Caucasian and Express.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.

J. M. JULIAN. B. ALLEN. W. O. MINGOVE.

Lafayette Agricultural Fair.

This Fair will be commenced on Tuesday next, the 22d October. All things are now in readiness, so far as the Association is concerned; and its success is now with the people of the county and the contiguous country. We hope they will accomplish well and successfully what the Association has begun. The ground is in complete order, the amphitheatre reconstructed and seated, the ring enlarged and otherwise improved, the cottage finished, water provided, booths, stalls, and all else accomplished.

If the weather should prove fine, we anticipate not only a pleasant but a profitable reunion of our people, at which let it be the aim of all to avoid anything like a reference to subjects of an unpleasant nature, but vie with each other in giving eclat to a pageant that should naturally draw out the best feelings and interests of the whole people.

We again append the larger premiums to be awarded at this Fair—

Best bull	$50 00
Best cow	50 00
Best jack	50 00
Best jennet	50 00
Best draft stallion	25 00
Best draft mare	20 00
Best pair harness geldings, harness	15 00
Best pair harness mares, buggy	15 00
Best mule	20 00
Best harness stallion	50 00
Best harness mare	25 00
Best saddle gelding or mare	15 00
Best saddle stallion	50 00
Best saddle mare	25 00
Finest blooded stallion	20 00
Best stallion, all purposes	75 00
Best mare, all purposes	50 00
Tournament, 1st prem	25 00
" 2d prem.	10 00
" 3d prem.	10 00
Best boy rider, on pony	10 00
Slowest horse	10 00
CITIZEN PRIZE.	
Best lady rider, gold watch, chain	125 00
Best girl rider, 14 and un., set jew.	55 00

Come all. It is a free thing. The secretary requests us to say that entries can be made on Monday morning at the office of Doctor Small & Chambers, and every day at the Fair Grounds from 7 to 10 o'clock of each day, at which hour all entries for that day must be made.

The railroad ticket office, at Pleasant Hill, was robbed, a few days ago, of some $15,000. Militia wanted.

There is no longer a question as to the existence of tin in this State. It is found in Madison county.

A Mississippi Valley democratic convention is proposed by H. CLAY DEAN. We second.

General HUNTER paid $25,000 for a Washington mansion. Ah! that money! The blocks of that house are sealed together with a woman's blood.

In Newark, N. J., on the 8th, the radical candidate for Mayor was elected by from 30 to 50 majority—a radical loss of only one thousand.

In Kansas, it is intended the women shall vote. We are glad of it. The men there never had sense enough to vote intelligently, and if the ladies will do so, Kansas will soon be democratic.

The lovers of fine poetry are referred to our "corner" this week, where will be found some very pretty things in that line—one selected by a tauch esteemed lady friend.

News received within the last few days, represent the epidemic as abating at the South. The decrease of deaths at New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Memphis, Vicksburg, and interior towns, is very marked and unmistakeable.

The St. Louis Fair was a success, notwithstanding the alarm about cholera. The following were the receipts at gate:

Monday	$ 3,108
Tuesday	6,520
Wednesday	18,060
Thursday	46,520
Friday	15,316
Total for the five days	$ 89,620

As sufficiently indicative of the will of the people of Ohio, in regard to negro suffrage, we append the vote in the county of Hamilton, (in which Cincinnati is situated, remarking that the disunion majority in 1866, was 3,777. In 1867, the vote stood—

Carey's maj. over Smith, negro	959
Hays, negro, Gov. over Thurman, w.	1,524
Maj. against negro suffrage	4,677

Would it not be well for the committee to inquire whether Ohio and Pennsylvania have republican constitutions?

Judge CHASE, pending the election in Ohio, said HAYS would beat THURMAN 25,000 votes; and that negro suffrage would be adopted by a little less! But CHASE is a bad prophet. Old BEN. WADE, who threw up the sponge a few days before the election, gave out that HAYS would be elected by some 20,000, and that the State was sure for negro suffrage! But did it thus go? It is a strange fact, that the heaviest vote against negro suffrage came from the Western Reserve, where the people have been praying to the god sambo for years out of memory, showing that the radicals have been lying all the time.

Wonder if the brute COLFAX, who threatened to hang Mr. JOHNSON, will now think of executing his vile and brutish threat? We suppose he will consent to forego that pleasure until the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and even Indiana, shall come back to the low standard of morality that such a suggestion argues for the pitiful villian who anunciated it—a sentiment worthy of a Brownlow, a Butler, or any other brute. If Mr. Colfax has not as yet heard from Pennsylvania and Ohio he certainly has read a little of the vote in Indiana, and we should like to know if C. is for impeachment.

The Independence Sentinel says that its neighbor, the Messenger, complains that the people of the South will not love John Brown and the school Marms. Our advices are that the colored voters are loving the Marms intensely, so very closely that numbers of them had to return home for their health, as they were threatened with black vomit. The Messenger thinks Brown and the Marms the government. This pas editorial will explain itself:

"To us," says the Messenger, "their hatred to free institutions seems to be daily increasing."

Does he wish to intimate that eastern school Marms and John Brown are institutions, and must be loved as proof of loyalty?—*Sentinel.*

We are never satisfied that a lady understands a lie, unless we have it from her own mouth.—*Pontiac.*

An old sinner concluded a prayer as follows: "Grant all this, oh Lord, for it is seldom I ever trouble Thee."

The News.

In our last, we had merely time to give one or two dispatches from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa, embodying the fact that two of those States had renounced radicalism, and had assumed the democratic garb; and that the other two were slowly coming over to the right, and that all might be expected to pitch their tents on democratic grounds in the great battle of the approaching year.

Since then, the smoke of battle has sufficiently cleared away to have a better view of the field, and determine precisely what is the extent of the slaughter, and estimate the value of the result to the Democratic party.

OHIO.

This State gives HAYS, radical candidate for Governor, a majority over Judge THURMAN, democrat, of about 1700 votes, against 42,696 for SMITH, radical, in 1866, being one of the most unprecedented gains ever made. In 1866, the Legislature stood 94 radical to 48 democratic, or a majority of 46 on joint ballot. This terrible preponderance for wrong doing has been entirely wiped out, and a democratic majority of six or eight substituted for it, so that in the next year's legislation we may look for something like fairness, and a return to common decency.

But this is not the best of it. This majority insures the defeat of that old braggart scallawag BEN WADE to the Senate of the United States, a place he has managed to fill for the last eighteen years, to the disgrace of the State, and the disgust of the right thinking everywhere.

In the Congressional districts the defeat of the radicals is no less prominent. In the first, EGGLESTON, radical, is beaten by 400. In the second, CAREY, independent republican, beats SMITH, radical, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette easily, with a heavy majority to battle against. In the third, (SCHENCK'S) the radicals were beaten by 500. In the fourth, (LAWRENCE'S) the democrats have a small majority. In the fifth, (MUNGEN'S) the democratic majority is largely increased. The sixth, represented by CLARK, radical, returned a democrat. The seventh, or Shellebarger district, vote very nearly tie—a severe knock on the knuckles of Shellebarger. In the eighth, which last year gave HAMILTON, radical, a majority of 1800, the radical majority is about 100. The ninth, misrepresented by BUCKLAND, radical, gave a democratic majority of 1500. The tenth, represented by the meanest and dirtiest of radicals, (ASHLEY) a man with more dog metal in him, according to boiler, than even WADE—the impeachment and town lot genius—the man of suborned witnesses, short letters and telegraphic dispatches—the impeachment fellow—has gone democratic by a small vote. The eleventh, (WILSON'S, rad.) was also redeemed, with ticket-o'-leave to the incumbent. The democratic majority in the twelfth was increased. The thirteeth, (Gen. MORGAN, dem.) majority 3,000. MORGAN'S majority much larger than previously. In the fourteenth, the stronghold of the abolition howlers, WALKER, rad., is sustained with a comforting majority of about 100! In the fifteenth, the democrats are victorious, knocking PLAT, radical, out of the ring. In the sixteenth, the home of BINGHAM, the democrats clear up that old traitor. In the Western Reserve, the land of cheese, the negroes, of course, elected their men; but by reduced majorities.

But even this is not the best of the victory in Ohio, though it would seem good enough. The issues distinctly presented to the people, conspicuous over all others, *were negro suffrage and the payment of the public debt in greenbacks.* These were presented in their best lights, pro and con, by VALLANDIGHAM, THURMAN, PENDLETON and others on the democratic side, and WADE, HAYS, LOGAN, and others on the disunion side. The majority against negro suffrage is somewhere between 40,000 50,000. And the election of a majority of democratic Congressmen, puts the seal of condemnation on the two currency party—*bonds with gold interest for the rich, and greenbacks, depreciated 40 to 60 per cent., for the poor!*

Ohio will vote for the democratic candidate for President in 1868.

It is intimated, says the St. Louis Times, that Judge Thurman will contest Hayes' right to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio, on the ground that in two or three counties more than enough negro votes were cast to have changed the result. As the Senate has the disposition of the case, and is democratic by two majority, there is an opportunity for justice seldom afforded.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State, there was no election for Governor. Judge SHARSWOOD, democrat, was elected over WILLIAMS, radical, by a majority not yet ascertained (but large enough to give the State to the democrats and repudiate negro suffrage, presented only in the representative men of each party) to the supreme court bench. If, like Ohio, the people had been called to vote directly on the nigger issue, and the conversion of the gold bearing bonds, the majority no doubt would have been much larger, and the Congressional and Legislative tickets secured to the democracy. But the issue was not a straight one, but crooked as it was, the democracy gave negro suffrage its quietus. (Wonder if Thad. will pass a Congressional act enfranchising the negro everywhere?) The Legislature, is radical by a small majority, say, Senate, rad., 10, dem., 13; House, rad., 51, dem., 46, or in that neighborhood, which will loose to the democrats BERKELOW in the U. States Senate.

INDIANA.

In this State, the election was for local officers, and the great issues were not presented. It voted radical by a decreased majority.

IOWA.

Radical by a large majority. Their schools, up there are very *common!*

We do not think it true that Massachusetts will vote democratic at the next trial!!

THE EFFECTS

of these elections have been to very greatly strengthen the President and the democratic party, and although the negro-puritans still insist that they will impeach the President, somehow or other we doubt it. But it may be possible, for "whom the gods mean to destroy, they first make mad." The President will reconstruct his cabinet, it is said, and will put such democrats into place as will honestly and fairly reflect his views; will have the tenure of office bill's constitutionality tested, and also that of the several reconstruction acts, and as the vilainous radicals who passed them admit they were passed outside of constitution, their abrogation will not be thought disloyal or treasonable.

The sun shines brighter than aforetime. The fall lingers with us to give a comfortable cheer to democratic soldiers determined to shoot down radicalism with paper ballets. Let us be up and doing for our own State; and give the traitorous disunionists just such a drubbing on negro suffrage and the debt—on all their rascalities—as Ohio and Pennsylvania, Connecticut, California and Maine have given them. We can do it. All that is wanted is the vim—the work.

Another comforting assurance growing out of the result of the elections is the almost certainty of carrying New York and New Jersey in November. This done, the knell of radicalism is sounded. Gabriel's trump would not be loud enough to resurrect it, for they would not be judged for a thousand years after the righteous.

In Virginia, the traitors and negroes have split, and we have a fine opportunity of saving the good old democratic Old Dominion. The skies are bright. Up and be doing.

The following are some of the most prominent of the radical puritans who made the speaking fight in Ohio and Pennsylvania, with their distinguishing characteristics:

Ashley, the impeachment fellow, the confederate of Conover, a perjurer.

Shellebarger, the negro leveler.

Smith, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, of whom Vallandigham said, he was a liar, a coward, and scoundrel.

Schenck, the Vienna butcher.

Bingham, murderer of Mrs. Surratt.

Chase, the charlatan judge.

Kelly, the Mobile mobist who, thinks depreciated paper money quite good enough for the poor.

Logan, the Illinois ignoramus.

Chandler, of Mich., the drunkard.

Washburn, Grant's groom, that whisties to his horse.

Morton, the redoubtable Moxa, a fine drinker.

Hays, the African mongrelist.

Wade, who said every man who proposed a conversion of bonds was a traitor! Old Wade, the blustering, blundering speaker pro tem. of the senate, who said it would not be long before the whites and blacks should intermarry and the white be honored by the admixture of negro.

But all of these could not win.

We conclude to-day, the article of our correspondent S. C., on the state of the dead. We have no particular feeling in this question; but rather lean to an adverse view of the question as presented by S. C., but hope his article will draw from some of the friends of a conscious state after death, an article, cool and calm, that information may be derived from both the pictures. It is a happy thought that after death the spirit passes at once to God, but it is worth nothing if its truth is not stated, as we think it is, at least by strong inference, in the bible. As theologians and expositors differ very widely upon this question, and as books have been written pro and con, nothing can be lost by its examination, especially as the arguments of S. C., are tersely and piously presented, at the same time that his positions are well taken, and clearly argued.

Reports from Key West state that the yellow fever is unabated at the Dry Tortugas—the penal colony of the never-to-be-sufficiently-lamented, and it is said that all the United States surgeons had either died or were very sick, so that Dr. MUDD, a prisoner, had to attend all cases. There are two or three things we should like to know of Dr. MUDD, and one of this penal settlement. 1. We should like to know where the authority for this penal colony comes from? 2. We should like to know what particular offence Dr. MUDD committed to cause Mr. JOHNSON to send and keep him a prisoner there? 3. We should much like to know if it is any part of liberty to thus deprive a man of his personal freedom, with no hope of reward hereafter, merely for setting the broken leg of a wounded man? We should like to know these little things of some radical.

At the Republican meeting in Richmond, the other day, old HUNNICUTT, UNDERWOOD, MORRISEY, and two negroes were nominated for the Convention. Now, we pity those negroes, unless they drink very freely of whisky, like most other radicals, for they will be decidedly pole catted! Think of sleeping with UNDERWOOD! or HUNNICUTT! Excuse us. But the moderate negroes are going to put up another ticket, probably with BOTTS at its head, and to be tailed up in a similar manner to the above; but both to be 18 carats extract de Afrique. In the mean time, the Democrats will clean up the augean stable, loose all the high scented nags, and take possession of the State, even under the pressure of radical registration. So mote it be.

Punished.

A brace of dirty radical scamps, received a part of their dues, as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—The Herald's special says Major Price, the officer who recently destroyed a printing office in Camden, Ark., for some offensive article published by the editor, has been sentenced by court martial to forfeit his pay for one year, to be degraded in rank to a Captaincy, and to be reprimanded in general orders.

A court martial verdict of a rather unusual, and interesting character has just been rendered. It is in the case of Col. Gilbert, for suppressing a newspaper in Arkansas, and writing a defence of his act, based on the ground that the military were "the masters of the Southern people." Gilbert is found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and reduced to the rank of Captain. The sentence is approved by the President and Grant.

We have most unfavorable reports from Ellsworth as to wicked lawlessness. The telegraph gives an account of the hanging of two men by vigilance committee, named Johnson and Craig. They were in the hands of the officers of the law, and taken from them by the mob. Young Craig was from Kansas City, of good family and is said to have been a young man of good character.

Very recently a citizen of this county sent out after the body of his son, who had been murdered by the Indians and at Ellsworth the coffin and box were taken by irresponsible parties for the purpose of burying a woman, and the person in charge of the coffin notified to keep still, that that was the wrong place to cut up about a coffin. He took them at their word and returned to his home.—*Ind. Sen.*

The following table exhibits the rate of taxation per male adult in six of the principal cities: New York, $123 20; Philadelphia, $82 82; Boston, $145 80; Cincinnati, $92 84; Chicago, $84 52; San Francisco $140 68.

The lady that had a spark in her eye has kindled a match without trouble.

Trouble Ahead.

When Rebels are Warned, Let Union Men be Prepared—Gen. F. P. Blair Said to be in Secret Correspondence, etc., etc.

ST. LOUIS, October 8, 1867.

Editors Missouri Democrat: As some additional evidence that the rebels are again secretly, as well as more openly in Maryland, marshalling their forces throughout the country for a united and concerted effort to establish in power those who have thus far failed to destroy the government, I give you the following true copy, taken by myself, of a letter received at Linn Creek, on the evening of the 2d instant. The writer (Jackson) once lived in Camden county, was a rebel sympathizer, saw his error, desires no more war. It was not written for the public, but Mr. Moulder, through a sense of duty, permitted his father-in-law, Thomas Selby, Probate Judge and Clerk of Camden county to use it. He permitted and requested me to copy it. It is as follows:

WAVERLY, Sept. 24, 1867.

DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 5th of this month has been duly received.

* * * * * * *

I had a lergthy conversation with General Shelby a few days since. He gave me his views. As concerning the future he thought the time was close at hand when we would have all our past troubles to contend with again, but it would be on a different scale to some extent. And better proof than all, the General received a private letter from General F. P. Blair, warning him to be in readiness, for that war is undoubtedly to be and was near at hand. And I care not how soon myself; if others can bear it, may be I can. I hope the people will have their eyes open a little more than they did in the other war. They may war as much as they please, I don't expect to take any part in the affair. I will try to live and let others do as they may. * *

WILLIAM A. JACKSON,

To DAVID MOULDER, } of Waverly, Mo.
Linn Creek, Mo. }

I forbear comment, as you will of course give to the public whatever may be proper. It would not, however, be difficult to draw a picture of General F. P. Blair following the camp Jackson rebels in a charge upon the Union forces through whose valor the country was saved. It might also, in this connection, be well for you to direct the attention of the loyal people to the fact that quite a number of insurance agents, in the persons of ex-rebel officers, have been, and are, traversing the State, and that their chief employment may be to secretly organize the rebels for the war above alluded to. And it might be well to ask if a number of Methodist ministers South, lately having come into the State, are not also engaged in the same work.

Certainly loyal men should take waning and prepare for any emergency, that, if the rebels and their friends again draw the sword, it may not return to the scabbard until it shall have performed its proper work.

Let us not close our eyes to stubborn facts, lest, ere long, when too late, it may be said of us: "Ye can discern the face of the sky, but ye cannot discern the signs of the times. To avoid bloodshed and rebel rule, let loyal men be prepared.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. MCCLURG.

It is barely possible that such a man as WILLIAM A. JACKSON resides at Waverly, in this county. We do not know him, if he does. What particular object MCCLURG had in publishing the letter, we know not, nor is it material. It enunciates *nothing.* The intent, no doubt, was to embroil Gen. SHELBY in the political issues of the day, from which he has seduously stood aloof, and taken no part. Even admitting the identity of Mr. JACKSON, (which we by no means deny,) the conversation with Gen. SHELBY disclosed nothing, except that Gen. SHELBY is of the opinion that we "shall have our first troubles to contend with again," but "on a somewhat different scale," and that he would "try to live and let others do as they may." There is no great bugbear in all this, so far as we can see. Gen. SHELBY has as much right as any one else to speak of the future, to prognosticate its events—more than such fellows as WADE, who says we are to have war, more than the radical villains in Congress who have been for two years using their best endeavors to bring on another conflict—more than the dirty, oath bound rascals who make up the "grand army of the republic," because he is quiet, and proposes to remain so, if he can. What is it, then, that has sent a shudder clear through this white-livered MCCLURG, and his cowardly coadjutors of the Democrat? We answer, a guilty conscience—a conscience that

"Hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain."

But the lowest, meanest, most cowardly allusions in the above are to insurance agents and 'a number of Methodist ministers, south, lately come into the State." MCCLURG knows that the secret leagues of the "Grand Assination Rascals," and the other sniviling perjured concern called "A. D." meaning Assination Devils, are organized for mischief, and, with the blood of HEADLEE yet warm on his hands, he dares to throw an imputation on those whose boots he could not get to black.

"But look for ruin when a coward wins;
For fear and cruelty were ever twins."

Because,

"The coward never on himself relieves,
But to an equal for assistance flies."

To place Gen. BLAIR among the rebels is a joke that could only be conceived by such fellows as McClurg or Grosvenor. It is rich. Nothing equals it in point of humor, unless it be Sir John Falstaff's troubles to get up courage enough to do his own fighting! No doubt of it, McClurg and Grosvenor, and Fishback, and McKee, all vallorous knights of the stay-at-home-and-howl description, could each cry out—

"I feel my sinews slacken'd with the fright,
And a cold sweat thrills down all o'er my limbs,
As if I were dissolving into water."

And no wonder, when it is known that "quite a number of insurance agents, in the person of ex-rebel officers," and "a number of Methodist ministers, south," have been seen in the State! These ghosts of Banquo have visited Linn creek—a very accessible point—as well as St. Louis, and aroused more fear than ever did Hamlet's ghost, as it strode along in all its ghastly "dead men's bones."

But, after all, might not these spectres—these "goblins damned"—be the glimpses of Ohio and Pennsylvania, as they came up in the dreams of these much disturbed dreamers?

A young man by the name of John Booker, committed suicide in Missouri City, on Tuesday last, by shooting himself through the heart. He leaves wife and several children. He had been dissipated for some time, and is supposed to have been out of his mind.—*Liberty Tribune.*

Our War Indemnity.

WE STAND WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

From State Times.

A wrong impression prevails regarding the amount of the State's war indemnity claim against the U. States. Even our State Treasurer has inadvertently underrated it, as it is indicated by a recent letter from him to a New York, journal containing the statement that the amount of the claim is six and a half million, less the direct tax against the State of about $760,000. To correct such an impression is furnished from Paymaster General Dougherty's invaluable report for 1866, the following finding of the Commission to adjust the claims:

The United States in account with the State of Missouri, Dr.:

To amount due for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting and paying militia forces of the State aiding in suppressing the rebellion, as shown by aggregate statement marked "Y," as follows:

For Enrolling	$ 26,413 12	
For Equipping	663,261 21	
For Arming	43,481 86	
For Subsisting	169,169 10	
For Paying	6,336,621 04	
Total amount		$7,236,978 34
Deduct the amount of direct tax due by the State of Missouri to the U. States under the act entitled "an act to provide increased revenue fm imports, pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861		761,127 33
Due State of Missouri		$6,475,851 01

We, the undersigned, John D. Stevenson, Alpheus S. Williams, and William S. Mosely, Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equiping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion," approved April 17th, 1866, do find, after deducting the amount of direct tax due by the State to the United States under the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, that there is due to the State of Missouri for moneys expended for enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting and paying such militia forces of the State as were called into service by the Governor, either at the request of the United States department commander commanding the district in which Missouri was at the time included, or by the express orders, consent or concurrence of such commander, or that were employed in suppressing rebellion in said State under the authority and command of Federal officers, and all of which said troops did perform actual military service in full concord and co-operation with the authorities of the United States, and subject to their orders, the sum of six million four hundred and seventy five thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars one cent.

Done at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 15th day of December, A. D., 1866. John D. Stevenson, A. S. Williams, William S. Mosely.

The sum appropriated for the pay of this claim by the act of Congress authorizing the Commission to adjust it, is $6,715,089 65.

This was the officially reported amount of the claim after deducting the direct tax, which was before Congress to be provided for by the passage of the act. It will be seen that nearly the whole of it is allowed by the Commission—that the appropriation was sufficient to cover all that is allowed.

The 'finding' of the Commission has been subjected to a rigid examination by the accounting officers of the Treasury at Washington, and has been found to be correct in nearly every particular. Furthermore, nearly the entire amount found by them to be due the State has been paid. Of the application that has been and is being made of the sums paid, mention will be made presently.

HOW DISPOSED OF.

An act to provide for the payment of the interest upon the State debt, approved March 12, 1867, directs the following application of the proceeds of the claim: The investment of one million five hundred thousand dollars of the first received, in the bonds of the United States, to create a permanent school fund; the reservation of five hundred thousand dollars for the Seminary Fund, and to pay outstanding Union Military Bonds; and the payment of the balance into the State Interest Fund, for the purpose of meeting the overdue coupons of the bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hanibal and St. Joseph railroad excepted.)

These directions of the law were modified by a decision of the Supreme Court, (Kellogg vs. Bishop, March T., 1867,) requiring a reservation also of a sufficient sum to pay *all* outstanding Union Military Bonds, and interest—about one million six hundred thousand in amount. The disposition of the proceeds of the claim would then be:

For pay of Military Bonds	$1,600,000
For purchase of U. S. Bonds	1,500,000
For reimbursing Seminary Fund	100,000
For meeting past due interest	3,275,851
Total (amount of claim)	$6,475,851

At least, it would be thus according to our views of the subject and construction of the law. But we understand that it is the opinion of the State Treasurer, in which he is sustained by the Attoraey General, and by Judge Ryland, of the Legislative Committee to settle with the auditor and treasurer, that the amount reserved for the Seminary Fund is *five* hundred thousand dollars. *One* hundred thousand dollars was the amount belonging to the Seminary Fund, which was invested in the stock of the old State Bank, and the amount of which the fund was deprived by the bank's sale. We do not think the Legislature proposed to do more for the fund than to replace that amount, in directing that of the proceeds of the indemnity claim "a deduction of five hundred thousand dollars for that fund, and for the pay of outstanding Union Military Bonds" should be made. It is true there is an aggravating want of precision as to what fraction of the deduction it was intended should be for the Seminary Fund. But it is reasonable to suppose that it is not more than one hundred thousand dollars or a sum equal to the amount that had been taken from it. It is very well known that under the act as it stood, independent of the decision of the Supreme Court, this would have been the sum set apart for it, and that the balance of the deduction authorized, $400,000 only, of the indemnity proceeds, would have been applied to the pay of Military Bonds. But the opinion of the Supreme Court does not authorize the setting apart for the Seminary Fund of a larger sum than was contemplated by the Legislature. It simply requires a reservation for the pay of outstanding Union Military Bonds, of a sum sufficient to pay all of them from the first of the proceeds received, instead of only $400,000 of them, when received finally.

But, accepting the view entertained by the Treasurer and the Attorney General, the appropriation of the indemnity money would be:

For pay of Military Bonds	$1,600,000
For investment in U. S. Bonds	1,500,000
For reimbursing Seminary Fund	500,000
For pay of past due coupons	2,875,851
Total (amount of indemnity)	$6,475,851

THE INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

thus far made, have all been deposited in the Bank of Commerce, in New York, as fast as received. They are deposited to the credit of the State Treasurer:

April 29, 1867	$ 625,651 12
July 2, 1867	1,670,985 64
August 30, 1867	985,000 00
Total	$3,281,596 72

This sum the State Treasurer has applied to the Union Military Fund for the pay of Union Military Bonds, to the School Funds for investment in bonds of the United States, and to the Seminary Fund, as required by the act and decision of the Supreme Court before referred to.

There are, also, the following payments deposited to the credit of the Interest Fund Commissioners:

September 16, 1867 (official)	$1,790,596 70
October 3, 1867 (official)	1,111,875 15
Total to Int'st Fund Commissioners	$2,902,471 85
Add total to Treasurer	3,281,596 72
Total indemnity receipts	$6,184,068 57
Balance unpaid	291,882 44
Allowed by Commission	$6,475,851 01

PAYMENT OF COUPONS.

Of the above stated sum deposited to the credit of the Fund Commissioners—to-wit: $2,902,471 85, there is the sum of $310,534 80 held under the clause of the act of last winter to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt, (approved March 12, 1867), before cited, requiring a reservation of $500,000, for the Seminary Fund and the pay of Union Military Bonds, etc., which sum of $310,534 is the amount that, with the balance to the credit of the Treasurer, is required to make up the said sum of $500,000 to be reserved. It is however still to the credit of the Fund Commissioners. The balance of the sum to their credit, $2,591,937, is now being paid out by the National Bank of Commerce in N. York, in pursuance of the direction of the Fund Commissioners, Messrs. Thompson and Bishop, issued by them Monday last, on the past due coupons of Missouri bonds. It will be sufficient to pay four and one-half coupons on each bond.

The following statement of the condition of

THE RAILROAD DEBT.

will be of interest in this connection.

The original amounts of bonds issued and guaranteed by the State, in aid of railroads, for which the State has been compelled to provide, are as follows:

For the Pacific railroad	$7,000,000
For the North Missouri	4,250,000
For the Iron Mountain	3,501,000
For the Southwest Pacific	4,500,000
For the Platte country	700,000
For the Cairo & Fulton	650,000
Total	$20,701,000

This total constitutes the original principal of the railroad debt for which the State has been required to make provision.

It has been reduced, however, by payments into the treasury of these bonds for the bank stock and railroads sold, to the amount of $1,450,000. The actual principal of the railroad debt is therefore only $19,251,000, bearing a semi-annual interest of $577,530, and an aggregate of past due interest of $6,930,360. By the payments now being made on this sum of past due interest, it will be reduced to $4,338,423, and it may be safely calculated that it will be still farther reduced. We think we are warranted in estimating that the amount of past due coupons left unpaid, to be funded, will not exceed four millions, when the principal of the railroad debt will stand at about twenty-three and a quarter millions.

Progress of Infidelity.

It appears that on Sunday last a church was opened in Hobokon, New Jersey, dedicated to atheism and infidelity, and amongst the startling announcements made by the chief speaker on the occasion was the following piece of blatant blasphemy: "This house shall be called the 'Mausoleum of Jehovah.'" It is needless to say that the man who ventured upon the utterance of such an expression had not "the fear of God before his eyes," but considering that a very large number of respectable and intelligent people honestly believe in sacred things, and some are even more susceptible of insult offered to the God they worship, than they would be of a personal affront, common decency suggests that such ideas should be more modestly expressed. (A radical, of course!) The feelings of such people should be, to some extent, at least, respected, who, in exchange for an honest Christian faith of which they would deprive a man, they offer him not even the shadow of a hope.—*Dispatch.*

Royal Compliments to Col. Mosby.

Major John Scott, of Fauquier, now in Europe, has just written, informing his friends here that the Prussian war minister, Count Bismarck, has ordered a government translation of his late work, "Partisan Life with Mosby," for the purpose of adopting in the Prussian service the system developed by Col. Mosby during the late war, regarding it as entirely original and effective. Also that the Russian war minister and his royal highness, Crown Prince of Russia, have written him letters in high commendation of Col. Mosby's newly developed system of warfare.—*Warrenton Sentinel.*

Another Homiside. On last Saturday evening a man named William Slater was killed between Farely and Slab Town, in this county, by John Farley, under the following circumstances:

Slater, who was under the influence of whisky, got into a quarrel with Farley, a young man about eighteen years old, and finally attacked him, throwing or knocking him down and beating him. Bystanders interfered and separated the parties. Very soon Slater renewed the attack and drew a knife on Farley, who was retreating, when Farley seized a club and turned and struck Slater across the back of the neck, knocking him senseless. Slater lingered until the next morning when he died. On Tuesday young Farley delivered himself up to the authorities and had an examination before Justice Mulkey, resulting in his acquittal and discharge on the grounds of self defence.—*Platte Reveille.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 15. The radical Republicans of this city last night nominated at their convention Joshua G. Abbe and Major James L. Haggarty for the offices of sheriff and county clerk respectively. The balance of the county ticket was not nominated, the convention breaking up at midnight amid the greatest confusion. [Straws show.]

The omnibus, from Lexington, under the charge of James Cather was a good institution during the week and many a one felt exhilerated as they sped on the way from the Shaw House to the Fair ground in it.—*Rich. Con.*

Be cautious of rascals—radicals, robbers.

Our Public Debt—Its Proportions.

The following is the statement of the Public Debt of the United States on 1st October, 1867, as compared with the September statement:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	October.	September.
5 per cent. bonds	$ 198,441,250 00	$ 198,441,250 00
6 per ct. '67, '68	14,267,941 89	14,269,591 00
6 per ct. bds 1881	283,676,100 00	283,676,100 00
6 per ct. 5-20's	1,243,360,750 00	1,246,710,500 00
Navy pension fund	15,000,000 00	15,000,000 00
Total	$1,754,746,151 89	$1,758,657,741 00
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
6 per cent bonds	$ 16,746,000 00	$ 16,746,000 00
3 yr. com. int nts	78,849,380 00	75,839,600 00
2 yr. 7-30 notes	365,489,000 00	400,786,025 00
Total	$ 461,074,380 00	$ 493,371,625 00
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.		
3 yr. 7-30, due '67	$ 4,250,000 00	
Com. int. notes—		
June & Aug. '67	7,481,100 00	12,672,730 00
Bonds Texas ind	252,000 00	253,000 00
Tres. nts. July '61	164,511 64	165,311 64
Bonds, Ap. '63	54,064 64	64,768 68
Treas. nts, '63	959,380 00	959,380 00
Temporary loan	5,012,364 55	5,259,185 55
Cert. indebt	36,000 00	36,000 00
Total	$ 18,221,256 83	$ 19,440,375 87
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
U. S. notes	$ 361,164,844 00	$ 365,164,844 00
Frac'n cur'cy	29,864,113 37	29,892,112 97
Gold Cert. Dep	14,867,820 00	15,465,700 00
Total	$ 405,897,377 37	$ 410,519,656 97
Total debt	$2,639,939,456 09	$2,681,989,459 64
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.		
In coin	$ 103,298,650 19	$ 101,293,020 00
In currency	31,813,549 55	47,973,054 59
Total	$ 135,112,009 24	$ 149,336,494 58
Amt debt less cash in the treasury	$2,495,227,446 76	$2,492,783,265 05

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of Oct., 1867.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Sec. Tre'y.

Or, in other words, $18,221,256 83 of non-interest bearing indebtedness was converted into bonds bearing six per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually—a very peculiar way to "pay old debts." This is made apparent by the footing up. In Sept., the grand total of indebtedness was $2,492,783,365 05, and in October it was increased to $2,495,277,446 76, or $2,494,081 71, so that the debt increases monthly instead of being diminished. This must continue until the interest bearing debt is taken up by legal tenders, or the nation is further taxed, for if we run behind $2,494,081 71 monthly it must be met in some way. What is the object then of such table? Very evidently to mislead.

Freemasonry in Missouri.

At a meeting of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis, held at the O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute, on Saturdaw last, Capt. John D. Daggett, the oldest affiliated Free Mason in Missouri, read an interesting paper giving the history of Freemasonary in this State.

From it we learn that the first warrant of Constitution was granted in 1807–8, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to Louisiana Lodge, No. 149, to be holden in Ste. Genevieve. Otho Strader was its first Master, and Dr. Aaron Elliott and Joseph Hertick were its first Wardens. In 1809–10, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to certain brethern in the town of St. Louis, to open St. Louis Lodge, No. 111. This Lodge finally ceased to exist, and the next Lodge organized in that town was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Subsequently other lodges were chartered in different towns in the territory.

In Febuary, 1821, in pursuance of an invitation sent out by Missouri Lodge No. 12, of St. Louis, a convocation of Masons met in that city in April, 1821, for the purpose of organizing the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Edward Bates acted as Master. A Constitution was adopted, and on April 24th, 1821, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of the following officers: Bro. Thomas F. Riddick, M. W. G. M.; Bro. James Kennerly, S. G. W; Bro. Wm. Bates, J. G. W.; Bro. Archibald Gamble, G. Treas.; William Renshaw, G. Sec.;

The Grand Lodge, being thus organized, adjourned to Friday, 4th of May next, at which time it met in St. Louis, and its officers were duly installed.

From 1821 to 1867, the Grand Lodge of Missouri has had twenty-five Grand Masters, among whom we find the names of Hamilton R. Gamble, Ed. Bates, and A. B. Chambers. Rev. John D. Vincil of Hannibal Lodge, No. 188, is the present Grand Master. The Lodges in Missouri number 246, with a membership of about 12,500.

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