The Weekly Caucasian.

P. DONAN, Political Editor.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY!

White Supremacy! And Repudiation!

THIS IS LIBERTY!

Circulation Larger than that of any Two Other Papers in the State, Outside St. Louis.

OUR MOTTO:

NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC!

OUR PLATFORM:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE AND THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES!

OUR DOCTRINES:

This is a White Man's Government, made by White Men, for White Men and their posterity Forever!

Down with the XVth Redamendment!

Total Repudiation of the Monstrous Yankee War Debt—Accursed, Unconstitutional Burden, accumulated by an Unconstitutional Mob, styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an Unconstitutional Crusade, for the accomplishment of an Unconstitutional and Horrid Purpose!

Down with Bondholders and Taxes!

Subordination of the Military to the Civil Authorities!

Down with the Satraps!

Equal Taxation and the Rightful Representation of all the States, or

Another Rebellion!

Revolution must be met by Counter Revolution—Force by Force—Violence by Violence—and Usurpation should be overthrown if needs be, by the Sword!

Down with Test-Oaths & Registration!

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

THE WAR.

The war in Europe continues to attract attention, and usurp much of the space in the newspapers. A battle may be fought at any time. Indeed a battle is reported on the chanks of the blue Moselle," in which five thousand persons—3,000 Prussian and 2,000 French—were killed; but we believe this news was premature. It is certain however that war is inevitable, and under this assurance gold and farm products in this country have gone up materially, wheat reaching $1.15 at St. Louis on the 19th instant. It will perhaps go a little higher, if nothing shall impede the progress of the war, or put a stop to it, which at present does not seem probable.

The pretext for this war is the opposition of France to the election of Prince Leopold of Prussia to be king of Spain—a very flimsy sort of pretext to an American, who believes but little in the divine right of kings, and equally as little in the augmentation of kingdoms. But back of this pretext, and as fully concealed as was abolitionism in our late trouble, is the real cause of the war. It is told in a few words. More power is wanted. France wants to strengthen herself and weaken Germany. That tells it, we think, let manifestoes say what they will. In our own land, we have seen, in the last ten years that Presidential outgivings and Congressional enactments are just so much waste paper, when considered in connection with war. They mean no more in Europe, we suppose, under the stress of war. We fought sugar-coated abolitionism for the first two years of our late war; and Germany to-day fights sugar-coated acquisition. Let people range themselves on either side as they like. For ourselves, we would hope and trust that out of this confusion—this conflict of arms—might grow republicanism, staid and settled, and that both King William and the Emperor Napoleon should both lose their hold upon the nations, for the betterment of the nations.

In our country, the enthusiasm among the Germans is intense, and almost every where resolutions of sympathy are being extended to King William; and perhaps if it is necessary, something more substantial will be extended him.

The outlook of this war is threatening, and seems to hold the possibility of all the powers becoming entangled in it; but this is by no means certain. Russia is said to have sided with Prussia, and Italy and Austria with France. England is quiescent and neutral as yet. But if the war shall take the scope feared for it, she will hardly be able to maintain this neutrality.

The dogma of infallibility was proclaimed on the 13th formally; and it is now the law of the Catholic church. It is not by any means a new dogma in the Church. It has, time out of mind, been the rule in it, and the wonder is that a grave council should be called upon to redecide a question already decided in the minds of most Catholics. This action or course, has had the effect of developing the fact that there is in the Catholic church, and among the Bishops particularly, a strong opposition to the dogma, and hence it is perhaps that the anathema was appended to the test. How this course will affect the church, time alone can develop; but, while Bishops and church officials may so manage as to hold their positions undisturbedly in the church, their influence will, in some way, be brought to bear against infallibility, for the mere fact that they had opposed it, no matter how or for what, would naturally enough have that tendency, and thus far at least, the agitation of a question of which there seemed little or no division has done little or no good.

The political complications of the time do not seem to favor the promulgation of the dogma with any considerable assurance of either eclat or success, for, if the telegraphic reports be correct, France is opposed to infallibility while the government of Italy favors the French in her war with Prussia, and the people of Italy, opposed to the Pope and his government, side with Prussia, arguing no union of sentiment, but rather as wide a difference as was exhibited in the great council on the dogma itself, while the refusal of France to remove troops from Italy shows that the Pope is not now more secure in his seat than before the action of the Ecumenical convention.

In an historical way, it seems to us that the council have not at all helped matters, and we do not see how the church, with this dogma enforced with pain of excommunication, will be able to reconcile its action with the history of the church and its Popes. Perhaps the church and the council understand the matter better.

We see that the New York Sun has adopted the style of introducing divorces in the paper. The headings run thus: "Births—Marriages—Deaths—Divorces." Nearly as bad as the idea of the railroad brakeman, crying out at Chicago, "fifteen minutes for divorces."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

"Hearth and Home," a literary and agricultural paper, in an article devoted to a reviewal of the fitness of the Chinese for labor and citizenship in this country, enunciates the idea that we should let them in and let them take their chances with us. Congress does not seem to have that view of the question, if we judge by the late iniquity of that body on the subject of naturalization, for in that bill the Mongolian, the Malay, and the Red man, seem to be proscribed, and only the African and the Caucasian accepted. How far this is consistent with the declaration of the radical party, so persistently and so tenaciously made before the arrival of the Celestials, that "all men are born free and equal," and that all shall be entitled to the same rights, without respect to color or previous condition, the intelligent reader will very readily decide for himself without an argument.

But the Hearth and Home, in its article on the subject, has looked ugly at a part of the question. It omits an important part. It overlooks the social and religious point in the question. It may answer, we have no right to inquire into these upon engrafting into our institutions people from a foreign clime. But we think differently. We ought at least to expect a decent respect both to the laws of God and man, and at least an implied understanding that they are to be observed, as a means of right-doing and the preservation of our peculiar national life. We like not the doctrine that, for the sake of population only, that we become all things to all men. It leads to rain. A few pagan temples here and there, against which there is no law, would perhaps do us no harm, or at least none that could be discovered by the generation growing up; and a Chinese Joss placed in these temples might perhaps either never be seen, or if seen be the subject more of pity than fear, more of astonishment that they should ever made the subject of adoration, than any apprehensions we might have as to the result upon a christian world, still they are dangerous, and dangerous because in our fixed notions to allow all men to worship as they please, it would grow upon the young, or be accepted by the foolish. The Chinaman has not come here asking or expecting naturalization, and if he did, dollars and cents would control him through his managers. Do we need such people? It is not the idea of our republicanism, based as it should be on the intelligence of the people, their independence, &c.; and as the Celestials come here merely to make money to be transferred to their own land, they could not become bona fide a part and parcel of the citizenship of the country, in any proper sense, and hence we do not find fault with the rejection of this particular sort of man.

At home, we believe the Chinese practice double wifery; and, to say the least, we have enough of that sort of iniquity at home, and for years past, our people have been considering how to rid ourselves of it, and this being the case, it is scarcely wise to introduce the practic upon a more extended scale, and one too, that having been adopted, could not be gotten rid of more easily than in Utah. These people are also addicted to other evils equally as erying, and equally as incongrous to our institutions and our people that should exclude them from the rights of citizenship, or even the right to mix up with our people.

Some of the African papers of little note are saying that unless the 'rebels' fall down on their knees and pray them to light up a trifle in respect to "rebel" enfranchisement they will have to vote it down. Such like papers are like potatoes in Ireland, small and few in a hill, and their councils amount to mighty little either way. They will be made to nip and tuck like a burnt boot before a great while. But they back water with great facility, almost as easily as they lie or steal.

With the outside pressure brought to bear on the whole question, and with the men in Missouri, including the last Legislature, favoring white enfranchisement, the little puny efforts of the little puny papers engaged in this little puny work of malice, though worthy of the men engaged in it, will scarcely amount to a great deal. The preservation of radicalism would seem to depend somewhat upon the adoption of the measure, and the radical party elsewhere having declared for universal white and black suffrage, at the cost of other colors, cannot afford to much longer tolerate a wrong here that is crushing out the party elsewhere. And besides, the "Missouri Democrat," the "Westlich Post" the "Times" at Jefferson City, the 'Herald' at St. Joseph, and numbers of other papers of the radical stripe in the State, and papers of some note and some influence, backed up by such minds as that of B. Gratz Brown, will force the matter on the party, and into its platform, much as the little puny pukes may boke at it, and they will carry it too, we think, before the people, not so much because they wish it as because it is right, and they cannot live forever in the wrong.

It is plain enough to be seen that the question of our next Governor turns upon this question, and that if a man is not nominated by the convention next month entertaining the idea of progress in this respect, there will be two radical candidates in the field, and perhaps a democratic one. This will be done to pick up the German element, if no more, now pretty well disgusted with the practical workings of Yankee equality, and pretty well sickened out with Yankee economy, and the administation of the laws. If you like, you can let Senator Schurz represent one of these parties and Drake the other, and by all odds the most odious, or you can bring it still lower, and put Gratz Brown at the head of liberal conservative radicalism and J. Milton Turner, or some such sized man, as the standard bearer of the crawfish and illiberal stripe of radical, the result will be the same. The question is no longer with the robbers only; and they cannot control it.

The negro vote of the eighth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Howard, Randolph, Macon, Linn, Knox, Lewis, Adair, Scotland, Schuyler, Shelby, Clark and Marion, amounts to 1,979.

The patriotic radicals of Carroll all want office to sustain their patriotism.

For a Wedding Song—Love Knot.

Lettuce have peas.—*Easton.*

The sun has gotten into trouble. It has spots on it, so said. Hope it will not take small-pox.

Massachusetts won't let John Chinaman vote because he can't write his name, or read the constitution! Can Sambo?

The Brunswicker says the radicals of Chariton have turned out all radicals not tainted with dishonesty in some shape.

The Kansas City Bulletin thinks it marvellous the way our public debt is being reduced. We, and most others, agree with the editor that it is marvellous!

We have been sent a copy of "The Medical Independent," published in Philadelphia, at $1 per year. It is a neat quarto, and contains much useful matter.

This number of our paper is not intended for a "red hot" one, our red hot man being absent on his travels, looking a wife or something else. He may be home in time to give the next number a little of the heat he has gathered in his rambles.

The Clinton Democrat says that the radicals of that city take all means to get more deeply into the treasury, even to the lengthing out of city ordinances, to keep alive a carpet-bag organ. We do not doubt it. It is done here also.

To cheat Dentists—For Stuffing Decayed Teeth. Take of quicksilver, ten grains; pure silver filings, five grains. The mercury and silver will unite and form an amalgam, which, after being stuffed into the tooth will, in two hours, turn as hard as the tooth itself.

The St. Louis Democrat errs in setting us down for McClurg. We said if he was for enfranchisement, we preferred him to B. Gratz Brown, because he had made us a quiet sort of Governor, and we did not know that Mr. Brown would do so. We have no dog in the fight, so far, but we always have a preference for other people's dogs.

The Waverly Express favors E. M. McIlee for Congress from this District. Mr. McIlee is a good man, and we have no objection to him; but we believe Gen. Shields is the best man for the place, and that he is entitled to the race if he will consent to make it. He is the strongest man in the district.

We have received the minority report on the charges against General Howard for the stealing of the funds of the Freedman's bureau, as made by Mr. Wood. The peculations of this pious old hypocrite amount to half a million of dollars, stolen from the negro that is now howling for him and his party.

It is said that James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, is hopelessly sick, and that Horace Greeley is little better. It is feared they will both die. If these bad men have filled their destiny, we shall have no complaint to make against deity if they are removed hence. We hope for them a better place elsewhere.

We conclude to-day the great story of Olive Varcoe, and rejoice at the end as much as any single reader we may have, for, to tell the truth, the story, though a very excellent one in all particulars, is too long for a paper like ours, but well suited to the literaries of the day. Like ourselves, we imagine that the reader will be pleased at its conclusion, and also at the manner in which it ends its several characters.

Says the Miami Democratic Cable: One of the most terrific wind storms passed over directly from the north ever known in this locality. So terrible was its force that the very foundations of our most substantial houses were shaken, roofs and fences were carried away, whole fields of corn were blown down, wheat stacks capsized, and men and beasts made to tremble with fear while the terrible hurricane lasted.

A negro by the name of Turner, J. Milton Turner, we believe, made a speech here the other day, at the court-house, which was well attended by the blacks, on the amendments to the constitution. It is the same speech he has made in several other places, and listened to by the same sort of folks. Turner is no kin to our old friend of that name here, for which our friend is duly sorry, as is many of the radicals, for nothing pains them more than the recollection that they are "whited sepulchers," with rotten blackness inwardly. Turner is said to be a tolerable speaker, eclipsing any of the radical orators here, and quite as funny. He takes ground against the amendments, and against white enfranchisement, unless at the cost of perfect equality as to the right to hold office; and as our black citizens had, without consulting him, passed resolutions pledging themselves to vote to enfranchise the "rebels," as African papers are proud to call the democrats, his mission here was to turn the tide of votes the other way. We hear that he was quite successful, and that the blacks received his suggestions with great enthusiasm, and promised to reward him at the polls, which they will do if it suits them.

A dispatch from Washington announces the suicide of the French Minister, on Wednesday last, through, it is said, a bit of insanity. Coming as this does, in the very incipiency of a terrible war between France and Prussia, it is particularly unfortunate and to be doubly regretted, though we believe the affairs of this country and France are not at all uncertain.

Lady Franklin arrived at Omaha on the 20th.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

As an item of news that is news, we understand that Ex-Governor Fletcher is anxious to succeed Mr. Finkelnburg as Representative of Missouri in Congress.—*Tribune.*

Rev. Dr. McAnnally, of St. Louis, has been elected President of Central College at Fayette. Central is under the cotrol of the Methodist denomination.

"My dear," said a rural wife to her husband, on his return from town, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in Macon?" "The ladies' faces, my love."

Brigham Young has officially announced that he has but sixteen wives and only forty-nine children. How that poor man has been slandered!

The African organ at Lexington is busy publishing communications and manufacturing "outrages on colored citizens" to justify the murder of Mrs. Hunter, and the outrage on the little girl at that place by negroes.—*Warrensburg Journal.*

An exchange says: "Five hundred members of Radical leagues in North Carolina are in jail.

A Baptist pastor in New Hampshire, not long since, told a correspondent of a Boston paper, that there were members in his church who were in favor of the restoration of slavery, and would vote for it to-morrow.

"Bachelors," says Josh Billings, "are always a braggin ov their freedom! Freedom to darn their own stockings and poultiss their own shins. I had rather be a widdower once in two years, regular, than two be a grunting, old hair-dyed bachelor only ninety days."

A foolish old bachelor says: "Young men, keep clear of calico if you want to do anything great. Calicoe is a baneful institution. A pair of sweet lips, and the presure of a delicate hand will do as much to unhinge a man as the measels and the doctor's bill to boot."

Kid gloves can be purchased in Paris for two francs, about 36 cents in gold. The duty on them only is 50 per cent., yet in this county they retail for $2 and $2 25.

"Old whisky five years old brings $6 per gallon in Bourbon county, Ky., and ten year old sell as readily at $10.

The Guilford Citizen, in southern Kansas, says, lands in the settled portion of Kansas are yet cheap. Millions of acres are yet unoccupied, and subject to homestead or pre-emption entry.

A late issue of the St. Louis Democrat, the radical thunderer in Missouri, contains the following in regard to disfranchisement:

"Tell us now, Radical friends in Missouri, with what excuse can we continue to exclude, not only from office but also from suffrage, men who did exactly as Mr. Ackerman did? True, he never gave his heart to the Confederate cause, and there are men now disfranchised in Missouri who did not. Our law looks only to acts, and cares nothing for the motives. It places under the ban staunch union men who not only did not hold office under the rebellion, not only did not fight for it, not only did not voluntarily aid it, but were simply guilty of giving personal succor to a son, brother, or friend who had gone into that rebellion.

Sprague says that negro voting in Rhode Island will so disgust Republicans that the State will surely go Demacrotic.

In Monroe county, contracts for corn are already being made at two dollars per barrel, deliverable in October, in pens, for feeding purposes.

L. & M. R. R. 250 hands are now at work on the railroad between here and Mexico. It has been recently definitely settled that this road is to cross the North Missouri Railroad at Mexico. A subscription of $100,000 by the parties interested in this route has determined the location. The Chicago and Alton R. R. have signed the contract to iron and run the road. In March of next year, as the contracts read, we shall be in direct daily rail communication with Chicago.—*Jeff City Tribune.*

Wheat. The Platte Reville, says: "Mr. Robert Mason, of the firm of Mason & Swain, informs us that within the last few days he has purchased five thousand bushels of wheat, paying one dollar a bushel."

What is the matter with our neighbor at Waverly? It seems to have got into a bad humor, and comes square down on Lexington. The Express even accuses our town of not loving Waverly. What on earth has happened? What has broke loose? In its ire because a railroad location could not be secured through Waverly, the Express seems out of temper with all Lexington, and Judge Lackland to boot. Why is all this? Is not Lexington as badly nonplussed by the new arrangement as Waverly? Did not Waverly have a director in the company with the same influence as our own? Could either or both have changed the result? Come, neighbor, speak out, and don't be so unkind as to kill us by insinuations, or hints.

Mr. Dawes is reported to have said lately in Congress that he wished the nation to place itself on high moral grounds. It is the wish of all good people, but how it is to be done with such a band of scoundrels as control, is a little more than we can see.

The Kansas City Bulletin thinks that repudiation would be sapping the very foundations of the government. Wonder if it could sap faster than the government money is being stolen by the leaders of radicalism.

The idea of the funding bill and currency expansion bill is to contract greenbacks and expand the national banks, owned by the present Congressmen and officeholders for the sake of their profit!

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late lamented, has at last been awarded a pension of $3,000, while thousands of poor soldiers and the widows and orphans of those killed in battle are permitted to live upon the cold charity of the world.

The county court of Howard county has ordered the issuance of the $400,000 to the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad. The Journal says the road will be completed by 1st July, 1871, to Glasgow.

No battle on the Moselle to the 20th, though the armies were facing each other.

THE SCHOOLS.

As the time for the opening of our schools approaches, notes of preparation are discernable, and we are glad to learn that they will all open on the first Monday in September, with full staff of teachers, and, we hope with improved prospects of success.

Baptist Female College.—The trustees of this school have not yet selected the gentleman to take charge of that school as President, but have several in view, one of whom will perhaps be determined upon during the week. The school will open at the regular time.

Marvin Female Institute.—Rev. J. O. Church, D. D., President of this school, arrived here Saturday morning last, and has already assumed the duties of his place. Rev. Mr. Church is a graduate of one of the best universities in the country; has taught six years in Glasgow, Ky., and sixteen years in Columbia, Tennessee. He will be assisted by Prof. Abram Davault, Miss Amelia Miller, Miss Laura Bennett, Mrs. Dora Davault, and Mrs. Laura B. Lawson, daughter of the President, and perhaps others, most of whom are too well known to require extended notice.

Elizabeth Aull Seminary.—In our last, we announced that the Rev. J. A. Quarles, of this city, had been chosen as President of Elizabeth Aull Seminary. He is now busily engaged making all necessary arrangements for the opening of the school on the 1st September. His assistants will be Miss Jane E. T. Lewis, Miss Letitia Gray, Prof. W. F. Buchanan, Prof. Gimbel, Jr., W. H. Foster, J. S. Morton, Mrs. Mary F. Hawkins, with Mr. B. R. Ireland as Steward, and his amiable wife as Matron.

Of Mr. Quarles, we give this short sketch, that those who do not know him or his fitness for the place may have some idea of him:

J. A. Quarles, when under age, succeeded Prof. F. T. Kemper in charge of the select high school of Boonville, when that gentleman took a professorship in Westminster college. He spent eight years under the instruction of Prof. K. He spent two years at the University of Va., when his health compelled him to leave. He graduated at Westminster college in 1858, after having remained there three months. When President W. T. Davis died in Glasgow, he took charge of his school, in connection with his pastoral labors. For eleven years he has been a minister of the gospel, the last five of which have been spent here. He expects to throw his energies into the Elizabeth Aull Seminary, with the design of making it a place for the thorough christian education of the daughters of the land. He will be assisted by the most accomplished teachers that can be procured.

Circulars are being printed for both the above schools, and will be ready for delivery to friends during the week, all that can now be done, owing to a want of time.

Male High School.—By notice it will be seen that Mr. C. O. Smith, of Dover, has become associated with Mr. Catron, in the conduct of the male high school in this city. Mr. Catron's success in business for the place he occupies, and he has had too much success as an educator, to require commendation at our hands, but as Mr. Smith is not so well known, we may say of him that he is a fine scholar, has taught several years with success and satisfaction, and is a graduate of one of the Masonic colleges here, some years ago, taking the first honors. He will acquit himself well, we have no doubt.

District School.—The district schools will all resume business 1st September, with full and complete appointments in the way of teachers—Mr. Jarkal will first head, Mr. Cornington second, and Mr. Smith at the third, with able and efficient assistants.

Texas Prairie High School.—Mr. A. Slaughter has accepted the position of teacher in the above school, and will open it for the reception of scholars about the 1st of September, of which due notice will be given. This school is located in one of the best neighborhoods in the county, will be a full one, and under the management of Mr. Slaughter, cannot fail to be a successful one, for which it has our best hopes.

Bits, 18 Bits, and Gas 18 Gas—For a fine assortment of cheap dry goods go to

WILSON & HUTCHISON.

HORSE STEALING.

Young Hix, aged 19 years, living 12 miles south of Waverly, on Salt Pond road, being respectfully connected, and during the harvest just passed in the employ of Mr. A. H. Elsea, in same locality, concluding no longer to travel the rugged path of life on foot, borrowed himself over on Blackwater, in the (Dutch) Settlement, south of Concordia, and shortly returned riding a very fine mare. Being asked by several neighbors how he came by so fine an animal, he stated that he had applied the proceeds of his labor this summer to the purchase of a buggy, and traded the buggy for the mare; set himself to work at horse trading; having made six trades, and getting worsted every time. Among the sold was one Mine heer Smeltzer, a German of very strong radical set, living near Chapel hill. Can Smith, who is a white man in every sense of the term, who reads the CAUCASIAN, and don't charge strangers for sleeping all night, say that he happened to be caught out late. To him Smeltzer applied for advice, having made an extraordinary good trade; when, a few days after, some doubts arose in his mind as to whether a same man would suffer himself bilked out of so valuable an animal he had come honestly by. Capt. Smith shouldered the propriety of Smeltzer persuading Hix to show him the man who he got the mare of. Hix had not time to beg; talked about double-barrelled shotguns, knives, &c. Smeltzer fell back for reinforcements, which he shortly procured, in the shape of another big countryman and a navy revolver; at sight of this hostile and war-like display Hix willed, and concluded to comply with Smeltzer's request. They then started for the point where Hix located the man whom he had bought the mare of, and before arriving at said point they came unexpectedly upon the owner of the animal, who was not aware, up to that time, that Hix's mare was stolen, having turned her out on the prairie a few weeks before. Of course when confronted by the real owner, Hix could'nt! Why wouldn't! Hix was then identified by neighbors who saw him catch the animal, but supposed it was by order of the owner. Hix is now recreating at the county boarding house in Warrensburg. Fritz.

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WILSON & HUTCHISON.

COME ON, CHILLICOTHE, LEXINGTON AND GULF RAILROAD.

Hardin, July 17, 1870.

Messrs. Editors: I see that the grading of a railroad has actually commenced from Lexington to Fort Scott. This looks like you intend to show that Lexington has not been slow to see her geographical position for one of the best railroads north and south, west of the Mississippi river. St. Paul is sending her roads south to DesMoines City. The Chillicothe & DesMoines City railroad is being rapidly constructed, and I see the people from Cedar Rapids, Ottumwa, and Bloomfield, are moving towards Chillicothe in earnest. They have just had a large meeting for the purpose of running a road from Ottumwa to Lexington, through Chillicothe, the great railroad hub of north Missouri. Now then, the distance from Chillicothe to Lexington is forty-two miles on an air line. To Fort Scott, this air line will cross the North Missouri railroad at the town of Hardin, in Ray county. Now, Mr. Editor, let us present this fact to the people all along the line from Lexington to Chillicothe, and they are ready and willing to do all that is in their power. There is a low gap in the oil range of mountains running east and west, between Lexington and Chillicothe, to Mexico. This road once secured, gives Lexington direct connection with the Southern Pacific, as will be seen. Finish the road to Sedalia, that gives you an outlet to St. Louis, and the east. When this is done, then you will begin to realize what you lost, when your county rejected the Missouri Pacific railroad, one of the most important roads in the State at that time, for your town. Lexington would this day have been what Kansas City is, had you have secured this road. Your inexhaustible coal beds gives you great advantages; are known to be the best in the west. Surely you will never lose another opportunity of securing to yourselves these blessings. Contend for your rights; it is the only way they can be had in these degenerate times. Your town is second to none in the State, healthy, beautiful and rich in its wealth of mines, foundries and manufactories. You have schools that would be an honor to any place, and with the railroad facilities mentioned above, your beautiful town would soon be thronged with enterprising business men.

W. P. S.

There is a perfect reign of terror, caused by negro militia, in North Carolina, and hundreds of people are being arrested and maltreated. It is a good way to bring on a war of races, that, sooner or later, will come.

Gen. Thomas L. Price died in Jefferson City, a few days ago, of consumption.

Hot—One of the ferrymen tells us that when the telegraph wires were melted off by the storm of Sunday last, balls of fire fell into the water, and appeared to burn even after getting into the water. Steam had to be kept up and the wheel in motion, with strong lines, to keep the boat tied to the bank.

Old Ben—We have heard that a row occurred at Norborne, a few days ago, between the bar-keeper of a grog-shop and a company of men, during which the bar-keeper shot and killed one man and wounded three others, and then had two charges left in his pistol. We have heard nothing of the particulars.

SWAMP LANDS.

The following is a copy of an order introduced in the County Court, and passed by said Court, on the 19th inst. The order, and request upon the Governor, fully explains itself, and we do hope that every newspaper in the State will give it publicity; and that the people of every county, all of whom are deeply interested in this matter, will take similar steps to break up this ring of land sharks, who seek to swindle many poor people of our State out of the hard earnings of a life time, acquired by privation and toil. This land grab is not confined exclusively to Lafayette county, but is sought to be perpetrated throughout the State. The individuals engaged in this business are now in Washinton City prosecuting their claims, hence the necessity of immediate action, as there is no time to lose.

SWAMP LANDS.

Whereas, it appears to the court that certain lands were selected, returned and approved as Swamp Lands, among which were the following described tracts, to-wit:

Sw Nw¼, section 19, township 48, range 26; s w ¼ n e ¼ of same; east ½ sec. 2, same township and range; s w ¼ n w ¼, sec. 12, of same; e ½ sec. 26, township 50, range 24; n x and s w ¼ sec. 2, town. 48, range 26; w ½ s ½ and n e ¼ s e ¼, sec. 2, same, and have since been sold by the county prior to any entry being made of the same in the Land Office of the United States; and

Whereas, many of the purchasers under the Swamp Act have made lasting and valuable improvements on the lands thus purchased, and the parties who sold said lands have been added to the Common School Fund; and

Whereas since said sale of Swamp Lands, (which SOLD FOR MUCH MORE THAN ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER ACRE, TO REAL AND BONA FIDE PURCHASERS) certain individuals have entered a portion of said lands, and are seeking to enter more of them, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the Land office of the United States, and are endeavoring to procure patents under their entries, and to deprive the first purchasers of their rights, and the School Fund of the money thus secured by the sale of said Swamp Lands by the county. We, as Justices of the County Court of Lafayette county, Missouri, in order to secure said money arising from the sale of said Swamp Lands for educational purposes, quiet title to said lands, and do justice to bona-fide first purchasers from the county, do respectfully but most earnestly request the Governor of the State of Missouri to ask the Secretary of the Interior of the United States to cause patents to issue to the State of Missouri, at the earliest day, to the lands thus purchased at said Swamp Land sales, to enure to the benefit of said purchasers. And further, for the purpose of securing said patents to the State to those lands, do respectfully and most earnestly request the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, D. C., to use their influence on behalf of the people of this county, and the State generally, to secure for the State of Missouri patents to said Swamp Lands as speedily as possible, and to withhold patents from the persons who entered a portion of these lands since the sale made in pursuance of an order of this Court.

It is further ordered by the Court, that a certified copy of this order be transmitted by the Clerk of this Court Court to the Governor of the State of Missouri; and to the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

NATURALIZATION.

Washington, Monday, July 4, '70.

Senate—At 12.20 o'clock the naturalization bill was taken up. Mr. Sumner's amendment striking the word "white" from the naturalization laws, * * having been adopted, the question recurred on Mr. Williams' amendment to exclude the Chinese from the benefits of the pending legislation.

Mr. Stewart. * * Competition with white labor. And Mr. Conkling appealed to Mr. Sumner to withdraw his amendment. Mr. Trumbull, (Ill.) &c., &c.

Mr. Sumner—(Rep. Mass.,) declined to withdraw his amendment. * * He argued that the restriction of the privilege of naturalization to white men was in derogation with (from?) the principles of the Declaration of Independence: *that all men are created equal.* * * And remarked that a Republican Senator, (meaning Mr. Stewart) had thrice denied the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and that like Peter, he might weep bitterly.

Mr. Stewart, &c. Mr. Williams, &c. Mr. Sumner, &c. Congress, &c. * * And if it did naturalize, * "the law must be in harmony with the Declaration of Independence." He considered that instrument as *paramount to the law*, not to be *set aside* or *questioned* in any respect but *irreversible*, and one which all the Senate were bound to respect." (Soto voce.) This was meant for a stunner, a sledge-hammer, a Damascus blade, a Roman pilum.

Mr. Williams. Mr. Schurz, (lucid?) Mr. Carpenter. * * Our great principle, the corner-stone of our institutions, was that every man who was bound by the law, was entitled to a voice in making the law. * * Give it to the Negro. * * Severe trial, but we had no choice. * Now we come to the Chinese. * * The same principle must be *maintained, or repudiated.* The *truth* or *falsity* of the theory upon which our institutions rest, must be proven.

(Note.—1,000,000 of men in their shallow graves, and the annihilation of 7,000,000,000 of values prove that that theory *is not true.*)

If true, we could not honestly refuse to apply it to the Chinese. If false, then the foundation of our government was as *"unstable as water."* Mr. Wilson, * * "brotherhood of all humanity." * * Bah!! Mr. Corbet, &c. Mr. Sumner, &c. Mr. Conkling, &c. Chaff—chaff—chaff. At 7:30, * * the vote on Mr. Sumner's amendment striking out the word "white," was reconsidered. Yeas 27, nays 14. Mr. Sumner's amendment was then rejected, 30 to 14. Mr. Warner's amendment to extend the naturalization laws to the negro, was then adopted, 31 to 20.

Mr. Sumner renewed his amendment to strike out the word "white." Lost, 36 to 12. The bill then passed, and at 11:20 the Senate adjourned.

Here, what Sumner calls "the great principle" of the Declaration of Independence, is repudiated, and trampled under foot. The "created equal" the "I'm as good as you are" is voted down in the great Senate of the New Nation, slaughtered in the house of its friends. And yet, this "created equal," "I'm as good as you are," "all of one blood" is the flag under which, and still more, under *pretence* of which, the cold-climate conspirators of western Europe, and of our northern States have laid in ruins the great tropic, and semi-tropic belt of America. But what adds more than all else to the sting of this career is the "great fact" that these doctrines are not truths, but untruths; such awful and deadly untruthes that if not repudiated, and given up, *christianity and our phase of civilization must sink to a common ruin.*

It is not true that we are created equal. We are created diverse. We are not the equal of John Morissey in body, or of Charles O'Conner in mind. It is not true that we are all of one race; we are of different races, and distinct creations. "Created equal," "I'm as good as you are!" These early and childish illusions are passing away; but slowly, too slowly. Its mission is inexorable. Europe and the new Nation must sink into a social war, a war of the poor and the needy, against property-holders; a new edition of the old French Revolution.

Nation war, like that which now threatenes France, Prussia and Europe, would postpone this social war for a half century. Otherwise it will not be postponed ten years. In fact the demoralized wages-labor system of Europe and the new Nation, show unmistakably that this war is already begun.

Schoharie.

The Fenians are called to meet in a general convention at Cincinnati, on the 30th instant, to take advantage of European complications.

New Advertisements.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ONE OF THE BEST New York Life Insurance Companies, desires to establish a General Agency at this point, on terms that secure the highest pay and allowance for expenses ever made by the Company. Contract secures the General Agent every right, present and prospective. Reliable and energetic men who propose to work personally for applications, desiring such a position, are invited to address "MANAGER," care of this office. A personal interview can soon be had.

jy23 tf

Superior Seed Wheat For Sale.

THIS WHEAT, (Week's White) introduced by me in 1864, have tried on rank and thin ground It will stand a wet or dry season, and will make from ten to fifteen bushels per acre more than the May wheat, and ripen about the same time. The berry is superior. For sale at the warehouse of A. V. Robinson & Co., in quantities to suit.

jy23 tf EVAN YOUNG.

TIC SANO.

C. Ben Russell, Lexington, Mo.

Dear Sir.—We have used Russell's Tic Sano, and seen its results, and would say that it is a valuable remedy. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

D. W. BOLDEN, P. M. RENICK,
L. W. WASHBURN, O. F. GARRISON,
Sedalia, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN A. S. TUTT, B. R. IRELAND and Mrs.
W. H. EWING, Lexington Mo.

C. BEN RUSSELL Agent for State,
For sale by Tevis and Grosewich, Lexington; and Fletcher, of Waverly, and Marshall, of Wellington. jy23 tf

MARVIN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

—LEXINGTON, Mo.—

SECOND ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies. Organized and Incorporated September, 1869.

Two Terms a Year, of Twenty Weeks each, commencing first Monday in September, and first Monday in February.

The Trustees have determined to make the school in every way worthy of public patronage.

Professors and Teachers have been selected mainly for their competency and experience.

The Boarding Department is under the management of an experienced Matron, and the young ladies have the comforts of a well regulated home.

The Buildings are large and commodious, beautifully located and well furnished.

Lexington is noted for healthfulness, beauty of location and the intelligence, refinement and morality of its inhabitants. No better place can be selected for educating young ladies.

FACULTY.

Rev. J. O. Church, D. D., Pres, and Professor of Belles Lettres.
Abram Davault, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
Miss Amelia E. Miller, Collegiate Department.
Miss Laura A. Bennett, Preparatory Department.
Mrs. Dora Davault, Piano.
Mrs. Laura B. Lawson, Piano, Harp, Guitar, &c.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

Board, fuel and lights	$100 00
Tuition in Literary Department from...	$10 to $25 00
French and German, each	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	25 00
Painting in Oil	20 00
Drawing	15 00
Embroidery	15 00
Washing, per dozen	75

Pupils will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the term.

Payments must be made in advance. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to

jy23 Rev. J. O. CHURCH, Pres.

CATRON'S MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

LEXINGTON, MO.

THE first term of the fourth annual session will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1870, and continue twenty weeks.

Tuition, in advance	$20 00
Contingent fee	2 00

No deduction made for absence. School rooms in basement of Cumberland Presbyterian church.

G. M. CATRON, A. M.,
C. O. SMITH, A. M.,
jy23tf Principals.

WANTED.

WE WANT TO HIRE one or two white women without incumbrance, who can cook, wash and iron well, at the hotel in Wellington, Mo. Any one wishing to hire will please call immediately. Good wages given.

We would also say that we wish to sell or exchange for land in Lafayette county, Mo., that would suit us, the hotel and livery stable in Wellington, Mo., or we would rent the hotel to a good tenant for two or three years to might suit us at the time of renting. YOUNG & GREEN.

Lexington, Mo., July 18th, 1870. jy23tf

THE ELIZABETH AULL

FEMALE SEMINARY.

LEXINGTON, MO.

THE 12th annual session will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1870.

The house has been newly furnished and will accommodate forty boarders.

All the departments, useful and ornamental, of a first-class Seminary, will be filled by competent instructors. Terms same as other institutions of the same grade.

For further particulars, see circular, or address

J. A. QUARLES, A. M.,
jy23m6 President.

NOTICE.

Lafayette Circuit Court, in vacation, July 18, 1870.

Under order of the Honorable Judge of said court notice is hereby given that the next regular term of the Lafayette Circuit Court will be adjourned from the 4th day of November, 1870, until the 21st day of said month, in consequence of the Pettis County Circuit Court having adjourned until the 4th Monday in October, and also of the adjournment of the Saline County Circuit Court until the 7th day of November, 1870.

All persons having business in said Courts will take notice of the change and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and official seal this, the day and year first above written.

S. F. CURRIE, Clerk.
By C. V. Currie, D. C.

jy23w2

Voting Precincts Changed—Clay Township.

In the Lafayette County