE.

No. 205 N. Fourth street, ST. LOUIS.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

AT Mr. JAMESON'S,

LAUREL STREET, - - - LEXINGTON, MO.

is the place to go and get your

Spring and Summer Millinery.

To open on To-day, the 4th inst.

LADIES OF LEXINGTON AND VICINITY—I would most respectfully inform you that I have just returned from the East with a superb assortment of Spring and Summer Millinery, all of the very latest fashions now in vogue, and have made arrangements to get all the Styles as they appear. It is needless for me to specify articles, as I believe that appertains to the business. I will sell as cheap as I can—to "live and let live," being my motto.

Ladies, come one—all, that need anything in my line, and I will do my very best to please you in every particular, quality, style and price all considered. Mrs. S. E. JAMESON.

N. B.—All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

BRIDAL AND MOURNING BONNETS, made on short notice also

Dress Making,

In all its varied branches. Patterns of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale.

may4tf S. E. J.

Sheriff's Sale.

Jacob Sandmyer, Trustee, &c.,
vs.
James A. McHatton, et al.

BY VIRTUE of an execution on decree, issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Lafayette county, in the above cause, to me directed, and returnable to the May term, 1867, I will, on

Monday, May 27, 1867,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, before the courthouse door in the city of Lexington, said county, sell to the highest and best b