Caucasian and Express.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.

J. W. JULIAN. R. ALLEN. W. H. SLOVER.

By a fire in Sedalia, on the 7th, the McKissock house was destroyed.

Last night's dispatches state that Gen. Garibaldi, now a prisoner, claims to be an American citizen!

In South Carolina, the negroes have a little majority of 33,824, to be knocked out anon.

It is scarcely necessary to say that he Africans carried Georgia. Very few whites voted.

The Alabama convention met at Montgomery, Oct. 5, 82 members present, 14 negroes, two of whom were chosen officers of the convention.

Gov. Geary of Pa. has issued a proclamation announcing Judge Sharswood's majority to be 967. Tom Fletcher would have arranged the matter differently.

DeMotte wants to know if the directors of our fair have no country? That is rich. That is an idea. They had a country before it was stolen from them by such radicals as DeM.

Returns to the land office indicate the rapid settlement of Missouri. During September, 18,000 acres of land were taken at the Ironton land office, or actual settlement.

At the election in West Virginia, on the 24th, the democrats made heavy gains in all the counties heard from. The Wheeling Register thinks West Virginia safe for the democracy in 1868. So mote it be.

Gen. Thayer has been removed as sheriff of New Orleans, and a Mr. Bullet appointed in his stead, because the former stood in the way of reconstruction. We suppose Mr. Bullet will go through on time. He is a radical Bullet.

The result of the late elections promise to impeach all the radicals before the impeachment of the President. The committee are divided, so said, the majority opposed, and the minority for impeachment.

An exchange says that the people of Tennessee have been hoping for five years that Brownlow would either go to the Senate or to h—l; and as he is now elected to the former, the latter place will soon be reached by him. Decidedly wicked, we should say.

Gen. Schofield *orders* that the Legislature of Virginia do not meet this winter. That is right. The holder the villains play their hands, the more rapidly will their game end. Let them do their best and worst for the remaining days of their political existence.

We have heretofore omitted to make mention of the fact that Mr. H. K. Davis has associated with him, in the publication of the Kansas City Advertiser, C. J. Corwin, Esq., late of the Peoples' Tribune, at Jefferson City. Mr C. is a good writer, and will make the Advertiser a good paper.

Elsewhere we publish a paragraph stating that Gen. Garibaldi had been captured, with his son, and his army dispersed. One day's later news confirms the report, and places the old disturber of the peace at Spazzi. We suppose this will conclude the trouble in Italy.

The result in Ohio shows that there are 270,000 "rebels" in that State. And that in Pennsylvania, we have 240,000 "traitors," enough to control those States. So also in California and Connecticut, with a good sprinkle of them all round. In the language of our respected German correspondent, we say "Mein got in himmel," sich a peoples!

A dispatch says that Dr. Mudd is to be released. We should think it were time indeed. What did he do? What was his offence? And what is to be his remuneration for his long incarceration, away from family and friends. Who shall foot the account against the villains who sent him to the Dry Tortugas?

It is proposed that a convention be held, in New York, on the 22d day of February, of all persons "who have suffered imprisonment, or banishment, at the behests of arbitrary power since the accession of the late (never to be sufficiently lamented) Abraham Lincoln." The object is to gain information on all the subjects which such a convocation would naturally present, and it is a good move. A vast volume of very readable anti-radical facts could be thus gathered.

The Newspapers of a democratic or conservative character, all, on publishing Gen. Jo. O. Shelby's rejoinder to McClurg, headed it "a lie exposed;" "a liar exposed," or some such heading. That denial has now been published over a month, and as McClurg has had nothing to say in regard to it, and as no such man as William A. Jackson resides at Waverly, it is reasonable to suppose the whole thing was a lie, and that of McClurg's manufacture, else he would have referred again to his authority, and taken some steps to show that he at least was not culpable. He has not done so, that we are aware of.

Two important articles upon the subject of a railroad in this section are published in this paper to-day, and for them we ask a careful reading. The article by our correspondent, Lexington, is rather in reviewal of the one dated at New York, though both are upon the same line.

The line proposed by "Lexington" is a straight one. The line laid down by the other writer is a crooked one; indeed quite too crooked to be very practicable. We hope all the friends of a railroad will examine this subject fairly, and if there are better routes bring them forward. The line from St. Joseph to Sedalia would pass through Buchanan, a part of Clay, and Ray, and, crossing the river at this point, pass on through Lafayette and Pettis to Sedalia. The counties interested could easily take stock enough to make the road bed, as follows:

Clayton	$200,000
Clinton	100,000
Ray	150,000
Lafayette	300,000
Pettis	250,000
	$1,000,000

This it is thought, would accomplish the work mentioned.

The Democracy.

We give place to-day to the letter of the Hon. Saml. T. Glover of St. Louis, on the subject of parties, and their duties, at the present juncture of our affairs, not only in this State but throughout the nation. The letter is a highly patriotic one, and like every emanation from Mr. Glover, breathes nothing but sound doctrine, and eminently good sense. We commend it to all. And we commend it especially to those few gentlemen in the county who pride themselves on their ancient Whiggery, and who as say a shudder at the idea of being identified with the democratic party. To such, we think the letter of Mr. Glover a panacea, a relief that must be powerful to cure, because, Mr. G. puts the matter plainly, that out of Kentucky and Missouri, there are but two political organizations—the democratic and radical republican. The assertion is so true that it needs no elaboration. The democratic party has come up out of the wilderness of the revolution. It has come up a living and moving body; while all others have died. It fully maintained its identity even in that awful struggle. It is a power in the land, not effete, but lively. It comes to claim a place in the affections of the people, because of its antagonism to all and singular the measures of its great opponent against the constitution of the United States. Democracy and radicalism are alike in nothing. A stereoscopic view with radical on one side and democrat on the other, could not be blended. The one would be a picture of Brownlow, all that is radical—all that is mean; the other of Justice, with her scales, her noble form, and her eyes bloated.

What are we to choose, if not democracy? What can we take? Where go? It is a living party. It lives in every State. It lives in every heart, not besotted with radicalism. If carried Connecticut, the first evidence of a resurrection; beat down huge majorities in Maine; whipped out radicalism and wrong-doing in California, Montana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and will, if no more prejudice is permitted to control save the nation in 1867. Then, why stop to talk about what democracy was in time past? Let radicalism of to-day be contrasted with democracy of to-day. Dead issues are nothing; men are nothing when weighed in the balances against measures; and every man opposed to the ruinous policy of the dominant party ought to realize these facts, as the great mind of Mr. Glover realize them, and forgetting old associations, and perhaps present slights, exhorts all to unite, in one long pull, to hurl from place and power the most villainous party that ever had political existence—a party stealing our liberties.

The Elections.

"Help me Cassilis, or I sink."

The elections which occurred on Tuesday last, the news from which began to arrive here on Thursday, are of the most cheering character to every democrat and to every man of whatever political caste who truly and honestly feels that radicalism is ruin—that radicalism is national death, national dishonor, and general ruin. From all quarters, even from that sink of iniquity, Kansas, comes up the death-knell of radicalism, for which those persons enumerated should be gladdened at heart. This is not merely a victory over a political opponent—a mere rejoicing over party defeat—but it carries with it much more. It augurs that at no distant day our people will again be fraternized, and the Union cemented as our fathers left it to us—that the damages and violence done to the old constitution will be repaired, and the vandal destroyers turned out of place. "He drave the man out"—the man of sin. So be it.

Let us enumerate, without figures at present—

In New Jersey, the election was for six Senators and sixty Representatives to the State Legislature. The democrats were entirely successful. Out of 21 counties, the radicals saved but one. Democratic vote increased everywhere.

New York voted for judge of the Supreme court and comptroller. The majority in the city of New York for Nelson, democrat, for judge, is only 59,870, being the moderate gain of 12,600 over last year! The State is claimed by the democrats by 30,000. Last year, the majority for Fenton, radical, was 13,730.

In Massachusetts, the election was for Governor, &c. Bullock, radical, defeats Adams, democrat, by some 20,000. Last year, Bullock over Sweitzer 65,309! There is yet hope that light will beam out upon even Massachusetts, for in Boston—the hub of the universe—Adams, democrat, beats Bullock, African, 1,500, a gain of 6,188.

In Illinois, the election was for local officers. The home of the never-to-be-sufficiently lamented, sainted and martyred Abraham, gives 425 democratic majority, a gain of only 600 since last trial! Sangamon casts 1,000 democratic, a gain of only 900! At Cairo, the radicals didn't put up a man! At Chicago, in Cook county, the radical majority will reach 5,000, a gain of 9,645.

In Kansas, negro suffrage is voted down! (Radicals should all go to meeting to-morrow!) Woman suffrage has gone by the board. Democratic gains reported, except at Lawrence, the headquarters of Missouri stock.

In Michigan, Marshall, radical, elected Governor by a small majority. Last election Crapo over Williams, 29,038. Negro suffrage believed to be defeated!

Maryland, my Maryland, elects Bowie, democrat, Governor easily. His majority in Baltimore is 15,000, a gain of 2,000.

Wisconsin re-elects Fairchild Governor by a decreased radical vote. Legislature ditto.

Good enough for one day, surely. Who has the most crape for sale?

LATER.

Last evening's mail puts the majority in New York at 10,000.

In Massachusetts the radical majority is only about 11,000. John Q. Adams was elected to the assembly from Quincy.

In Wisconsin, the radical majority is not claimed to be over 4000. Negro suffrage lost!

In Minesota, radical majority 1000.

Dispatches to hand last night, say that there is a hope that even Kansas will go democratic.

In Illinois, democrats gain everywhere.

The death of Gov. Andrew deprives the radical republican party of its ablest representative man. Radical in his views he undoubtedly was, and yet as pernicious as we believe the doctrines to be that he advocated and upheld, we have no desire to detract from his deservedly high reputation. Unlike Wilson and Sumner, he was a gentleman and an honorable man.

The Randolph Citizen, under the heading, "Exhit Petroleum," says the Randolph Salt and Petroleum Company," after making a deep hole in the ground, and spending a great deal of money, has failed to find "ile," and has suspended work and payment. Some of the stockholders begin to think they have been sold. The stock was at one time 200 per cent. above par.

Nashville, Nov. 4.—John M. Hill, mail contractor, and formerly a Federal quartermaster, has been arrested, charged with the collection of $50,000 worth of claims bearing the forged name of General Schofi. He gave $5,000 bonds for his appearance before the United States commissioner.

A Tea Party—A Chinaman.

Shortest route from Omaha to St. Louis.

THE ST. JOE, LEXINGTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Messrs. Editors: The railroad mind, at this time, is considerably agitated upon the question of the shortest and best route from St. Louis to Omaha. It certainly is a question of vital importance to St. Louis, and every one feeling an interest in the commercial metropolis of the State. There is no railroad enterprise of the day, at the west, so fraught with advantageous consequences to St. Louis, and its friends, as the early completion of a railroad to compete with Chicago for the great trade of China, California and the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, which in the course of a few years will center at Omaha and St. Joseph. It is now evident that the North Missouri railroad, will at an early day, engage in the enterprise of building a line of road from Brunswick to Omaha, and may abandon the further extension of the west branch from Brunswick to Kansas City. St. Louis will have made quite an acquisition to her trade, and considerably damaged her rival Chicago, when said Brunswick and Omaha road shall have been completed. But, notwithstanding the great advantages flowing to St. Louis from the completion of the Brunswick and Omaha railroad, in combination with the North Missouri road, still she has failed to secure all the trade of the northwest, and to prevent that Chicago concern, the Hannibal and St. Jo. railroad, from running the trade out of the State and into the hands of her competitor. Then what can St. Louis and her friends do to completely annihilate all the calculations of Chicago upon the trade of central and northwest Missouri, and enable St. Louis to successfully compete for her share of the great western trade centering at Omaha and St. Joseph?

The answer to the question is, let St. Louis, the Pacific, and the St. Jo. and Council Bluffs railroads, and the towns and counties along the line, and through which the contemplated road will pass, move at once to build an air line road from St. Joseph, through Plattsburg, Richmond, Lexington, and to Sedalia, or some point on the Missouri Pacific railroad. By the time said road could be completed the road from Omaha to St. Joseph will be finished, and thus at once, give an air line railroad from Omaha, through Lexington to Sedalia on the Missouri Pacific, being the shortest and most practicable route of all the proposed roads from Omaha to St. Louis.

By examining the map of the State it will be observed that the distance of an air line road from St. Joseph, through Plattsburg, in Clinton county, Richmond, in Ray county, and Lexington, in Lafayette county, to Sedalia on the Missouri Pacific, is about 111 miles, passing, as it were, through the centers from northwest to southeast, of five of the wealthiest counties in the State.

This road, then, from St. Joseph through Lexington to Sedalia, would connect with the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, and, at once give the shortest and best route from St. Joseph and Omaha to St. Louis—to be found elsewhere—open up the resources and products of five of the best counties in the State to the markets of the west and east, and completely and forever scuttle and estop Chicago in her attemps to divert the trade of central and northwestern Missouri, and the great west from St. Louis.

The next question then, is, how can said road be built and operated? There can be no question but what the contemplated road would be a paying one. Passing through a country with a soil unsurpassed by any in the State, and abounding with all the natural and artificial elements of wealth, and gathering at Omaha and St. Joseph its share of the immense trade that will culminate at said points from China, California and the great empire of the west, there can be no doubt or question but it would be one of the great paying roads of the west. Then how can it be built and equipped?

The writer of this article is conversant with the feeling of the counties on the north side of the Missouri river, and through which said contemplated road will pass. St. Joseph will take a deep interest in the same. She wants to find and patronize a nearer route to St. Louis than down the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, to Macon City, and thence by the North Missouri to St. Louis. She knows that the proposed route from Brunswick by Chillicothe, to Omaha, means no good to her, but by cutting through by Lexington to the Pacific road she can save fifty to seventy-five miles of travel and transportation for her freights. Clinton and Ray counties want to get to St. Louis by the shortest route, and rid themselves of the extortions of the Chicago concern, now operating against the interests of the commercial centre of our State. Lafayette county, with her four hundred thousand acres of fertile lands, and ten millions of property, has been standing isolated and in supineness long enough, and wants a railroad outlet to the northwest and to the east.

The counties through which said contemplated road will pass, can well afford to prepare the road bed for the rails and ties. Then could not the St. Jo. and Omaha, and the Missouri Pacific railroads well afford to build a bridge at Lexington, lay down the ties and rails, and put the rolling stock upon the same? The counties and towns along the line could well afford to build the road bed, and donate the same to the capitalists who would build the bridge, and put the road in order for operation. Passing through Lafayette county, as it would, may we not safely estimate that to each acre of her 400,000 acres of lands, one dollar per acre would be added to the actual value thereof? Then if our county would take $400,000 stock in the same, and expend it in the county, it would more than build the road through the county, and add one dollar per acre, at least, to the value of our lands, and we would be none the loosers thereby. If we expend $400,000, we make $400,000, and are therefore even to say the least of it. But to the benefits to other parties involved:

A ready market would be opened at once in the west as well as the east, and it may safely be estimated that in less than ten years, the extra profits alone realize, upon our produce, including our fruits and stone coal, by means of a quick and reliable means of transportation, would more than equal the cost of building the road through our county.

Then, again the question occurs, can we enlist capitalists in the enterprise? It is confidently believed we can. The great objects to be looked to in all railroad enterprises are combined in said route. The road will be one of considerable length, connecting important termini, and passing through a country of the very best soil, great wealth and immense local traffic. More assuredly the enterprise is one calculated to engage the attention of capitalists. The St. Jo. and Council Bluffs railroad would greatly increase her business, and instead of following the Missouri Valley road (if ever built,) through its many labaryaths and windings along the eastern bank of the Missouri river, from St. Joseph to Brunswick, thence on due east to the North Missouri, and then south to St. Louis, could strike out on an air line from St. Joseph to St. Louis, on the contemplated line through our county, and thus save seventy-five or eighty miles in distance. From the day the road shall have been completed from Omaha to Sedalia, the Missouri Pacific road might consider its business, in this State, doubled at least, if not more.

The country from St. Joseph to the Pacific at Sedalia is well adapted to railroad purposes, and a road could be built at comparatively small figures. From Lexington, by taking the route of the old Lexington and St. Louis railroad, one third of the work of grading is already completed, and could be used to great advantage, and save much of the means that would be otherwise lost to the county. The city of Lexington will take a deep interest in said proposed line of railroad, and the road once fairly put in the course of construction, we might confidently count, within a few years, upon a population of twenty or thirty thousand inhabitants. Lafayette county, with all her natural advantages of coal, water, and soil, in a few years would be the wealthiest county in the State, outside of St. Louis.

The proposed road would open up at once the eastern and western markets for all our stock, produce, and fruits which could be raised, and enable the producers to realize the best prices for the same. The proposed route would pass eighteen miles through the coal fields of our county, and thus enable us to realize, in the sale of coal, millions of wealth, that lies now slumbering, as it were, under our feet. And for its transportation to the great points of consumption east and west, instead of the slow and unreliable way of the river, we would have a railroad passing through the very heart of the immense beds of the same, affording the means of transportation at much less cost, and within the shortest possible time.

We need a railroad, and must have it. Our county is not indebted on account of stock in any public enterprise. We are owing comparatively nothing; and whether others engage with us or not, we are able and ought to resume the work on the line of the old "Lexington and St. Louis railroad." Should we fail to enlist capitalists, and other counties, in the enterprise of building the entire road at this time it can only be a question of time. The natural location of the country and relative points reached and benefitted by said proposed line, dictate, as it were, that said line of road shall be built ere long.

The surest way to engage attention, and enlist capital, is to exhibit some evidence of earnestness ourselves. Our county has been in lethargy too long for her own good. We see what other counties are doing. Boone county has, within the past twelve months, built a railroad about through the centre of the county. She has built the same without any assistance, other than her own resources. We are able to build a railroad than Boone county; and with all our elements of wealth, would be infinitely more benefitted thereby. We have sources of wealth here that neither Boone, nor any other county in the State of Missouri, can ever have. In addition to a railroad, we should look to the building of a macadamized road to Wellington, and the western and southwestern parts of our county.

Would it not be well enough then to move in this matter and ascertain from the other counties, through which said proposed road will pass, and also from the cities of St. Joseph and St. Louis, and from the St. Jo. and Council Bluffs, and Missouri Pacific, and the great railroad interests centering and terminating at St. Louis, from the west, what may be expected from them in the premises. Surely the enterprise is one of paramount benefit to us of this county, and of great interest and advantage to the St. Jo. and Council Bluffs, and Missouri Pacific railroads, as well as to all the railroads centering and terminating at St. Louis from the east, and seeking trade from the west.

Should we fail to meet with any encouragement from said sources, then it is respectfully suggested that a proposition be submitted to the people of the county, as to the propriety of subscribing $100,000 for the building of the old railroad from Lexington to the Pacific road; and also $100,000 for the building of a graded or macadamized road from Lexington through Wellington, and thence to Napoleon, and also to be extended in time to the southwest part of the county. Will the people of the county take some action in this matter? LEXINGTON.

Test Oath.

The burlesque called the supreme court of Missouri, consisting of Nathaniel Holmes, David Wagner and T. J. C. Fagg—a power that had once declared the Test oath constitutional, has reversed that decision, and placed the court in harmony with the supreme court of the United States, which decision makes the thing unconstitutional. The case decided was that of Rev. David H. Murphy, on appeal from the Cape Girardeau circuit court. Mr. Holmes delivered the opinion, which is as follows, politics out, making the case agree with the case of father Cumming, and A. J. P. Garesche of St. Louis:

"It may be fairly concluded that the provisions come within the rule that would authorize the court to declare them void; that the thing admits of no other rational constitution and rests not upon slight implication, not upon argumentative deduction merely, but upon a "clear and strong conviction of incompatability," and is, on the whole, (what the precedents would require it to be,) "no doubtful case." The higher tribunal has in effect so declared. I am not so clear to the contrary that I can venture to gainsay the correctness of that decision.

"The judgment will be reversed and the defendant discharged.

N. Holmes."

"I concur in reversing this judgment because I feel bound to yield to the authority of the Cumming case, reported in 4 Wallace, but I dissent from much of the reasoning contained in the above opinion and I am requested to say that Judge Fagg agrees with me.

David Wagner."

The platform of "advanced" radicalism, as clearly and sharply defined by Wendell Phillips, (who, with all his craziness, is the real pioneer and leader of that party,) is this:

First—Universal negro suffrage forcibly imposed on the hesitant Northern States by the negro States of the South.

Second—Universal woman suffrage.

Third—Universal teetotalism.

Letter from Samuel T. Glover.

From the Republican.

St. Louis, Nov. 2, 1867.

I have received a number of letters which I can answer as well for the writers and more conveniently for myself in this manner. The scope of these letters is to inquire what course I propose to take in respect to political organizations. I answer unhesitatingly I shall be found in sympathy and action with that organization which offers the most hopeful prospect for putting down the radicals. The opposition to the radicals in Missouri has never deserved the name of an organized party. Every man has fought as it were under his own banner, and disorder and confusion have been the result. Outside of Missouri and Kentucky there are now but two organizations, the democrats and radicals. Under this state of the case it seems idle to think of a party here not in unison with any national party. Let us then have in Missouri but one organization, one party of all those who for three years and more have been acting together and who think alike on the vital questions of the hour.

Let no conservative or old whig be frightened at the name of democrat. There is nothing in names merely; but everything, *everything*, in principles. The very gravest consideration dictate this action at the present moment. Under the course of radicalism there is now scarce a vestige left of the government of our fathers. In ten States of the Union they have virtually annulled trial by jury, the habeas corpus act, the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, the freedom of elections; abolished all the valuable powers of the civil courts, subordinating them to military orders and commissions; repudiated representative government, set aside State constitutions and laws, and have been ruling, and are now ruling, the people of those States by mere military power. They have resorted to bills of attainder and pains and penalties to exclude vast numbers of citizens from participation in government, in order to maintain and fortify their own party ascendency.

While thus excluding nearly the whole of that class of citizens who by their virtue and intelligence are competent to lead, they have enfranchised the blacks of those States, not one in ten thousand of whom can read or write; and into the hands of the ignorant, incompetent population they have committed all the manifold interests of the people of those States. Of course not one of their extraordinary acts could have been adopted without a violation of the Federal constitution. A leading radical avows they are unconstitutional. Thaddeus Stevens says he never supposed anybody considered them constitutional. He admits that he took his solemn oath before Almighty God to support that constitution, but concedes he did not keep his oath and did not intend to keep it, and testifies to what he considered a general understanding among the radical members of Congress, that their official oaths and all constitutional restraints were given to the winds while passing the acts in question. Mr. Stevens places the radical Congress fairly before the world as a mere faction, struggling to maintain their ascendancy by every desperate means, absolutely governing the country, not by constitutional powers, but by their own arbitrary discretion, backed and enforced by the bayonet. It would be amusing, if it was not too serious a thing, to behold this ambitious faction threatening to impeach the President for differing with them in respect to the meaning of statutes thus admitted to be unconstitutional.

A friend writes as follows: "As for myself I am not ready to unite with the democrats. I have no confidence in the party. I am fearful, should they get into power, they may go to excesses and bring forward measures injurious to our country." In the name of reason what excess is it possible for man to conceive of that could surpass the action of a radical Congress? What enormity has been left unappropriated by them for the democrats to seize on? I do not believe these suspicions are just. I know no democrats who do not proclaim unqualified opposition to these tyrannical acts of Congress; and I will not question their sincerity any more than my own. But, should the democrats come into power and inaugurate a corrupt and unconstitutional mode of administration such as now obtains, no one is bound to follow them. I do not believe they will do so. And certain I am that while a great deal ought to be gained nothing can be lost by a change.

Another friend proposes to form "a third party to be composed of loyal men only; the elements to be taken from all sources, but leaving out the extreme radicals and original secessionists," and adds, "I am informed that this suggestion has met the approval of the Hon. J. B. Henderson." This scheme, if proper, is impracticable. How is it possible to execute it? Who is to do it? What favor could it obtain out of Missouri if indeed it should be effected here? But it is improper. Such a proposition, made at this time, is a Trojan horse that carries the enemy in its belly. It could only lead to digressions and end in ruin.

Another writes, "there is too much disloyalty in the democratic party." That is my objection to the radical leaders. There is too much disloyalty among them. Loyal I agree they are; aye, most loyal to their own bad passions, to malice, to revenge, to injustice, to the love of power and to violence; but disloyal to liberty and law to constitutional government—to justice and moderation. In 1861 the rebels attempted to destroy the government, but failed. This deplorable consummation the radical Congress has effected. It has overthrown the constitution, and destroyed liberty in one-half of the Union, and, unless their career of usurpation is arrested, will ere long do the same work for the other half. More than this their administration has been attended with unexampled extravagance and waste of public moneys. Right here in Missouri the title to great public works has been passed away from the State by a radical administration for a million of dollars less than could have been had for them by an honest vote. And this stupendous and audacious fraud was enacted at the moment when our people were ground almost to death by taxation to meet a debt which ought to have been paid by the sale of this property.

Allow me to quote from another correspondent some remarks which seem to me very much to the point and with whose spirit I fully accord. He says: "I agree with you the first duty to be performed is to put down the radical politicians. Every blow struck at them is a blow struck at a public enemy. Unless this can be done we are lost. As the radical politicians shall go down the country will go up. Let the opposition be combined and strengthened under any name to attain this needful end. Some of my neighbors say they will never fraternize with Vallandingham. I tell them my principles lead me irresistibly in opposition to radicalism, and, if Vallandingham fraternizes with me in that direction, I shall not abandon *my principles* for that reason. I tell them whatever Vallandingham may be I think quite as much of him as I do of Wade or Stevens or Sumner." I have said I approve these views. My friend writes well; and, commending his judgement, prudence, sagacity and courage, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

S. T. GLOVER.

Madam Lincoln.

Mrs. Lincoln is making a terrible commotion in black republican circles here, by her threat to tell all she knows concerning them, if they don't come forward and supply her with the means of support. Gossip says that the fine shawls and other toggery she is now advertising for sale were never purchased by her, but presents from politicians, who desired to procure her influence, while her husband was President, in obtaining offices for them. Some of these politicians, it is further asserted, are parties who are carrying their heads lofty in this community, and who are commonly looked upon as the exponents of great moral ideas. Mrs. Lincoln, in private, says she does not intend to be bashful. She is going to wait a while, and then, if certain folks don't do what is right she is going to tell all she knows. The newspaper reporters have paid their respects to her in a body, and one of them, I am informed, has been authorized to offer her five hundred dollars if she will write up a history of her experience and observation behind the scenes in the White House, during the Lincoln regime. I don't know whether she has concluded to accept or not; but if she is inclined to do anything in that line, she could get five thousand dollars as easy as five hundred. Bonner, of the Ledger, stands ready to make that offer; so does Bennett, of the Herald.—*N. Y. Letter.*

Letter from Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

Cottage Home, N. C., Jan. 25, 1866.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 31 inst., was forwarded to me from Lexington, Virginia. I have delayed answer for a few days, hoping to receive the paper to which you referred, but it has not yet reached me, and I have not had the pleasure of reading your editorial; but, judging from the remarks in your letter, I suppose it is a similar publication to what recently appeared in many of the newspapers, representing the family of Gen. Jackson as suffering for the necessaries of life, and appealing to the public for their relief.

It is a source of deep regret and mortification to me, and to my family and friends, that such a misunderstanding should exist in regard to my circumstances. It is true that almost the whole of my little fortune has been swept away. My noble husband, actuated by patriotism, invested in Confederate bonds, to assist the government, and I, following his example, the consequence was the loss of nearly the whole of his estate; but God has still left me one of the kindest of fathers, who has the means of providing all the comforts of life for me and my orphan children. The pecuniary sufferings of others in our afflicted land have been so much greater than my own, that, in this respect, I have only need of a more thankful heart. And I, of all others, should have no fears for the future—for the covenant-keeping God of my husband has watched over as heretofore, and the love of his great people to me and my little child, on his account fills my heart with grateful joy.

While it is one of the greatest comforts of my desolated life to see the many beautiful and eloquent tributes to the memory of my beloved husband, and I would gratefully accept any offerings that are voluntarily given as testimonials of love and gratitude for him, yet the contributions that are now called for are given under a false impression, and it is inconsistent with my ideas of honor and rectitude to receive them. I would, therefore, beg that all efforts that are made to raise a fund for my "relief," both in Charleston and elsewhere, be immediately stopped.

With thanks to the warm-hearted and generous citizens of Charleston for their kind feelings towards me and mine, I remain yours very truly,

Mary Ann Jackson.

Geo. R. Cathcart, Editor Charleston Daily News.

My address is Charlotte, N. C., care of Mr. James P. Irwin.

To the Democracy of the Union.

The Democracy of Ohio to the Democracy of the Union sends Greeting:

A swamping of over forty-two thousand Republican majority of last year!

A Democratic gain in every county in Ohio!!

The defeat of negro suffrage by a majority of fifty to seventy five thousand!!!

A Democratic Senate and a Democratic House of Representatives, which will elect a Democratic United States Senator, in the place of Benjamin F. Wade!!!!

And with these glorious results, the most terrible rebuke radicalism has ever received in any State in the Union!!!!! —*Ohio Statesman.*

Charles Sumner declares that the Declaration of Independence is the fundamental law of the land. What does he do, then, with this passage:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that to secure the inalienable rights of life and property and the pursuits of happiness, governments are instituted among men, *deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.* Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to *alter or abolish it.*"

Sumner's memory is as poor as his statesmanship.

New York, Nov. 4.—A Montgomery, Ala., special to the World says the leading delegates differ widely as to the management of the convention. One party favors simply striking out the word white from the present constitution. A majority urge extreme measures. New constitution is all cut and dried. It incorporates the disfranchisement clauses of the Howard amendment; provides an extensive system of State aid to private enterprises, and virtually throws all taxes on the whites.

A new radical song, runs something after this style:

Come out in this lesson
My African dears
Though thy chains have fallen from thee,
Thy home is still here.
I know not, I ask not,
How much you can vote,
I but know that I love you
Because you can vote.

Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is often older than the mother.

Never speak lightly of religion.

By Cable.

London, Nov. 2—Noon. There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered Rome. The Caftan reserve has been called out.

It is reported, on good authority, that the government of Prussia has pledged her support to Italy in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

London, Nov. 2, p. m. General Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territory. He says the dignity of the Italian government, and the violation of the September treaty by the French required this movement.

Dublin, Nov. 2, Noon. The trial of Gen. Warren for complicity in Fenianism was concluded last evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

Paris, Nov. 4, Evening.—The following intelligence has just been received here from Rome. At six this morning the Papal troops, supported by the French forces, attacked Garibaldi at Monterotondo, and defeated him. Some say he is a prisoner. Some say he is killed. Half an hour after the attack commenced Garibaldi finding his retreat cut off, fought his way to the town of Monterotondo, where he was reinforced by some Italian troops, but the French coming to the assistance of the Pontifical soldiers he was beaten.

The following account comes from another source: Garibaldi was attacked and defeated on Sunday. He retreated and surrendered to the Italians.

The Negro Insurrection.

Washington, Oct. 31, 1867. In my dispatch of last night I gave the programme of the negro Loyal Leaguers. To-day additional information has been received which no longer leaves the shadow of a doubt that the radicals are determined to obtain possession of the Government, no matter what the cost may be. A member of the Loyal Leaguers of Richmond has made an expose of the whole scheme, and, as his antecedents are beyond reproach, the utmost confidence can be placed in his statements. He says that Hunnicutt, who is now the "Moses" of the negroes of the South, is the head and front of the whole affair, and that he asserts he is backed by the leading radicals of the North, and the whole Grand Army of the Republic. The army of insurrection will number at least 300,000 men, fully equipped and armed, and will be commanded by some of the best military leaders of the Federal army. With this force, it is thought the negroes can secure any measure they may deem desirable, and if resistance is made, they will at once seize the capitol and nominate a dictator to rule the country. Ben. Wade is at present the man in view.—*Wash. Cor. St. Louis Times.*

Cure for Love.

Take of spirits of resolution, 14 ounces; syrup of good advice, 12; spice of employment, 15 ounces; spirit of indifference, 2 ounces; oil of absence, 4 ounces; powder of disdain, 2 grains. Put these ingredients into a sauce pan of soul reason, with a good quantity of the best heart's ease. Stir it up with a large quantity of time, and strain through a large bag of patience. A small portion of this mixture to be taken frequently.

Should this receipt ever fail, the patient may be considered incurable.

Democratic Gains. Democratic gain in round numbers since last spring:

In Connecticut	3,000
In Kentucky	20,000
In New Hampshire	5,000
In Rhode Island	2,000
In Vermont	5,000
In California	20,000
In Maine	16,000
In Montana	1,000
	78,000

Here is a total democratic gain in seven small States and one Territory, of nearly eighty thousand votes—nearly one quarter of the entire popular majority for Lincoln in 1864 in the loyal States alone!—*Vicksburg Herald.*

The Jefferson City Times asks: "If the privilege of suffrage is due to the negroes of Louisiana, by what principle of justice are they denied it in Ohio?"

The question is a pertinent one, but it belongs to the radicals to answer it. Let us ask the Times a question. If the privilege of suffrage is denied the negroes in Ohio, by what principle of justice is it to be enforced in the State of Louisiana? What says our cotemporary?

Gen. Beauregard was serenaded in St. Louis, on the 2d. He responded in the following words:

"I thank you, my friends, for this unexpected compliment. I am most happy to be among you, and I assure you that I shall ever remember this kind and unlooked for reception." [Loud cheers.]

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, and Basil Duke each made a short speech.

We find the following rich dispatch in the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner:

Cincinnati, Oct. 10. For God's sake advise Brownlow to send his militia to our aid. The rebels have possession of the whole State. Come to the aid of the negro, or all its lost.

JOHN D. RENT
Late Captain Louisville Legion.

Washington, Nov. 2. A radical member of Congress, now here, has prepared a bill, which will be presented at the opening of Congress, providing for national suffrage. It differs very materially from similar bills presented by Mr. Sumner last session, and confines the suffrage to elections for national officers.

New York, Illinois, Connecticut and Ohio have all, within three years, rejected negro suffrage by a direct vote of their people. And yet, Mr. Sumner, Wendell Philips, Thad. Stevens and the Missouri Democrat wants the measure forced on them, as it has been forced on Louisiana.

There was a serious bread riot in Exeter, in England, on the 5th. All the bread houses and meat houses were sacked, and fires from incendiaries were frequent. At Dublin, the arrest of Fenians continued.

A woman's right-woman in Pennsylvania, who has paid taxes on a dog for the last ten years, says she won't stand it any longer; she'll vote or kill the dog.

The majority against negro suffrage in Ohio is 50,629. A slap which the man and brother will take a long time to recover from.

The treasury is on its last legs, and they are shin-plastered.

The national game—Confidence.

The Bradley-Fisher Case.

Washington, Nov. 4. Hon. R. J. Walker, in the Supreme Court of this district, to-day presented the answer of Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., to the rule of the court to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys. Mr. Bradley alleges that the action of Judge Fisher in the matter was based on a misapprehension of the facts in the case, and alleges that the alleged contempt was committed after the adjournment of the court. He also denies that the letter which he wrote and delivered in person to Judge Fisher was a challenge, the truth of which he can substantiate by several witnesses. The paper will be considered in chambers, when the court will determine what action it will take in the matter.

We do not know that the Missouri Democrat is sick unto death. We do not even know that such a concern could be made ready for death, unless an intermediate place can be found for people dying without hope. We should much like to know these things, and perhaps may anon. But we do know that the Democrat is "coasting up," cascading, vomiting. And as evidence, see article on outside. Look at it. It looks much like "treason," "rebellion," "copperheadism."

Mr. Gottschalk, a radical, in the St. Louis council, in a debate as to the propriety of Sunday prohibitory laws, said that "christianity was played out, and it was nonsense to assert that this was a christian nation." This is real radicalism. It will root out the last vestige of liberty as well as christianity, if not estopped in its mad career. What right has Mr. Gottschalk, or any other radical, to sit in judgment on a people on such a question. If he had said that "christianity was played out" in respect to radicals there would have been some room to believe the report. The testimony at least would have been accepted; but as it is, it amounts to nothing as against decent people. But what an unblushing scamp this Gottschalk must be. Think of a man in the nineteenth century, making a declaration like the above! It is shocking.

Listen to the Mocking Bird.

Hear what the radical party advocates—and see how you like it:

1. A national debt.
2. Increased taxation.
3. Untaxed bonds for the rich.
4. High protective tariff on New England manufactures.
5. Shinplasters for the poor.
6. Gold for the bondholders.
7. Negro mongrelism at the polls and in the jury box.
8. Disfranchisement of foreign voters.
9. Military satraps at an expense of $100,000,000 to the general government, instead of civil officers, paid by the States.
10. Negro senators and negro congressmen.
11. Negro judges and negro jurors.
12. Negro Vice President.
13. Trials by military commissions, instead of civil courts.
14. The right of Congress to change our form of government and establish a military despotism over the old Union.
15. The right of Congress to force negro equality on all the States without regard to the will of the people.

The Herald says more wheat has been sown in Buchanan county, this fall, than in any preceding season. The same may be said of Platte; and in both counties it is flourishing.

The convention elected in Alabama consists of 78 whites and 19 negroes.

Letters of credit—I O U.

New Advertisements.

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