Glasgow Weekly Times.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II. } WHOLE NUMBER 63. } GLASGOW, HOWARD COUNTY, MO., SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. NUMBER 11

Professional Cards.

B. S. HEAD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROANOKE, MO.
OFFICE open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and at other times when necessary for the accommodation of clients. [jy6-3m.

DR. J. W. HAWKINS.
OFFICE in the New Drug Store, Glasgow, Mo., where he may be found at all hours, day and night, unless professionally engaged. jy6.

DR. POWELL,
Office opposite Glasgow House, next door to J. R. Carson's new store, Glasgow, Mo.
Residence opposite that of the late Col. B. W. Lewis. [June 22—1m.

DR. M. B. COLLINS,
Office over Henderson's Drug Store—Residence near Mr. Dunnica's,
je8 3m* Glasgow, Missouri.

E. C. EVANS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND OCULIST,
BOONVILLE, MO.,
DEVOTES himself particularly to the treatment of diseases of the eye. jel-ly

JAS. A. CLARK, Late Judge 11 Judicial Circuit. } H. CLAY COCKERILL, Late Judge Platte Probate Court.
CLARK & COCKERILL,
LAWYERS,
Glasgow, Mo.
PARTICULAR attention given to Probate business in Chariton and Howard Counties.

H. CLAY COCKERILL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Real Estate Agent.

W. P. PITTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in Howard and adjoining counties. Office, with Dr. Hickerson, over Birch, Earickson & Co's bank. [ma4tf.

J. V. TURNER,
Attorney at Law,
Glasgow, Howard County, Mo.
PRACTICES in Howard, Saline, Chariton and Randolph counties. Business intrusted to him will be promptly and diligently attended to.
☞ Deeds, Mortgages, and other writings carefully prepared by him.
Office, that formerly occupied by the late firm of Shackelford & Turner. [jan26m6.

A Card.
W. F. LEE, having obtained License from the U. S. Government, is prepared to serve the people as an Auctioneer, and will attend to sales and auctions in town or country. Charges moderate. [jy20-tf.

Jas. Fitzpatrick,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
GLASGOW, MO.
RETURNS his thanks for past liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. Will attend sales in town or country. Charges moderate. [may11tf.

F. M. HICKERSON,
RESIDENT
DENTIST,
GLASGOW, MO.
Having permanently located in here, offers his professional services to the citizens of Glasgow and vicinity. Teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Office, that formerly occupied by Dr. T. W. Reed, over Birch, Earickson & Co's. bank.
May 4, 1866—1y*

F. W. DIGGES,
Licensed Auctioneer
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GLASGOW, MO.
WILL attend proptly to all public sales of Real Estate or personal property, where his services are desired. Charges moderate. He can always be found at the post-office. (ap27.

T. B. THOMPSON. H. C. COCKERILL
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
GLASGOW, MO.
PROMPT attention given to the purchase and sale of all descriptions of Real Estate. One os the firm being a Lawyer and Notary Public, conveyances can be executed and titles examined without extra charge. The other member of the firm being the publisher of the Glasgow TIMES, real estate intrusted to them for sale
Will be Advertised Free of Charge!
Persons having land or town property for sale will find it to their interests to place it in our hands, as we have superior facilities for disposing of it. [March 2, 1866-tf.

Hotels.

HOWARD HOUSE
Southwest corner of Twelfth and Olive streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞ EVERYTHING NEW. ☜
April 23. Y. R. PITTS.

City Hotel,
First Street, Glasgow.
This house has recently been thoroughly renovated, repaired and repainted, and is now open for the accommodation of guests.
FRANK MITCHELL, Proprietor.
April 20, 1866. (n43-6m.

GLASGOW HOUSE.
HAVING recently purchased the property of Mr. Louis Thixton, in Glasgow, I have commenced the hotel business here, and invite the patronage of the public. The house has been furnished with a new and complete "outfit," and no effort on my part will be wanting to secure the comfort of guests. I want to buy Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, &c., and all kinds of Vegetables in their season, for which I will pay the highest market price, IN CASH.
May 4. R. B. OVERTON.

Banks and Insurance.

J. S. THOMSON. W. F. DUNNICA.
THOMSON & DUNNICA,
BANKERS,
Glasgow Mo.
BUY AND SELL GOLD, SILVER, U. M. Bonds and Exchange—Foreign and Domestic. Receive Deposits, Loan Money, and make collections for all accessible points. [n29y1.

BIRCH, EARICKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND
INSURANCE AGENTS,
"Harrison Block," 1st street,
Jan. 11-3m. Glasgow, Mo.

ACCIDENTS!
THE ORIGINAL
TRAVELER'S
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 589,119 94.
INSURES AGAINST
Accidents from Runaway Horses,
Accidents from Slippery Sidewalks,
Assaults by Burglars and Robbers,
Strained Ankles and Broken Limbs,
Explosions, Collisions, Burning & Drowning.
INSURES AGAINST
ACCIDENTS
OF ALL KINDS.
POLICIES written for any term from one month to five years; for any sum from $500 to $10,000 in case of fatal accident, or $3 to $50 weekly compensation in case of disabling bodily injury, at from $3 to $60 annual premium.
Oldest Accident Ins. Co. in America.
THE TRAVELERS of HARTFORD was the first to successfully introduce accident insurance in this country; it is sound and reliable, having an ample paid up capital and large surplus; up to Jan. 1st. it has issued over thirty-five thousand policies, and
Paid Over Nine Hundred Losses,
including the large sum of $65,500 to twenty-one policy holders, within the year, for less than $395 received in premiums.
Premiums Low, & Losses Paid Promptly.
Applications received and policies issued without delay. No medical examination required. A liberal discount allowed on policies for three or five years.
JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
THOMSON & DUNNICA,
n29tf.] Agents, Glasgow, Mo.

FIRE M ARINE
INSURANCE!
Home
New York
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Arctic
New York
Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
WITH 55 YEARS of HONORABLE SUCCESS!)
HAVING RECEIVED the agency of these staunch old Companies, I am prepared to issue policies covering against loss by fire on land and water, on as reasonable terms as any other FIRST CLASS institution.
Parties desiring SAFE insurance, and promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses, will find it to their interests to call at this agency, and secure a policy in one of the above RELIABLE companies.
H. C. TEMPLE, Agent.
Office in the room formerly occupied by Gideon Crews, opposite Thomson & Dunnica's bank.
Feb. 2, 1866-1y.

Horse Thieves.
THE MISSOURI STATE HORSE INSURANCE Company, with a capital of $200,000, is the
Most Responsible Company in the West.
and insures live stock against theft, for a very small per cent. Every man should have his horses insured.
Refer to Thos. E. Birch, Thos. Shackelford and M. C. Hurt, as to Reliability.
JAMES FITZPATRICK,
June 22—3m. Agent, Glasgow, Mo.

N. SWACKER
HAS REMOVED HIS GROCERY STORE from the old stand to Mr. Crews' old stand Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
n general. Also all kinds of Pine Lumber.
Glasgow, June 22, 1866—3m.
BRANDIES, Wines and Gin, of a very superior quality at
Feq. 2[STEINMETZ, SHEPPERD & CO'S.
WALL PAPER—a complete stock of all kinds, at A. W. ROPER'S.

St. Louis Advertisements.

W. H. POWELL. C. I. SCOFIELD.
W. H. POWELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Powell's Copper-Distilled Whiskies,
as follows:
DANIEL BOONE, MAGNOLIA,
"STONEWALL."
No. 102 S. Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo.
July 27, 1866—3m*

ANTHONY SCHMITT. RUFUS U. LEONORI.
SCHMITT & LEONORI,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND PURCHASING AGENTS,
No 31 Commercial st., St. Louis Mo, agents for the *LOWEL ALE & PORTER BREWERY*
Consignments solicited and advances made. All orders promptly filled. je22y1.

GEO. S. SAXTON,
Importer and Jobber of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY
AND HEAVY GOODS,
Guns, Pistols, Powder, Caps;
Safety Fuse, and fixed ammunition of all kinds.
Also, agent for the celebrated Dupont Powder.
No. 78 North Second street, between Olive and Locust, St. Louis, Mo. je22y1.*

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.
MARTIN AND ASHCRAFT PATENT
PORTABLE & STATIONARY ENGINES
Manufactured extensively at the well known shops of
OWENS, LANE, DYER & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO.
Sales Rooms, 184 North 2d street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Where agricultural and manufacturing machinery are furnished at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
June 22, 1866—1y s,w&co.

J. B. MORRIS,
WITH
Fiske, Knight & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
je22* 87 Main street, St. Louis.

PIANOS, $350 to $1,400. PIANOS!
M. H. SAXTON & CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand the largest assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANOS kept by any one House in the West. They keep the Reliable Instruments made by
WM. B. BRADBURY,
CHAMBERS & GABLER,
NEW YORK PIANO FORTE COMPANY,
JAMES W. VOSE.
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
$110 to $600 each.
Also, on hand,
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, MELODEONS, &C.,
Which are sold at Bargains.
Send for "Circular" and "Price-List."
WAREROOMS: CORNER FIFTH AND WALNUT, (Under Southern Hotel,)
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Oct. 12, 1865—1yr.

B. S. GRANT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 53, North Levee and Commercial streets, South of Vine,
BARTON S. GRANT, WM. H. HARDIN* } ST. LOUIS. (n27.

D. C. JACCARD & CO.,
(Late of E. Jaccard & Co.,)
Cor. 4th and Locust st., St. Louis,
Dealers in and Importers of
Clocks, Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware.
SILVER WARE AND JEWERRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted. GOLD and SILVER BOUGHT.
April 20, 1865. (1yr.rbs.)

NEW STOCK OF
PIANOS.
AT A. B. SLUDER'S,
78 North Fourth street, St. Louis,
DEALER in Pianos and Furniture of every description. A large stock of new style Furniture always on hands and for sale cheap. je22.

LOWEL ALE AND PORTER BREWERY, Jos. Schmitt & Co.—The best Cream and Stock Ales, XXX Porter, by the barrel, half barrel and keg. Also bottled Ales and Porters at the lowest rates. Depot 31 Commercial street, between Chesnut and Pine. SCHMITT & LEONORI, Agents.

Commission.

C. H. LEWIS. J. W. HERRYFORD.
LEWIS & HERRYFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
ON LEVEE, GLASGOW, MO.
Will deliver goods at Fayette or Roanoke.
March 16, 1866.

NEW
COOPERING ESTABLISHMENT
IN GLASGOW!
THE Subscriber desires to inform the people of Glasgow and vicinity that he has purchased the old Dodge Shop, on Water street, and will carry on the Coopering business in all of its various branches. Hogsheads, Barrels, Kegs and Casks, made to order on short notice.
I desire to purchase a large quantity of staves and hoop-poles. [aug3-3m] H. C. HEATH.

Glasgow Times.

GLASGOW, MO., SEPT. 7, 1866.

☞ A suit has been instituted against the Western Union Telegraph Company by Mr. A. J. Reynolds, for detaining a paid death message three days at the St. Louis office. Mr. R. claims that he called twice a day during the time for the message at the Planters' House, to which it was addressed, and that by the delay he was prevented from seeing his son either dead or alive. He lays his damages at $10,000. We sincerely hope Mr. Reynolds will gain the suit, that this company may be led to teach their incompetent employees in St. Louis some business courtesy as well as manners, and that telling a person they are in telegraphic communication with a distant town, when a dispatch has to be sent thirty miles of the distance by stage, is swindling.

☞ A portion of the third U. S. infantry was transferred, Aug. 30, from Fort Leavenworth to Independence, which is said somewhat puzzle the Radicals in that quarter. And well it may. People who have for so long been trampling law under foot that it has become second nature, may well look puzzled when they see preparations for making them behave themselves.

☞ Not long since, Judge Assessor A. M. Woods shot Col. Galloway, editor of the Memphis Avalanche, for some unkind remarks upon Woods in that paper. Woods was arrested, and came near being taken from the officers and lynched, but was saved through the interposition of Gen. Forrest.

☞ Gen. Odon Guitar, of Boone, announces himself a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, subject to the decision of a Conservative Convention. So we have now two Conservative "Richmonds" in that field (Sidney Dillon Crutcher and Guitar, from the same town,) against one W. W. Anderson, Radical, of Pike.

☞ Van Amburgh's elephant, while crossing a river in Illinois, liked the water so well that he refused to come out for four hours, though shot repeatedly with a revolver and rocket.

☞ A letter from Middletown, Conn., says that wonderful discoveries have recently been made in the sandstone quarries of that place. The graves and mode of burial of a primitive race are found in the rock. The remains lie in one position and the women near the men. These men all had three fingers and a thumb, and four toes. The comparatively more recent ones were six feet high, but as we unfold the leaves still further, and proceed far back in the cycles of time to the lower depths of the rock, we come to a race of giants twelve feet high, with a foot twenty-two inches in length. These men were shod with hoofs, and had domestic animals of peculiar structure and great size. The only human instruments found are of stone. They had spears and long knives made of slate.—Exch.

Couldn't you give us a little more confession of some one of these antediluvian families, to better satisfy credulity and curiosity. Any wooden nutmegs?

According to the new assessors, each person subject to pay a road tax has a right to pay the same in labor, at the rates of $1 50 per day for each hand, or $3.50 per day for each team of horses or oxen, or driver, that he may furnish, with a scraper, plow or wagon. The road overseer is to receive $3 per day. Under the old law, road workers were allowed $2 and overseers $2 50 per day.

The Fire in the Dismal Swamp.

A reporter who has been to the Dismal Swamp during the fire, sends the following account to a Virginia paper.

The most intense, terrible and wild consternation prevails among the beasts, reptiles, fowls and insects who were unfortunate enough to have their homes where the conflagration is now raging. The howling and snarling of the wild cats and the bears are alarming—hemmed in by the fierce torrent of fire running hither and thither, with fur scorched and smoking, they meet, each supposing each to be the fiend from whom it was, and fight until the forked flames drive them on again. The rattlesnake, in coming out to die, buries his ivory fangs in his velvet sides, in the wildness of despair.

And the timid hare,
Paralyzed with fear,

perishes unresistingly in the arms of the general enemy. The owl, driven from its roost, hoots ominously, and flits to a spot of dead tree. Your reporter is suffering from a violent headache, occasioned by the hubbub and noise, and especially the incessant hum and buzz of the clouds of insects, scorching to cinders as the fire drives them upward.

9 o'clock P. M.—Night has finally drawn on, night that was wont to bring rest to the feathered tribe, and confidence to the beasts, so that they could prowl fearlessly around, searching for food, but now sets forth the fiercer conflagration in wider sublimity. The beasts scream more frantically, and many of the beasts in their desperation are breaking through the flames and rushing to the lake, and hoping to alleviate their sufferings, pitch in head foremost. But the lake is the grandest sight of all. Reflecting the flames, it presents the appearance of a burnished mirror, save when an occasional ripple covers o'er its surface, and then it seems to laugh sarcastically at the pale moon above.

"The maid of the white canoe" has thrown her "fire-fly lamp" aside, as its rays are invisible at present, and is seen floating lonely on the bosom of the lake, unheeding all the tumults and combustion.

Receipts.

FOR FLUX.—Take a small quantity of yellow sumach root bark, boil in sweet milk, and take from a tablespoonful to a wine glass, as often as palatable, until the disease is arrested. The berry of this species of sumach root smooth and yellow.

COLIC—Bilious or other colic may be relieved by the common smartweed, made into a tea, and taken in palatable doses, until relief is given.

WOUNDS—such as some bruises, are relieved by weak lie poultices.

CHOLERA—A Dr. Rubini gives camphor as a specific for cholera. To obtain saturated spirits of camphor (the kind used), distill the spirit of wine, and get rid of so much of the water as will bring it to sixty degrees over proof. Dose every five minutes, 4 drops to be increased in severe cases to 20 drops every five minutes. Use no cold water.

☞ On Sunday, a Western man, being desirous of hearing several of the more famous pulpit orators of the metropolis, went in the morning to Dr. Chapin's church, but heard a stranger preach from the text, "But Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." In the afternoon he went to Beecher's church, and heard the same discourse from the same preacher. Going in the evening to Dr. Osgood's church, he found the same clergyman and the same theme, "Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." The next day the patient hearer of the thrice told discourse was crossing to Brooklyn in a ferry-boat, when the alarm bell in the Park agitated the air with its great shocks of sound, and a man behind him inquired why that bell was tolling? Looking up he saw the now familiar face of the preacher, and was prompt to reply: "I think Simon's wife's mother must be dead; I heard three times yesterday that she was sick of a fever."

☞ There is a Byronic beauty and an oriental splendor breathing in every line of this poem, which we find in the "Saturday Evening Post," and attributed simply to "W. S."

VENICE.

Again upon the lips of men
It passes a familiar word,
Venice—poetry of names—
Sweetest and saddest earth has heard;
Once noblest too, for she has shone
Single and lustious as a star,
Nor always one portending woe,
Or lurid with the reek of war.

Bright through the far receding past,
The radiance of her greatness glows,
As from the marge of sunlit seas
A path of light ascending goes;
And glorious even in her fall
She shines, as when in western skies
The blooming purple faints and fades,
And all the golden glory dies.

Grand were the old barbaric days
When in her regal splendor throned
She ruled—a light-effulging sphere,
By tributary kingdoms zoned.
The Cleopatra of the earth
She reveled then, while on her breast
The wealth of all the Orient glowed
And blinded the adoring West!

Noble those days when in her pride
She brooked no bridegroom but the sea,
And in its rude embraces caught
The fatal longing to be free!
Fatal, since Despotism yet
Shrank from the light of later times,
Or saw, and hated what they saw,
And held it heaviest of crimes.

O, saddest spectacle of earth!—
That queenly brow the common scorn,
Its grandeur wholly passed away,
Its beauty utterly forlorn!
A desolation as of death
Has stricken to that royal heart—
What but a memory is her fame?
Where in the present is her part?

And for the future?—years will die
And years on years—revolving moons
Will gild her Hoary shadowy wings,
And tremble in her still lagoons.
But never will the hour return
That yields her back her ancient reign,
And never will the nations bend
In homage at her feet again.

The past is past. No second prime,
No second summer beauty knows;
And she, the fallen, the forlorn,
Has but her memories and her woes.
No glimpse of freedom stir her heart,
No visions of recovered power—
Only her beauty cannot die,
And it and sorrow are her dower.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London Spectator is predicting speedy civil war in this country.

☞ Santa Anna is said to have $10,000,000 in gold deposited in England.

☞ A vast deal of rain fell in France during the month of August, a part of which, doubtless, we ought to have had here.

☞ A Frenchman named Charles Bernard has invented a coat, which is impervious to musket shots of the ordinary calibre, in consequence of which the warring factors of Europe are now discussing the question of adopting the coat in preference to the musket that the needle-gun.

☞ Affairs in Turkey are in a very bad state. The Christian revolt in Candia still progresses. The Croations have asserted their independence of the Turkish Empire, and Constantinople is said to be in a stage of siege. Outside assistance is on the way to the Christians. The ancient feud between the Cross and the Crescent is being revived in earnest.

☞ The London Times speaks very lightly of our present Congress, and says the great questions agitating the country were left as unsettled at the adjournment as they were at the commencement of the late session. The fact of the body raising the salaries of its members from $3000 to $5000 a year, by tacking an amendment to an appropriation for the pay of the army, is made the subject of a lengthy sarcasm by the "Thunderer."

A correspondent writing from Paris, mentions, as an instance of the severity of the law of France, the case of a commune in one of the central departments against a land owner, who had refused to allow the poor of the neighborhood to exercise the prescriptive right of gleaning in his fields after harvesting. The suit was decided against the land-owner, on the ground that the owner had no power to bring sheep into his own field until two days after the gathering-in of the harvest, so as to give the gleaners time to avail themselves of their rights. Another law is that no land-owner is allowed to cut down a single tree on his estate without the consent of an individual whose duty it is to superintend everything in the shape of trees, wild or planted, and to regulate their cutting according to the provisions of the law. Thus, when an owner wishes to cut down trees he sends for this functionary, who, after examining the premises, marks the ones which may be cut.

☞ The Paris Temps attributes, on the authority of private information from Rome, a plan of conduct to the Pope which has, at all events, the merit of originality. After announcing his intention to the Catholic world in a solemn encyclical, his Holiness is to address a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, proposing to deliver over to him as Grand Vicar the States of the Church, comprising the provinces which Italy anexed pursuant to royal decrees and which annexation the French Government originally disavowed. The motives of the Holy Father for taking that step and the danger menacing the temporal power and his unwillingness, in spite of his weakness, to abandon the "patrimony of St. Peter" to the revolution, and as it cannot defend by itself the possessions secured to it by the two founders of the Caribyingian dynasty, the papacy has no alternative but to leave them in the hands of the successor of Pepin of the Catholic Prince par excellence—namely his Most Christian Majesty the sovereign of France. The original giver would thus resume until better days come the guardianship of those possessions, and as the Pope is the spiritual Vicar of Christ, so the Emperor Napoleon would become the temporal Vicar of the Pope.

The Temps does not vouch for the correctness of this news; but it says: It must be admitted that the subtlety of the Court of Rome has more than once produced results quite as unexpected. We doubt, however, whether it would definitely adopt a scheme which would have no other object than to make the French Government responsible to Catholicity for the events which may hereafter happen, not without detriment to the Holy See.

The Courier des Etats Unis, always authentic in its information, in its number of the 23d ult. say: "General Beauregard is again in Paris, but in a few days will start for Sicily, there to take the waters. The illustrious General is, in the meanwhile here the object of a curiosity at once flattering and sympathetic. There are few of our eminent men, particularly those belonging to the army or to official circles, who have not sought the honor of an interview with him, or invited him to an entertainment. The Emperor himself invited him to visit the Camp at Chalons and General Favey, governor of the Polytechnic School, placed himself at the disposition of General Beauregard, to show him all the military establishments of the Capital. General Beauregard is astonished at all he sees. The battle scenes in the galleries of Versailles, painted by our best masters, made a profound impression upon him, some of them riveting his attention for more than half an hour. The Aartillery Museum, however, and the curious collection of relievo plans of the fortresses of the world, to be seen at the Invalides, most particularly interested him. The General has received from a Government I am not at liberto name, a most splendid offer. It was the command, in brief, of a corps of 80,000 men, at an annual salary of 100,000f., an indemnity in lands of a million of francs, and the complete naturalization of himself and of the members of his family. The General refused it, declaring that his sword be longed to his country, and it would never be unsheathed for any other."

THE REGISTRY LAW.

LOUIS V. BOGY'S REPLY TO C. D. DRAKE.

From the St. Louis Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.

EDITOR TIMES: Mr. Drake having given his views to the public on the Registration law—and looking upon this law as the most important and controlling question of the day—it is no less important that a correct interpretation of it be placed before the public. Permit me here to use the language of Mr. D., viz:

"No one knows better than I that I have no position or authority which would warrant my assuming anything like an authoritative tone in this matter. But as a citizen, I may, without impropriety, express my views with regard to it." Having very often, within a few months given my views in speeches to the public on this very law—and these views differing from the views of Mr. Drake as contained in his letter of the 25th instant, it is due to the importance of the question, and to the public, that either Mr. Drake or myself, be corrected. Desiring to make this communication as brief as possible, so that no one may be deterred, because of its length, from reading it, I will only notice one or two of the points discussed by Mr. Drake.

I will however, say this, that under some appearance, and expressions of great fairness, his construction of this law is calculated to make it more odious and anti-republican than the law itself—bad as it is—both as a fact, and as violative of the great principles of self government. Mr. Drake in common with his whole party seems to proceed under this fundamental error, viz.: that the right to vote as well as other rights, inherent in all free Governments, can be withheld, controlled, or extended, or restricted, by the governing party or power administering the government. This I say is a great error. This present party in power in our State is not the source of power; it does not belong to it to withhold or extend any of our rights, either political or otherwise. The right to vote in a free Government is a fundamental right—that is, it is a right laying at the foundation of the entire superstructure; it springs from the people as the source of all power. In Europe, where peoples and nations are governed by dynasties claiming to be sovereign, this right may properly be restricted by the governing sovereign; but in this country the people are the sovereigns, and hold relatively the same power held by the kings, emperors or kaisers of Europe.

Mr. Drake and Mr. Fletcher are both sovereigns; but so am I, as well as every other citizen of our broad State. It is a joint sovereignty, and there are certain forms known by which the action of this common or joint sovereignty is exercised or manifested. With us the power springs or flows from the people; in Europe, according to their policy, it comes or flows from the king or emperor. But the people can only govern through an organization permanent in its character, otherwise it would be the government of a shifting mob, which is no Government at all. Hence the necessity of a written Constitution which is the sovereignty—the voice or will of the people. This is the supreme law of the land, and is the foundation of all law. The officers who make laws are always in conformity. I state these fundamental principles which are, or ought to be, known to everybody in this country, so as to approach the construction of the law under consideration from the proper stand-point. Having stated that I intended to make my communication as brief as possible, I will, on this occasion, only notice those points of Mr. Drake's letter which give to the officers of registration the power to investigate the qualifications of voters. The views of Mr. Drake on this head are contained under four heads, his 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th points. The substance of his argument is this—that the officer has the power to examine under oath any and all persons applying for registration, "as to his qualifications as a voter"—and that it is the duty "of the officer of registration before entering the name of any person upon the register of qualified voters, diligently to inquire and ascertain that he has not done any of the acts specified in the constitution as causes of disqualification, and that the administration of the oath of loyalty should be postponed until the qualifications of the party have been fairly placed before the officer, and should be administered only when he is accepted as a qualified voter in all other respects." These views, I contend, are not correct, and are not sustained by the new Constitution, admitting it for the present to be the supreme law. It is in the Constitution that the people limit or restrict the exercise of any of their political rights; all political power is with them; but, for the sake of good government, this power they choose to limit in their written Constitution. I have often denied, and do yet deny, that this new Constitution is properly the Constitution of the State. I deny the power of the late State convention to make a new Constitution, and I furthermore deny that a majority of the voting people of the State voted to approve it; but the party with which I am acting have agreed to abide by it for the present, and under it, bad and infamous as it is, to try to restore to the people of this State, something like free government. It is therefore to this constitution that I desire to call the attention of Mr. Drake and the people of the entire State. If the registry law is not sustained by the constitution, it is a nullity. It is true questions may, and do often arise, which are difficult of decision—but when the discrepancy between the law and the constitution, is so plain that purblind men can see it—it is the right—nay, the duty of every one, to obey the constitution—and particularly when this effects the political rights of the people.

The 4th and 5th sections of the 2nd article, new constitution, are the sections which relate to a registry law. The 4th provides, that the general assembly shall immediately provide by law for a complete and uniform registration. The 5th section says, "after such a system shall have been established the said oath (meaning the oath of loyalty) shall be taken and subscribed by the voter at each time of his registration—any person declining to take said oath shall not be allowed to vote, or be registered as a qualified voter. The taking thereof shall not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of the person to vote, or to be registered as a voter, but such right may notwithstanding be disputed. And after a system of registration shall have been established all evidence for and against the right of any person as a qualified voter shall be heard and passed upon by the registering officer or officers, and not by the judges of the election. The registering officer shall keep a register of the names of persons rejected as voters, and the same shall be certified to the judges of election; and they shall receive the ballot of any such rejected voter offering to vote, marking the same, and certifying the vote thereby given, as rejected; but no such a vote shall be received unless the party offering it take, at the time, the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed." These are the very words of the constitution. Now, Mr. Drake says that under the ninth section of the act, "the officer of registration has power to examine, under oath, any and all persons applying to vote, as to their qualifications as a voter," and says, this power is granted "without limitations," and is not confined to matters of affirmative, personal qualifications, but extends as well to the whole field of enquiry as to his qualifications by the act of the party in time past or otherwise;" and this examination to be exercised before the oath of loyalty is administered to the party. I contend these views of Mr. Drake are in direct conflict with the Constitution, and not sustained by the section he refers to; but even if it were in the section or the law he quotes, if this law was not sustained by the Constitution it would be inoperative, but really the law itself does not bear this construction. Bad as the Constitution and the registry law undoubtedly are, they are not so bad as Mr. Drake would make them. By the Constitution the register is made a judicial officer, who is to hear proof as to the qualifications of a party applying to vote. According to Mr. Drake, he is an inquisitor, armed with a power which in a free government cannot with safety be placed in the hands of any one, however exalted, much less in the hands of obscure and irresponsible parties, many of whom are totally ignorant of our whole system of government, and irresponsible in character, reputation and purse. By the constitution any one taking the oath of loyalty is *prima facie* entitled to be registered as a voter; but the taking this oath shall not be deemed conclusive, but such right, the Constitution says, may be disproved. The word disproved is the converse of prove. The meaning of these works are known to everybody. It will be observed that no power is given to the register in the Constitution to act from his own knowledge; he is to hear proof, the same as a judge on the bench, and after hearing such proof he (the register) decides, whether the party applying shall be registered or rejected. The proceeding is a sort of judicial investigation, and his decision stands as a judgment from which the party has the right to appeal. Although this appeal is a farce—for it is an appeal from Caesar to Caesar—yet it would be an insufferable farce if it was an appeal from the decision based on his own private knowledge of facts, and which facts were known to no one else. Nor is there any where in this Constitution any power given to the register to examine the party offering to vote—he is required to take proof. Nor is it true that the examination is to take place before the oath is administered—on the contrary, the reverse is plainly the requirment of the Constitution and the law. According to my views of both of them, the party applying to be registered first takes the oath, and his right to be registered follows as a matter of course, unless this right be disproved. The construction of Mr. Drake is in conflict in my opinion, both with the Constitution and the law. And is moreover a deadly stab at the great and fundamental principles of self-government—for there can be no self, or free government, if power is given to any one man, or set of men, to say who shall or shall not exercise the elective franchise. To vote is both a duty and a right, and no free government can be sustained where this duty is not faithfully discharged, and this right strictly exercised.

Desiring to make this communication brief, I will not at this time say what will be the consequence to the peace of the State, if a majority of its citizens be deprived of the right of self-government. To be worthy of freedom the responsibilities attendant upon its enjoyment cannot and should not be disregarded.

In conclusion, I will say that it is the duty of every good man to obey the law of his country, however bad he may believe this law to be, provided the means of repealing or modifying it, are not taken away from the majority of the people; but if this power of changing or amending bad laws is arbitrarily taken from them, the question what will they do may arise. My advice, and the advice of my friends, is to comply with the law, and the Constitution, but I am not prepared to say that we are willing to comply with forced constructions of this law, and we ask our friends to go before the registers in their respective precincts throughout the State take the oath of loyalty, as most of you can conscientiously do, as required by the law, and ask to be registered as legal voters. This claim to be thus registered cannot be denied you, unless your right be disproved as required by the Constitution. By thus complying with the law, you will have done all your country can ask of you; and if you are after this deprived of your right to vote, the first wrong will have been perpetrated by [illegible] consequences must rest with [illegible]

If a majority of the people of this State, in this way deprived of the right of self-government, after all the requirements of law, in good faith, write them to provide a remedy. In my opinion, the day has not yet arrived when a minority can long rule a majority. Very respectfully,

LEWIS V. BOGY

Stanton.

If one could pity so heartless and unprincipled a wretch as Stanton, there is something in his present condition that appeals to commiseration. He is represented to be in the utmost terror of what is to befall him when he is cast loose from the protection that high office gives him. His brutality and recklessness in the heyday of lawless power have heaped up against him a mass of responsibility at law, and in person, which makes him mortally afraid to quit the cover of the Cabinet, where he has every reason to believe, he is an unwelcomed retainer. His conduct under Lincoln won for him the execrations of the Conservative party, while his adhesion to Johnson has cost him the sympathy of the Republicans. At present he stands forsaken, friendless and trembling, a pensioner upon the pity of the President. Even the New York Independent (Theodore Tilton) permits a correspondent to say, "he who was so bold during the war, is trembling with fear and remorse in the shadow of his office. He don't love Mr. Johnson or his policy. The secret of his conduct is this: He was brutal during the war, as he is timeserving now, and he is afraid to leave the company of the President. So long as he stands with Mr Johnson he is sure of protection against Congressheads, who hate him. Can Congress, or the Radicals outside of it, protect him? I suppose not. Mr. Stanton perceives the fact, and means to save himself from persecution, if he can—caring more for the immediate present than for the future."

Stanton's mode of saving himself is to get a foreign mission, but the New York World calls upon the President not "to suffer this scandalous member of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln to creep away into obscurity under the cover of some protecting official appointment." It demands that he shall meet "the responsibilities and exposures of private life," and shall not be allowed to get out of the country "without undergoing either the humiliation of personal chastisement or the severities of a legal inquisition into his conduct during the war."

The publication of the fact that a suit has been commenced by Smithson, the banker, a resident of the District of Columbia, against Stanton for damages arising from his arrest, confinement, imprisonment and conviction before a military commission at Baltimore, is apparently making more trouble for Mr. Stanton. It is understood that since the publication of the legal documents in the case, another suit has been brought on similar ground; and there is a prospect that the Secretary will be overwhelmed with suits of this nature. It was intended to have kept the matter quiet until the case was brought on for trial, but a correspondent getting hold of copies of the papers, thought them of public interest and printed them.

A few days ago, in Drake county, Ohio, Jesse Friend and Jesse Brown were shooting wild Turkeys. Brown had just shot a young turkey, and upon approaching it, heard, as he supposed, the old turkey calling for her young. He loaded his rifle and observing a movement in the direction of where he heard the noise, took aim and fired, the fatal ball passing through the head of Friend, who had imitated the call.

☞ The Rolla Herald understands that the people are having trouble in Miller county (the home of Babcoke's brigands), from roving bands of horse-thieves and other bad men. The "Regulators," it is said, arrested six of these desperadoes a few days ago, and hung them up until dead, if this be true the murderers of the Wright family may all secure a just reward by and by. Several of them, it may be remembered, are now in jail charged with the commission of murder.

☞ A dispatch from Chicago to the Springfield Journal says that Charles N. Holcomb, one of the original proprietors of the Chicago Press, and editor up to the time the Press was merged into the Tribune, has been arrested for vagrancy, he being a common beggar. When the war broke out he was a Mississippi planter, but joined the rebels, lost all he had, and has been begging for bread in that city for several weeks.

☞ During the fierce quarrel at Charleston over the nomination of Douglas, Dean Richmond received a dispatch from the Senator authorizing the withdrawal of his name. Instead of complying with Douglas' wishes he persisted in keeping him before the Convention, thus breaking up the Democratic party, and finally the Union. How much of interest to the world hangs oftentimes upon the caprice or judgement of a single man.