Caucasian and Express.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.

R. JULIAN. E. ALLEN. W. G. MUNGRAVE.

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

To Tax Payers.

We print to-day, the elaborate opinion of Judge RUSSELL HICKS, in regard to the collectorship of this county, to which we refer, and ask tax payers and others to give it a careful reading. It will be seen that Judge H. gives it as his unreserved opinion that Mr. SMITH is the only legal collector, and that tax payers are secure in paying their taxes to him.

The President.

The President, since our last, has superceded STEKLES by appointing Gen. CASBY in his stead, to Charleston.

Owing to the indisposition of Gen. THOMAS, Gen. HANCOCK takes the place of the little upstart SHERIDAN, and that tyrant comes to Leavenworth, in place of HANCOCK.

The talk of further changes in the cabinet is kept up. It is said all the members have signified their willingness to resign the moment it is desired by the President.

Washington dates to the 29th, deny the radical canard that Gen. GRANT had refused to obey the order of the President removing SHERIDAN, but would issue the order on the 30th. The President and the Secretary are far asunder on these removals, but the President is firm, and will make such removals as he believes the best interests of the country demand.

Railroad.

If the county of Buchanan can take $800,000 stock in railroads, how much can Lafayette county take? Can it not take $250,000 stock in some road that will open up the resources of the county, re-enliven trade and commerce, and give impetus to the farming interests, enhance the price of land, and very generally revive our drowsy people? We think so. We are committed to the support of the railroad in this county, or through this county; but we are not committed to any particular line or route for it. We will favor any project that will serve ends so desirable, believing that no railroad could by any possibility injure us.

If we can do no more, we ought to at least build the road to ALLEN's mill. We ought also to take the trouble to inquire into the feasibility of the proposed road from Chilicothe to Fort Scott. Can we not have a few delegates sent up to Holden, on the 28th September, to look into that matter?

KLAINE of the Warrensburg Standard, a gentleman that knows all things, especially the qualities of bad whisky, says that the Chicago men were not arrested for gambling in grain, or "selling short." Well, all we have to say is that ten or a dozen of the board of trade, are now under arrest in Chicago for this very thing, according to the papers printed there. But it is a fact that we should take what these papers tell us with many grains of allowance, and some one else, do who read the Standard alias Hangman. KLAINE tries to be facetious in his notice of us; but we think it would puzzle a man of sense to see the precise point at which the laugh comes in.

As to the Hangman's personalities and lies, we care but little. KLAINE never had more sense than to be a follower of some other fool; was always gasing of that he knew nothing, and the Hangman sustains his reputation quite well. He and his Chicago friends can arrange the board of trade matter to suit them. If they have not been stealing, the papers there have misrepresented them, and KLAINE cannot lie out of it, or hang those who believe they did sell "short."

A call, numerously signed by the brave Kentuckians who bore the National colors aloft in the late war, has been issued for a convention at Louisville, August 20th, to secure a custodian for the battle flags now deposited with the Governor. The old soldiers feel that upon the accession of Governor Helm their war banners will be ignominiously thrown out of the capitol if not destroyed, and these propose to recover honorable possession while there is yet time. Confederate flags will adorn the new executive chamber.—*Mo. Democrat.*

We cannot conceive how the Democrat could crowd more malicious lies into a paragraph of this size. It is another of those sensation paragaphs, false from a to r, intended to delude the people of the North into the belief that the good State of Kentucky has no republican constitution.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine says "a great war always creates more scoundrels than it kills." As this was said of our late war, it is not out of place to remark that it is emphatically true. We have more scoundrels now than at any previous time in our history—more than in England in all her troubles—more than afflicted France in the time of BONAPARTE. If the thieves and scoundrels now in office, in this country were, by some means, all ejected on a given night, the next morning would find us a government almost without officials.

We have on file an answer to the review of Rutledge the Rebel, which we shall endeavor to print in our next. We also have a valuable contribution in the shape of a sketch of a trip to the cool regions of the upper Mississippi, a very readable letter, which we will give in our next. Besides these, we have a number of other articles in prose and rhyme, especially a lyrical production dedicated to TITUS ADAMSON, Esq., which we shall give as space will allow.

The Warrensburg Hangman says the ox cooked at the Independence barbecue was rotten, and was served off on the double quick. It is likely a stinking ox was cooked for the radicals in attendance, and served to them outside. This is usual among colored folks.

It is proposed by some writer in Jackson county, to build a macadamized road from Kansas City to Lexington. We are in favor of it. We do not stop long to say so, or think about it. We like the idea of macadamized roads.

The corner stone for the railroad bridge at Kansas City, was laid on Wednesday the 21st August. The work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Date originated in North Africa.

The County Collector.

To the Tax Payers of Lafayette.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On yesterday I received a note from "Many Tax Payers" of Lafayette county, requesting my opinion of the legal right of Coroner Smith to act as Sheriff and Collector of the county, and whether the citizens would be justified and safe in paying their State and county taxes to him."

The latter part of last week, I spent several days in various portions of the northeastern part of your county, and similar oral inquiries were made of me by tax payers. It is known that, as an attorney at law, I was engaged at last May term of the circuit court, in the injunction case against the county court of the county, gotten up by Mr. Adamson to restrain the county court from ordering an election for sheriff, to fill the vacancy, then supposed to exist; and hence I suppose it was thought I had knowledge of the facts necessary to form an opinion in the case.

As these inquiries come from men, some of whom I have known for more than thirty years—men who have been and are my personal friends, men who have had, and still seem to have, confidence in my integrity, I do not feel at liberty to decline giving the required opinion, however little avail it may be.

In common, ordinary times, such as existed in Missouri at any time since the formation of the first constitution up to the day the present constitution was adopted, there could be but one opinion, one judgment, in answer to the inquiries, and that answer would have been that Coroner Smith had the right to exercise the office, and that the tax payers would be justified and safe in paying their state and county taxes to him. And ever since the adoption of that constitution, and the laws made under it, there would seem to be but little difficulty, in coming to the same conclusion, if that constitution and law was interpreted and expounded as formally, without regard to party politics.

To show that the law is not so interpreted and expounded, either by the Governor or the supreme court, I need only call your attention to the action of Gov. Fletcher, in relation to the sheriffship of your own county, down to the present time, commencing with his sending his militia here last fall, under the pretence that the civil authorities of the county were unable to restrain and keep in order lawless bands of men, but in reality to wrest the offices of the county from the hands of those who had been duly elected to fill them, and place them in the hands of his own political partisans, (and more particularly the office of sheriff;) and to the decision of the supreme court in the case of the State of Missouri, by Robt. F. Wingate, Attorney General, vs. J. M. Pool. That action of Gov. Fletcher shows that he does not intend to administer the law faithfully and impartially in your county, but that four-fifths of you have nothing to expect at his hands but foul injustice, partiality, tyranny, and oppression. That decision of the supreme court, shows that you cannot rely on that court for a fair and impartial exposition and interpretation of the constitution and laws made thereunder. In order therefore to a better understanding of the conclusion I came to, I will briefly state the facts, as they exist.

At the November election in 1866, Mr. Smith was elected coroner, and commissioned by the Governor. James M. Pool was elected sheriff by a majority of 150 odd over Thomas Adamson, who now assumes to be the sheriff of the county. Pool received his certificate of election from the clerk of the county court. He gave bond as sheriff and also as collector, which were approved, and he entered upon the duties of sheriff, at the November term of the circuit court, 1866. Jesse Schofield, N. W. Letton and Wm. S. Thomas as were elected justices of the county court, and commissioned by the Governor: their commissions bear date the 28th day of December, 1866, and the oath of office was endorsed on their respective commissions on the 1st day of January, (1867). The clerk of the county court certified to the Governor that Pool was duly elected sheriff of the county, but the Governor refused to commission him.

About the —— day of ——, 1867, Adamson caused the proceedings in the supreme court of the State, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to be instituted against Pool, calling on him to show by what authority he exercised the office of sheriff of said county. Pool not having been commissioned by the Governor, judgment of ouster was pronounced against him by the supreme court.

On the —— day of December, 1867, the Governor commissioned Adamson as sheriff. Thos. Wernwag, John Kirkpatrick and James Chaney were, previous to the election in November, 1866, the justices of the county court, and held their offices until their successors should be duly elected, commissioned and qualified. Their successors, to wit: Jesse Schofield, N. W. Letton and Wm. S. Thomas were duly elected, commissioned and qualified on the 28th day of December, if not before. On that day, Wernwag, Kirkpatrick and Chaney ceased to be justices of said county court.

The law requires, (see act concerning sheriffs and marshals—section 33, chapter 25,) that, "Every sheriff shall, within fifteen days after he receives the certificate of his election or appointment, give bond to the State in a sum not less than five thousand dollars nor more than fifty thousand dollars, with securities approved by the circuit court, &c." And section 4, of same chapter, provides, "If any sheriff fail to give such bond, within the time prescribed, the office shall be deemed vacant." The 1st and 24 sections of chapter 13, of the collection of the revenue, and miscellaneous provisions," enacts that "Every sheriff hereafter elected, except the sheriff of St. Louis county, and such other counties as now have separate collectors, approved under the provisions of any special law, shall be ex-officio collector of the revenue within their respective counties, for two years, commencing on the first day of January next ensuing his election." "Every sheriff shall, at the time of executing his bond as sheriff, and before entering upon the duties of that office, give bond and security to the State, to the satisfaction of the county court, in a sum at least double the amount of all the revenue to be collected by him, conditioned that he will faithfully and punctually collect and pay over all the State and county revenue for the two years next ensuing the first day of January thereafter, and that he will, in all things, faithfully perform all the duties of the office of collector, according to law."

And the 4th section of the same chapter provides: "If any sheriff shall neglect or refuse to give bond, as required by the two next preceding sections, his office of sheriff shall, immediately upon such neglect or refusal, be vacant, and the county court shall thereupon appoint a sheriff who will give such bond; and immediately thereafter to order a special election to fill such vacancy, occasioned by the failure to give such bond, &c. These provisions are not merely directory but they are imperitive upon the court.

The 24 section of the revenue act provides that, "Every sheriff shall at the time of executing his bond as sheriff, and before entering on the duties of that office, give bond and security to the State to the satisfaction of the county court in a sum at least double the amount of all the revenue to be collected by him, conditioned," &c. Thus we see by reference to the act concerning sheriffs and marshals, before cited, the sheriff is to give bond as collector, within fifteen days after he receives his certificate of election as sheriff.

Here two things are observable. First, that although the sheriff may file his bond as sheriff, the very day he receives his certificate of appointment or election, in the circuit clerk's office, and the bond may be approved by the circuit court on the same day; yet he can do no act as sheriff until he shall have filed his bond as collector, to the satisfaction of the county court; he being expressly prohibited from discharging any of the duties of sheriff, by the 24 section of the revenue act, before cited.

Second, that though such sheriff at any time during the fifteen days may by his own act, (that is by giving the bond as collector,) be fully instituted and inducted into the office of sheriff, perform its duties and receive its emoluments, yet if he neglect or refuse to give such bond within the prescribed time, the law declares the office vacant.

And we add, third, that although a certificate or commission from the Governor as sheriff may be prima facie evidence that the person having or holding the same, is sheriff, yet neither or both together are sufficient to induct and invest him with the right to discharge its duties and receive its emoluments. These are the acts of others, but the crowning act to consummate his right to discharge the duties, and receive the profits, must be done by him. That is he must give the bond. To say, as has been supposed by some, that a commission from the Governor is sufficient to induct and invest him with the right to discharge the duties of sheriff and receive the profits or fees, is an absurdity. Such a doctrine repeals the provisions of the revenue law cited. It is against common sense and common reason. What is the reason that the law requires a bond of the sheriff as collector? Was it not to secure the revenue? Can or will such a doctrine be tolerated by the people? It is believed there is no court, however corrupt it may be, that will dare to promulgate such a doctrine as the law of the land. The conclusion is reached then, from the provisions of the law, and the reason of the thing, that although one may have a certificate of his election as sheriff, or a commission as such from the Governor, yet that he cannot discharge the duties of sheriff or collector until he shall have given bond as collector. That bond must be offered to and approved by the county court. Although the statute says the bond must be to the satisfaction of the county court, &c., yet it is not contended that the court has an arbitrary power to disapprove any and all bonds offered for its approval to gratify its whim, caprice, or a still worse passion, partyism. If, upon examination, it is found that the bond is sufficient in amount, with securities equal to the amount, it should be accepted and approved.

Thomas Adamson it seems, has a commission as sheriff of the county from the Governor of the State, dated about the 24 day of December, 1866, (whether that commission was obtained by fraud or not we will not stop here to enquire,) but singular as it may seem, it is understood that he has not filed, nor, I'm'd that he will contest his right to the sheriff ship of the county, which contest is now pending in the circuit court of this county. I say singular, for if Mr. Adamson has a commission from the executive of the State that has instituted and inducted him into the office of sheriff, why does he have Mr. Pool to come into court and take it away from him? And the question is, has Mr. Adamson given the bond required by law, in the manner and in an required by law?

The law as we have seen requires the bond to be given to the State, "to the satisfaction of the county court." A county court, no more than any other court, can do no act as a court, unless they are convened and sitting as a court. The law prescribes when the stated terms of the county court shall be held. It also provides that the president or any two justices of the county court may order a special term whenever the business and interest of the county may require it. When during the fifteen days the sheriff has in which to give his bond, there is no display a charging a special term of the court called for the purpose of the sheriff presenting his bond. But one bond, offered by Mr. Adamson as collector, has been certified to the auditor of public accounts. And it is understood that the auditor of public accounts by virtue of that bond, recognizes Mr. Adamson as sheriff and collector of the revenue of the county, and refuses to recognize the bearer's bond as collector of the revenue.

And we now proceed to show: 1st. That the bond which Mr. Auditor holds on to with such tenacity, as the legitimate bond of Adamson, was never offered to any county court for its approval; that no action was ever had thereon by any court.

2d. That said bond was never offered for approval to any one or more persons, who, at the time it was offered were judges or justices of the Lafayette county court.

First. The only entry to be found in the record book or books of the Lafayette county court in relation to that bond reads thus: "January 4th, 1867. *Now comes Thomas Adamson, collector, and files his bond in the sum of $100,000, which said bond was approved by the court in vacation.* W. HIXON, *Clerk.*"

The above is rather a singular order for a court to make, and it many so very fitly compared to Balaam and his ass, the court being Balaam and Hixon the ass. The court not being able to speak and say that, as a court, they have approved Adamson's bond in vacation, their ass speaks for them, and really pronounces a miracle, viz: that Adamson's bond was approved by the court in vacation. Now it is believed that when the law requires the records of a court to be signed, it should be done by the judge, who composes the court, or if more than one, then by the president of the court. Why do not the presiding justice sign that order? What other reason could there have been for that but to and his compeers in iniquity knew that they were no longer a court, or justices of the county court, and if they made an order approving the bond they would be publishing a false record and could be indicted for it? So they put the burthen of signing the precious document on their ass.

And this is the order of approval of the bond that we are told some of the dignitaries of the State at Jefferson City, think or effect to think, was a legal approval of the collector's bond. To men who thus think, or effect to think, it is useless to address an argument. It was no approval at all either by the court or justices.

Second. We have already seen that Schofield, Letton and Thomas had their commissions as justices of the county court, and that their respective oaths of office were endorsed thereon, on the 31st day of December, 1866. And on that day, Wernwag, Kirkpatrick and Chaney ceased to be justices of the county court; and when they met and made the fool Hixon enter on the record book of the Lafayette county court, over which they had no legal control, the supremely ridiculous nonsense "that the county court had approved the bond in vacation," they were not even individual justices of the court. But these wiseacres or knaves, (for one or the other they undoubtedly are,) know when they committed this piece of foolscolry that they were no longer justices of the county court? It matters little to these inquiries whether they knew it or not; yet the strong presumption is that they did know that the others were commissioned and qualified. Otherwise, why act in such indecent haste, why convene in a clandestine manner?

There can be no question that some one asked them to come together to approve Adamson's bond. They did not do it by intuition. Was it Adamson or some of his strikers that asked them to come together? Did it never occur to them to ask if the commissions of the other justices had come? Did it never occur to them to look at the statute and see in what manner the bond was to be approved? No one can doubt their purpose. It was to further the views and ends of the radical party. They did a mean, dirty political trick, and one that will stick to them through life as tight as the shirt of Nessus did to him.

Then, this bond to which Mr. Auditor clings with death-like grip, was never offered to any county court for its action, or to any one commissioned to act as such justice. Can there be any doubt, if this same Auditor was not blinded by party rage; was not actuated by partisan motives to retain at all hazards the offices in the State in the ranks of the radical party? And for this it seems he would jeopardize the revenue of a county scarcely second to any in the State outside of Saint Louis. So far as that bond is concerned the requisitions of the law have not been complied with, in any particular, and the law upon facts stated, pronounced the office of sheriff vacant, so far as Adamson was concerned. But it is understood that, inasmuch as Adamson had a commission as sheriff, the county court, at its May term, notified him to give bond as collector of the revenue, and gave him ten days in which to do it; that he failed and neglected to give such bond. That upon such neglect and refusal, the court appointed a man sheriff who did give such bond, and immediately ordered an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the neglect and refusal of Adamson to give such bond; that at such election, James M. Pool was duly elected; that his election was duly certified to the Governor, and that he returned to commission Pool.

Upon these facts it seems clear to me that there is no sheriff either *de jure or de facto*, entitled to receive the tax books, collect and receipt for the taxes.

The remaining question to be disposed of is the coroner. Smith is entitled by law to receive the tax book, and collect the State and county taxes. And, to solve this, we must have recourse to the duties and powers of coroners, as defined by the statutes. Before examining this point, it is understood that Smith has executed duplicate bonds, with security, as collector, which are deemed ample; that one of these has been forwarded to the Auditor of public accounts, and has been refused acceptance by him.

The 4th section of the act concerning coroners, chapter 55, page 682, revised statutes, 1865, provides that "When the office of sheriff shall be vacant, by death or otherwise, the coroner of the county is authorized to perform all the duties which are, by law, required to be performed by the sheriff, until another sheriff for such county shall be appointed and qualified; and such coroner shall have notice thereof, and in such case, said coroner may appoint one or more deputies, with the approbation of the judge of the circuit court; and every such appointment, with the oath of office endorsed thereon, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county."

There would seem to be no question, if I am correct under the state of facts above recited, that the law has declared a vacancy in the office of sheriff; that coroner Smith is entitled to perform the duties of sheriff, and that you, as tax payers, will be justified and safe in paying your taxes to him.

The importance of the questions you propound, I hope, will be some excuse for the length of this opinion. Permit me to add, though not as a part of this opinion, that I intend ere long to review the executive acts of Governor Fletcher, in relation to the civil offices of your county, since the time he first sent his militia among you last fall, to the present, as well as the decisions of the supreme court of the State in relation to the same offices. I have paid some attention to them, and I will say in advance, that for high-handed executive usurpations and tyrannies, and for time-serving and venal decisions of the supreme court, I do not, in all history, find so fit a parallel as in James the II. of England, and his time-serving instrument, Judge Jeffries. James died in exile. Jeffries drank himself to death in the tower. The descendants of those upon whom he and his judge placed the iron heel of tyranny and oppression, are now enjoying the blessings of a good government; while the name of James the II. and his venal judge, whenever mentioned, are always coupled with infamy and disgrace.

Aug. 28, 1867. R. HICKS.

The Missouri Democrat thinks that "rebels" and "guerillas" were concerned in the late scalping business on the Union Pacific railroad, and that some of these have found more congenial "spheres of action among the Indians than in the confines of civilization." We have no doubt if the editor had used the word robbers, that he would have been near the truth; and if he had classified them as Kansas red legs and jayhawkers—the most notorious thieves in the world, always excepting BEN BUTLER & Co.—he would have been altogether right. But what is curious to us is that an editor claiming a common school education in Yankeedom should continue to use the word rebel, when in fact there is no such character, and, by the nature of things, cannot be at this time. Unless the editor means to insinuate that the radicals are making war upon the government, we have nothing that would seem to warrant the use of the word rebel. It is a mere crotchet in the noggins of old fogies, who can neither forget or forgive, who neither know or study the meaning of the term.

In another column we publish a letter or two on the BOOTH boggle. It will be seen that it is now charged directly that Jo. HOLT, BAKER & Co., have defrauded the government out of $100,000, and killed an innocent man, and that they did it knowingly and for the purpose of defrauding the government, and inducing a false impression as to the death of BOOTH with the people. This is pretty plain talk. It may smoke the gentry out after a while. And if they are guilty, we should prefer them occupying the position than we, though we by no means believe that a hair of their sacred heads would fall for the crimes committed, so long as the radical party could screen them from it.

A writer from the plains in the Chicago Republican says that the Eastern folks are too easily hoodwinked, gulled and humbugged by stories concocted at the West and South—that they believe too much of the wrong description of the stuff passing over the wires and in the newspapers as news. This is emphatically true. They are, with all their chances of intelligence, about as flat and gullable a set as one would need to see.

Capt. HERNDON, of the steamer W. J. Lewis, advertises for the owner of a sorrel mare, shipped from Kansas City to St. Louis, June 17th, 1867.

The National Intelligencer says: "Some months since, the President, for purposes of economy, and in consistence with law and the policy of the government, ordered the mustering out from service of all volunteer officers on duty in the country. Their places were to be filled by regular officers. It is now found that the order has not been obeyed. Many of the former officers are still retained, whose principal business, practically, has been of late to circulate radical electioneering documents, establish negro leagues, and perform various other duties of a partisan political character. The correction of the evil will soon be enforced."

The truth of these allegations can be attested in every community in the South, and the assurance that these little minie Marplots will be sent adrift is a source of great pleasure and gratification to the peaceable, quiet, and order-loving portion of our people.

The Democrat is pleased to observe that the Times is honest but infamous. Strict regard for truth obliges us to say that the Democrat is infamous without being honest.—*Times.*

An Ohio genius has just given to the world a volume of poems. We are indebted to the Cincinnati Gazette for the following verse:

"I am an American maiden;
My eyes are blue and cold,
My lashes are long and red,
My heart is as cold as lead."

We rather like "clipless."

General Grant.

Washington letter writers say that the radicals are excessively chagrined over what they term the defection of GRANT, and it is asserted by them that he is thoroughly in harmony with the President, not only on the removal of STANTON, but also on the exclusion of SHERIDAN, and the general plans of the President in regard to reconstruction, the proper execution of these acts of tyranny passed to kill out and destroy the States and people of the South, and reduce the whites to a state of vassalage to the blacks, by which the radical party is to be perpetuated in power for an indefinite term.

These convictions, forced upon the traitors and Union breakers of the radical persuasion, are having a serious effect upon the Presidential question; and already it is said that Gen. GRANT, who had been nominated by the radicals of New York, and who seemed to have the inside track for the radical nomination, is not entirely laid aside by that party. He denounces by them as a traitor with the President in treason, &c. What they will attempt to prove can tell, for no one can safely say what a day may bring forth, especially among radicals; but to the nation, to the people of the oppressed States, to those anxious for the return of democratic usages, and an observance of the constitution, it is an omen of good, an indication of democracy in a quarter that may carry the ship of state through the election of 1868, and save the nation from wreck. We cannot tell. We must wait. We must stand still and see what is in reservation for us. Certainly no more horrors can be piled on.

In many quarters, Gen. GRANT is mentioned as the probable candidate for the democratic successor of President JOHNSON, and his late action, in conjunction with the President, would seem to indicate that that is the direction to be taken by him. The New York Tribune demands to know, before his nomination by the radicals, whether he is a radical or not. Perhaps democrats would like also to understand that; and the indications are that both parties will be accommodated in this respect, if action can be construed into meaning.

It is too early to speculate a great deal upon the election of 1868. A great many thing may happen between now and then; a great many men may be made or unmade, and a great many measures adopted that would change the whole aspect of affairs, so that a man who would seem to suit today would not suit then, and so on. It may be that Gen. GRANT will so develop himself as to be the available man for the place. It may be that he only can carry the vote of the people against a radical, and if so, we must chose, at the proper time, between them; but at present, though the matter is seriously debated, we see no good reason why it should be agitated, or a determination arrived at, on the part of either party, as to the standard-bearers in the coming election.

It is true no more important time in the history of our unfortunate country has ever been known, or one more imperiously demanding the best men and the best talent of the democratic party to defeat the despoilers, now so thoroughly in possession of every department of the government, and making sad wreck of all that we have held to be constitutional and right. It may be that we are not to have another Presidential election. The wisest would not be safe in so declaring, so long as the Jacobins and traitors hold on to the power in the nation. It is possible, though not probable. It is certain we shall have no fair democratic trial. Let us wait a little longer. Next year will be time enough to look over the ground and see what material we have out of which to make candidates for the two highest offices in our gift. We must make the most and best of our resources, and not squander a man or a voter. Nor will it do to make a mistake as to those men. That were defeat and death. So that we may yet look around us for some time, and lose nothing.

A Luminous Idea from Buckeye State.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

One of our correspondents is filled with an original idea so brilliant that we make haste to make room for the communication in which he embodies his discovery:

OTTA, Ill., Aug. 14, 1867.

To the Editors of the Commercial: Herewith I inclose you a plan whereby Edwin M. Stanton may become President of the United States. Such a bit of poetic justice would thrill the heart of every loyal man throughout the land. Let Cameron resign; let the Governor of Pennsylvania appoint Stanton to fill the vacancy. Wade can resign his position in the Senate. Elect Stanton presiding officer. The House can present impeachment papers against Johnson. Let the Senate oust him—Stanton becomes President. Cameron can be reappointed, and Wade re-elected as presiding officer of the Senate. Justice is satisfied—the nation triumphant!

Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The following extract is taken from an interesting letter written by a lady in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, to a friend in Alexandria:

"General Lee, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mildred, stopped here for a night on his way to the White Sulphur. While here, the General's old officers proposed to give him an entertainment in the shape of a dinner or supper, but he declined all public demonstrations. As he rode through the village on his departure the citizens assembled, and while he was passing along the streets every man raised his hat and stood with bowed head. The General also raised his hat, and this silent tribute of the people to their favorite General was indeed beautiful.

A gentleman riding with the General at the time says, that he felt like weeping, it being such a solemn tribute of respect—so silent and sad—not a voice was raised—'twas the heartfelt love of a conquered people for a beloved hero.'"

In many parts of our county, we will not have over a half crop of corn this year, in other parts the crops will be full. Late corn has been entirely ruined in many parts of the county, and will be good only for fodder. The drought has injured the corn in many of the counties, in the Southwest. The wheat, oats, barley and rye, was a full crop in most parts of the State, and, particularly so in this county.—*Warrensburg Standard.*

Millard Fillmore lives in a very delightful way in Buffalo. He has an elegant home, where he spends a portion of the day in reading. Several hours of each day he spends most faithfully at his office engaged in the study of the classics. He is the most courtly and dignified man in the country.

A rascally old bachelor says the most difficult surgical operation in the world is to take the jaw out of a woman.

Ray County Matters.

A skirmishing took place in the upper part of the county a few days since which resulted in one man getting a plug taken out of his scalp.

The Annual meeting of the M. E. Church, South, that was held near Field's Chapel, this county, closed on Sunday last, with a number of additions.

Drought. The corn is suffering hereabouts with drought, and we hear of some wells that have gone dry. If it does not rain within the next forty-eight hours the corn in many places will be cut short.

Imported Stock Company. A party of gentlemen in this county have organized themselves into a company for the purpose of purchasing some of the best blooded stock in the country, and selling it at the coming Fair. They do this not as a matter of speculation, but for the purpose of introducing good stock into our county.

Shot. On Wednesday evening last, Bob Jacobs, a son of Clayton Jacobs, Esq., about 14 years of age, during an altercation, drew a revolver and shot George Mosby through the left hand, the ball passing two of his knuckle bones and lodging in the muscle of his thumb. Dr. Mosby, his father, dressed the wound and was in hopes that the hand might be saved without a resort to amputation.

Sudden Death. A young man, named Brown, from Kansas City, who visited Barr's mill on Tuesday last for the purpose of obtaining a load of flour, overheated himself, and drinking copious draughts of ice water, brought on a malignant attack of cholera morbus which resulted fatally.

We are pained to learn that on Thursday morning Willie Garner, son of C. T. Garner, Esq., fell from a buggy and broke his arm above the wrist. Dr. H. Garner, was called in to set the broken limb, and he was doing well at last accounts.—*Conservator.*

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, in an account of a conversation with the President, says: The President remarked that at one time Gen. Grant strongly intimated that unless Stanton was removed he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use, in view of Stanton's overbearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better. He agreed, however, with the General, that Stanton ought to be removed, and inquired of Grant if he would take charge of the Department in the event of the change. The latter promptly expressed his entire willingness to do so. I resented to the rumor that the General had exceedingly protested against the removal. The President frankly said that such was the case; that the General had written him a very kind but earnest note, in which he had intimated his fears of an outbreak, if not revolution, should Secretary Stanton be superseded. Yet he (Grant) had appreciated the Generals fear, he had directed the change.

The same correspondent states that President said Sheridan was removed because of his disrespectful telegrams of June 23d and for exercise of powers he did not possess, and the exercise of his legitimate powers in an arbitrary and offensive manner. He said the removal of Gov. Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. On the other hand General Sheridan had endeavored to execute the law as a partisan, and had adopted radicalism as the only true test of loyalty. His whole purpose seemed to be to secure negro supremacy and degrade the whites, and for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that command.

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