THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.

VOLUME 2. LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868. NUMBER 43.—WHOLE No. 95.

St. Louis Advertisements.

W. H. HUDSON S. C. HUDSON.
HUDSON BROTHERS,
(Successors to Mitchell, Fellows & Co.,)
WHOLESALE STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,
No. 421, (old No. 109) North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo. se\|28m3

MOODY, MICHEL & CO.,
WHOLESALE Dealers in Staple and Fancy GROCERIES,
No. 74 Second street, corner of Olive street, and by ST. LOUIS.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!
A LARGE STOCK of Gold and Silver Watches, English, Swiss and American Watches, of the best makers. Tools, Materials and Pistols, at Wholesale and Retail. Watches Repaired in the best manner. JOHN SYLVESTER,
Jewelry No. 515 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Nos. 708 and 706 Main Street,
aug17m6 ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. P. BELL. L. BROHAMMER.
BELL, BROHAMMER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 5 South Commercial st., Exchange Building, ST. LOUIS
☞Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain Flour, Pork, Lard, Hemp, Rope, Cotton, Tobacco, &c. aug30y

A. H. BUCKNER. S. A. GRANTHAM. G. S. HATCH.
S. A. GRANTHAM & CO.,
No. 204 North second, between Pine & Olive sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
TOBACCO AND HEMP,
COTTON, FLOUR, GRAIN, &c., &c., &c.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Orders for Merchandise and supplies filled with promptness. Best brands of Liquorice Paste, and Manufactured Tobacco always on hand. se\|6m6

Business Cards.

GARLAND J. BLEWETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Office in Courthouse, first door to the right

G. S. KESTERSON,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT, Dealer in Stone Coal, Grain, Provisions, &c., Water Street, Lower Landing, Lexington. apl0y

W. C. HALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Mo., will Practice in all the courts of Missouri. Office on Main street, near Alex. Mitchell & Co's. New Banking House. nov9y

W. M. ROBINSON J. H. MCHATTON.
ROBINSON & McHATTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Greenton, Lafayette County, Mo. mch6tf
15,000 Acres of Improved and Unimproved Land for sale.
REFERENCES—GEO. A. RATHBUN.

GREEN & RATHBUN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY, Lexington, Mo., will practice in all the courts of this Judicial District, Circuit Courts of Ray and Carroll, the Supreme Court of the State, and United States Court.
☞Office adjoining Post-office. nov7y

Medical—Dentistry.

A. V. SMALL. C. H. CHAMBERS.
DRS. SMALL & CHAMBERS,
HAVING ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tender their services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity. oct12y

DENTISTRY.
J. F. HASSELL will insert a full upper or lower set of teeth on Rod, Pink, Brown or White Rubber, for the same price, and as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST. GAS Administered when called for. apr25 1y

GO TO DR. SPENCER
AND get a set of his beautiful, cheap TEETH. They cannot be surpassed by any for beauty and excellence. Office over Zeiler's tin shop. jan4tf

For Sale—For Rent.

VALUABLE HEMP LAND FOR SALE.
540 ACRES choice land, unimproved, timber and prairie only one mile apart, seven miles southeast from Lexington, being a portion of lands owned by the heirs of George M. Crawford, dec'd. For sale on favorable terms. Apply to the undersigned
Jan24w S. G. WENTWORTH.

SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale the Gratz tract of land, near the City, to be divided into lots of from three to ten acres, to suit purchasers. The continuation of Ash street runs through the centre of the tract, thus giving a free access to all the lots. Also, for sale, the COAL PRIVILEGE on that portion of the tract fronting on the river, for about 1300 feet, coal from running back through the entire tract. For terms apply to S. G. WENTWORTH
jan 25 6w President Farmers' Bank.

FOR SALE!
A DWELLING HOUSE AND LIVERY STABLE, BEING COMPELLED TO CHANGE MY BUSINESS, on account of ill health, I now offer for sale, privately, at a reduced price, the Dwelling House in which I live, together with the New Livery Stable built by me on Laurel street the past summer. They will be sold together or separately. A splendid opportunity for any one wishing to go into the Livery business. Apply to T. B. SMITH,
or E. Wisser (nov27tf) Lexington.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.
ONE FIFTEEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON, being a Prairie Farm, and containing 200 acres.
The other a Prairie and Timber Farm, situated eight miles from Lexington, containing 240 acres. Both these farms are well-improved. For further information apply to
aug27 JOHN S. MORTON, Lexington, Mo.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.
SITUATED about 14 miles southeast of Lexington, on the Warrensburg road, and containing 240 acres each. Also 40 acres in open prairie. There are good improvements, fruits, &c., on the places. Apply to T. B. CLAGETT,
apl24 at Lexington.

FARM FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE, as agent, a GOOD FARM, about 14 miles southeast of Lexington, on the Salt Pond road, and containing 214 acres, about 80 acres in cultivation, balance in timber. The improvements consist of a Frame House, with four rooms and kitchen, ice house, smoke house, carriage house, small orchard of good fruit, good water, best quality of outside range, very good barn, &c. Apply to
oct5 3m L. P. GREEN.

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS on the corner of South and Vine streets, Lexington. For terms, address the
WILLIAM POIFER.
feb14w4 No. 157 Main St., Nebraska City, Neb.

FOR SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, including Parlor carpet, Looking Glass, Chairs and Table; one Cooking Stove, complete; two Chamber Stoves; Floor Oil Cloth; Bed and Bedclothing; Cider Mill and Cider; also Plows and other Farming Implements &c.
feb13 JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

BRICK RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
THE BRICK RESIDENCE, at the intersection of Main and Third streets, is for sale. The house is a two-story brick, with six rooms. For particulars, apply to
J. D. NEW,
feb1m1 at Boyle's Store.

FARM FOR SALE NEAR TOWN.
I WILL SELL the small farm known as the Vancamp place, about one mile south of Lexington, on the Old Independence Road, and containing about Seventy-five Acres. There is a splendid young Orchard, just commencing to bear, and of the choicest Fruit, a good House, with Eight Rooms and two Halls, good Cellarage, Well, and a spring near the house, Outhouses, a good stable, &c. About 20 acres of the land in cultivation, 25 acres of Timber, and all conveniences to make it a No. 1 residence. Possession given at any time. Apply to
Mrs. A. NICHOLS
oct19m3 on the place.

FINE FARM FOR SALE.
AN EXCELLENT FARM OF ONE HUNDRED Acres, Eighty acres being under fence and in cultivation, and Ten acres of Timber, two miles of Thereon are good improvements on the farm, which is beautifully situated, twelve miles from town, on the Salt Pond Road, and adjoining the Mottusland farm. On the place is a Frame House, containing two rooms, with an office in the yard, Kitchen, Ice House, Smoke House, Stables, &c. For terms, &c., inquire at this office. jeff

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale FORTY Acres of Timber, three miles south of this city, of which twenty acres are tillable, the balance in timber. There are on the premises a frame house with three rooms, and a box house with three rooms. Also, there is an apple orchard of 100 trees, a never-failing spring, and plenty of water, and other advantages, such as coal and stone. febt6tf W. P. BOULWARE.

CLOSING OUT.
AS the undersigned intends closing out his entire stock of TIRES, at Lexington, this spring, he would just say to all who wish to supply themselves, that they would do well to attend to it as soon as the spring opens. I will offer my best apple trees at 12½ cents each; 2d class trees at less prices. I have a lot of Evergreens that may be moved a short distance with safety, and I will sell them. I also have, at my farm, 20 miles southeast of Lexington, a lot of yearling Hedge Plants at $2 50 per 100. Concord Grape vines, warranted, at $1 50 per doz., $10 per 100. Asparagus Plants, $1 per 100. Early Goodrich Potatoes, for seed, $2 50 per bush., $7 50 per bbl. P. O. address, Freedom, Lafayette county, Missouri.
febs 4w F. MOCK.

J. MUSSATTI,
KEEPS A SELECT ASSORTMENT of Domestic and Foreign Wines and Liquors of the best quality, such as
JAMAICA RUM, HOLLAND GIN,
COGNAC, APPLE & PEACH BRANDY,
KIMMEL, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
CHAMPAGNE, MADEIRA,
SHERRY, MALAGA,
CATAWBA AND CLARET WINES
I also keep constantly on hand a variety of
CAKES, BAKED DAILY,
and ornamented ones made to order. Main street, Lexington, near sign of the Big Boot. nov9m6
N. B. JOHNSON. THOMAS STONE.

JOHNSON & CO.,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in Salt, Lime, Plaster Paris, Cement, Plastering Hair, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Hides, and Farmers' Produce generally. Warehouse Pointing Depot, Warrensburg, Mo. The undersigned respectfully recommend the above firm to the confidence of the public.
WARRENSBURG—A. W. Ridings & Co., Bankers; Wm. Funk & Co.; J. L. Boines, Hardware Dealers; Cameron, Moore & Co., Lumber Dealers; A. J. McClellan, Druggist; Lund, Fike & Co., Eureka Mills; J. N. Stockton, Gilkeson & Bro., Hyatt, Allen & Co., Merchants.
LEXINGTON—Alex. Mitchell & Co., Bankers; Jacob A. Price, Esq.; Ryland & Son, Attorneys; W. F. Kerdoff, Star Mills; Eneberg & Jennings, G. M. Jacques, J. Aull & Co., Merchants; Wm. Morrison, Hardware Dealer; A. G. Williams, Forwarding and Commission Merchant. decity.

ENEBERG & JENNINGS,
LEXINGTON, MO.
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES,
WINDOW SASH, DOORS,
LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS,
PLASTERING HAIR,
Door Locks, Latches, Butts, Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c., &c. ap25

M. F. ROYLE,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to offer, on very liberal terms, a well-selected stock of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.,
Shot Guns, Pistols, Ammunition,
Trunks, Valises, &c. All I ask is an examination of my goods and prices, and I feel well assured I can give entire satisfaction to all who feel disposed to purchase of me. M. F. ROYLE.

Wool! Wool! Wool!
10,000 POUNDS WANTED!
jel5y M. F. ROYLE.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
JAMES HAYS,
Main st., opposite the Courthouse, Lexington, Mo.
DEALER in every description of
FURNITURE,
Is in receipt of his spring and summer stock, which will be found complete, varied and fashionable. Among his stock will be found,

Sofas,	Sideboards,
Chairs, fine,	Wardrobes,
Chairs, com'n,	Whatnots,
Lounges,	Refrigerators,
Bedsteads,	Cupboards,
Bureaus,	Safes,
Tables,	&c., &c., &c.

I have also on hand METALIC BURIAL CASES, of all sizes, and will manufacture all descriptions of Wooden coffins, to order.
my1 1y JAMES HAYS.

Caucasian and Express.

By JULIAN, ALLEN & Co.
J. M. JULIAN. E. ALLEN. W. G. MUSGROVE

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. RICH'D C. VAUGHAN.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The following is the National Democratic Committee, organized August, 1864. This committee has the power of selecting the point at which the National Convention shall be held:

August Belmont, President, New York.
F. O. Prince, Secretary, Boston.
Maine—S. R. Lyman, Portland.
New Hampshire—Josiah Minot, Concord.
Vermont—H. B. Smith, Milton.
Connecticut—Wm. M. Connover, Norwich.
Rhode Island—Gideon Bradford, Providence.
New Jersey—W. G. Steel.
Pennsylvania—W. A. Galbraith, Erie.
Delaware—John A. Nicholson.
Maryland—Gov. Odin Bowie.
Kentucky—Senator Jas. Guthrie, Louisville; S. Trimble, Paducah.
Ohio—Rufus P. Ramsey, Cleveland.
Indiana—W. E. Niblack, Washington.
Illinois—Wilbur F. Storey, Chicago.
Michigan—W. L. Bancroft, Port Huron.
Missouri—Lewis V. Bogy, St. Louis.
Minnesota—J. H. M. Kinney, Chatfield.
Wisconsin—Geo. H. Paul, Milwaukee.
Iowa—D. O. Finch, Des Moines.
Kansas—Isaac E. Eaton, Leavenworth.
California—Thomas Haynes, San Francisco.
Oregon—Wm. McMillan.

The Arrow Rock Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting held on the 25th of Jan., 1868, at the Female Seminary in Arrow Rock, by the citizens of Arrow Rock township, to take into consideration and express their wishes with regard to the various railroad projects as affecting their interests and views now in contemplation through Saline county. At the appointed hour, a large assemblage of the citizens being present, the house was called to order with W. B. Sappington as chairman of the meeting, and F. R. Durett, secretary. Whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Messrs. V. Marmaduke, Jesse McMahan, Chas. Yerby, Will. H. Wood, T. C. Rainey.

The committee having returned, reported the following resolutions, which were almost unanimously adopted.

Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. V. Marmaduke, Col. Ed. McCarty and Adair Wilson. Whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to wait upon the County court and present to them the proceedings of this meeting:

Messrs. V. Marmakuke, Thos. J. Yerby, T. C. Rainey, Will. H. Wood.

WHEREAS, A railroad, known as the Louisiana and Missouri River railroad, is projected, running through the counties of Boone and Howard, designed to continue westward through the counties of Saline, Lafayette, and Jackson, to Kansas City; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Arrow Rock township, believing the crossing of the Missouri river at the town of Arrow Rock offers many great advantages as a railroad crossing, and being located almost on a direct line from "Mexico" to Kansas City, earnestly invite the attention of said railroad company to those advantages.

Resolved, That in view of all these facts, that the interest of both Saline county and the company will be subserved by making Arrow Rock a point.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the County court, and urge upon them to appoint an early day when the sense of the people of the county can be obtained by a vote on the proposition of subscribing four hundred thousand dollars to said road, with the understanding that Arrow Rock and Marshal be made points along the road.

Resolved, Furthermore, that in the event that this proposition does not meet the approval of the people of Saline county, we then recommend that an effort be made to unite with Lafayette and Jackson counties on the west, and Cooper on the east, to extend the road from Boonville through Arrow Rock and Marshall, westward to the Lafayette line, with a view to its continuance through Lafayette and Jackson counties to Kansas City, and another road from Miami through Marshall southward, co-operating with the now projected road from Sedalia to some point on the Missouri river north, or northeast from Sedalia. Believing that these projects are practical and would subserve the interests of almost the entire county, and in the event of a failure to get the Louisiana and Missouri river railroad scheme, we would recommend, advise and vote for an appropriation of two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars to each of the last named propositions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the papers in Marshall, Boonville, Sedalia and Lexington, requesting them to publish the same. W. B. SAPPINGTON, Prest.
F. R. DURRETT, Sec'y.

Sad Spectacle.

There is a scandalous quarrel going on in the "loil" party of "Free Missouri," which fills our sympathetic bosom with grief and pain. That "rebels" and "copperheads" and conservatives should wrangle, is to be expected; but that radicalism should bite and scratch itself, and tear its eyes, and punch its head, and rip itself up with jack-knives, and scandalize the cause it represents, by accusing itself (and proving the charge) of all manner of villanies—this is what fills us with unutterable anguish.

The Democrat of this morning asks "What becomes of the people's money?"—a pretty question for a man who pretends to be "loil" to ask, when another "loil" man is the custodian of that money. But the Democrat goes still further, and intimates that the State Treasurer will not tell "what becomes of the people's money," because "he has corrupt transactions to conceal, or dishonest purposes to serve!"

Nor is even this all. Just read the following from the Democrat:

"They want to know what becomes of the people's money.

"A pretty large slice goes to the State Times. It is supported as a radical organ, and its value to the party may be inferred from the fact that it is commonly asserted that the *Times office is the headquarters of the most shameless ring of corruptionists ever known in the State.*"

What "loil heart" is not depressed, and what "loil" eye does not weep at such language as this? What true radical doos not show our immeasurable sorrow at thus seeing the "party of progress" prove the eminent unfitness of its organs and its leaders to be outside the penitentiary.—*Dispatch.*

A Cold snap—breaking your leg on the ice.

Historic Sketch of Captain Collins and his Battery.

For the Caucasian.

As it has at this age become almost universal to write and speak of deeds and actions done by men, I propose to employ a few leisure moments in recording my recollections and describing a few incidents of the part performed by Capt. Richard A. Collins, commanding 7th Mo., Field Artillery, C. S. A.

It is natural for a soldier to praise his favorite officer, and to deem that branch of service to which he belonged the best and most effective.

The artillery of Gen. Jo. O. Shelby's division was commanded by Captain Collins. The history of his deeds and doings are not confined to the Western department alone. The wise and intelligent of America are acquainted with his deeds of chivalry. Brought up in a school of refined and polite learning, socially acquainted with the best of Kentucky's statesmen, it would be almost impossible for Capt. Collins to be otherwise than a polite gentleman, an accomplished officer, a generous, true, chivalrous soldier, and a devoted and sincere patriot. When Collins was called to the command of the battery in General Shelby's division, the war was flaming fast, the enemy was preparing and hurrying great armies to the field; Shelby needed a brave officer to command his artillery. The merits of the invincible Collins were well known to the heroic Shelby, and throughout the entire army. David Harris, brave, daring and intreped, was selected as his lieutenant. So was C. Smith, the refined gentleman and thorough scholar. These were men capable of commanding in hours which tried men's souls. Their followers had so much confidence in their skill that in the presence of their officers danger was faced and combatted with a smile.

The first noted battle in which the battery was directed by the energetic and heroic Collins was at Springfield, Mo., 8th January, 1862, where, with two guns, he contended against a number of the enemy's batteries, and acquitted himself with honor.

The next was Hartville, 11th January, 1862, where the brave and much lamented Col. Emmett McDonald fell, as also Colonels Wimer and Porter, and Maj. Kirtley. Here again Capt. Collins displayed his usual coolness, and, advancing within less than two hundred yards of the enemy's lines, hurled his iron messengers against their lines until he was forced to withdraw his troops form the field.

On the 26th April, 1863, we find him opposing the frowning batteries of Cape Girardeau. During the battle, he showed a skill surpassed by none; in the retreat he managed so well that the enemy was kept in check, giving Gen. Shelby ample time to draw his forces off the field, hotly pursued by an enemy vastly superior in numbers. Night throwing her sable mantle over our wearied forces, we rested for the night between two Federal armies. As soon as the sun began to throw his mellow rays through the vegetating forest, the enemy's guns sounded forth, awakening our forces to action. Pericles like, the invincible Collins was ready to meet the enemy; bold and fearless, he was at his post, dexterously outdoing superior numbers, with his artillery protecting our rear; pouring forth its destructive missiles into the advance of the enemy's column, he kept them at a distance, so as to make it impossible for them to do any execution with their small arms. The sun went down beneath a cloudless sky, giving us repose in the little town of Bloomfield.

Morning came; the dew dried away before the flaming mouths of artillery. Capt. Collins, Lieuts. Conner, Harris, and L. Wayman were facing the citadel of fire, doing all that it was possible for men in their station to do. Conner managed his section well, acquitted himself honorably. The beardless Harris, who never in the most dangerous places swerved or waved, could be seen on his steed, tall, erect, directing every shot which told with ten fold effect. The gallant Luther Wayman, encouraged his men to do their duty amid plunging shot and bursting shell. The missiles of death were no terror to the brave Wayman, when duty and honor called him. Retreating, until we arrived within two miles of St. Francois river, we formed a line of battle and repelled the assaults of the enemy until night put a stop to the carnage, the non-combatants having in the meantime constructed a floating bridge across the river, which was completed by 1 o'clock. Our retreat was so admirably conducted that, although the space between the two armies did not exceed half a mile, the enemy knew nothing of our movements until he found us safely on the opposite side of the river. Capt. Collins, placing his artillery in position fired a parting salute at the enemy. From St. Francis we continued our march uninterruptedly to Jacksonport, thence to Augusta, where the gallant Gen. Price, with his army, joined us.

From Augusta, we advanced on Helena, where we arrived on the 4th July. That day will ever be remembered by the Missouri troops. Captain Collins' battery was the only battery that could be brought into position. Unlimbering his guns, he drew them by hand up a high hill where he placed them in position; and, in order to prevent their recoiling over the hill on either side, he fastened them with cables. Soon the air was rent furiously with ball and shell from the enem'ys gunboats and batteries. So dreadful was the carnage that it was almost impossible for man to stay and live. It is useless to weary the reader with an account of the part performed by indiuals; and, to avoid approaching partiality, I will only mention the names of those who fell and of the wounded. Private Joe. Graham, struck by a six pound shot, fell dead by his gun; corp'l John Paul fell mortally wounded; privates Simons, Ninemeier and D. Glover, slightly wounded, and P. Youree severely. Besides the above mentioned regular cannoneers, some seven or eight of Gen. Shelby's cavalrymen, volunteer cannoneers for that day, were either killed or wounded.

But to return to the subject of my sketch. The brave Captain Collins stood by his beloved battery, whilst even death itself was written upon every foot of that memorable battlefield. The gallant General here received a severe wound in the arm, while standing by one of the guns, directing its shot.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., Holmes withdrew his bleeding forces from the field, his rear protected by General's Marmakuke and Shelby's cavalry. At Cotton Plant, on White river, Holmes directed his march to Little Rock, and Marmadake continued toward Jacksonport. Here we remained in camp for several weeks, when again the line of march was taken up, and this time for Little Rock. On Bayou Metre, we encountered 3,000 cavalry, under Gen. Pleasenton; but they gave way like snow drifts before the warm south wind. We continued our march to Little Rock. Again Gen. Pleasenton was in readiness. One unbroken fire continued from 1 o'clock, P. M., till dark. The struggle was desperate. Captain Collins worked one of the guns, himself, at the same time cheering his men—"Stand men, stand, the enemy dare not advance." From Little Rock, we marched to Arkadelphia. There Collins successfully equipped his battery for a raid into Missouri.

Resting at Arkadelphia some two weeks, Gen. Shelby marched for Missouri. Captain Collins could not go. Sickness held him captive. He begged to be lashed on a limber box, that he might follow his brave General to encounter the foe upon the soil of his beloved State. "Boys," says he, "I would rather leave my right arm than remain." The command of the artillery devolved upon Lieut. David Harris. I pass over the minor engagements on this "raid," and will first speak of the Marshall fight. Here, Gen. Shelby was almost entirely surrounded by the federal forces under Gen. Brown. Harris displayed the fortitude of a skillful and brave commander. With two pieces he contended with three batteries, holding them in check; but loosing one piece, a Parrott rifle, which was dismounted by the enemy's guns. Gen. Shelby having accomplished his design, which was to strike the Missouri river, now bent his steps southward, to bring proof to the few timid ones that his raid was a success, and that Schofield had not deemed it proper to furnish him with quarters at Johnson's Island, at the expence of the federal government.

Arriving at Washington, Ark., the army went into winter quarters. With the first dawn of the spring of 1864, the whole army was on its way to Prairie d'Ann.

The most desperate artillery duel ever witnessed in the West was fought on the green fields of this place. The heroic Collins was at his post. With one section, he opposed three well equipped batteries. An entire detachment, except one man, was killed or mortally wounded. The brave Lieut. Lindsay fell there. Lieuts. Harris, Smith and Englehart stood as firm as marble statues. Night intervening, the awful carnage ended. The winds mournfully swept over the battle field all the night long, as if mourning over the depravity of man. When the sun rose over the blood-stained field, the bugle sounded the retreat. Retreating to Camden, fighting hard all the way, from thence to Wachita river, thence to Mark's mill, there our forces, under Maj. Gens. Marmaduke, Shelby, Cabell and Fagan, engaged the enemy's forces. Gen. Shelby was directed to cut off the enemy's retreat toward Pine Bluff. Soon a courier came, at full speed, with information that Gens. Cabell and Fagan were giving way before the enemy. Gen. Shelby ordered a charge; and, with a swiftness seldom equalled, hurled his troops against the enemy's lines. In a few minutes, Collins' battery was in position, throwing shell and shot with his usual precision. Fagan, with a pleasing smile lighting up his face, said that "One sound of Collins' guns was worth a thousand men."

After capturing the entire force of the enemy, we directed our steps toward Camden. Our wearied and war-worn forces, flushed with victory, and elated with their late success, went into cantonments.

Captain Collins was not idle in camp, but always busy, seeing that his men were comfortably situated for the winter, and his artillery properly repaired. He enjoyed the ease of an undisturbed camp life until spring.

As soon as spring returned, Shelby was prepared for fresh encounters. The skillful officer knew the nature of the duty before him. Many battles were to be fought, heavy work was before him. But the chivalrous Collins was in readiness, willing to share the dangers to be encountered.

On the morning of the 10th of April, a long gray column could be seen winding through the forest, on its way to take post on White river. This was Shelby's cavalry, a terror to its enemies. We had not long drank of the silvery waters of White river when a scout brought intelligence that a federal force had fortified on the Little Rock railroad.

In a few hours Gen. Shelby was on the march, determined to pay his respects to the laboring gentlemen above mentioned.

A three days' ride, and Gen. Shelby arrived before the fort, and, as soon as Capt. Collins placed his battery in position, the frowning mouths of his cannon belched forth a storm of ball and cannister, and compelled the enemy to surrender in a very short time, without the necessity of firing a single small arm.

Thence, marching three miles east of the captured fort, Gen. Shelby drew his force up in line before another of the enemy's forts. The vigilant Collins posted his battery, which soon let loose the racing masses of iron that chased each other through the federal ranks. Soon our cavalry came charging down upon the worn and disheartened enemy; with grim and terrible energy they came up determined to make short work of it, and, in a few minutes, the enemy surrendered.

From this place we marched back to White river. We had not rested long beneath the shady bowers which overhung her banks, when Shelby, who seemed to be aware of everything that was going on, again took up the line of march, and this time to surprise a Federal gunboat, anchored in White river, near Clarendon. Arriving at Clarendon at a 11 o'clock, we halted till night. The welcome hour having arrived, we moved within half a mile of the gunboat "Queen City." The horses were then taken from the guns, and the guns drawn by hand within thirty paces of the sleeping enemy.

One sentinel only being awake, his tootsteps could be distinctly heard while walking his beat back and forth. By this time, the moon was riding in high heaven—the hour of midnight written upon her face. Collins, ever watchful, and eager for to-morrow's conflict, speaks in a low whisper, "don't breathe, men, if you can live without it."

With the first streak of daylight through the green woods, Capt. Collins's battery was pitching its shot and shell into the Queen City, mangling her crew and disabling her engine. In less than ten minutes, Capt. Collins, with his four guns, compelled her to surrender, without the loss of a man on our side.

This is the first account in history of a field battery compelling a gunboat to surrender. But the conflict did not cease here; the enemy's gunboats lying at Duvall's Bluff caught the sound of the artillery as it came booming over the hills, and, fearing their companions were in danger, hurried to succor them. Within three hours, clouds of smoke were seen sporting over the tall trees. Suddenly there belched forth from the brazen throats of the enemy's guns a volley that seemed to shake the very earth. But our brave little band stood undaunted. The energetic appeals of brave Collins to his men could be heard over the din of battle. His artillery vomited forth incessant volleys of round shot and shell, and the wing of death waved everywhere in the sulphurous atmosphere of the battle. For one hour, the enemy's guns poured forth an uninterrmitting shower of grape, cannister and shell, splintering the fathers of the forest, and strewing the ground with the dead and the dying. Collins, calm and cool, shouted, "do your duty, men; this is a little the hottest conflict I ever witnessed, but I would not be elsewhere for thousands." Just then, a large ball plowed the earth near Seargent Williams while he was loading one of the guns, almost covering him with dirt. The brave Lieut. Harris, who had watched the dreadful carnage unawed, stepped forth and filled Seargent Williams' place. By this time, our cavalry had given way; it was not in human nature to stand before that hurricane of fire. The bugle sounded the retreat. Collins, cheering the men and begging them not to desert his battery, emerged as it was in mire and water, himself assisting in rolling the artillery out of danger, and saved it from capture. But it is not my intention to give a full history of Collins and his battery. It would require volumes.

Captain Collins is indebted to no one for the honor justly due him. His own merits, genious and erudition, together with his vim of impressing his thoughts and ideas on the minds of others, has woven a wreathe on the tablet of fame which the envy and malice of enemy's cannot blot out, but will continue to grow fresher and brighter until the remaining remnant of time is swallowed up in the gulf of eternity.

HENRY L. GRIGSBY.

The New Wood Hangings, as a substitute for paper, introduce a new era in the decoration of houses, and as a new invention, or rather happy idea, must be classed among the few remarkable and successful inventions of the age. That this is true, the exhibition of specimens at 39 Kilby street fully confirms. It is estimated that no less than ten thousand persons have visited the room in the space of two weeks. An examination of the specimens, and some inquiry in regard to the wood hangings, enables us to state that more than five thousand packages of samples (in envelopes) of the various woods have been given away, and not half who applied could procure them, for want of time to put them up. More than five thousand rolls of the hangings has already been ordered, and the quantity could have been increased to twenty thousand, if they could have been supplied immediately. The room was first opened for inspection the 6th inst., and so great has been the interest, that stock to the amount of $100,000 for the organization of a company for the manufacture and sale of the wood hangings in the New England states, called the N. E. Wood Hanging Company, was all taken up in ten days, and much more subscribed for than could be supplied. Letters have been received from all parts of the country inquiring the price of the hangings, and the ability of the company to supply immediately. Mr. Davis, the inventor, has already covered the walls of several houses, including rooms at the Naval Hospital of Chelsea, where they may be seen, and many rooms in the city will be finished in a few days.

Architects with one accord admit that it will enable them to decorate libraries, halls, saloons, parlors, offices and rooms of all kinds in a style heretofore unknown. Ceilings may be finished to correspond with the walls, either in plain wood or in panels of any of the rare woods. Carving in all its beautiful forms may now be introduced with perfect propriety, the walls and ceilings being covered with the same woods from which they are cut. Mahogony, black walnut, birdseye maple, oak, chestnut or rosewood, inlaid or plain, my be selected, according to the taste of individuals, or to correspond with the furniture. No wainscotting can equal it, and its durability is as great as the wall itself.

We understand the company, which was organized on the 17th, are now prepared to take orders and supply the hangings immediately. The price is about the same as a good quality of paper, and they are applied in the same way, with paste, and at no greater cost. Being varnished, or finished in oil, the walls may be cleaned in the same way as ordinary furniture.

Unlike paper, which fades in color, the wood hangings increase in richness by age, and the delicate grain of mahogony, walnut and other woods continue to augment in beauty. The thinness of the wood does not injure its grain, and the well has the same appearance as if covered with solid boards—and even better—for there is no shrinking or liability to warp. As an invention which is destined to elevate the taste in house decoration, it stands at the head of modern improvements.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner says: "A few days since a little son of Mr. Bean, who resides near this city, after a severe illness, died, to all appearances. Two young ladies and a servant volunteered to keep watch during the night. At about 12 o'clock the servant was noticed to be asleep, when one of the young ladies pricked her with a pin, which caused her to suddenly jump and scream. This aroused the supposed dead child, alarming the inmates of the room greatly. Upon examination it was found that the child was growing warm, and in a short time it was running about."

LINES.—By Claire.

Original.

Loved home and friends, farewell. Adieu to those
Whom I have loved and cherished from my youth,
Whose hearts, like pages of one book, are bound
And cissped with mine.
'Tis said that Time will heal the deepest wound,
And that a faithful heart will oft forget
The loves of sunny childhood; that 'twill cease
To think so tenderly of those it loved;
That it will linger o'er the happy dreams
That once were bright realities, and muse
With cold and callous thought upon the past:
Young hearts will seek a brighter atmosphere;
A clime more fair, where shadows do not fall;
New friendships form, and blot the old from out
The young and joyous heart, and break the spell
That lingers with the dreams of other days;
But I, alas! have never found it so.
For memory woos me back to other hours,
And tells, in pleading tones, of early loves.
The tears are welling from my heart and eyes,
For hearts as well as eyes may weep. And, oh!
The wildest wails that break upon the air,
The saddest tears that ever fall, are those
Wrung forth from broken hearts, ruined and lost;
Lost amid darkness that has sadly wrecked
So many hopes upon the strand of years.
Ye woods and wilds, the merriest childhood haunts,
—Farewell! The silent sentinel that guards
The sacred altar in each human breast
Will bear thee tales of love, and tell how,
When Autumn fades the brightness of thy robes,
And dyes thy leaflets with her tears of blood,
How faded hopes died with the early frosts,
But left their impress where they once had been.
No more I wander o'er the sunny shots
Where we when children sported, and the song
Of mirth and gaiety is hushed and still
And yet, all nature wears her brightest smiles,
She does her queenliest robes in merry mood;
The arching sky, heads blue and bright above,
And tempts me to come forth, and meet dear ones
While earth is beautiful. But, at my call
They come not; and the sound that greets my ear
Is but the hollow echo. Still, I paint,
In fancies vague and wild, the self-same scenes
We pictured in our childhood
While mourning winds murmur their low weird notes
Of soft and mournful music, inlling me
To sweetest slumber with their plaintive song;
Till, in the dream, I wander once again
With the loved sisters, and the brother dear,
Who filled my life with happy, joyous thoughts,
And taught me many a lesson fraught with good
Ah! but 'tis sweet to sleep—our cares away,
And think and dream of home and those we love.
Such thoughts will steal, like some sad melody,
Of sacred music in a happy heart.

Sound Democratic Principles.

RESOLVED, That the several States composing the United States, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government, for special purposes—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their self government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated power, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force. That to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself the other party, that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself since that has made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of *compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.*—The First Kentucky Resolution of 1798.

"I hold that this Government was made on the basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"The Constitution was made by the States and not by the people united. It should, therefore, read: 'We the people of the States united.' It was voted for by States in the Convention, submitted to the people of each State severally, and become the Constitution only of the States adopting it. It is a Federal Constitution, and not a National Government."—Daniel Webster.

From the Federal Consititution.

ARR. 10.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Retrenching—How?

Our legislators at Jefferson City, sympathizing with the tax-burdened people, have brought forward their first measure of retrenchment. It is a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the "Governor's" Supreme Court from $3,000 to $4,000 a year. We do not hear of a bill to increase the people's ability to pay the salaries.

Another retrenchment measure is a bill to pay a lawyer of St. Louis named Drake, $1,000 for defending the private suit of Stephen Ridgeley against Gen. Blair.

And still another measure of the same sort is a bill to pay George P. Strong and Sam Knox for prosecuting Judge Moody.

This is the way our taxes are to be reduced.—*Dispatch.*

A few days ago the House at Washington cast a net into the sea to catch Justice Field, of the Supreme Court; but when they drew it in they found they had caught Chief Justice Chase, the pink of radicalism. It was intended to impeach and remove Justice Field for asserting that the pending reconstruction measures were unconstitutional; but it turns out that Chief Justice Chase and Justice Davis have both been guilty of the same crime. What shall be done about it is now the question. So long as Justice Field was supposed to