Caucasian and Express.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.
W. JULIAN. R. ALLEN. W. O. MCCLURE.
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 knew to be loyal (radical) than to a White man whom we knew to be disloyal, (democratic.)—*Register.*

A free bathing establishment, for the poor, has been opened in St. Louis.

New corn, from Vicksburg, Miss., was in the St. Louis market, on the 13th inst.

It is said Hoxie is to be suspended from the bureau of justice. The change ought to be to a tree.

The registration in Alabama is as follows: Whole number registered 135,000; negroes, 85,000; whites, 50,000. Negro majority, 35,000.

Kansas is just now sending some of its citizens to Missouri to live. Those sections blessed with them had as well put up strong vault row as hereafter.

The University of Virginia commences its session on the 1st day of October. Course thorough. Law students, $80; medical, $110.

Now that STANTON is once more plain E. M. STANTON, will it not be well for some of those persons he wrongfully imprisoned to make him come to time for it, the old hardened wretch?

An expedition is about to be sent by the French to the North Pole to make scientific observations. We hope they will have a look for that rare avis, the counterpart to radicals.

We refer the reader to our outside columns for the review of a valued friend and correspondent, of the beautiful story of Rutledge the Rebel. We hope all will read it.

Several grain gamblers have been arrested recently in Chicago for selling corn a little short of weight. If this were the rule, down in Skunk river, most of the skunks there would be in limbo.

A letter written from Tennessee says many of the negroes forced to vote for old BROWNLOW said publicly they knew nothing about it and did not wish to vote. Still, Mr. Radical drove them to it.

We must ask our friend and correspondent, S. C., to write on one side only of his paper. We cannot manage communications written on both sides. We shall get through with them as rapidly as our space and force will allow.

JEFFERSON DAVIS went to the Montreal Theatre on Thursday night, on the occasion of a performance for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund. He was greeted with tremendous cheering, the band playing Dixie, and the audience rising in his honor.

St. Louis temperance folks have sent Mr. W. T. PARSON out on a missionary tour to parts of Illinois and Indiana. This is right. No people need reform more. If the missionary shall be able to reform those lovers of whisky down there, who drink as though they were hollow down to their toe nails, he will have done a good work. We shall see.

When rogues fall out, &c. JOHN MYSON BOTTS, of sweet scented notoriety, and HAWKNEYE, both of UNDERWOOD'S grand jury had a difference in the grand jury room at Norfolk, and the latter addressed a note to UNDERWOOD declining to sit with BOTTS! This is a mighty small loss. The trouble grew out of the question as to who loved Mr. Nigger best in the late Virginia nigger Convention. Both are sweet scented disciples of the nigger school. We don't care which whips.

The crowded state of our columns, and the heavy draught upon us by correspondents, leads us again to ask—

That they write briefly.

That they write on one side of their paper.

That they discuss live subjects.

That they send in their articles early in the week.

That they dismiss the fallacy that the work on the paper is done in an hour or two. An article of a column in length will occupy one man at case say half a day. If it cannot be divided, and given to two or three, it is useless to send it to us as late as Friday morning, when the whole remaining work of the paper is cut out and in hand.

We take pleasure in announcing to the rebel senior of the Caucasian that we have bought us a new coat not a "straight," but one with an exceeding brief narrative. We bought it cheap, *dirt cheap*, at Lieblich and Keller's.—*Register.*

Well it must have been dirt cheap if you paid for it. However brief the narrative may be, or however extended, it will never conceal the asinine qualities of the editor.

Mr. THOMPSON, the facetious and talented editor of the Glasgow Times thus winds up an editorial upon the subject of FILE & Co's call upon him for information as to the treatment of Union soldiers and citizens, prisoners in the hands of the Confederates:

"Now, File—although we believe you have no right to be on that committee, that you were not elected to Congress by the people you assume to represent; that you are a popinjay, charletan, humbug, an imposition on the people of St. Louis, and that you were not a resident there, other than as a very poor soldier on furlough or fatigue, long enough to entitle you to be elected representative in Congress—though we believe all this, and more, of you, we will reply to your circular as respectfully as the nature of the case will permit us to do—

You are barking up the wrong tree.

You don't know who you are talking to.

We are for the under dog in this fight.

We are no soldier.

We never did any military duty, except to drill once as a "Home-Guard," and we tried mighty hard to keep out of that.

We have never been a prisoner.

That's all. Read it in committee, File, and tell them that when they want to hear something about the meanness of Federals towards Confederate prisoners, we will have something to say more to the point."

Lafayette County Fair.

OTTOMA 22, 1867.

The subscriptions toward the purchase of grounds, and the inauguration of a fair for this county, has been so far successful as to determine the friends in having a fair the approaching October (22d).

By notice in another place, the proceedings of a meeting last Saturday may be read, and from them learned what was done, and also who constitute the board of officers and directors for the current year.

Since the adjournment of that meeting, the board of directors have gone forward in their duties and purchased the old fair grounds, two miles south of the city, and so well known to our fair goers of upper Missouri, for two thousand dollars. The ground includes twenty-three acres, and the price paid for it is believed to be considerably below its real value. It was deemed the best and most advantageously located ground of any in the vicinity for sale at such price as the association felt themselves able to pay. The grounds are not only good, but handsome, and we congratulate the association and the people, in procuring, through the liberality of the owners, so favorable a bargain. In addition to the ground, there is thought to be lumber and improvements on it to the amount of about fifteen hundred dollars.

The board is now in working order, and matters pertaining to the fair will be expedited as rapidly as practicable. JOHN B. FONTS, Esq., and Col. JO. DAVIS have been appointed as a committee to superintend the construction of the fencing; and, we understand, it has been determined to enclose the whole with a six foot paling fence, instead of a close one.

Messrs. THOMAS SHERRY, ROBERT HALE, and CHAS. O. GRIMES have been appointed by the board, a committee to repair and put in order the amphitheatre, and so reconstruct it as to make it not only safe but ample to accommodate all visitors. The ring will be extended, and the whole ground improved and beautified.

The board have determined upon Tuesday, 22d October as the day to open this pageant, continuing five days. It is hoped and expected that we shall have a good show this fall. The list of premiums will be published in due time.

The board, notwithstanding the success they have so far met with, are still anxious that more stock should be taken, to give efficiency and permanence to the fair, and to this end, invite the citizens of the county to come up liberally with their subscriptions, as it is believed that the stock will always be at par, for it is determined not to create any debt.

Stockholders with their families will have free admission to the grounds, and will also be allowed to exhibit all articles and stock without charge.

The road to the ground will, we suppose, be put in good order, and all else done to make the fair a pleasing and profitable success.

The Essex county, New York, Republican calls the attention of its readers to a chapter of our "God and Morality North," which it publishes, and denounces our Mr. ALLEN as a Yankee, &c., but does not deny the allegations of the morality article. The editors knew they were true. They had a good an opportunity of knowing that fact as we. The papers of the country contained them. We merely condensed them into paragraphs. If the statements were not true, it would have seemed fairer to a native of Keeseville to have stated wherein they were erroneous. That would seem to be the usual course. But instead of doing so, the editor alludes to the "depths of meanness" to which a "Northern man condescend." The editor understands that better than we do. We yield him the palm, and the right to judge of that as he has never had wisdom enough to do more than justify all the wrongs of the bigoted and fanatical North. He has allowed himself to be led round by the nose by New England—has eaten onions from Weathersfield and cod fish from the Hub, until he is scarcely responsible.

The tobacco men of St. Louis are organizing a tobacco board, to be conducted on the same principles as the Exchange. Their officers have been elected, (and a charter will be asked for at the next session of the Legislature, as follows:

President—Geo. W. Thurmond, Vice President—Wm. H. Johnson, Secretary—Henry S. Rich, Treasurer—John W. Booth. Directors—L. Dersey, B. W. Lewis, C. Peper, D. P. Rowland, John Liggett, C. A. McNair, Samuel Pelitz. Committee on Arbitration—A. H. Buckner, J. F. Baber, W. J. Lewis, W. P. Howard, W. C. Woodson. Committee on Appeal—A. Meier, J. B. S. Lemoine, Daniel Catlin, S. A. Grantham and Webb Samuels.

We hope this information (about the new coat) may not "strike in" on the gentleman; and in order that he may have something to talk about, we now inform him that we still have the "straight coat" considerably the worse for wear, and we intend to keep it in remembrance of the fact that we were in the army, and aided in inducing him to "surrender."

Not true, friend. You left the army immediately after your big run with MILROY from Front Royal. You recollect the time you lost so many horses belonging to Uncle Sam. You could not explain, and you were mustered out of the place of Captain and A. Q. M. That was before the time alluded to. By the way, if old COLFAX had not helped you out of that scrape it would have been a bad business, eh?

The bar in Washington and Philadelphia are taking steps to see if Judge FISHER had the legal power to strike Mr. BRADLEY from the roll of lawyers. How it will end is uncertain. If he had no such right, he ought to be made to face the music. If he had, and Mr. BRADLEY had committed an act justifying it, it will be easily shown. We want no JEFFREYS on the bench, and but few UNDERWOODS or FISHERS.

At New York, on the 12th, it was said: "Another letter from New Orleans declares there are three persons there who are willing to testify that WILKES BOOTH is alive, and that they have seen him, within three months."

Where is *Gen.* BAKER? Where is the $100,000? Was it ever paid? Who is swindled? Can anybody answer?

The note from "An Exile" in Clay county, and the papers, were received yesterday afternoon, too late for this issue. They will be attended to in our next.

Dumb Folks.

MESSRS. EDITORS: They are dumb. When? Not when nonsense is introduced, something funny to laugh at; something of a worldly nature, about farms, merchandise, the latest novel, the religious festival, the pic-nic, the donation party, or the New Year's calls; where feasting, wine-bibbing, and joking, are the order of the day. No tongues are tied then; no one is dumb here; nor marrying and giving in marriage, the latest cut in things for the wardrobe, are subjects of discussion. Mouths are opened wider in this direction; tongues fly more glibly, fluently. But, introduce the subject of prayer, praise, the reading of God's word, visiting the sick, the oppressed; speak of heaven and heavenly things, the glory of the upper world, the joys of salvation; the peace of God in the soul, flowing like a never-ending guess resulting from well doing from a cooling Jesus. What now? Any response? All silent as the grave! Lips are closed, tongues are tied. Quote a passage of scripture, repeat a verse or two from the pen of inspiration, more precious than gold. Any one to reply? Any to second the motion? Not one; not a wonder look of smiling approbation is manifested: all is hushed as the tomb; every one is dumb! dumb! struck dumb.

This alluding to things spiritual and eternal, talking often one to another of the Lord's mercies and judgments, for him to harken and hear, that a book of remembrance may be written before him of them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name, is not to be tolerated in this refined age, and in refined circles. This referring to little subjects of interest, and conversation, or declaring, like David, what great things God hath done for our souls, is out of place, out of time, out of date. Away with secular books, things grave, serious, eternal. Away with the bible, its doctrines and precepts, its holy meditation—give us something marbled, that will tickle the fancy, a spree of wit that will provoke laughter." "Let us eat, drink, and make merry, for to-morrow we die."

CAUCASIAN, is not this picture a true one of the present, every day piety? Friends, what are we coming to?

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Brute BUTLER—the man of spoons—the man who aided in defeating the nomination of DOUGLAS because the North wanted to force abolitionism upon the South—the man whom every body, except a few super loyal fanatics in Massachusetts, delight to dishonor—has written another paper on the question of the prisoner cuiroglio, in which he shows that the Confederates did offer to exchange man for man, and failing in this, proposed, as a matter of relief, to surrender, without equivalent, some 15,000 suffering federals. Well, this is all well enough. We knew that. The world knew it. But we did not know precisely who prevented this exchange, who were responsible, nay who killed so many federals in Southern prison pens. We knew all along that that butcher STANTON did have a hand in it; we supposed that if JO. HOLT did not assist in their murder, he was sorry he did not. But while we knew these things, we were in the dark as to what the old Brute, as commissioner of exchange, thought, and what he knew. That point is cleared up. He tells us all about it. He ventilates the whole thing. Of course he came out with clean hands, poor fellow, because there was nothing to steal.

According to the Brute, Gen. GRANT is to blame for this fatal failure. That suits us just as well as if he had placed the blame on STANTON, or Jo. HOLT, or LINCOLN, or himself. It is all the same. Federals did it, and that is all we care to know. Why they did it, they can explain to the friends of the dead, to the world, and to the negro as they please. The South is clear of it. Brute BUTLER and his friends did murder WIRZ and Mr. SURRATT. That's plain enough.

CONOVER has made a batch of new disclosures to the government, on the impeachment and assassination plots of the radicals, by which he tells the President what was intended for him, how it was to be done, and the scoundrelly tools engaged in it. One J. M. ASHLEY, the prime mover in the impeachment business, is the head devil, and has not hesitated as shown by the papers communicated to the Attorney General to stoop to the subornation of witness, and any and all villainies to compass the foul work. CONOVER is a bad man. He is in prison for false swearing. But he says he has moral honesty enough left to tell the truth, which he no doubt does in this case. The case is a very dirty one throughout, but proves the radical party at all times willing to do anything to accomplish an end.

The late action of the President in removing STANTON argues that Mr. JOHNSON, though trampled to the earth by the Goths and Vandals, he has no idea of being crushed into it. In this instance, at least, he has exhibited nerve—shown the miserable miscreants that he is going to act, and that promptly. This course of the President will be endorsed by every right thinking man.

The acceptance of Gen. GRANT, it seems to us, fixes a vexed question as to his real political sentiments. If he did not coincide with the President, of course he could not have accepted and immediately attended a Cabinet meeting; and this action of General GRANT will put a very decided stopper on radical efforts in the direction of inducing Gen. GRANT to make the race on that ticket for President. Mr. JOHNSON will now know something more of the affairs of the war department.

A rumor has prevailed on our streets for several days that the Governor of Kentucky had notified the authorities at Washington that that State would pay no more revenue until her rights in the Union were recognized and acknowledged. We have seen no mention of such action in the papers, and conclude that the rumor is untrue. But it would be nothing but right for the Governor to thus determine.

The roughs had rather a lively time at Marshall, on the 20th. They went in on their muscle in several instances, and in one on Colt. The pugilistic gentry had a set to with some of the shoulder hitters of Robinsons "big show," and come out about second best. No cause assigned, but it is fair to presume that John Barleycorn was in attendance.

The body of MAXIMILIAN has been turned over to the Austrians. It is said to be badly embalmed.

The Railroad.

CALLICOTHE, Aug. 10, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I learn from the Lexington CAUCASIAN that there is a movement on foot to connect Fort Scott via Lexington with this city, or rather with the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad at this point. A movement is now on foot, and likely to succeed, to take the Callicothe & Brunswick railroad via Carrollton, Carroll county subscribing heavily to get it. This being the case, your project is made easy, since you can run through the Missouri bottom, either up to the West Branch North Missouri road, and connect, or along the bottom to Carrollton. Please correspond with Robt. D. Ray, of Carrollton, who has charge of the movement in Carroll.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. R. HAMMOND Pres't Callicothe R. R. R.

What are we going to do about this road? What are we doing? We know that some of the friends southward of us, a notice of whose proceedings we gave a week or two ago, are ready to move forward. They say so. They come up with their subscriptions. But what are the people, or the county court, doing in respect to this or any other road? Nothing. Apathy is upon them. Everywhere, almost, this project is receiving attention, is being considered. All can readily enough agree upon the utility of the work. How to get at it in the best way, and how to raise the the means to make it are questions that should have more than a newspaper or epistolary exposition that all the facts may be brought out.

Our people, always lethargic, slow, and hard to manage on the railroad question should wake up; look about them, and see what is wanted; what others are doing, and what *must* be done. And to do this, we suggest that a meeting of all in the interest of this road be called, to be held at Holden, in Johnson county, about the center, to compare notes, get ideas, &c., on Monday the 23d day of September, proximo.

This will give the necessary time to get delegates there, and will interfere with no other interest. We hope a strong delegation will be sent up from this county.

Laborers Wanted.

There is a want for an almost indefinite number of white laborers, for farm and house service in this county, with fair remunerative wages. It is complained that the blacks are unsteady, uncertain, and in too many instances, unworthy of favor. Persons in that line would find good steady homes, and liberal pay in this county.

It is said it the President removes General Sheridan, Congress will impeach the President. Very well. If it must come to that, the issue had better be made at once. If the President holds his office on the condition that he must consent to its degradation, the honor has become a humiliation, and is no longer worth holding. If Congress will remove the President because the President insists on upholding the Constitution, and maintaining the ascendency of civil over military law, the case is made up. Let Congress do its worst, at once. Let us have the stern certainties of a military despotism, in preference to the suspense and lawless reign of passion that now exists. At present, we possess but the shadow of a massacred liberty, and we hold even that by sufferance, with the ever present threat of having that taken away from us. We have Fletcherism in Missouri, and Brownlowism in Tennessee, and it would be hard to imagine any thing more dismal.

Radicalism must either finish in ignominy, or resolve itself into a perpetual despotism, and either would bea relief from the present uncertainty.

Letter from J. W. McClurg.

HOUSE OF REP., July 29, 1867.

Editor Mo. Democrat: For the satisfaction of many, anxious with regard to the Missouri State Militia bounty bill, please give this brief letter a place. Other papers will please copy.

As a disagreement and discussion in the Senate as to whether or not the resolution which passed the House to "re-enroll the bill," would *revive* the bill, rendered the passage of that resolution uncertain, Senator Henderson, on yesterday, introduced, anew, a copy of the joint resolution which passed both Houses in March, and he states that Senators, now objecting, assure him that they will not object at the December session. This is presumed to be in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury. The prospect is therefore good for its passage early in December. Respectfully,

J. W. MCCLURG.

STANTON has gone down to the Hub to fill up with codfish and shoe pegs, and see old WILSON about the new bagnigle. If he should there be called to his fathers, the country would be the gainer.

In and around Philadelphia much damage has been done by the recent flood. Nearly a million has been lost in an effort of the Almighty to wash the scamps there clean of their meanness. It is not done yet.

The Democratic party is dead, and gone to the devil. Gov. Brownlow will preach the funeral sermon.—*Reg.*

All right. He is the proper person to preach before that tribunal. He will wake them up.

No cholera is reported in St. Louis. Deaths for the week ending 9th August, 199. Cholera abating in Memphis and increasing in Philadelphia.

It is said the Indians and whites, near fort Phil. Kearney, have had a battle, in which many were killed on both sides.

Debt to Newspapers. Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of men's honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest, he will cheat the printer some way—says he has paid what he has not—declares he has the receipt somewhere—or sent money, and it was lost in the mail—or will take the paper and not pay for it, on the grounds that he did not subscribe for it—or will move off, leaving it coming to the office he left. Thousands of professed christians are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell tearful tales in the land of judgment. The man who will refuse to pay the hard earned little debts due the printer, is at heart dishonest, and give him a chance and he will swindle on a larger scale.

The President has given orders for the issue of bonds to the Union Pacific railroad for the ninth completed section of twenty-four miles of the road.

Agricultural Meeting.

At a called meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Lafayette county Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held at the courthouse in Lexington, on Saturday, August 10, 1867, John Catron, Esq., was called to the chair and I. M. McGirk requested to act as secretary.

After the organization, Mr. E. Winsor made a verbal report as chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to select suitable grounds for the Fair. The report was informally passed over for the time being and the meeting proceeded to the election of its officers, after first deciding that they would not at present organize under the general act of incorporation of the State.

The following officers were elected: President—Col. T. M. Ewing. Vice Presidents—Col. Jo. Davis, Judge W. T. Wood, Thos. Shelby, Jno. Catron.

Directors—R. M. Sparks, Jno. R. Ford, R. J. Smith, M. Benner, G. L. Douthett, R. W. Kean, F. M. Field, O. F. Thomas, C. O. Grimes, W. J. Ferguson.

A resolution was adopted that the Treasurer be requested to give bond in such sum as might be deemed sufficient by the Board of Directors, and by them to be approved; after which Robert Hale, Esq., was elected Treasurer, and I. M. McGirk, Secretary.

On motion, the Board of Directors was authorized to use their own discretion in the selection and purchase of grounds for the Association.

On motion adjourned.

JNO. CATRON, Ch'n.
I. M. MCGIRK, Sec'y.

Who are the Murderers?

We ask the question specifically, who are the murderers of prisoners of war on both sides in the late civil war? Who starved the prisoners at Andersonville on one side, and those on Johnson's Island, Gratiot street, St. Louis, Rock Island and Point Lookout on the other? Can any one answer? We can ourselves, and dare to do so. It was the Federal Government, administered by Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton and their minions. They violated the cartel for exchange of prisoners on an equality; they refused to exchange prisoners on an equality; they refused to receive without exchange the Federal prisoners, sick and wounded, held by the South. They lied through the whole war to the people of the North, in telling them that there were more Confederate prisoners held by the North than there were Federal prisoners held by the South, and that consequently they could not exchange as the South had not Federal prisoners to give for Confederates. Lincoln, Stanton and their immediate minions knew this to be a lie, as they knew all the time that there were more Federal prisoners held by the Confederates than there were Confederate prisoners held by them. The aggregate in round numbers was about 200,000 Confederate, 260,000 Federal prisoners; yet, for the purpose of deceiving the people of the North, the Federal authorities persistently and repeatedly lied by saying that there were comparatively few Federal prisoners held by the Confederates.

All through the war, from the beginning to the end, the Confederates were willing to exchange prisoners, and when the Federal authorities refused to exchange, fearing that it might be to the advantage of the Confederates to do so, although a cartel had been agreed on, the Confederate authorities offered to give up the Federal sick and wounded without an equivalent, which, too, was treated with silent indifference, and the Federal sick and wounded were left to perish in the hands of the Confederate authorities.

Are we not warranted then in saying that the prisoners murdered on both sides by starvation, neglect of the sick and by wanton brutality, met their untimely end at the hands of Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, who had control of the Federal Government, who refused to comply with the cartels established for the exchange of prisoners, and who refused even to exchange the sick and wounded of one army for those of the other; and finally, who refused to receive from the Confederates the sick and wounded of the Federal army without an equivalent?

We charge the murder of every prisoner in both armies upon Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, whether such murders were committed by depriving the victims of food, as was the case in thousands of instances, or by wilful neglect of the sick and wounded, as was experienced to a frightful extent. Let the Radical Congressional Committee investigate this matter, if they dare. They will be met on the threshold of their inquiries by the frightful stare of the murdered victims, whose cries for vengeance rend the heavens, and which the justice of God cannot listen to in vain.—*Times.*

We are glad to notice this the first step toward a true reconstruction in the South, recognizing as it does the rights of the negro as a "man and a brother" and a citizen, and preparing the way for the other "wayward sisters" to return to the fold of the Union in peace.—*Han. Courier.*

We must not be understood as attempting to debase the negro a single grade beneath his own genus, but if the editor of the Courier will persist in claiming relationship with him, without a becoming show of resentment on the part of the negro, we insist, in place of the editor saying "a man and a brother," that he say "a monkey and a brother." He has no right to thus publicly put the darky to the blush; and if the said darky fail indignantly to disclaim any such consanguinity, he may expect the first monkey that has had sufficient "moral" training to enable him to acquire a smattering of the African tongue, to call him cousin Sambo.—*Surgeon Independent.*

A dispatch from Mobile says Mayor Gustavus Horton was arrested Saturday, by U. S. Commissioner Turner, for violating the Civil Rights bill, in the banishment of the negro Johnson who had lost a leg in the Union service. Mayor Horton gave bail for $2,000 for his appearance on to-day. Horton is the radical Mayor of Mobile, elected to his office by the unanimous vote of the Military Commander of that district, in place of Withers removed.

Jeff. Davis has again polluted the soil of our country by setting his accursed feet upon it. He made a short visit to Northern Vermont. His reception in some of the villages through which he passed was not very flattering. Boys hooted at him, and a mother who had lost a son in a rebel prison hurled a stone at him. "May he live in the agonies of which other men die."—*DeMotte.*

The Belgians and company drank five thousand bottles of champagne at Miss Coutt's sparkling entertainment.

Grape crop is very large in California

The President.

There should be another extra session of Congress (?) called at once. The President has not only turned traitor, but is growing vastly impertinent with it. Wench STEVENS, and SUMNER should be convened. The nation will be ruined, if the President is permitted to go on so. He has actually kicked the murderer, old STANTON, out of the Cabinet. We knew he would never go until he was kicked. There was not white man enough in him for that. Blow the horn, sound the gong, shoot off the big guns, convene the rump, and make a noise generally, O ye radicals, for you are loosing one of your ablest villains.

If the President had dismissed this national assassin two years ago, we should have been much nearer reconstruction, we should have had more respect for the President, and the nation. Late as it is we are thankful that the President has, at last, mustered up courage enough to kick STANTON from authority. Kindness to such brutes is but thrown away. He did not like to go, but the President's boot pierced him so severely that he had to succumb. The President's note dismissing the reprobate stated to him that he should immediately deliver the office, books, papers, &c., to Gen. U. S. GRANT, which he did, and Gen. GRANT is accordingly secretary of war, ad interim. As STANTON was neither appointed by the President nor confirmed by the Senate, the the President has the rump in a tight place. Still we ought to have an "extra session."

Taxes—Radicals—Who!

The Missouri Statesman has been looking into the tax question in "loyal Boone," to learn how much the taxes have been raised under the loyal radical rule, and who pays them. The following shows the difference in two years' assessment:

Total taxes in Boone in 1867	$166,603 90
Total taxes in Boone in 1866	71,171 00
This much for radicalism	$95,432 90

Then says the editor, it is fitting to inquire, how much of our one hundred and six thousand dollars taxes this board assessed against the entire "party?" The tax books show the whole radical party together in the aggregate only two thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty two cents: Making the account stand thus:

Total taxes in 1867	$106,603 90
Paid by the radicals	2,256 62
Paid by "Coppetheads and Rebels"	$104,347 28

Now we submit if Gov. Fletcher and his radical Legislature had to rely on "the party of great moral ideas" in Boone for taxes to pay their salaries and sustain the credit of the State, wouldn't they have a gay and festive time?

Two thousad two hundred out of one hundred and six thousand!

Can Any One Tell.

Can any one tell how men who cannot pay small bills, can always find plenty of money to buy liquor and treat when happening among friends?

Can any one tell how men who absolutely dodge their washerwoman, and are always behind with their landlord, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of "poker," or "seven up?"

Can any one tell how it is that some men owe their butchers, owe for rent, tailoring, for shoes, &c., and yet have everything that's nice—eat oysters almost every night, wear fine clothes, and have all the delicacies of the season?

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income, and don't work, while others who are industrious and constantly employed almost starve?

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay a printer four or five cents for a weekly newspaper, can spend ten cents a day for cigars, to say nothing about drinks and tobacco?

A Little too Fast.

The negroes at the South are "progressing" a little to fast for the Northern leaders of their party. They are learning the rights and the claims of equality with marvelous docility and rapidity, and are begining to assert them with an emphasis that causes a little inconvenience. The election in Tennessee, and the meeting of the Radical State Conventions in Virginia and South Carolina, have taught the negroes their strength as voters, and their absolute indispensability to the radical party. It has taught them that they are the radical party in twelve southern States, and that their votes are worth something. They begin to think, therefore, that they need not serve the party for nothing—that they ought to assert their rights in the party.

That the leading radical organs discern the danger ahead from the working of these ideas in the negro's brain, is apparant from the fact that these organs are endeavoring to convince their new adherents that it would be highly improper to nominate a black man on the Presidential ticket, just because he is a black man—that candidates ought to be selected for their ability, not for their color. All this is a sign that the negroes will demand the smaller half of the radical presidential ticket in 1868. And they will get it.—*Dispatch.*

How Maximilian was Insulted. The New York correspondent of the London Standard tells worse stories about the treatment of Maximilian by his captors than any that have been published. He states that he has received a letter from a person at Vera Cruz, entitled to full credit, in which the following relation occurs: "The Emperor was taken to the Convent of the Capuchins, or rather to one of the numerous old tumble-down buildings that receive that title. He was still sorely afflicted with dysentery, but nevertheless he was put into a small, unventilated room—hole rather—and there kept for a week. He was fed twice a day. A guard of twelve Mexican soldiers occupied the adjacent rooms and the hall-way leading to his dungeon. Some of these bandits amused themselves by discussing, in a loud voice, the probable manner of the execution of the invader. Ribald jests concerning the unhappy wife of the Archduke were shouted from one chamber to another; all these things were heard by the prisoner. Meantime the Emperor's physical sufferings abated little or none. For several days only the jailor and the doctor were permitted to go into the room, and for several days nothing—you will understand what is meant by nothing—was permitted to be carried out. At last the medical attendant was allowed to act the part of the scavenger. * * * The worst story is that told about Escobedo. It is said that Escobedo intruded himself upon the Emperor in prison, denounced his insults by spitting in the captive's face."

Fight with the Chinamen.

LONDON, August 13—Eve.—Advices received here from Shanghai give the following account of the conflict between two steamers of the American squadron, in Chinese waters, and the pirates of the island of Formosa. The United States authorities having received neither satisfaction nor apology for the murder of the crew of the American bark Rover, the men-of-war Hartford and Wyoming were ordered to the scene of the outrage, on the island of Formosa, and sailed early in June. On arriving off the shore, a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with. In the meantime it was apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, and the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels. Several boat loads of sailors subsequently effected a landing, and a sharp fight ensued which lasted over five hours. The heat was intense, and fifteen officers and men were reported sun struck. Lieut. Slidell Mackenzie, one of the landing party, was killed, and died from his wounds. At nightfall the fighting party was withdrawn from the shore and the bombardment resumed and continued until the natives disappeared. The Hartford and Wyoming then weighed anchor and sailed for Shanghai, where they arrived on the 14th of June.

PIERPONT says all government is from God. If so, we hope He will soon amend the one we are living under. PIERPONT will have to be made over.

Surratt Trial.

Washington, August 10. At one o'clock the prisoner, John H. Surratt, was brought into the court room. He seemed to be in good spirits. Judge Fisher resumed his seat, the crier called the court to order, and Marshal Phillips was directed to call the jury down. By this time the court room was densely crowded. The jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and the foreman stated that they had been unable to agree.

The Judge read the following letter:

To the Hon. Geo. E. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court:

SIR: The jury in the case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt, most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the jury room. They are nearly equally divided, and they are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the court, to the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs and the situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the prolonged confinement, to make this statement, and ask your honor to dismiss us at once. Most respectfully submitted. [Signed by all the jury.]

Surratt was remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and returned to jail.

During the entire confinement of the jury they remained as follows: On the verdict for conviction—Todd, Barr, Schneider, and McLean—4. For acquittal—Davis, Berry, Ball, Bohrer, Alexander, Lorsell, Getting and Birth—8. There is respectable authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the absence of Surratt from Washington at the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon this point that if he had been indicted for conspiracy he would have been convicted immediately on their return to their room.

How the Taing was Done in Tennessee.

The following dispatch to the Nashville Banner tells how the negro vote was managed in Tennessee:

PULASKI, Giles county, August 1. It is noon to-day and the game has been played long enough for any intelligent man to see through it.

Early this morning, the few Brownlow leaders hereabouts began to collect in town. By ten o'clock they had assembled, and concentrated twelve or fifteen hundred negroes of all classes and conditions. These they formed in a line, placed a guard of loyal militia over them, and marched them directly for the polls, they voting en masse the radical ticket. The people stood silently by, and witnessed the outrage without a murmur. Not a harsh word was spoken or a shot fired, though all of the radicals are armed, and wear their weapons openly.

I have it from a dozen of the best men in the county—and will produce the evidence if necessary—that Sheridan, Brownlow's Commissioner of Registration, took from the hands of negro voters conservative tickets which had been given them, and placed in their hands instead radical tickets already prepared for the occasion.

You can rely on it, that the whole election, as far as Giles county is concerned, is a perfect farce; revolting to every principle of fairness and republicanism.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The telegraph says that Brownlow is elected in Tennessee. This is "a great radical victory." Brownlow was supported by disfranchising law—by impressed Yankees—by white militia and black militia—by the money of the State stolen from the public treasury, by the Freedmen's Bureau—by all the plain radicals and the colored radicals—by intimidation and about 15,000 stands of arms. His election under the circumstances is wonderful indeed, and may be regarded as one of the evidences of Congress "reform."

—Mr. Henry Larimore, a prominent cattle breeder in Calloway county, has had the daguerreotype taken of a twenty-three months old heifer named Delia Lee. She weighs 1,050 pounds and measures 6 feet 4 inches around the girth. Mr. L., it will be remembered, carried off some of the stock premiums at last Fall's St. Louis Fair.

—Brazil has called for 50,000 free negroes to enter the army and fight the Paraguayans.

—A tape worm fifty-seven feet long has been taken out of the stomach of a Rochester man. The man is reported in good spirits, and so are the worms.

—Col. Norman J. Colman, editor of the St. Louis World, has accepted an invitation from the Board of Directors of the Boone county Fair to deliver an address at Columbia on October 3d.

—A German chemist, with a glass magnifying twenty million of times, sees in a drop of human blood all kinds animal—tigers, lions, elephants, mosquitoes, sheep, birds, fish and cattle.

—The Detroit Post, an intensely radical sheet, says: "There are now thirty-seven States and eight territories in the Union, not counting the Russian purchase." Is the Post getting "disloyal?" Congress has held that ten of the "States," instead of being in the Union, are "conquered territories," outsider, subject to "reconstruction." How can these ten be in the Union if they are not called to it?—Republican.

—PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Lieutenant Barnes for rioting here recently, but have ignored the bill against Alderman McMullen, the biggest scamp of the town. This action will be inquired into by the public press and the Criminal Court.

—F. M. Crozat, register of births and death New Orleans, was removed on Wednesday by Gen. Flanders, and a negro appointed to the position.

—A terrible explosion occurred in one of the mines owned by the Rochebella, in Moravia county, lately. One hundred miners are reported killed or wounded.

—Fourteen negroes have been appointed on the Mobile police force, by Mayor Horton. One of them was made lieutenant of the day police. White men had to give way.

—Abby Foster, for many years conspicuous as the anti-slavery and other progressive meetings, died in Rochester, yesterday. The country is well rid of her.

—BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—A Democratic procession was fired into last night by a party of men, seriously injuring two persons.

—It has been very clearly proved that the petition for the commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence could not have escaped the President's notice.

—The two daughters of Dr. Webster, the Parkman murderer, married two brothers, from Virginia, named Dabney, and are now living in luxury at the Azore Islands.

—The radicals will purify the jurybox by scenting it with negroes, says the Columbus Crisis.

—An article which we copy from a Chicago paper vividly portrays the excitement prevailing on Saturday by the arrest of a half dozen leading members of the Board of Trade of that place, for gambling. It isn't a crime that a respectable person would deem to live in whose wealthiest citizens and leading business men are amenable in their daily transaction to the penalties of the criminal law. A man might stand the stink of the Chicago river, but could he associate with gamblers and pickpockets, forgers and embezzlers, and not become morally depraved?

—Washington lawyers declare that Bradley cannot be dismissed from the bar by Judge Fisher. He was, nevertheless.

—Advices from Mexico state that the body of Maximillian has been delivered to the Prussian Consul, to be sent to Austria.

—The crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida say the prospect is improving daily. Some planters report that they expect to make the largest crop known for acres planted. Caterpillars have appeared in small numbers on a few plantations.

—The Boston Post pointedly and sarcastically remarks, "how much quicker than by impeachment would it be to get rid of the President not to put the city of Washington under martial law, appoint a military commander of the District, when he would remove Mr. Johnson and appoint Ben. Wade or John Covode in his place.

—The Jews have resolved to establish a college in Philadelphia. It is not, however, to be confined to their own people, but to be open to Christians of all shades of views.

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