The Weekly Caucasian.

P. DONAN, Political Editor.

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

STATE SOVEREIGNTY!

White Supremacy! And Repudiation

THIS IS LIBERTY!

APOLOGETIC.

The political editor of this paper returned some days ago, from his tour East and South. But unavoidable circumstances and pressure of outside business, will prevent his resuming his labors for perhaps a week longer. We trust our friends will bear with him patiently.

THE WAR.

The strangest events in the military history of the world have taken place. After a terrific battle at Sedan, the Emperor Napoleon, on Friday of last week, surrendered in person, to King William. McMahon's whole army was embraced in the capitulation. The excitement in Paris, over the news was terrific. On Sunday afternoon the mob invaded the Tuileries, tore down the throne and destroyed everything marked with the Imperial B's and other Napoleonic insignia, and carried away and cast into the Seine all the busts, statues and pictures of Bonaparte, the soldiers fraternizing with the people, all weeping with joy and embracing one another. Henri Rochfort is rescued from St. Pelagie and taken in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. A Republic has been proclaimed. A government of national defense composed of eleven members, and all the deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by public acclamation. Their names are Arago Emanuel Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Perry Gambetta, Garnier Pages, Glais Bozoin Pelletan, M. Picard Rochefort and Jules Simon. General Trochu will at the same time continue in the exercise of the powers of governor of Paris, and is appointed minister of war in place of Gen. Palikao. The Provisional government has taken possession of office without the slightest disorder.

The prince imperial is reported in England, and the Empress Eugenie is said to have gone to join her husband, who will be assigned a residence for the present in some fortified Prussian town. The French declare their determination to fight to the bitter end, and propose to raise an army of 500,000 men immediately. The Prussian armies are steadily advancing on Paris. Railroads, bridges and bauteaus are being destroyed on all roads leading to the city, and the whole available force of France is being armed. Marshal McMahon is reported dead of wounds received at Sedan. Victor Hugo, the Orleans princes, and other political exiles are returning to France, and the universal cry is "Fight on to the last!" What the end will be, no modern prophet dares attempt to foretell.

It seems impossible however, that the struggle, if continued, should be anything else but the unequal warfare that it has already proved to be. France is not in such a condition of military organization as to cope successfully with the overwhelming legions of Prussia. Her veteran armies are dispersed or prisoners, the invader following up his victories with unabated power and alacrity. There is no time for the mobilization of troops to crush a victorious army, that will soon be thundering at the gates of the capital.

Against the disciplined hosts of King William the raw levies of France cannot long hold their ground. The country is occupied by the Prussians, and the people, though valiant, patriotic, full of enthusiasm and devoted to the national honor, are really powerless to prevent it.

A telegram announces the death of the wife of Gen. Jos. Lane, of Oregon.

Baltimore took away the honors at the recent tournament at Jordan's White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Cross and Jackson counties, Arkansas, have voted subscriptions to the Memphis and Kansas City railroad.

Good hogs, suitable for fattening this fall, are said to be worth from 7 to 8 cents about Huntsville.

General Basil Duke, has been appointed General Agent for Southern Kentucky, for the Life Association of America.

The Huntsville Cornet Band have made an engagement to play for the Miami fair, which commences on the 13th of September.

The Chicago & Southwestern Railroad will be completed and cars running from Leavenworth to Plattsburg by the middle of September.

It is a hopeful sign that many of the recently-appointed registrars in various sections of the State are in favor of the suffrage amendments.

Bohm & Co., of Helena, had on exhibition, a few days ago, two gold bricks, of the coin value of $50,251, the result of four days purchases.

The State Times runs up the Brown ticket with the remark: "We make no apology. After the proscriptive action of the Convention none is needed."

Ex-State Senator A. W. Mack has sued the Illinois Central Railroad company for $5,000 for services as a lobbyist at the last session of the Illinois Legislature.

A meeting is soon to be held at Cincinnati to agitate the removal of the national capital westward. It is too late; Grant & Co., have fixed the place for removal at Long Branch.

A wildcat recently attempted to take a baby out of its cradle, near Mankato, Minn., but a little black-and-tan dog attacked and fought it until the mother came in and drove the wild beast out with a brand of fire.

The New York Sun, edited by Dana, a Radical is particularly severe on Grant and his administration, cutting and slashing both right and left, until really there does not seem to be much hide left on either. And about as severe a thing as could well be said of them in any paper the Sun said on the 26th, when it placed the following paragraph under its editorial head in italics:

"If the Republicans want to make any headway in the coming election in this State, they must cut all connection with Grant's Administration, and take strong ground against putting a man at the head of the State Department who makes $60,000 by a single bribe.

WHAT THE NEGROES WANT.

In the Radical Convention of South Carolina which recently nominated a negro for Lieutenant Governor, a colored gentleman named Cain thus delivered himself:

"There is a question that lies near my heart and near the heart of every man of my race. It is the question of equal representation in the halls of Congress and in State affairs. It has been charged upon me and a distinguished friend that we have sought to raise a negro party. Let me just touch that question with my magic wand and answer it, and I have done. All I ask is that the colored voters shall have equal representation. I know that two years ago I thought it was not judicious to thrust ourselves forward in office. I took the ground that we had better send white men to Congress, and that Colored Republicans could wait until after the election of Seymour and Blair.

"We have colored men side by side with white men, but since the passage of the fifteenth amendment we believe we should take a step higher. I demand that we should have a division of the spoils. Let us have three colored by three white representatives in Congress. Let us have an equal division of the offices and the spoils and we shall be satisfied."

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Scenes and Incidents of the Great Split.

Farewells of the Liberals—Insolence of the Vindictives—Brown—Schurz—Henderson.

&c., &c., &c.,

On of the most intelligent, persistent and able workers for the much-abused policy of Democratic inaction, "passive resistance," which has just culminated in the utter disruption of the Radical Party in Missouri, is our esteemed cotemporary, the Kansas City Times. From his Jefferson City correspondence, we take the following description of the scenes which attended the grand bursting asunder of the "loyal" bands:

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 2, 1870.

There is something terrible in a great assembly of men becoming at once disrupted and antagonistic. Passions, hitherto held in abeyance by the etiquette of intercourse, break over all bounds; petty feuds take upon themselves the size of mountains; local jealousies become at once intolerant and vindictive; party ties fall away as burnt flax; and in no one channel or direction do the waves of harmony flow or find egress.

About this Jefferson City Convention there is the interest of a great secession. It has, too, its tragic presentation and its little *tableaux* of comedies. Among the delegates there were those who were bold as lions and ridiculous as monkeys. There were those, also, who had nerve, determination, intellect, skill in caucus, stark fence in debate, the ardor of the revolutionist and the placid calm of the statesman. Brown had the genius, McClurg the fanaticism of the crowd. Brown had the conservative, devil may-care young delegates of the cities and the river counties; McClurg had the Puritan, bald headed, blue light prescriptionists of the swamps, the pine mountains, and the black jack ridges. The first cried out: "Every thing for principle." The last replied viciously: "Every thing for men." Two significant shouts enough, inasmuch as they represent two opposing forces which shall rend distranchisement asunder in Missouri and lift once more into place and power the *white* men of the State.

I have written you heretofore the plain doings of the convention. In this letter the intention is to give its gossip and its under current. On Thursday the feeling which prevailed was one of fraternity. The day passed with but slight skirmishing, and the heaviest volleys fired were evidently blank cartridges. Nobody appeared hurt, and which ever side fell back did so laughing. This condition of things annoyed Schurz. The man who intends to sweep the streets with grapeshot at night gets restive under the commingling of soldier and citizen at noon day. Grosvenor, too, was uneasy; McNeil sat bolt upright in his seat looking neither to the right hand nor the left; Fletcher's perpetual smile lost some of its meaning; and as *picador* in the sands of the arena, Hallowell went from bench to bench and along aisles, waving in front of the McClurg men the red flag of cool impudence and saucy and defiant bearing.

Thursday night came and there was a dead calm. Brown, at the McCarty House, looked grave—he was certainly retiscent. A caucus had been called and an armistice was to be considered. To a man, McClurg's followers attended this caucus, and the unanimity was remarkable. It was resolved enthusiastically to present such a platform on Friday morning as would emasculate the Brown wing and leave them no shadow of a pretext for bolting. A swift messenger came to Schurz and brought true word of all this. "Ah!" said the cool Prussian, looking over the white smoke of his cigar, *nonchalantly*, "Ah! the platform will do well enough, but what about the man who is to stand upon it?"

The question was certainly pertinent and is given here in order to show how calmly and how perfectly in his own mind the Missouri Senator was making ready for the *coup d' etat*. There can be no earthly doubt but what Gratz Brown to-day owes his nomination to the superb management and ability of Gen. Schurz, and for the information of those who have not seen him, a brief pen-and-ink sketch of the man may not be inopportune. He is tall, with the waist of a hussar and the bearing of a cosmopolitan; his eyes would be brown if they were not blue, and at times the color is uncertain. He wears spectacles—the masked battery of the diplomatist. The eyes betray more secrets than the tongue, hence all the portraits of Machiavelli have spectacles. The cool, almost saucy indifference of Schurz is wonderful. He can smile without moving a muscle of his face. His hands are very small, aristocratic and always in repose. "Show me his hands," said Talleyrand once to Wellington, in speaking of a foreign minister, "and I will tell you his character." Schurz thinks more than he talks; wears a flower in his button-hole; is tainted much with German mysticism and more with Renan and his French skepticism; is thoroughly moral; goes to opera often, to church scarcely at all; makes a mistress of ambition; freezes when he would, and is genial when he pleases; has magnificent nerve and the political daring of Palmerston. It was well, therefore, that he led the Brown men in the crisis of Thursday night, and the open battle of Friday morning. On Friday morning, therefore, the Committee on Resolutions, of whom Schurz was a member, reported two platforms, both of which you have already published. They were discussed with great bitterness *pro* and *con.*, and the tide began to rise steadily in favor of proscription and McClurg. Of a sudden McNeil, Grosvenor, and Fletcher grouped themselves about Schurz. He threw his inevitable cigar away, mounted the stand, and stood for a brief moment holding in his outstretched hand the destinies of the convention. His speech was very brief but wonderfully revolutionary. "It is not enough," he said, "that you give us a platform that is eminently conservative; it is not enough that you declare yourselves in favor of forgiveness and enfranchisement, but I swear to you in my name and in the name of the people I represent that you must put a man upon that platform whose whole life has been in consonance and harmony with it."

He was done, but what was said was as the utterance of fate itself, and fell upon the crowded hall as the blast of a funeral trumpet. Jewett's heavy under jaw—nature's mark to prove him an animal—drooped perceptibly; Shepherd's hard face blanched chalky white; a fluttering was seen everywhere, and the voting commenced on the two platforms, which resulted in the defeat of the conservative one. A great yell followed, and McNeil sprang upon a chair and shouted until his voice drowned the roar of the multitude: "In the name of B. Gratz Brown, and in the name of all who are for white men and the enfranchisement of white men, I call upon you to adjourn to the Senate chamber, where a platform will be adopted and nominations made. Come, all of you who believe the war is over; come, all of you who believe in forgiveness; come, all of you who are willing to enfranchise your white brethren, and restore perfect political equality before the law!"

For half an hour the hall was as the ebbing and flowing of a stormy tide. Good-byes were heard, taunts, insults, jeers, shouts of: "Go, you bolters," "go, you rebels," "get out, you Jeff. Davis secessionists," "leave, you Gratz Brown Dutch." The Rev. J. M. Wilkinson, negro, of St. Joseph, was as another Peter the Hermit. He preached a crusade to his race—a crusade against every one who was opposed to McClurg. "Let no colored man," he shouted, "leave this Hall. Let no free negro go with those who would put them in slavery again." A huge German, from St. Louis, as he passed the lunatic Wilkerson, laid iconoclastic hands upon his sacred person and said curtly and sternly: "Set down dar—I fights for you once, I do him no more. Sit down dar or I chokes you." The reverend gentleman sat down and the tide flowed on evenly past him. The Senate chamber soon ran over, and almost immediately the second convention was in operation.

By and by there was another stir toward the hall of the House of Representatives—a rush—a jam—the waving of hats—wild notes and cheers of welcome—and Lieut. Governor E. O. Stanard, leading about one hundred men—came in among the fraternizing host in the Senate Chamber, and joined hands in the new war upon proscription. With this second tide came Hilliker, and Marsh, and Weissman, and Thomas, and Welland. "We staid as long as we could," said Marsh, measuring his words slowly, "but we could not stand McClurg, and disfranchisement both." "As for me," said Hilliker, "I was always for Stanard, and am for him yet, else this would be no place for me." Weissman, with a cool shrug of his shoulders and the abandon of his nature, said sententiously: "I see Gen. Schurz is here, also. The *coup d' etat* is one day later than I expected. The king is dead—long live the king."

And so it went. The second convention was almost as large as the first, and had more of intellect, energy and influence. Rodman was in it, and speaking of Rodman recalls this incident: The train from St. Louis, Friday night arrived in Jefferson City at eleven o'clock. Those aboard wanted to know the result, and one of them shouted loudly to the sleepy delegates upon the platform: "Who's got Rodman?" "Gratz Brown," was the answer. "Then one hundred to seventy-five that Gratz Brown is the next Governor. If I were McClurg I'd go to preaching. That's all I wanted to know. Good-night, gentlemen."

After the secession had been accomplished, a resolution was offered in the McClurg convention asking that a committee of conference be appointed to confer with the Brown men and seek a reconciliation. It was voted down fiercely. "They might have saved themselves the trouble," sneered McNeil, for four words would have answered them: "*It is too late.*" And to show how perfectly Schurz had his followers drilled, Hallowell told this anecdote: "You see, Louis Gottschalk of St. Louis, is very excitable. On Wednesday, when Dyer's resolution regarding representation was voted down, thereby giving a great victory to McClurg, Gottschalk put on his hat, threw his coat upon his arm, came hurriedly to Schurz and said to him: "Vell, we go now?" Schurz laughed, calmed his excitable countryman, and answered him meaningly. "No, not yet. Wait until the flank movement is finished."

There can be no bridge thrown across the gulf between the two wings of the Republican party, even though they had an architect skillful as Chanute and just as determined. It is a war of ideas and principles, and will go on increasing in bitterness and intensity until the end, for no wars are more bloody and desperate than these wars of ideas.

The two following dispatches tell the whole story of the movement, and will be regarded, on the part of Brown, as his short and comprehensive view of the whole liberal movement:

LOUISIANA, MO., Sept., 2, 1870.

HON. B. GRATZ BROWN: The negroes of this State are free; the white men only are enslaved; and they look to you for deliverance from the burden of this great sin. Shall we look in vain? J. B. HENDERSON.

Reply of Senator Brown:

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept., 2, 1870.

HON. J. B. HENDERSON—LOUISIANA, MISSOURI: The confidence of the freemen of this State shall not be disappointed. I will carry out this canvass to its ultimate consequences, so that no freeman, not convicted of crime, shall henceforth be deprived of an equal voice in our Government.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

The Vote of Callaway County 48 Years Ago. The earliest election of which any record can be found, was in 1822, the returns of which were as follows:

FOR CONGRESS.

John Scott	96
Alexander Stewart	33
John B. C. Lucas	144

FOR SENATOR.

In the counties of Callaway, Gasconade and Franklin.

Daniel Coigan	325
Benjamin Young	387
Robert Shobe	42

LEGISLATURE.

Robert Allen	114
Jonathan Ramsey	165

CORONER.

Samuel Guthrie	115
James Pepper	70
Moses Joiner	53

One of the blackest darkies in this or any other county, was disfranchised by our immaculate Board of Registration the ot er day, because he avowed himself to have been "fur de Souf all de time."—*Randolph Citizen.*

Finis McLean bought the premium suckling colt at the Roanoke fair, of Tom Walker, of "Orrick," for $135. He also purchased a fine mule colt of Dr. Walker, of Howard, for $125.—*Randolph Citizen.*

N. M. Givan, of Harrisonville, is earnestly urged by many of his fellow-citizens to accept the nomination of State senator from the Cass, Bates and Jackson district.

All sorts of thieves are now plying their vocations at Vicksburg, Miss.

PAYING THE DEBT.

The Montrose Democrat says: When a Democratic newspaper calls attention to General Grant's incapacity for the position he now occupies, the Radical press cry out—"Look how he is paying the debt!"

To the grave charge made of his receiving presents; to his appointment of unfit men to high offices; to his disgraceful nepotism; to his neglect of business, and constant junketing about at watering places as a first class dead head; to his blundering foreign policy; to his unwise and impracticable suggestions on the tariff and the revenue; to his improper use of the military power in the South; in short to every charge made against him we have but one reply—"Look how he is paying off the debt!"

When Congress is assailed, we hear the same cry—"Look how the debt is being paid." Do we point to the acknowledged corruption of the National Legislature; to the jobbery, the bribery, and the sale of votes; to the wanton distribution of the public domain among a set of greedy corporators, by which Congressmen profit largely; to the class legislation which imposes onerous burthens upon the masses for the benefit of a favored few; to the extravagant appropriation of the public money; to the costly administration of the government; to the vile means used to control elections; to the rascally decision of contested election cases; to the sale of cadetships and other villainies of Radical members—the only answer we get is, "Look how the debt is being paid."

We have looked; and we find the Secretary of the Treasury making a false exhibit monthly by excluding the Pacific Railroad bonds from the count. But, suppose we were to take his showing as correct, what credit is due to the present administration? Let that able and influential Republican newspaper, the New York, Sun, answer. It says:

"The public debt was diminished over seventeen millions of dollars in the month of July, and the partisan press, boast of the fact as a matter exceedingly creditable to the present administration. But what else could be done with the money except to pay it out upon the public debt? It was in the Treasury, and must either be applied to this use or stolen. Besides, how is the administration entitled to particular credit for having so large a sum of money in the Treasury? The taxes which produced this sum were levied before Gen. Grant came into power, and it is no merit of his that they happened to have been so much larger than there was any need of. The truth is that it would be much more honorable to the Republican party if it had reduced the taxes, so that instead of putting a surplus of two hundred millions a year into the Treasury, it had left that surplus in the pockets of the people. Low taxes are more glorious to a government than an enormous revenue extorted from the poor and suffering masses.

"LAND FOR THE LANDLESS."

That was one of the promises of the Radical party when it first got control of Congress in 1861. To a certain extent it has made good that promise. It has given "land to the landless," but not the "landless" it pretended to favor—the honest, toiling, poor men of the country. The "landless" it provided with lands were the thieving contractors of "New England"—the carpet-bag scalawags of the South and the Radical rascals who loat round the lobbies of Congress, getting up railroad companies, and asking the government to build the roads, and allow them to have the profits.

Here is the amount of land they have given to these "landless" hounds—the number of broad acres they have taken from the people—the working, taxcursed masses—and given to thieving corporations. To railroad companies it has given as follows:

Union Pacific	15,000,000
Northern Pacific	47,000,000
Chicago and Northwestern	188,861
Baylde Noque and Marquette	128,000
St. Paul and Pacific	500,000
Branch St. Paul and Pacific	750,000
Minnesota Central	250,000
Winona and St. Peter	600,000
Memphis and Little Rock	595,536
Cairo and Fulton	595,621
Little Rock and Fort Smith	166,721
Iron Mountain Railroad	806,000
Cairo and Fulton	1,136,716
Iron Mountain	1,400,000
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	1,002,869
Flint and Permerquette	500,522
Lake Superior and Mississippi	500,000
Minnesota Southern	750,000
Hastings and Dacotah	750,000
St. Joseph and Denver City	1,500,000
Kansas and Neosho Valley	2,500,000
Southern Branch Union Pacific	1,202,560
Placerville and Sacramento	200,000
California and Oregon	1,500,000
Atlantic and Pacific	45,000,000
Stockington and Copperolis	320,000
Total	121,287,748

That's the amount of lands the Radical party has taken from you, laboring men of the country, and given to "landless" thieves—to monied speculators, and mammoth monopolies. It has taken one hundred and seventy one millions, two hundred and eighty seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-eight acres" of land that belonged to you, and your children, and given them away.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

REGISTER! REGISTER!—Every citizen must register again or be debarred from voting for two years to come. Remember and register.

The directors of the fair, which is to take place at San Antonio, Texas, on the fifth of October, have made an excellent proposition, and one which may allow us all to take in at a single glance the entire array of beauty in the Lone Star State. The proposal is that every handsome lady in the State shall send a photograph of herself to the fair, and a committee will elect the most beautiful and have a picture painted of the lady, according to the photograph, and presented to her as a prize. The ladies who expect to compete are requested to assume a standing position, dressed in a flowing robe, in order to give better effect to the painting, which is to be life sized.

Professor John C. Willis of the University of Alabama, and formerly Professor of Mathematics in Randolph Macon College, Va., has been elected President of the Central Methodist Episcopal College of Missouri, of which the late Dr. William A. Smith was President. He is a brother of the Rev. D. P. Willis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

REGISTER—Let every voter, every citizen, register at once. No previous registration will do any good. It's an entirely new enrollment. You can't vote for Brown, McClurg, or anybody or anything else, UNLESS YOU RE-REGISTER NOW.

Four hundred and twenty-nine pigs of lead were shipped from Potosi depot last week.

The silver cornet band at Shelbina has received its instruments at a cost of $592.

THE RAILROAD.

In the CAUCASIAN of the 27th of August last, we stated, that there was a deficit of $169,244 78 shown by the statements of the President and financial agent of the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad. A mistake was made in subtraction, it should have been $160,588 75. We stated then, and we repeat now, that this sum is "wholly unaccounted for."

This has been denied by the company and we have been accused of misquoting the statements of Judge Ambrose.

We find by comparing our article with those of Ambrose and that of the company made by Mr. Green, that the part complained of does not pretend to be a quotation at all; but we do find that in another place the words "whole amount paid" are inclosed in the quotation marks, before the footing of the items set forth in the statement of Ambrose. This was done so by mistake, and is the only error in the quotation, and one that is immaterial, so much so that it is unnoticed by Mr. Green. We would here respectfully suggest to the company that when they would criticize our quotation, care should be taken not to fall into the same error of which they accuse us. By comparing that part of their article in which they attempt to set forth what Ambrose "did give," they will find that the items of "alleged grounds, advertising &c." have been taken from those included in the $169,244 78, and put among those excluded by Judge Ambrose; an error much more grave than any we made. Again it is insisted that we have charged the same money to Bontwell, that the items of $25,000, comprises all that part of the $71,625 which remains due and unpaid, together with all the liabilities of the company, "under the basis of as near as can now be ascertained." But here is the gist of all the trouble. How are the people to know that Judge Ambrose gives as money borrowed $271,300; he reports the assets of the company showing that this fund has been expended, he also shows 15 per cent on money due contractors reserved, and yet to be paid, and states that there are other debts to be paid, the amount of which cannot yet be ascertained. Now when Mr. Green in his speech made at the "Ridge meeting," says the liabilities of the company as near as can be ascertained are about $25,000, what other conclusion could any man looking at the facts and figures come to, but that this was exclusive of the $271,300 borrowed money.

We have heard several attempted private explanations of how it comes to be otherwise; but why are they not given to the people officially, so that the company will be bound by them, and in such a manner as that they can be understood?

We did say that the President had given $169,244 78 as the total amount paid out for all purposes, but we did not profess that it was a quotation. Nor do we profess that he says so in so many words, for in our part he said that the company has expended $[illegible], without he came to show for what it had been expended, he only showed an expenditure of $169,244 78, and left the balance "wholly unaccounted for," stating that what was pretended to be accounted for, was exclusive of expenses of engineers corps, office salaries, experimenting bonds, interest, rights of way, and contingent expenses. Now taking this in a business way, it would be in a business way, which would be taken as the proper sum to judge by or calculate upon. The general statement, or the detailed account? It would be accounting for a deficit to say that the accounting, as presented, was exclusive of certain other mixed matters?

We say that money was expended for expenses of engineers corps, office salaries, experimenting bonds, interest, rights of way, and contingent expenses. Take the matter then with all of the explanations of the company, and how does it stand?

The engineers reported that the work of preparing the road bed for iron would be the sum of	$569,628
Engineer estimate of depots, right of way engineer and office expenses	62,400
Total expenses ready for iron	$571,628
Take from this the cost of work yet to be done (Green)	165,000
Value of work done	$406,628

So that we have now done on the road work worth by the estimate of the engineer $406,628, and to do this the company have expended $475,131 or a surplus of $68,503. This is after taking in consideration all the explanations heretofore given by the company; the truth of which we have no means of ascertaining. This, as we have said before, is the gist of the whole trouble. The people have no means of finding out whether the statements given are correct or not. They have already given into the hands of the company as much money as it was at first estimated the road would cost. The money is gone, and hardly a foot of the work paid for. This has made them uneasy. They have asked the company to account for what money it has received, in statement has been persistently refused, and unlawful opposition has been made to all movements calculated to elect that end.

The object of all we have said was to induce the company to account. And as this is a right the people have, and as it is a pressing duty upon the company, and that they refuse to do it in a satisfactory manner, we must conclude has been appropriated for unwarranted purposes. As matters now stand, the members of the company are guilty of giving a false impression, and of misleading court (should they persist in it) as if they had in reality appropriated the money to there own private uses. They should remember that men in positions of trust such as theirs are held and rightly so to the strictest accountability. The pretended accounts which have been given in the shape of the efforts of the company, are simply insults to the intelligence of the people.

The sum of $[illegible] is pretended to be accounted for in two items, and the ballance of the money, $[illegible], "wholly unaccounted for," and we are left to infer that it was expended upon those excluded items of expenses &c.

Now the gentlemen suppose that this kind of a statement will ever be taken for an account. We take the liberty of telling them it is not and that to ascertain it. We can have no other proof than the word of him who gives the statement.

We focus upon it in more detail in this way. The money, or as it has been formerly expended. It it has been honestly done, it can be easily shown by giving a few items of the gross amount of it. If it has not been expended honestly, these general figures can be given as a matter of ease.

Men who would be dishonest in expenditures, would not hesitate to be dishonest in accounting. It is only when items could not be any matter of investigation, that they would be left out. If items were given fully detailed, in every particular, we could be able to test its correctness. If the company cannot give a detailed account, let them say so and explain the reason why.

It certainly would not be as lengthy as the many unsatisfactory pieces that have been written in their defense. The company have spared no ink in every one that would most probably be taken by one who was endeavoring to cover up dishonesty, and yet they have left out the very articles we asked first to have been laid the whole amount of bonds received from all sources. Then the sales of the bonds should be set forth step by step, the amounts sold, to whom sold, and at what price.

Then the expenditures should be set out, such as, the amount paid to each person, the work for which particular work, and every item of expense should be fully stated, and particularized. This would have been a very reasonable method of rendering an account. Instead, we have all of the bonds dumped at "about" 72 cents on the dollar, and only two or three items going to make up the aggregate expenditure. What a thing to be given the people and a shame to the accountant.

In regard to the action of the members of the county court in issuing the bonds, we do not of the members of the county court in issuing the last $240,000 we have a little to say. As men of honor and integrity, they could not but condemn such a proceeding, and express in their condemnation of such acts, and should have rejected with indignation such offer of money, if tendered in such a considerate manner. They should have demanded that those bonds should be delivered back to the court, as they were issued, and have observed instead of this, when the people come to discuss the action of Ambrose and Thomas in a public meeting, the company should have given a public statement of the action of the members took possession of the meeting, and began to give a general statement of their affairs, thus making the cause of those men their cause.

The facts are before the people. We have believed it to be our duty to call their attention to them. If what we have said has not the effect of inducing the company to account in a proper manner for what it has received, we shall be satisfied. If the company, by its silence, continues, has displayed a disregard of duty and a contumacy inexcusable, and should they persist in their refusal to account, a much graver charge will be attached to them; if not in a court of law at least in the opinion of all honest men.

STOCK, FIELD AND FARM.

Mr. Wesley Wilson's sale of stock &c., which took place last Friday, had a larger crowd in attendance than upon any similar sale we ever attended. Mr. Wilson advertised liberally, both by hand bills and in the papers, "and as a consequence" and as a consequence, a great many of the county were represented, and quite a number of persons from the adjoining counties were present; and the result was, property generally sold at high figures, as follows: One mare, about 16 years old, $82 50; Four 3 year old mares at $115, 125, 130 and 81; one aged mare and 3 year old horse at 95 and 102; one 2 year old filly at 50; four yearlings from at 40 to 52; one pair 2 and 3 year old mules 200; one pair at 200; two mule colts 49 each; five cows at 34, 42 50, 45 25, 50 25, and 39 50; cow and calf 43; five yearling steers at 27 50 per head, and forty 3 and 4 year old steers, knocked off at 62 per head; six Chester White pigs, aged 1 month and 3 days old, separately, brought 11 the aggregate 91—the mother of the pigs, 45; four shoats Poland and Chester, brought from 6 to 12 per head; five short shoats, Chester and Poland, 65 to 8 each; six Chester sows at 29 50, 24, 25, 26 50, 28, and 36; four barrows, at 16 per head—about from 12 to 15 cents per pound gross; one very large fat hog 51 25. Hay and Oats brought good figures. It was a big job for one day, and did not get through until late in the evening. The sale amounted in the aggregate to some $4,000.—Paris Mercury.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.—We noticed three droves of fine stock leaving on Sunday for New Orleans, to wit: W. T. Rogers, 33 head of mules and 2 of horses; Robt. Bowles, 34 mules, Dan. Gillan, 66 mules, for 40 of which he paid W. T. Rogers 150 per head.—Hunt'ville Gazette.

HOGS.—Another victory for Rob Lee. Our Bourbon favorite Berkshire boar, Rob Lee, still sustains his former reputation as a breeder. At the Clark county Fair there was a large exhibition of hogs ever exhibited in the State, there being in the sweepstake ring sows about 30 entries. The best productions of Canada and England were there, also a number of the best selections of the Chester Whites that this country can afford.

The first prize in the sweepstake ring was awarded to Rosa Lee and her gilt, the gilt taking the first prize, and Rosa the second. Rosa is by Rob Lee, and was formerly owned by Samuel M. Pryor, and sold to J. W. Oliver, Winchester. She is pronounced by the judges to be one of the best in the State. She also took the premium for best sow and litter of pigs. Mr. Oliver refused an offer of three hundred dollars for her.—Paris Kentuckian.

The Lebanon clarion and the Mt. Sterling Sentinel each report the sale of Berkshire pig for $100.

SALE OF HOGS.—The Yeoman says Robt. W. Scott sold 50 young sick hogs to I. L. Vannuter, at 9 cents gross. Average 94 lbs. They are improved stock of Woburn, Irish, Yorkshire, blended, which is the best for large farms.

Silas Coehn returned from Virginia yesterday with report of hard times, people not so able to buy as they were two years ago. He however adds that he wants a few good brahma mules.

TROTTING STOCK SOLD.—Wm. S. Briggs, of Boston left here yesterday, having purchased a Joe Love colt of Sol. Redmon, for $450, and offered Jack Hook 2,000 for "Sam Lay." Mr. B. also paid 10,000 to J. A. Alexander for St Elmo. The last we saw of Briggs last evening he had a jug of White & Alexander's old clinkey cock Bourbon whisky, enroute for the train.—True Kentuckian.

FINE PIGS.—At the Fair ground on Wednesday last, we noticed the finest display of swine we have seen for many a day. Among the assortment was a litter of six Berkshire and Poland pigs, crossed, the property of Mr. Wm. Ruffner of this place, that we think deserving of especial notice. They are only four months old and average 140 lbs., weighing together 840. They are black and white spotted, being marked with remarkable singularity and are all of the mule persuasion.—Independence Sentinel.

THE SPLIT IN THE PARTY.

[From the Westliche Post, Carl Schurz' Paper.]

What we have foreseen for a long time has finally been done. The reckless clique that commenced its work in swindling the old veterans of the Radical party out of their legitimate representation in the convention finally succeeded in breaking up the glorious old party. This clique, supported by the votes of negroes, of whom not a single one has proved his attachment to the party, succeeded in getting a majority in the convention and used its fraudulent majority to vote down a partisan measure established already in the platform of the national Republican party, and which was recommended as necessary for the welfare of the party by the Radical members of the legislature.

The McClurg faction voted down the proposition made by the Liberal Republicans to abolish the disfranchisement measures of the Drake constitution by amendments. By a vote of 439 against 342 they voted down the Republican principle of equal political rights of the *whites* and *blacks*. It followed necessarily that the Liberal Republicans in the convention separated themselves from the "clique" that has outraged the principles of our party, and they now construct a platform corresponding to the true ideas of progress and the political wants of the present times, undisturbed by the foul elements which attached themselves to the heels of the victorious party.

We sincerely confess that we rejoice over this result. We had to fight for a long while against many abuses in our party, so long as it was obliged to tolerate many evils in order to reach its great ends, to save the Union and establish it upon the basis of universal liberty and equality. We were obliged to tolerate altogether too long certain people calling themselves Republicans, who misused the name and the influence of the party, in order to break down the people under the burden of anti-Republican monopolies, until that faction grew up mountain high, threatening to annihilate the whole Republican party. All this is now at an end. The Republican party is now rejuvenated, cleansed of its refuse, and has cut the tie between itself and those elements of the old party that were blinded by prejudice and personal animosities. Let these men make mausoleums of their old hatred to the rebels in which they may shut out themselves with their souvenirs from the light of the living day. We only pity them in their blindness. The true party of progress, however, cannot sacrifice the great interests of the people to their antiquated prejudices.

The German names on the ticket of the new party are a great ornament to it. Major Weigel and Gen. Salomon are gentlemen of well-known honesty and as good civil officers as they were soldiers. The Germans shine by their absence from the McClurg ticket. Of course McClurg and company rely upon the negro, and they do not expect a single German vote. The German vote, more unanimous than ever, will support B. Gratz Brown and the principles of progress which he and his colleagues on the ticket represent. We predict 20,000 majority for the new party in the county of St. Louis. Its majority in the State will not be less than 50,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

NEW YORK, Sept., 2.—The Sun says: We have just learned with deep regret that Chief Justice Chase has for some time past been suffering from a paralytic stroke, which, without entirely destroying the use of his limbs, incapacitates him for walking without help and seriously affects his mind. His recovery is desired rather than confidently expected; indeed, it is considered doubtful whether he will again be able to resume the arduous labors of the bench. The Chief Justice is now at the country seat of Senator Sprague, his son-in-law, at Narragansett Bay, where he has the best medical attendance the country can afford.

REGISTER—Let every voter, every citizen, register at once. No previous registration will do any good. It's an entirely new enrollment. You can't vote for Brown, McClurg, or anybody or anything else, UNLESS YOU RE-REGISTER NOW.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Mr. Gill, in Dutch Row, is the man to go to for good home-made boots and shoes, of any style, any shape, any size, pegged or sewed. His work is worth more than double that of the split leather imported work, and in many instances much more. His stock on hand is large and good, covering all tastes and grades, and his prices are low. If you want a good boot or shoe that will fit you, he will take your measure and build you a pair of boots that will not only FIT but LAST. Give him a call.

TO RICHARD CARR, ESQ., Clay Township. Sir: The people of Lafayette have always confided in your honesty and integrity, and we say with pleasure, the time when you acted as the presiding justice of the county court. They then felt that the affairs of the county were honestly administered. Believing that the people are fully alive to the necessity of retrenchment and reform in our county expenditures, and believing that your name will be acceptable to the honest men of all parties, we appeal to you to become a candidate for the office of County Judge at the coming election.

MANY VOTERS.

OYSTERS!—Ladies and gentlemen, who appreciate a dish of these luscious bivalves, daintily cooked, can find them at Butler's Bazaar, over Flynt's Book-Store, on Main Street, two doors below Morrison's Bank.

Butler has this rooms neatly furnished, his cookery is admirable, and the attendance prompt and polite. He intends to keep in connection with his oyster saloon, a first-class general restaurant.

TO FARMERS—I have twelve Hoosier Drills on hand that I will sell to responsible parties on twelve months' time, without interest, for Eighty Dollars each, or at a greatly reduced price for cash. They are the best drill in market. Come and get one while you have a good chance. s10 2t JO. HOOK.

FOR SALE—I have 30 stands of Bees which I propose selling cheap. For further information, inquire of the undersigned, three miles northeast of Greenton, Lafayette county, Mo.

sep10w3 HENRY MATZEY.

NEW TIN SHOP—By notice, it will be seen that Mr. Geo. King has opened a new tin and stove store, on Franklin street, above the market, at which he is ready to attend the calls of all in either of his business, "cheap as the cheapest, and good as the best."

MASONIC—The members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 32 A. F. & A. M. are urgently requested, one and all, to be at the stated meeting, Monday evening next. Business of vital importance to be transacted. ZEN RYLAND, W. M.

Attest: W. P. BOULWARE, Sec.

One hundred and twenty-eight Chinamen and ninety-eight negroes left Chattanooga on the 31st to work on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad.

The Wentzville News is disposed to think that Mr. Clauss, superintendent of registration in St. Charles county, is a very fair minded man.

The house of the Mayor of Raleigh, N. C., was entered by burglars last week and a number of housekeeping articles stolen.

A trading boat was recently robbed at Diamond, Mississippi, by a negro, of five hundred dollars.

H. Raley, of Fayette, walked off a porch at St. Joseph, on Sunday evening, descending twenty feet and fracturing his thigh bone.

John Moran