Caucasian and Express.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.

W. JULIAN. P. ALLEN. W. C. RISQUAVE.

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

We had rather trust the interests of this Government to a Negro whom we know to be loyal (radical) than to a White man whom we know to be disloyal. (democratic.)—*Register.*

Mr. HUNTER has retired from the Carrollton Journal. Mr. I. N. HAWKINS will continue it as an independent paper.

How can the President enforce an unconstitutional act? Clearly he should not. He ought to have the matter tested before execution.

PHIL. SHERIDAN, the tyrant of Louisiana has removed Gov. THROCKMORTON of Texas, and put in his place a man named PEASE.

It is now said that war between France and Prussia is almost certain. Napoleon is to be in Vienna the 8th August. It is likely some talk will be had on the murder of Maximilian.

The negroes of Mobile continue to drill in the suburbs of the city at night, notwithstanding a recent order of the chief of police for them to disband. They are preparing, they say, to clean out the whites and mulattoes.

A batch of thirty radicals left Washington a short time ago, to stump it in the South, and to pick up little things that do not belong to them. They are missionaries, sent to infuse the people to believe a lie, and be lost.

The New York Herald nominates SIMON CAMERON on the ticket with Gen. GRANT, for vice president. If CAMERON's money has not run too low, he could buy the place. The Yankees are for sale.

TRUMAN J. HOLDEN, St. Louis, has sued the Democrat for slander, placing his damages at $20,000. Mr. HOLDEN is a radical city congressman, we believe, and the slanderous article grew out of the porphyry pavement question.

The skeleton of a man has recently been discovered in the garret of the Irving Block, at Memphis, a house used as a military prison during the war. The history of the deceased is shrouded in the deepest mystery.

Valuable tin mines are said to have been discovered in Madison county, this State. Messrs. MOODY, MIGHTS & Co., of St. Louis, owners of the lands on which the discovery was made, are making preparations to develop the ore. We are glad that this valuable ore is added to our other sources of wealth.

On the upward trip of the steamer Octavia to the mountains, an English tourist by the name of SPEKE was killed by an Irish soldier by the name of BARRY. Measures are being taken at St. Louis to look into the affair both by the friends of the deceased, and the English Minister at Washington, as foul play, in some way, is suspected.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON is out in a letter against the Vazoo (Miss.) Banner, for some strictures of the editor on JEFF's. late summersault. The letter is decidedly Thompsonian and goes up to the mark of abuse. If Jeff. hopes to escape censure by such a course, he is simply mistaken. He will, sooner or later, learn what is thought of him whether it is palatable or not. He and others in his fix, had as well take it quietly. They are harmless.

The cholera has been doing much damage at one or two Forts, on the plains, but is now reported as abating. Yesterday week, there were several deaths from cholera at Leavenworth City, but we do not hear of its spreading, or becoming epidemic. These cases, or the most of them, that terminated fatally there, we hear, were from the plains. In St. Louis, there has not been a case of cholera, as we hear from private letters, and from the papers, though reports of its prevalence there are numerous.

The election in Tennessee occurred on Thursday last. We do not look for ward with much interest to the result, believing that BROWNLOW, the actual Supervisor of registration, will have everything his own way, especially as he is the radical registration candidate for Governor. ERAMBROT is making a fine race, a good fight, but when his hands are tied behind him, and four fifths of his friends disfranchised, and all the negroes, loyal and disloyal, are enfranchised, there can be but one side to the question. It would be a miracle if Tennessee voted against the old hypocrite. He has so arranged that an event like that can scarcely occur.

It is thought from the latest news that the election will pass off without much disturbance, though parties are highly excited, the negroes and radicals having fired upon and attempted to break up democratic meetings in several places all for the love of free speech, which at one time, we heard so much about; but that was when they wanted only to steal the negro. Now that they wish to prove his superiority to the radical, it must be crammed down the throats of those dissenting from their view. Almost everywhere, a war of races seems inevitable. Should it come, the poor negro will be the loser.

We conclude to-day, the admirable story of "Rutledge, the Rebel." The story has now been read by our entire patrons, and their decision upon its merits as a literary effort made up. We hear but one opinion in regard to it, and that one of commendation and praise. Some of the best informed of our connoisseurs in literature, pronounce it worthy of a much older head than that of the young and talented lady who wrote it; while others, with whom we have conversed, will insist that Rutledge was not written here—that it is the conceit of some one at a distance—some one well versed and well practiced in literary labor. To all such, we say, as we have said to them in private, that the story is emphatically the work of the young lady whose name heads it as the author, from exordium to peroration—her's in plan and execution, and her's in conception. For ourselves, simply, if we had not thought the story a good one, we should have declined its publication, and that perhaps covers the ground as fully as any thing we could say of it.

We dismiss Rutledge, with many fond hopes for the future welfare of our young and accomplished candidate in the field of letters.

The national debt.

There is some talk at the present time of paying the national debt in greenbacks. H. CLAY DEAN takes this ground; others differ. The debt would remain, even after payment in greenbacks. It would merely convert the government into a huge banking establishment; and repudiation, when it does come, would fall on the masses instead of the bondholders, who are not taxed. If a man have a little money at interest, he must pay tax on it; if he have notes, they are taxable; if income is taxed; but those rich nabobs that are able to invest in 7-30's pay no tax, but receive their interest in gold periodically. This is so eminently and so manifestly unjust that we should not object to having them paid in legal tender, though we dislike the idea of converting the government into a mere money machine.

During the creation of the national debt, it was constantly announced to the people it was for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Union, and with no view to subjugation, or the disfranchisement of States, or the interruption of the rights pertaining to them. Thousands were swindled by this false doctrine; thousands advanced money in good faith toward the end that has developed itself in the worst of tyranny and the meanest subjugation. Too money was procured under false pretenses. It was a fraud upon the people—a cheat—a Yankee trick. It has made the few rich, and the many poor; and still continues to tax the laboring and producing classes while it releases from such taxation those who have piled up their millions by shoddy contracts, by wooden bottomed shoes, by robbery, and by speculations of all descriptions. The people are called upon to pay this debt, contracted in fraud, and enforced upon them by dint of the bayonet. It is, and always was, a fraud upon them. It ought to be set aside—repudiated—whether payable as at present arranged, or referred to the legal tender of the country. It is oppressive. It is to the generic States like the shirt of Nessus. It can only be dissolved by repudiation.

The Register of Thursday puts this question to us, to which the editors want a plain, straight forward answer:

"Would you rather trust the interests of this Government in the hands of a disloyal white man, than in the hands of a loyal negro?"

We should certainly take the risks on the "disloyalty" of the white man. We should prefer no government at all to a negro or mongrel one.

That is straight forward and plain. We should prefer any "disloyal" man to Fred. Douglass, Wendel STEVENS, Shoe Peg WILSON, or any other negro, including the last and least of the radical tribe.

The editor goes on to give us the signification of the word disloyal; but why he chose to overlook loyal, which comes before it, he perhaps could tell. Hear him:

"Webster says that "disloyal" means not true to allegiance, false, perfidious, treacherous." The same author says that "loyal" means faithful to a prince or superior, true to plighted faith, duty or love."

When did WEBSTER say this? We have before us a copy of WEBSTER's unabridged, printed by GEORGE and CHARLES MERRIAM, of Springfield, Mass., in 1856, some little time before the war, which reads as follows:

"Disloyal—(1.) Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; faithless; as a disloyal subject. (2.) False; perfidious; treacherous," &c.

All looking to a sovereign, of course, and not to a government, as his explanation of loyal will show:

"Loyal—Faithful to a prince; true to plighted faith, duty, (to that prince,) or love; *used* of subjects to their prince; and of husband, wife, and lovers; as a loyal *subject*; a loyal *wife*."

We have no prince to whom we owe allegiance or loyalty, nor is such a thing known to our form of government. The word is purely European. It carries with it no meaning applicable to a government, but such as is founded in a prince. If it be Americanized, then the President becomes the prince, as in the time of the never-to-be-sufficiently lamented ABRAHAM, who was "martyred," &c. If this be accepted, (and it is the only interpretation, as fixed by radicals themselves,) the editors are as vile a set of traitors as ever disgraced this green earth. If Congress is a prince, if Congress is the nation; if the president, and the supreme court are not coordinate branches of it, then the constitution is, in radical parlance, a "league with hell," and a bargain with the devil. If not, the editors are traitors; and being of the negro persuasion, we should prefer the white man to any or all of them.

It is useless to ask the editors of their preferences. They say it in tolerably plain words:

"We had rather trust the interests of this government to a negro whom we know to be loyal, than to a white man whom we know to be disloyal."

Just as one was raised.

DEMORIT heats up an old paragraph from the old Express, to prove we were not then Democrats. He could have saved himself that trouble. We were whigs; and perhaps if the abolition thieves of the country had left well enough alone, and not determined to steal first the negro, and second the liberties of the people, we should have remained so. But when but two planks are presented—the one Democratic and the other "pure Republican"—which means many things, among them the following, we do not allow ancient prejudices to govern us, but accept the lesser evil. In 1854, the New York Tribune published the following, which, no doubt, was endorsed at the time by the editor:

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

All hail the blanching lie,
The stars look pale and dim,
The stripes are slowly scarce,
A lie for vassalage hymn.

It shields a place's shame;
It binds a man in chains;
It makes three-quarter's necks,
And stamps the bloody stains

Tear down the flaunting lie;
Half-mast the starry flag;
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag.

Destroy it ye who can;
Deep sink it in the waves;
It bears a fellow man
To groan with fellow slaves

Furl! furl! the boasted lie,
Till freedom lives again,
To rule once more in truth,
Among untrammeled men.

Roll up the starry sheet;
Conceal the bloody stains
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rusting chains.

All we have to add is that "wise men change their opinions; fools never do."

WENCH STEVENS don't like the President because he was a tailor. If Mr. JOHNSON was as well posted in that business now as in former times, he would have cut STEVENS and sewed him up long ago.

"The Indian, not Taxed."

We meet with this remark occasionally in newspapers, often in the remarks of Congressmen, and in legal documents fixing the status of the Indian. The Indian was never considered a citizen, never had the privilege of being enfranchised, simply because of his color, his habits, and the fact that he is, and ever has been, the rightful native of the country. If we can ever succeed in stealing from him his right to the soil, it may be that we will enfranchise him in compensation therefor; but as yet, robbery is the rule, and enfranchisement the exception.

The white man at this time is taxed; but few of them, especially at the South, are enfranchised. Nature enfranchised them. But the dominant party, improving upon the work of the Almighty, restricts them in this privilege. If "the Indian, not taxed" merely because he lived in communities, a little remote from the land stealers, is not a citizen—cannot vote—surely if the right of enfranchisement is taken from the white man, he should not be taxed either. "The white man, not taxed," should be the word. Negroes, taxed, is the rule or should be. For the proposition proceeds upon the hypothesis that the Indian was not taxed because he was not a citizen. He was a denizen; and that is the fix radicals are trying to place the white man in.

It may be that the present foolish Congresses will force negro suffrage on the southern States. If they do, it will be illegal and unconstitutional; and the inalienable right of the States to regulate their own voters will be lost; and it will be with the people—with the democracy—to decide whether it shall so remain, or whether the people will undo in low what an unconstitutional and unprincipled Congress has done outside of law and justice. The principle of negro suffrage is wrong, and should therefore be rejected. It is repugnant to think of it, because it leads to admixture, it leads to the worst evils of mongrelism and ignorance, and cannot be excused, though it may, perhaps, be tolerated for a time. It remains to be seen what will be the fate of the negro. Deportation is all that will save him.

Chillicothe, Holden & Ft. Scott Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to say a few words to the citizens of Lexington, and other important points, through the columns of your paper. Every town of note in our State, is looking, just now, to their respective railroad interests; and southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas, have long since sought railroad connection with both Chicago and St. Louis. And the question as to the cheapest and most practicable route, has been, from time to time, discussed by all, and it seems to me that the route, which, above all others, claims the attention of the people, has, until within the last few weeks, been entirely overlooked. Several objects, combined, is necessary in building a railroad. 1. A paying route. 2. cheap route, and easy of construction. 3. a *straight* line, dividing counties in the center, running through county seats, and connecting important points.

Now, can a road be made, combining all these advantages, so as to connect southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas, with both Chicago and St. Louis? I think so. Take a map, and you will see that an air line from Chillicothe, in Livingston county, to Fort Scott, Kansas, will run through Lexington, Holden, and Butler, thus giving a direct communication with Chicago from Chillicothe, and St. Louis from Holden, running through the center of Livingston, Lafayette, and Bates, through the richest and best portion of Missouri, and where a railroad can be made as cheap as any other on the globe.

Lexington should look well to this matter, as all practicable routes, heretofore discussed and *adopted*, have carefully *avoided* Lexington. Some time since, at a meeting in Dayton, Cass county, I offered a resolution on this subject, which was heartily adopted. This was the initatory step. Will Lexington and Chillicothe take hold of the matter and work earnestly, while they have it in their power to secure this important road, for I assure you that Butler and Fort Scott are alive, and at work in earnest? More anon. D. NATION.

Public Meeting at the Courthouse.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lafayette county, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the following proceedings were had:

Col. T. M. Ewing, was called to the chair, and I. M. McGirk appointed Secretary.

On motion, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to confer with Messrs. Limrick and Megede, owners of the old Fair Grounds, and other parties having suitable places, and ascertain upon what terms grounds can be had. C. O. Grimes, Jno. Cather and E. Winsor, were appointed on said committee.

The following gentlemen were, on motion, appointed to solicit subscriptions in the various townships of the county to the capital stock of said Association. Thos. Shelby, Geo. B. Warren and Jno. P. Hilario, Dover; T. S. McChesney and Col. W. P. Walton, Sniabar; Aldridge Corder and W. B. McFarland, Middleton; Col. John Reid, Strother Renick and Wm. A. Chanslor, Clay; C. O. Grimes and E. Winsor, Lexington; W. J. Furgason, Washington; H. J. Higgins and W. Nutter, Davis; J. B. Hoard, Freedom; F. M. Field, T. M. Ewing and C. Shafernayer as general agents for the same purpose.

Ordered, that notice be given that the stockholders will hold a meeting on *Saturday 19th day of August*, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for the ensuing year.

On motion, all committees were requested to report at the next meeting, to be held on August 10th, in Lexington, at 2 o'clock.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary furnish the CAUCASIAN and Register proceedings of the meeting for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned as before stated. T. M. EWING, Ch'm.

I. M. MCGIRK, Sec'y.

We ask attention to the article in this paper, signed by Mr. D. NATION, on the subject of a railroad from Chillicothe to Fort Scott, via Lexington, Holden, and Butler. If our people mean to do anything at all about railroads, the present is a favorable opportunity to give it attention. We have been requested to call a meeting of those favorable to this or some other railroad project; but do not deem the present the time for such meeting. We know the people would not come together, and shall therefore postpone the matter until a more favorable time.

The President's Message.

We lay before our readers to-day (says the National Intelligencer) the message of the President presenting his objections to the recent act of Congress in reference to the Southern States. The calm, dispassionate, and dignified manner in which the flagrant unconstitutionality of this proceeding of Congress is exhibited in this document will not fail to impress profoundly every citizen. The inconsistency of Congressional action in regard to the States lately in rebellion is forcibly illustrated. The unconstitutionality of the act under consideration is so plainly and unequivocally shown, that it is incredible how any set of men can be so much carried away by partisan madness as to insist upon the adoption of a measure that subverts the whole system of republican government, and disregards every obligation imposed by the Constitution, from which alone Congress itself derives all the power it can exercise.

The passage of this bill by Congress is the inauguration of a revolution most fearful in its consequences. It is a nullification of the Constitution by men who have taken an oath to support and obey its obligations. It is an absolute abrogation of all popular rights, of all civil liberty in ten of the States of the Union. It effectually wipes these States out of existence. It substitutes military despotism for governments created by the people. It practically annuls the three great departments of the Government—legislative, executive, and judicial—and confers all their powers upon irresponsible agents, who are set up as petty despots in the several military districts into which the South is divided.

The passage of this bill is an attempt on the part of a temporary majority of Congress to exercise power which that body does not possess. It is an act of treason of the most flagrant character. Its unconstitutionality is so glaringly patent that it cannot be regarded or treated as a law by any officer of the Government who has taken an official oath to support and obey the Constitution, much less by one who has sworn to protect, defend, and preserve it to the best of his ability. Obedience to this measure as a law, involves disobedience to the Constitution, and all the laws. It is an act of open rebellion, as inexcusable and unjustifiable as that of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates in attempting to set up an independent government in the South.

The people of the country can regard this act of Congress in no other light than this. Without reference to the individual who at present occupies the Executive office, the fact must be apparent to every candid reader, that this action of Congress is an outrage upon the Constitution, essentially revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of the Government, and fatally dangerous to the liberties of our people.

On one side of the country coolies from the East are crowding in to take the place of the negro; and on the other the European is supplanting the negro, and it may not be a long time before the African, too lazy and too free to work now, will find it difficult to procure profitable labor. Should this result, one of two things will be forced upon the people: either to send these blacks out of the country at great cost, or maintain them as paupers at a still more ruinous figure. It will probably come to one of these. The brain of the negro is described by some as infantile, and that it never matures, so that if this be true, childish misposition to do more than merely sufficient to keep life in them will be the result.

A negro boy, who had been employed by a radical official to work for him at stated wages, had to sue Mr. Radical, in Kentucky, for the pay. When the trial came up, the negro objected to the radical jurymen, saying "he didn't want no mean radical on his jury," and had them lopped off. This is the way it will work. Another negro says he don't understand these gentry that come round advising negroes of a night and don't know them in day time.

The Richmond Conservator says that Bishop ANDREWS, of the church stealing party, preached in Richmond a few days ago, to a few mean whites and some negroes. The most curious part of the announcement is that he gave the negroes good advice, and said nothing of politics. The tactics are changing, and these fellows must be watched.

VAN HORN moved to include Missouri in the bill of iniquities as to the enfranchisement of the negro. But he did not succeed. Missouri can manage the question without Congressional interference.

In the commencement of the late war, one of the clap-traps of the radicals, was free speech. Now, the spirit is to repress it. All by the same villains—WENCH STEVENS & Co.

The Barbecue at Independence was very largely attended—the number present estimated at five or six thousand. Gen. Price, Gov. Fletcher, and the other "big guns" advertised to be present, were not there. Good speeches were however made by several gentlemen, and good feeling prevailed. The ladies were out in large force, and the very heavy rain in the evening was rather a "damper" to them, and proved very destructive to bonnets, hats, and other articles of dress, and rosy cheeks. Our informant says the ladies looked better and sweeter without bonnets and paint than they did with them, and although an old bachelor himself, one dripping, hatless miss carried his heart by storm, and if he can find her again he intends to marry her if she will have him. We wish him success in his pursuit.—*Liberty Tribune.*

The editor of the Hannibal Courier was recently asked by the Rails Record if he (the Courier man) would be in favor of a negro for Vice President. The question was a pointed one, and could not be dodged. So, the Courier responds flatly "Yes;" and goes further, by saying that if a majority of the loyal party of the country desires it, the editor would be in favor of a negro woman for Vice President! We need not tell our readers this man is from Boston.

A Boston wit, defining the difference between an accident and a misfortune, says: "If Wendell Phillips should fall into the river, it would be an *accident*. If he should get out again, that would be a *misfortune*."

The failure of the Unadilla National Bank, of New York State is announced. Liabilities $200,000; assets $50,000.

The remains of General A. P. Hill were brought to Richmond, recently, and interred in Hollywood Cemetery.

Correspondence of the Caucasian.

ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS: St. Louis is in the enjoyment of numerous sensations as dull as the season is supposed to be. We have matters political, financial and social, wherewith gossip can amuse herself, and with much more material than usually falls to her disposal.

The latest social startler, if I may use the term, is the commencement of a divorce suit by parties moving in the highest circles of St. Louis society. The history of the case is peculiar, and though sad is just the reverse of uninteresting. A little over a year ago, Dr. Washington married the eldest daughter of one of the Soulard—a name closely identified with St. Louis and her prosperity. The lady was pretty, very accomplished and wealthy; the gentleman, if gentleman he may be called, of no possessions to boast of, and a limited practice. Mrs. Grundy declared that the match was an unequal one, the Doctor getting the best of the bargain, and of course was perfectly horrified to learn that, coming home from the bridal ceremony, the Doctor, in a fit of passion, had choked his wife until she was nearly strangled. From this moment, as of right, a separation ensued, followed by a partial reconciliation, the friends of the Doctor insisting that his action was caused by temporary aberration of mind. The Doctor and his wife went to housekeeping, however, and lived together for a year, the public forgetting their shameful difficulties until last week when a petition for a divorce was filed by Mrs. Washington, charging adultery and brutal treatment on his part, answered by a counter charge of adultery from him. The last act in the drama has created a great sensation, but is being hushed up as much as possible.

A NICE LITTLE TRANSACTION.

The Governor and Legislature, in order to circumvent the Conservatives who got possession of the Water Board, created a new board, at the head of which George K. Budd, a hard-shell Presbyterian, and, of course, a strictly honorable man, was placed. They were authorized to issue one million dollars of bonds for the purpose of building a new reservoir, and other expenses, the bonds to run twenty years, payable at maturity in gold and with a six per cent. gold interest. If you will look at the quotations of the government sixes of 1861, which are merely gold interest bearing, and not payable in gold, you may form some estimate of the worth of these water bonds. A ring was formed to get possession of them, with the Water Commissioners in, of course. To deceive and mislead, they put the bonds on the market for sale at par, but, curiously, nobody bought. The next step was to put them up at auction—not in lots to suit, for that would give everybody a chance—but in a lump, cash to be paid down for them. This seemed them to the ring at their own price, being bid off by James B. Eads, representing the National State bank, at eighty-eight cents. The terms of the contract are these: The bank pays for the bonds $880,000 in currency, making $120,000 clear by that transaction. It further stipulates that the Board shall deposit with them, for which they will be allowed three per cent. Now it is probable that not one-fourth of the amount will be drawn out for a year, nor the whole for a number of years, the bank receiving six per cent. interest, in gold, for which it pays three per cent. in currency. Probably $200,000 will be the full extent of the depletion of the treasury of the bank, for parties drawing funds upon the checks of the Board, will in all probability deposit again at the same counter, and thus complete the circle. The small fry brokers and banks swear not loud but deep. But in the meantime Budd and Eads are as cool as December. That is the way our radical friends help each other, while the people look on and pay them for fiddling.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE CHOLERA.

We have had no cases of cholera as yet, but our Board of Health are not idle in consequence. They have issued an order prohibiting the sale of vegetables and unripe fruit, placing cabbages, cucumbers, apples, and plums in the expurgated list. The hucksters are raving over it. Some of them have tried to disobey, and declare the Board of Health have no right thus to deprive them of the means of a livelihood, but I notice a few arrests have had a conservative effect, and that the condemned vegetables are not openly on sale. The city is very clean. Nuisances are abated as fast as reported, and all are congratulating themselves that we shall escape the dread scourage of last year.

BUSINESS AND PROSPECTS.

Business is unusually good for this season of the year—much better, in fact, than it was in the spring when our merchants felt so gloomily. We look for a heavy fall trade.

THE TIMES AND ITS NEW LOCATION.

I attended the inauguration of the new Times building the other evening, and must not suffer this letter to close without saying a word about it, and in commendation of this truly excellent newspaper. It has been started now but a little over a year, and has met with unparalleled success. Their new building is strictly adapted to their purpose, adjoining the Postoffice, and in the very midst of the solid business of the city. The spacious counting room is fitted up splendidly in black walnut and oak, one half of it being devoted to reading room purposes, where the leading papers of the country are on file and open to the inspection of the public. The company have bought one of Hoe's fast new-paper presses, and are now running constantly six job presses besides. Their circulation is increasing very fast, especially in the country, as it ought, for it is emphatically a Democratic paper, vigorously edited, fresh and newsy and always up to the point. The form of the daily has been changed to eight pages, making it the handsomest paper in the city. The inauguration was attended by the leading Democrats of the city—Col. Bogy, Col. Renick, Gen. Wm. Shields, Messrs. McSorely, Mills, Mantz, Donovan, Price, and scores of the old wheelhorses of the party being present. The proprietors furnished a costly entertainment, and wine, wit and wisdom was the order of the night and morning. If any of your readers desire a city paper, of true Democratic proclivities, let them subscribe for the Times. They need not fear to invest their money, for I believe the company now in charge of it, which includes its originators, have established it on as firm a basis as any of the newspapers in city. The Democracy owe it to themselves to give their central organ all the support possible, for the time is coming when they will need its services—and that shortly.

Yours, DAMMA.

The 4th of July passed off quietly at Chicago. Only twelve fires, five murders, three suicides, half a dozen robberies and nine cases of rape are all that are reported.

The Negro.

A lot of negroes broke up a negro prayer meeting, at Quincy, in Illinois, a few days ago, stabbed Dr. HERRAND with a knife, set a house on fire, and then went into the street, attacking any and everybody who chanced to come in their way, until the ringleader met a man—he must have been a cripple—who shot him down in the street. Such scenes will very speedily bring the people to look at the enfranchisement and equalization of Sambo in the proper light.

In Tennessee, the trouble between the races is on the increase, and it will increase just as radicals teach the darkies their meanness and invest them with rights they were never intended to enjoy in the midst of white communities. We should say, give the negro the largest liberty, enfranchise him, civilize him, christianize him, anything—in Africa. But here, where his presence is so potent for evil, where his admixture is death to both races, as evidenced wherever mongrelism has been adopted, we should continue to object.

The millions being expended for his government and good, ought to be spent in his removal to his native land, where he may enjoy all that the white race enjoy here, if he have the brain to grasp and master it. He can do it here only at the cost of his own existence.

These States being negroized at the South, for the purpose of perpetuating radical rule in the land will be visitors of that rule until the Democracy shall reinaugurate the late constitution of the United States—not longer, we presume. They will throw off all unconstitutional enactments, and assume, as is their right, to fix the status of voters for themselves.

A friend writing from St. Joseph, Mo., informs us that the grasshoppers are literally taking that section of country. He says there are at least ten thousand to the square foot, that they are eating up everything they can lay their hands on; oats, wheat, corn, onions, dog fennel and fence rails. He says he dropped a paper color the other day and it went up in an instant and that now he is anxiously waiting to see the fate of the wagons, ploughs, harnesses, &c. This is probably a free translation, as college boys say, but certainly poor Missouri has been cursed—just think of it, Yankees, no amount negroes, radicals and now grasshoppers.—*St. Louis (Ky.) Sentinel.*

Yes, this beautiful State has been cursed to such an extent that we are almost tempted to believe in a partial creator. Now, we are willing to enter into a covenant with our maker upon the basis that we are willing to stand the grasshoppers to the third and fourth generations, followed by clouds of locusts—then frogs, lice, lizards, snakes, fiery serpents, snap dragons, cholera, small pox, black tongue and yellow fever, whirlwinds, hurricanes, earthquakes and tornadoes, floods and drought, perils by land and sea,—all this we can stand, and more if necessary, if He will be so merciful as to deliver us from the worst curse that ever befell man—the curse of radicalism. Hell itself would pass for a respectable paradise when compared with Missouri under the radical rule. The devil and his imps are hopeless of gentlemen when compared with Fletcher, Drake, Redman, Loan & Co.—*Independent.*

About ten o'clock P. M., on Saturday evening last, the alarm of fire was given, when it was discovered that the mercantile house of R. P. Tilney, on the southeast corner of Main and Gist streets, was on fire, and so far advanced that it was impossible to save any of the goods. The flames spread rapidly to the adjoining building, which was owned and occupied by Walker & Co., as a drug store. This building and its contents was likewise consumed. The fire by this time had reached the north wall of the house occupied by Henshaw & Hunt, which was brick and covered with tin. This block consists of five large brick business rooms, all but a part of one covered with tin, which saved the greater part of the buildings around the public square. The citizens turned out unanimously and worked like men, and done much toward saving the town from being destroyed. We are authorized to return the thanks of all property holders in this part of the city, for the promptness and energy displayed by all who were present, in their efforts to control the destroying element.

The loss falls heavily on Tilney as he was not insured. We understand Walker & Co., were fully insured. The loss upon Henshaw & Hunt, Stillwell, Murphy & Co., W. B. Moody, L. Gilardi, Cape & Co., Mrs. Roach, Mr. Kuntz, Mrs. Carpenter, Dr. G. Stepper, and Cord & Hedrick, will be fully covered by insurance.—*Warrensburg Journal.*

The Register, at Lexington, is very much troubled at this late day over the suppression, in 1860, of a six by-nine sheet, published in that city by H. S. Harbaugh, late of the Chillicothe Constitution. Harbaugh was then a Republican, and of course, he was maltreated. But since then Harbaugh has come to the conclusion that all the "loyalty" is not centered in the radical party, and has come out on the Conservative side. Since the Register seems over anxious to inform its readers of the treatment of Harbaugh in 1860, we would suggest the propriety of its giving an account of how and for what Harbaugh was imprisoned by the radicals at Chillicothe a few weeks since. Harbaugh was unfortunate enough to be handled somewhat roughly just before the suppression of his paper, in 1860. Can not one of the editors of the Register enlighten the public in regard to that affair? We think so.—*Jeff. Tribune.*

We clip the following from the Chillicothe Constitution of July 19:

Good News. We learn that a Pennsylvania Company has purchased the Missouri Valley railroad, extending from Brunswick to Weston, and have already begun work upon it, and it will now be speedily pushed through to completion. The railroad men of Livingston will be glad to learn of this change for the better, as it will have the effect to strengthen the feeling in Chariton county in favor of the Chillicothe & Brunswick road. Our satisfaction at the renewal of the work upon the road is not altogether selfish, and we sincerely congratulate the people of Carroll and Ray counties upon their prospect of soon having a speedy and direct means of communication with the markets of the country.

Ex-President Buchanan contributed two hundred dollars to the Southern relief fund recently raised in Philadelphia.

"Bob, how is your sweetheart getting along?" "Pretty well, I reckon. She says I needn't call any more."

To the Point.

The New York Express asks "who is President of the United States?" and says: "Certainly not Andrew Johnson." Because,

1. The July session of congress is convened, not by the President, in the White House at Washington, but by Thaddeus Stevens, in Pennsylvania. The constitution says the President "may, on extraordinary occasions convene both houses—or one of them," but as the convening in this case, is at the instance of Stevens, a good many people, naturally enough, are conceiving that he must be President of the United States.

2. Others think it must be Secretary Stanton, seeing that it is to him, and not Andrew Johnson, that some of the Southern Caliphs are addressing their edicts, rescripts and communications. Thus, today, the telegraph tells us, that Secretary Stanton has refused to receive the resignation of General Sickles. Andrew Johnson is not permitted to have any voice in the matter.

3. Possibly, however, both of these classes of persons may be mistaken. The Express inclines to the conviction that Gen. Sheridan is President. No man who is not persuaded that he is invested with supreme power, would have dared to write such a letter as he did the other day to General Grant respecting the President and the President's orders.

It may be, though, that instead of being but one President, prescribed by the constitution, we have now three or four—the one having the least power and the least respect paid to him being the one who occupies the chair in which Washington sat.

Can a Congress, thus called, do any legal and binding act? It is said in the constitution that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or one of them," how can a body of men called together by WENCH STEVENS do a legal, or binding act? It cannot.

The men who signed the Declaration of Independence complained that their oppressor had done just what the radical tyrants of to-day are doing. For example, say the rebels of '76 speaking of King George:

"He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat up their substances.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us—

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States—

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world—

For imposing taxes on us without our consent—

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury—

* * * * * *

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the forms of our governments—

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coast, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people."

The Nashville Gazette says: On last Saturday night, at the speaking on Broad street, we noticed a radical who was talking with the negroes about equality, and seeing them to demand their social rights. A tall negro, evidently from the country, but sharp withal, said to him: "Are you willing for us niggers to sit in your parlor, court your daughters, accompany them to church and balls and marry them?" Mr. Rad commenced to explain what equality was and what he meant. "No, no," cried the negro; "what I want is an answer, yes or no." "Well," said Mr. Rad, "I was raised—" "No matter what you was raised," interrupted the negro, "dat ain't got nuffin to do wid it; you is either in favor or yer ain't, and I would like you to answer my question." Mr. Rad tried again and again to explain his position on that particular feature of negro equality, and every time the negro would stop him and demand a "yes or no;" so he finally gave it up, leaving the negro master of the field. We believe in the old negro's manner of answering white radicals when they preach up negro equality.

Please Tell. You are a "radical"—a genuine "Republican." Tell us—

How do you restrore the Union?
How do you preserve a Constitution.
How have you benefitted the negro?
Who was benefitted by the war?
How much better off is the poor man now than before the war?
Do you believe in equal taxation?
Why not exempt the poor working men as well as the rich bondholders?
Which benefitted this country the most—Democracy which made, or Republicanism which destroyed it?
Why tax the poor soldier who fought for his country, and exempted from all taxation the bondholders who staid at home and stole from his country?

Sale of Cattle. Jeff. Bridgford, of this county, recently sold for the New York market, 168 head of aged cattle, which averaged 1358 3-4 pounds. The cattle, passed through this place on Friday last. It was indeed a magnificent lot of cattle, one of the very best that ever left the country. Missouri cattle are beginning to rank high in the New York market.

James Young, of this county, lately sold to Mr. Alexander, of Illinois, 140 head of three year old steers, at $6 1-2 per 100 lbs. They were put upon scales on Friday last, and they averaged 1296 lbs per head. Hard to beat for their age. Who can beat them?—*Paris Mer.*

In South Carolina, the freedmen are being armed by some agency other than their own means, and they are told by their leaders that in other places the radicals are killing off the old secessionists, and that the same thing must be done in South Carolina. No doubt Northern radicals are at the bottom of these doings, just as it was in the affair of John Brown and in Kansas. Nothing is left undone to insigate the blacks against the whites of the South in an exterminating onslaught. This is the ultimate end and aim and object of Northern radicalism.

Gold closed in N. Y. on the 27th at 140.

New Advertisements.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP, by Tandy Williamson and [illegible] Stray Horse, [illegible] Lexington, Ky.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

ON THE LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT ROAD, [illegible] Farms, and contiguous to Frankfort and Lexington, are offered for sale. Both are in a high state of cultivation, well improved. For further information apply to JOHN T. MORTON, Lexington, Mo.

NEW LIME KILN.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have fully prepared to supply LIME in any quantity, to those wishing the article. The Kiln is located on John D. Wright farm, near residence of M. McCausland, Sr. The lime is warranted to be equal to the best the country can produce, and will be sold at 12½ cents per bushel. Address WRIGHT & MCCLELLAND.

WINDOW SHADES, &C.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of Linen Window Shades, New styles of Wall Paper, Fancy Borders, Plaster Decorations, Brilliant Gas Burners, Parlour Lamps, [illegible] Carpets, and a fine assortment of Miscellaneous Goods. PIGOTT.

TO THE FARMERS.

WE the subscribers of Lexington, feel grateful to our worthy citizen, Mr. D. J. Armstrong, for having obtained the valuable threshing machine for this place, and we do hereby bear testimony to its merits, as we have seen it in operation on Mr. Morrison, Ohio. "We cheerfully certify that we are operating with great satisfaction the machine purchased of Mr. D. J. Armstrong, of Lexington, Ky., and we are glad to see the wheat so clean, and we find that there was more such threshing done and satisfactorily done, where we have been working." MARSHALL & EASTER.

I do hereby certify that the wheat I am receiving, I find delivered on the threshed thresher, sold by D. J. Armstrong, is cleaned superbly, and I highly recommend it to all who desire it. WM. T. KERNSLEY.

Star Mill, Lexington.

The people know what threshers are the best, as we have used several of others, and will give satisfaction. ARMSTRONG, WASSON & CO.

SELLER'S MALE SCHOOL.

WILL OPEN A SESSION FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, in the Caucasian Building, opposite Anderson Hall, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1867.

All the ordinary branches of an English Education will be taught, also the Latin and Greek Languages, and higher Mathematics. Pupils may enter at any time. Terms moderate. Preparatory, Intermediate, Academical, the expenses of which shall respectively, $18 00, $22 50 and $25 00, payable in three equal installments, or, if paid in advance, one to the undersigned, for the whole session, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made. Board can be had with the Mill, Lathe and Cabinet Shop, Patent Under-runner, and a Corn Sheller, capable of shelling 100 bushels per day. The above property will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. JAMES M. CHANEY.

Paris, Mo.

GREAT BARGAINS.