The Weekly Caucasian

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STATE SOVEREIGNTY!

White Supremacy! And Repudiation

THIS IS LIBERTY!

OUR MOTTO:
NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC!

OUR PLATFORM:
THE CONSTITUTION OF 1860, 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 XIVth Bedamnedment!

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 Bayonet!

Down with Test-Oaths & Registration

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!!

The next best thing to paying a pastor a large salary is paying his small one promptly.

Wheat $1 per bushel; butter 30 cents a pound; eggs 20 cents a dozen; in Albany, Oregon.

The county court of Clay county recently bought 100 acres of land for a poor farm, paying $3,000 for it.

Senator Sumner declares that grant has already, been guilty of offences enough, to justify his impeachment.

Governor Brown has appointed our old friend, Jere Yancey, of Hannibal, inspector of petroleum.

Owen Otey and Wm. Perry, two colored gentlemen, are candidates for City Marshal of St. Charles, at the April election.

SHOT—Lawrence Tabler, of Carroll county, was seriously, if not fatally, wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting a few days ago.

Austin Drake, a fledgling of our late despicable little senatorial puddle-duck, has been appointed clerk of the united States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, in place of Hickman, defunct.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton is reported to have said that he had become a capital-mover for the first time, on seeing Washington people go wild over such an affair as the Carnival.

The latest novelties are evening shoes for ladies, which are made with gilt heels and a very great deal of gold embroidery over the instep, and gilt caps to the toes. Another is to perfume wedding, reception and visiting cards with violet.

The municipal election in Syracuse, New York, on Tuesday, 21st ult., resulted in a splendid Democratic victory. Their candidate for Mayor was elected by 134 majority, being a gain of 500 over the last election.

Notice!—If any poor relation, who has been overlooked, will apply to me at Washington, he will hear of something to his advantage. U. S. G.
Papers friendly to the President please copy.

The people of this country annually pay for the benefit of the pig-iron princes the sum of $19,620,000. Of this vast sum the Government receives only $1,250,000 and the handful of capitalists engaged in making pig-iron in America pocket the remaining $18,000,000.

The Virginia Radicals sent a delegation, last Saturday, to the official pig-stye and auction-room, known as the White House, to beg from its presidential occupant, substantial assistance in putting upon its legs a Radical newspaper in Richmond. They admit that the present condition of their party is most deplorable, and unless prominent influence is brought to bear upon their waning fortunes that it will be totally extinct in that state before the next presidential election; all of which is delightfully sad.

The New York Sun affects to disbelieve the statement made by us a few days ago in relation to the transactions of Ulysses S. Grant in this city about the commencement of the war. The Sun will probably be surprised when we tell it that the gentleman is still living in this city from whom Grant endeavored to borrow money for the purpose of establishing a saloon at Camp Dennison, when the military camp of instruction was first established there. The worst of it was that the gentleman, who knew him well, hadn't confidence enough in his ability to sell whisky to soldiers to let him have the money.—[Cin. Enq.

A private letter from St. Domingo City, dated January 31, says "the feeling amongst the population against annexation is more bitter than ever, but no one dares to speak out openly for fear of banishment. A complete reign of terror has been inaugurated by Baez: our vessels of war, in conjunction with his troops, have overawed the free will of the people; therefore Baez does as he pleases. But, mark well, if annexation does take place, the United States troops will be obliged to exterminate the present race of Dominicans; so sure is it that a bloody revolution will follow. It is strange that President Grant has allowed himself to be so deceived. Not one-tenth part of the people favor annexation, and nearly all who do are in the city alone."

The Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., has written a letter to the President which somebody has caused to be published. He addresses his distinguished correspondent as "My dear General," and prays that God's blessing may prosper his plans for the annexation of San Domingo. It seems that Dr. Vinton has been down to Nassau with his wife for her health, and one reason why he wants San Domingo is to have a place in the West Indies where invalids can go in the winter and still be under the stars and stripes. He thinks San Domingo would make a wonderful sanitarium; but he says this motive is secondary. He has talked with Gov. Walker, of New Providence—he has been there forty-one years, and was a great friend of the United States during the rebellion, when Nassau was thick with blockade-runners—and Gov. Walker had convinced him that if we could get San Domingo, American civilization and culture would redeem the society of the West Indies! Dr. Vinton has also learned from a sea captain that in case a canal should be made through the Isthmus of Panama, the direct route from Asia to Europe would have to pass on the one side of San Domingo or the other; and accordingly he thinks that if we don't take the island some other people of the Cosmopolitan will. Dr. Vinton does not seem to have heard of the effort of the Spaniards—a Caucasian people—in this direction a few years ago. They annexed San Domingo, and after spending fifteen millions of dollars and losing twenty thousand soldiers there in an effort to subdue the natives and beat the yellow fever, they finally quit and went home again. Dr. Vinton addresses his letter "To His Excellency President Grant." The reverend Doctor apparently labors under the impression that this is the proper title of the President. He evidently still needs a good deal to learn.—[New York Sun, (Rad.)

A TIMELY WARNING.

The days have come when even spring to power on the sound of an epot They act in antitheses. "Would you have us practice what we preach?" asked Greeley of Fanny Fern. Twenty years ago the philosopher preached vegetarianism in the public hall, and after the exhaustion, regained his strength at Windust's with a pork chop. "What is truth?" asked poor Pilate, and then ordered his Master to be crucified. Napoleon the Crafty launched upon France the vague sublimity, "L'Empire c'est la paix," and with a plebiscite strangled France in a night. Twenty years after, Grant the Greedy rode to power on the wind of the words "Let us have peace," and he throttled the South with one hand, and with the other robbed the pockets of the North. "How many crimes have been committed in thy name, O Liberty!" Napoleon the Crafty finds himself metamorphosed to Grant the Greedy, "grim, saturnine, silent," the grocery-loafer of Galena only waits the moment. He is not without brains, in some street he designs revolve as his site, half-asleep under the alcohol by the stove of the grocery keeper of Galena. And when he sits at last in the blue-room in the "White House" at Washington, amid the memories of the first President, he is dreaming again his old dreams, and mumbles between his nods, "Let us have peace." He, too, New York Tribune, Crafty, has his adventurers about him, his St. Armand, Murphy, Morgan, Colfax, Robert, de Cotte, Murray—yes, lies thou them all, his Porter.

The last act in the peace drama is the overthrow of all systems of education in the States, and the substitution of a uniform system of Federal education. "We will not," says Murray-Murphy, "have Savannah boys studying under Savannah teachers who killed scores of the rebels in the winter of the war." We must subvert State rights; we must appoint Radical teachers in New York and in Mobile; the white boy of Hartford must learn the same lesson from the same book as the negro boy of New Orleans. The speeches of Boutwell, and Bowles, and Morton shall be put into our school readers, Butler's ethics shall be embodied in the cross-roads, and a Dent shall be superintendent of schools.

Ride them down, the Democrats! Trample them, the people. The cries of the Faubourg St. Gerrault shall resound through the streets of New York. A Governor shall be elected by a coup d'etat. "Let us have peace!" Namely that Democrats cry "peace," and yet that the streets of New York are red made scenes of bloodshed; no matter that they ask to vote peaceably, and to count the vote legally, without shackles on their wrists; every bandsman who was sworn by the man on horseback shall wear a pistol and shield, and no one shall carry the land with Woodcraft, but New York shall be ours. So says the silent and grim-visaged man, with St. Armand, weak St. Armand-Murphy at his side.

Cowardly, withal, is the man on horseback, as an alcoholic English he refuses to sign the bill to make a qualified man of the South equal to a qualified man who stole cotton during the war. He did not dare to veto the bill.

Ride them down, the people! My good mare Bess, ride them down! Republicans or Democrats, who remember anything about the Constitution. The Constitution is an old thing; a very narrow thing; a thing that was made in the slow days of Washington, who limited himself to two small glasses of wine a day. The days of country gentlemen; days of Kentucky Bourbons. The President loves commissions. They do not come different from the rights of the people or the rights of the States; the President speaks to them. The people are pensive. We are riding to hounds. Never mind the poor mangrain; tear down his house; ride over his children. "Let us have peace." Sharpen the shoes afresh. My good mare Bess, at the end of the road are gold and women, and wine. In commissions are jobs. There are no constitutional rules for commissions. There is gold. Behind bayonets is power. It is the old story. English Charles Lee, the story of Napoleon the Crafty. New York is Democratic. Acting under the constitution, the will of the people is Democratic. Acting under bayonets, the will of the people, in 1872, will be nothing. To be an appointer of commissions in 1872, Grant must carry New York. He can carry only by bayonets. Therefore, he will carry it by bayonets. To give him power, the right of the people must be ignored, the rights of the people ignored, the institutions of the country overthrown, the Constitution annulled.

"Let us have peace."—New York Leader.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

In a late speech in the United States Senate Mr. Morton of Indiana said that "the Democratic party everywhere intends to Congress the right to require the late rebel States to ratify the amendments as a condition to their restoration."

Of course they did not! Gov. Morton knows that in so doing they were right. The Constitution gives to Indiana Congress the power "to propose amendments" to the States. All it can do is to propose. It can do nothing else to secure their ratification. It could require the States to adopt amendments by punishing them for non-compliance, it can make a new Constitution itself, as the assent of the States is an idle formality. But the Indiana Senator draws a distinction, and intimates that Congress can exact of what he calls rebel States requirements to ratify amendments to the Constitution that it could not of loyal States. This distinction is not found in the Constitution. There is no such thing known, either to law or fact, as a disloyal State. But Congress invades the rights of "loyal States" when it assumes to compel what it calls rebel States to ratify amendments to the Constitution. "Loyal States" may be and were opposed to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Congress, by coercing the Southern States to ratify them, made up the three-fourths majority of the States which is required by the Constitution in order to give them validity. In this way loyal as well as rebel States were coerced by Congress, which body wickedly usurped powers that did not belong to it. The matter is too clear to need argument, and as soon as political passion cools and prejudice subsides there will be universal wonder at the daring and cunning with which it was sought to put an amendment into the Constitution in a bogus manner.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

AMUSEMENT AHEAD.—The Lexington Tableau Club, of whose organization we spoke last week, has secured an admirable place for its entertainments. A committee of its members, who were entrusted with this business, have succeeded in renting the hall in the Keith building, next door to Pigott's book store, for this, by far the most elegant hall in the city. It is 73 feet long; 25 feet wide; and the height from floor to ceiling, is 13 feet. The walls and ceiling are elaborately frescoed. It has a neat, permanent stage. And its whole interior is new and elegant. It will be comfortably seated with chairs; and every arrangement made to add to the enjoyment of its patrons. Captain Keith pledges himself to permit no drinking saloon or similar establishment to be opened in any other part of the building, so long as the hall is occupied by the club. So Lexington has at last, a fair prospect of a regular place of amusement—a vast improvement on the billiard saloons and other lounging-shops, in which so many of our young men at least, are wont to spend their evenings.

The Tableau-ers were all entertained, last Monday evening, at Postmaster McKean's. The supper was luxurious enough to please the most epicurean. Eighteen guests, after an hour and a half of thorough testing—which in this connection, is only another word for tasting—pronounced both edibles and bibables, maximum bonum. And at ten o'clock, the party separated, to dream of statuary and confectionery, of graceful poses and icing roses, of gilt sponges, chicken-salad, tinsel, boned turkey, blue lights and oysters.

The report of the committee on constitutional amendments on the bill directing a vote of the people to be taken upon the question whether a constitutional convention shall be called, was taken up in the legislature last Wednesday. The majority of the committee reported a bill which provides that such a vote shall be taken on the first Tuesday of May, and that if a majority is in favor of a convention, such convention shall be organized in Jefferson City, on Wednesday, September 6, 1871. Also, that the constitution which may be adopted shall be submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection. After considerable discussion the bill passed the house by a vote of 71 ayes to 40 noes.

IMPORTANT MOVE.

In a special message to the Legislature, on the 16th of last month, Governor Brown strongly recommended the establishment of a board of railroad commissioners to supervise and report upon the operations of the various roads already built or in process of construction or projection, in order to better regulate connections on proper time-tables, prevent, by more systematic arrangements, the creation of monopolies under the guise of fast express lines, and the rights of stockholders in roads involve corporations, scrutinize the current issues of newly projected lines, based on county subscriptions, and at the same time inspire unity, method, responsibility and general co-operation among the railroads themselves.

In harmony with these suggestions, Mr. Bolinger of Buchanan, on Friday of last week, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of three railroad commissioners for this State, at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum; to hold their offices for two years; are to reside at St. Louis. No person shall be appointed who is pecuniarily interested, either as stockholder, bondholder, employe or otherwise in the management and financial interest in the State. Prohibit the over any railroad. They are twice in each year, carefully examine the several lines in Missouri with especial reference to the construction of bridges, culverts and other structures, and if found in dangerous condition, are to immediately order repairs. They may also hear and decide upon the complaints of traffic over railroads. They may also at any time found defective, and they are also to have power to regulate the time tables of the railroad trains, that the traveling public may not be unnecessarily delayed at railroad junctions. They also have power to make rules and regulations relating to shipments of freight as they may deem proper to protect the rights of shippers. They are to make an annual report of the condition of all railroads to the General Assembly, and the president or some other officer of each railroad is to make an annual report to the commissioners.

If the provisions of this bill can be made to work smoothly and faithfully (and of course, the whole body of our people will be benefited. Our railroad system is become a gigantic affair. New roads are being projected and built in every direction. The whole management of it is seriously defective. The rates are exorbitantly fixed, and in many cases are unjustly, and to equivalent to prohibition. Some such bill as the one mentioned, if any legislation, of any sort, made of supervision will remedy the evils from which we suffer, and at the same time protect the interests of our citizens, let it shine it, and have it at once. But this time commissioner business is, from all that can be discovered, we have no hesitancy in predicting the name of our friend, Captain R. H. Thomson, of this place, as a gentleman in every way eminently qualified for one of the commissioners. A gallant soldier, who has filled many of the high positions, in connection with railroads and other public works—A cultivated gentleman—And more than all, that, in these days, rarest of rare traits, an honest man—He is just the officer we want for the place. His appointment by Governor Brown would be to give satisfaction to the many friends of Captain Thomson throughout Western Missouri.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the house of representatives, at Jefferson City, on Tuesday, Mr. Leeper of Wright county, offered the following preamble:

Whereas, Many persons in this State have the present constitution of Missouri illegally adopted by the ballot-box stuffing of the rebel party and fraud against the will of the people at an election held for that purpose, and

Whereas, All efforts heretofore made to investigate the alleged irregularities have failed of their purpose, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the facts connected with said election, which duty it shall be to report back to the house, with the results of such investigation, and for that purpose to have the power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and do such other acts as may be necessary for a complete investigation.

Mr. Thomas of Jefferson moved to amend by striking out the resolutions. Said committee could also have authority to report what, if any, were the abuses in official position in the recent election in certain counties in this state, and to grant certificates of office to persons not elected.

The amendments were referred to the committee on judiciary.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF NEGRO RULE.

In the annual message of Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, to the General Assembly of that state, how much more extravagant is negro than white government.

The total number of members of the Legislature in 1869 was but $45,522, while in 1870 it had increased to $105,834.

The total cost of the Legislature amounted in 1869 to $18,339.

In 1870 it had increased to $105,834.

In 1869 the contingent fund cost $5,028, and in 1870 $15,000.

Is there any difference between the legislation of thoughtful, intelligent men, and that of ignorant, and thoughtless ignorance? Is there any difference between a government that lays little or no taxes—borrows little or no money—looks ahead and provides for the future, and those who never had, or care or thought beyond the present? Negro government means extravagance, corruption, profligacy, ruin wherever it has been.—Exp.

Our friend, Dick Ireland passed through Indianapolis, last Tuesday, taking his little daughter there, for surgical treatment. We trust his trip may be successful.

Sam Donaldson, of the Dover region, was in Lexington, Wednesday afternoon. Will probably spend two or three months digging around the "blue grass Eden."

Richard Gentry, of Columbia, a good-looking young member of the Louisiana and Missouri River Engineer Corps, passed through town, yesterday. He was on his way to Saline county, to lay off the lands, for his contractors, through that county.

We regret to hear that our old countryman, Anderson Warren, is lying dangerously ill, with what is supposed to be cancer in the stomach.

Hon. H. Wells has returned from his home visit in Waverly, looking unusually well.

Our young friend, Geo. Withers, is thoroughly manly, sergeant of the Hannibal Insurance Company, in the neighborhood of Greenton. He deserves and enjoys an enviable popularity. He is a polished gentleman; and represents a company that we have every reason to believe, liberal, substantial, and fair in its dealings.

Mrs. Alfred Nichols was smitten with something like an apoplectic stroke, in her room, last Monday evening. She was carried to her bed, and lay for several hours in an almost unconscious condition. We are sincerely glad to hear that she is now convalescent.

Allen McDowell, Grand Lecturer of the Masonic fraternity in this State, has been in town during a considerable part of the week. He has held a "refresher of instruction"—if any of you know what that is—on Thursday evening conferred a number of degrees, of the Lodge room of the "Mystic Crew." Our Lexington "Great Cavalry" are said to be growing rapidly proficient in all the exercises of long-revolver-ball-throwing and white-gauntlet warfare. Mr. McDowell left for Richmond yesterday. Will return here Monday, and deliver a lecture to the craft that evening.

Our sincerely valued friend, Gen. W. R. Boggs, leaves with his family, for St. Louis, next Monday. It is a matter of regret to us, that Lexington has not been able to hold out sufficient inducements to Gen. Boggs, to locate him permanently among us. He would be a most valuable acquisition to any town, city, or region of country. We learn that he is already looking ahead for a business location in St. Louis. He deserves to succeed, and undoubtedly will.

Judge Orr, of the La. & Mo. River railroad, is in town.

We are indebted to Grove Younger Esq., for a number of Freedom township stock items.

SOLEMN TRUTHS.

During the debate, in the Yankee Congress, on the Army Appropriation bill, which bestows $27,475,080 of the people's money, to maintain during another year, a horde of uniformed ruffians, whose bayonets are only used in crushing out the liberties of their countrymen, Mr. Brooks of New York said that he was going to do what he had never done before, oppose the whole army bill. He would do it now, because the army was perverted by the President of the United States. The army, which had hitherto acquired its honors and glories at Yorktown and Saratoga, at Chepultepec, in the Wilderness, or on the mountains of Tennessee, was now used and mainly used for electioneering purposes, either in the Southern or Northern States of the Union. So long as the army was used or could be used for any such purposes, never so help him God—never under any circumstances, would he vote a dollar for its support. The purposes for which West Point officers were now used was no longer as officers of the army, but as inspectors and supervisors of elections; no longer to maintain the honor of the flag, but to stand around the ballot-box and carry elections in behalf of the President of the United States and his party. In no other country on earth, not even in downtrodden France, not even under the despotism of Germany, not even among the Arabs, where elections were occasionally held among the mussulmans, were armed forces ever used in the manner in which they had been used in this country to overawe the people. If it had been done in England, Victoria would not be safe an hour on her throne. The high respect which all members were bound to express, if not to feel for the President of the United States, forbade him to express that depth of indignation which he felt against him, who on election day, had dared to use cannon and bayonets, to threaten or to slaughter his (Brooks's) constituents, at the mere caprice of Marshals and Supervisers—the most wretched outcasts, the very seethings and scum of the gutter caldrons of the city of New York. No language could express the indignation he felt at him or them who had put the army of the United States on election day at the disposal of thieves and robbers.

Our tipsy presidential ex-currier of old hides, since his elevation to the chair of Washington, or rather, since its degradation to his level, has in times and ways innumerable, shown his lordly contempt for the people, who were such fools as to put him there. The Washington Patriot says that at the late Carnival in that city, right in the midst of the wheelbarrow race, when the presence of carriages was positively prohibited, when the crowd was surging across the avenue in dense throngs, and at a time when it was positively dangerous to the multitude, the President with the ladies of his family drove rapidly up the street, followed by another carriage containing his father-in-law and a lot of juvenile Dents, the two vehicles dashing among the people, scattering them in all directions, and imperilling a number of lives.

To-day, there will be a sweeping change in the Congressional Malefactory, at Washington. A hundred new members are to be sworn in; a hundred and forty-two of the present mob, retain their seats; and one district in Arkansas will be for the present unrepresented. The House will stand, about 142 Republicans, and 100 Democrats. So that the ruthless two-thirds majority, which has enabled the Jacobins to perpetrate unnumbered flagrant outrages, during the past five or six years, is at last destroyed. Their perdition-bound wheels will be somewhat impeded. Revels, the Leavenworth nigger who has been representing Purisatanic "progress," as Senator from Mississippi, retires to the shades of private life, more regretted than any one of his whiter-skinned, blacker-souled associates, whose term of official villainy expires, at noon to-day. In the language of O'Callaghan's prayer, "Och! may the divil fly away wid em all!"

Francis Creely, a native, and for 80 years and 9 months, a resident, of St. Louis county, fell dead on the floor the other night, while dancing at his grand-daughter's wedding. He leaves a small family of 123 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to mourn his untimely end.

T. M. Weber of St. Louis, went into the cemetery, one day last week, and blew his brains out, on the grave of his recently buried wife. The only improbable feature of the story, is that such a fellow had any brains to blow.

A fellow named James Woodward has just been appointed surveyor of customs, at Kansas City. It would be the death of any decent man to have, for any length of time, to survey the customs, which prevail among our rulers.

The war in Europe seems ended, for the present. The German armies, under the eye of the Emperor William, entered Paris last Wednesday. The streets were almost deserted by the citizens, and nearly all the women of the city were in mourning. Napoleon has been formally deposed.

Forty niggers have been drawn to serve as jurors in Pittsburg. That's all right. After 48 hours' residence in a Pittsburg atmosphere, a white radical can only be told from a nigger by the perfume, anyhow.

Butler, Radical Governor of Nebraska, has been found guilty of embezzlement, fraud, theft, and several similar little ebulitions of "loyalty." He is to be impeached forthwith.

A colony of Kentucky darkeys sailed last week, from New York, bound for Liberia.

Rodman, our Missouri "Count," is in Washington, engineering a swamp land steal.

Five niggers will be sworn into the Yankee Congress, to-day, to aid in legislating for white men.

Ben. Butler's Ku-Klux or Federal Police bill was defeated in the Yankee Congress, Wednesday.

THE ROAD TO HELL.

The last Radical enormity, the Bayonet Election, or Fifteenth Bedamnedment Enforcement Bill has passed both Houses of the Yankee Congressional malefactory, and is to-day, the law of the land. Now look out.

The hideous monstrosity came up in the Senate Friday afternoon of last week, entitled "an act to guard the purity of elections &c.,&c. Mr. Vickers denounced it as an offshoot of the unconstitutional measure of last session, under which military intervention had been resorted to, to control State elections.

Motions to strike out the eighth and tenth sections, the first authorizing the United States marshals to arrest an election officer during the progress of an election, thus overturning and defeating the election; and the last authorizing deputies to make arrests without process, and compelling bystanders to aid them, under penalty of two years imprisonment, were defeated, though their atrocious character was shown by the Democrats. Only Messrs. Trumbull, Ross and Tipton voted with the Democrats. Other amendments were regularly voted down. Mr. Thurman stated that the bill was going through under the dictates of a party caucus.

The discussion was further continued by the Democratic minority for hours, on the threatened control of elections by Federal authority, and similar topics, the Republican senators, meanwhile manifesting apparent indifference to the debate and a determination to sit all night. The Democratic members seemed disposed to test the physical endurance of the majority, and Messrs. Thurman, Bayard and Casserly regularly succeeded each other in the offer and advocacy of amendments, and the delivery of lengthy arguments on the revolutionary and monstrous character of the measure, while the rest of their associates prepared to continue the struggle indefinitely.

All amendments were rejected viva voce.

At 9 o'clock in the evening Mr. Bayard was awarded the floor. In the course of a lengthy speech, he denied, as a base slander on the people of his State the charge that the military were needed there to protect voters from intimidation at the polls, and asserted that the introduction of soldiery into Delaware prior to the election last fall was only prevented by his emphatic protest to the President. Notwithstanding this, the State was invaded under the lead of a United States marshal, by a horde of jail birds from the neighborhood of Philadelphia, disguised as deputy marshals; but these fellows did not dare to carry out their designs in interfering with the elections, or they would have received the punishment they deserved.

At 11 o'clock a motion to adjourn was met by the response from Mr. Sherman that the majority intended to pass the bill before adjourning, and the debate was resumed.

Senator Blair closed the debate in a speech of half an hour's duration, remarkable no less for the forcible manner of its delivery than for the forcible points it presented. He made a fierce attack on the carpet-baggers in congress, and brought to his feet Ames of Mississippi, whom he charged with electing himself by the bayonets he commanded and even signing his own certificate of election as military commander. Gen. Blair said that this bill instead of being a bill to protect the right of suffrage was a bill to deprive the people of that right. What was the seed of this urgent haste for passing that bill. It is two years in advance of the time when it can possibly be needed. Two sessions of congress will intervene before it can be put in operation; and why is it urged now, if not because the majority are afraid to meet the representatives fresh from the people. This bill like the other is intended, he said to enforce the fraudulent Fifteenth amendment, which, as he showed the other day, was carried by the most outrageous fraud and deceit. Senators and representatives, the people of whose states had overwhelmingly voted down negro suffrage, voted for this amendment; and now sit here and vote for these bills to enforce it. Whilst he recognized the Fifteenth amendment as valid notwithstanding the manner of its adoption, he could not enforce it as constitutional or valid. While the senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) has spoken of the use of the troops at elections in New York and Philadelphia, nothing had been said about the use of troops at the South during elections. We had become so used to the bayonet in the South at elections that it seemed to be regarded as a matter of course that the elections were carried by the bayonet; and said Gen. Blair, the President elected himself by the bayonet, and his military commanders in the South had by the use of their troops elected themselves to high offices. One of them is in the senate now, and it is said another is on the way here. [Sensation.]

Mr. Ames for the first time since he has taken a seat in the senate jumped to his feet: "I desire to know, sir" said he, "if the senator means to intimate that the troops were not used according to law?"

Gen. Blair replied promptly: "Oh, I suppose you used them according to the law; but the law had no right or authority under the constitution. He added that the order issued by the United States marshal in New York was withdrawn, but it would not have been withdrawn if there had been a presidential election. The election of Grant by the aid of the army in the Southern states was identical with the *coup d'etat* by which Louis Napoleon acquired power, and Grant would use the bayonet in New York as relentlessly as he used it in Mississippi. He believed that the design now was to pass this bill to give the president power to re-elect himself by the bayonet, as he elected himself by the bayonet before, and to carry the state of New York by driving the Democratic voters from the polls at the point of the bayonet. He looked upon Senator Conklin as the proper person to have charge of the bill in the senate, for that senator, he declared, while misrepresenting the voice of his people, voted to fasten negro suffrage upon them, and other senators who did as that senator did, stained their hands. They told about purifying the ballot-box; but they purified it in the South with a vengeance. The men whom the congress has set up as rulers there have robbed the people. They are responsible to no one but to the congress. Every one of these Southern states is now on the verge of bankruptcy. One governor, who, when he went down there had not money enough to buy his breakfast, now lives in a fine house and dines a hundred men at a time. They proposed to confer the ballot upon the people of the south; and yet they had distranchised most of the men of that section.

In his own state of Missouri they had felt this thing as heavily as they had in the South, if not more so. These Radical plunderers had control of the state, and had made away with its most valuable franchises. They had excluded from the ballot a large majority of the citizens of the State. Gen. Blair said that he would much sooner that a military commander had represented Missouri in the senate than the man who had represented it, and who elected himself. Through the aid of a few Liberal Republicans last fall the state of Missouri was rescued from the clutches of the party who had so long held it, and at the next election it would give a hundred thousand Democratic majority. That the state had not been ruined by the way in which it had been plundered, was because it was a thriving and growing western community.

During the discussion, Mr. Casserly predicted that the bill would prove either the death warrant of the Republican party or of the liberties of the country. At 1:30 A. M., the final vote was reached, when the bill was passed by a party vote, as follows: Yeas 39; nays 10.

Mr. Vickers moved to amend the title so as to read: An act to prevent free and intelligent voters of the United States from exercising the right o. suffrage." Lost.

Every congressional white-nigger whose term expires to-day, is hanging around the Tipsy Ulysses' kitchen doors, at Washington, in hopes of being put on an equality with our Missouri darkey, Milton Turner, by getting an appointment, as Foreign Minister, or Consul, or anything else.

The latest thing in the boot and shoe line in Boston is a crimped calf boot, the calf skin tanned with the hair on, and made up with the hair outside, tipped with alligator leather. Ladies' boots of the same style have also made their appearance.

The Kentucky Supreme Court has decided that dogs may be executed when found roaming on a neighbor's premises without proper human company, and their owner may not plead in their behalf that they were enticed from home.

During the siege of Paris, Baron Rothschild, tiring of rat, vainly offered 500 francs for a pheasant. He was forced to take fifty sparrows instead, for a pot-pie, at ten francs each.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED.

STRAYED, from my farm, 4 miles west of Wellington, in July last, a BLUISH SORREL FILLY, with a few gray hairs intermixed, thin mane and tail, two years old, about fifteen hands high, little white in forehead, two white feet, heavy jaw, holds her head rather straight when moving, was bridle-wise and very gentle. I will give a suitable reward for information as to her whereabouts, or for her return to me.
mch4 4w GREEN BEDFORD.

Guardian's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of L. G. Buford, a minor heir, has filed his account for final settlement of said minor's estate at the January term, 1871, of the Lafayette County Probate Court, and will apply for a final discharge from said Guardianship at the July term, 1871, of said court, to be holden on Monday, the third day of July, 1871.
mch4 4w M. T. BUFORD, Guardian.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned, executors of the estate of Stephen Catron, deceased, late of Lafayette county, Missouri, have filed their accounts for a final settlement of said estate, and will apply at the April term, 1871, of the Lafayette Probate court for a final discharge.
JOHN CATRON,
W. J. CATRON,
mch4 4w Executors.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

Stramcke Building, Lower Levee,
LEXINGTON, MO.

GENERAL COMMISSION and Forwarding Business carried on.
SACKS TO RENT.
m4 6tf MITCHELL & LOOMIS.

TABLEAUX!

(By General Request.)

Grand Exhibition of Tableaux

AT THE

Turners' Hall!!

MONDAY, MARCH 6th, A. D., 1871.

Arranged and managed by N. Haerle. Music by the Philharmonic Society.

Programme—Part First—Grand Overture by the Band. Tableaux 1. The gods of Greece or the Olymp; 2. The Singer's Death; 3. The power of Faith; 4. Friendship, Love and Truth. Part Second—Lights and Shadows—Life's Picture in Six Parts. 1. The Happy Youth; 2. Love and Marriage; 3. Social and Family life; 4 The Famine; 5. The Revolution; 6. Death and Peace. Part Third—Grand Patriotic Mourning Tableau. Germania Mourns over her Fallen Sons. "The Guard on the Rhine," German Patriotic Song, sung by the Lexington Singing Club.

The whole to conclude with the Grand Tableau Germania Guarding the Rhine, or the Glory of Germany.

Entrance, 50 cents, Children 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, issued from the office of the Probate Court of Lafayette county, Missouri, in favor of the State of Missouri, to use of Moses Chapman, administrator of A. G. de Bernal, on the estate of Hyman G. Graham, deceased, and against Henry Neill, Thompson M. Ewing, Oliver Anderson, Joseph O. Shelby, and John F. Neill, and to me directed, and returnable to the March term, 1871, of said court, I will, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25TH, A. D. 1871,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and at or near the court house door, in the City of Lexington, during the session of the said Common Pleas court of said county, sell publicly, by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title, interest claim and estate of the said Henry Neill, Thompson M. Ewing, Oliver Anderson, Joseph O. Shelby and John F. Neill defendants in said execution in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette, and State of Missouri: Fractional section seven, township fifty-one, range twenty-four, containing twenty acres, also the northwest fractional quarter of section one, township fifty-one, range twenty-four, also section twenty-one, township forty-nine, range twenty-five, also the northwest fractional quarter of section twenty-seven, also the west half of the west half of section twenty-two, also the southeast of the northeast of section twenty-one, also the northeast of the southwest and the southeast of the northwest of section twenty-one, and all in township forty-nine range twenty-six, also the southeast quarter of section fifteen, township fifty, range twenty-six, also the east half of the southwest of section fifteen, township fifty, range twenty-six, also the west half of the northeast of section twenty, township forty-nine, range twenty-five, also lot five, block twelve, first addition to Lexington.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1871.
ROBERT TAUBMAN, Sheriff.
m4-td

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Hanna Messersmith and Henry H. Ehlers her husband, and William Messersmith, Martha Messersmith, August Messersmith, and Albert Messersmith, by John H. Ehlers, their guardian, plaintiffs,

against

George Messersmith, defendant.

In the Probate Court of Lafayette Co., Mo.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Lafayette county, Missouri, made in the above entitled cause, at the January term, 1871, of said court, I, Charles L. Ewing, special commissioner appointed by said order of court, will, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4th, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, before the court-house door in the city of Lexington, county of Lafayette, Missouri, proceed to sell the following described property, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, during the session of the county and Probate courts, for one-half cash in hand and one-half on a credit of twelve months' time with interest at ten per cent per annum from day of sale, secured by lien on property sold, all the right, title and interest of said parties, plaintiffs and defendant, in and to the following described tracts and parcels of land, situate in Lafayette county, Missouri, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22), township fifty (50), range twenty-nine (29), lest six and two-third (6⅔) acres taken off the west side of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section twenty-two (22), township fifty (50), range (29) twenty-nine.

Given under my hand this 4th day of March, A. D. 1871.
CHARLES L. EWING,
m4 4w Commissioner.

Wilson & Hutchison's Column.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS AT WILSON & HUTCHISON'S DRY GOODS EMPORIUM, NO. 105 MAIN ST., LEXINGTON.

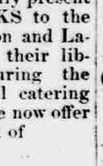
On the advent of a New Year (a season above all others, radiant with kindly feelings) we would respectfully present our BEST THANKS to the Ladies of Lexington and Lafayette county, for their liberal patronage during the past year, and still catering for future favors we now offer our ENTIRE stock of

WINTER

Dry Goods,

at greatly Reduced Prices For Cash, such as Blankets, heavy Cassimeres, plain and plaid Flannels, Empress Cloths, French Merinoes, Poplins of every descriptions, in fact, goods that are required in every family. Our reasons for so doing are two-fold, and very easily explained. The spring-time is coming and our Winter stock MUST BE SOLD; by converting them into cash we run no risk, and can afford to dispense with our usual profits. We know that original cost to-day is better than a possible profit next winter. And we must have the Greenbacks to purchase our Spring Stock with. We mention these facts for the purpose of showing that our Reduced prices are not mere assertions, but based upon self-evident commercial principles, operating as much to our own advantage as that of the Public. Come one !! Come all !!!

We are sole agents for Mrs. Moody's Celebrated Abdominal Corsets, the only corset made on correct principles, which gives ease and comfort, being a lasting benefit to those who use them.



Our Dress Making Department is a fixed fact, a perfect success, (thanks to the ladies) all work done has given perfect satisfaction, under the charge of Mrs. Jennie Martin, one of the best mantua makers in the West. All ladies who desire to have a stylish, handsome, and above all a perfect fitting dress should not fail to call on Mrs. Martin.

Our Dollar Table still flourishes. Call and get your Dollar's worth, at

WILSON & HUTCHISON'S,
No. 105 Main Street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

David B. McElroy, Elijah McElroy, Sarah Jennings, Margaret Hess and her husband, Joseph Hess, Elizabeth McElroy, Hugh L. McElroy, Benjamin F. McElroy, Margaret A. Jennings and her husband, James T. Jennings, plaintiffs,

against