The Weekly Caucasian

STATE SOVEREIGNTY!

White Supremacy! And Repudiation

THIS IS LIBERTY!

OUR MOTTO:
NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC!

OUR PLATFORM:
THE CONSTITUTION OF 1861, AND THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES!

OUR DOCTRINES:
This is a WHITE MAN'S Government, made by WHITE MEN, for WHITE MEN and their posterity FOREVER!

Down with the XVth Redamnedment!

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 Hellish 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 new colored cadet at West Point has been dubbed Sir Charles Napier.

The wheat markets through the country have generally opened at about $1 per bushel.

Gen. Lee's famous war horse, "Traveler," died of lockjaw at Lexington, Va., last Monday.

At Chicago, California, on the 6th of June, the thermometer stood at 142 degrees in the sun, and 108 in the shade.

The Communists of Paris are quiet, but it is said their organization is still kept up.

The marriage record of Boston for 1870, shows the fact that during the year eleven white girls married nigger men.

Twelve hundred bushels of new wheat was sold in Petersburg, Virginia, a few days ago, at $2 per bushel.

California will elect State officers, members of the Legislature and three Congressmen, on the first Tuesday in September.

The citizens of Fulton are moving to secure the location of the Presbyterian Synodical college for females at that place.

A son of Fred Douglass has been appointed a member of the legislative council of the District of Columbia, in the place of the old buck resigned.

Four houses in the business part of the town of Holden, in Johnson county, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning last, involving a loss of some $20,000—full half of which loss is covered by insurance.

Great uneasiness is felt throughout England as to the future relation with Germany, and many of England's ablest men think war must come between the two nations.

It is stated that Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, is about to visit the Hot Springs in Arkansas. We suppose he is trying this preparatory to his visit to a hotter climate.

A German, living near Hamilton, Ohio, in attempting, on Wednesday last, to illustrate the manner in which Vallandigham killed himself, also shot himself in the same manner and nearly in the same place.

A proposition before the Nebraska Legislature, to confer the right of suffrage upon women, contains the provision that the women may vote upon its adoption. Bets are freely offered that if a vote is taken, the majority of women will cast their ballots against the proposition. No takers are yet reported.

The custom receipts for the fiscal year ending on Friday were $204,456,061, an increase of $13,153,135 over the receipts of the previous fiscal year. During the six months of the present year, from January 1st to June 30th, the custom receipts, under a reduced tariff, were $56,808,135 larger than during the corresponding period of last year.

Important elections are to be held in several of the States next fall. Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota and California, will each elect a governor. In October, Pennsylvania elects an Auditor and Surveyor General, and in November New York elects a Secretary of State. From which it will be seen, there will be a lively time among the politicians.

The property-holders of Washington City held a large meeting on Wednesday night, for the purpose of protesting against the gigantic scheme of robbery which has been concocted by the Legislative Council. The project appropriates nearly five million dollars in such a way as to give the best possible chance for plundering the city treasury. Two-thirds of the property of the district was represented in the meeting, but it is not known whether the protest of the taxpayers will be heeded by the gang of harpies who are anxiously waiting to seize upon their prey. Wherever the negro scals have control, extravagance and corruption prevail.

President Grant has made indecent haste to pardon Pilgamy Bowen. The reprobate had no other claims upon executive clemency, except such as are based upon the fact that he is prominent as a Radical politician in South Carolina. He has been a most disreputable and despicable creature all his life. One of the three women to whom he was married was a notorious courtesan, and he married her with a full understanding of her character. No one of the men who preceded Grant in the Presidency would have interfered to shield such a wretch as Bowen from the punishment he so richly deserves. Bowen claims a seat in Congress. The sitting member is a nigger. We shall see what will be the decision of the Radical majority of the House in reference to the matter.

A colored doctor, who announces that he is a native of Africa, the seventh son of a seventh son, and the seventh son of a seventh daughter, also that he walked in seven months and was born with seven cauls, has been creating an excitement in Kirkwood, near St. Louis. He delivered a lecture to the American citizens of African decent, and at its close, informed his hearers that he would return on the following day and preach a sermon, while at the same time he would distribute among the ladies an infallible fluid extract for taking the kinks out of the hair. The promises of the doctor in regard to unkinking their hair, rendered him so popular with the colored ladies of Kirkwood, that the jealousy of the male portion of the population was aroused, and when he undertook to fulfill his appointment, he was set upon with sticks, stones, razors, and other missils, to such an extent that, if he had not been born with seven cauls, it is doubtful if he would have escaped with his life.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

[From Louisville Courier-Journal.]

There are seasons, recurring, in the lives of individuals and in the experience of nations, when it is proper and prudent to sit down quietly and, so far as possible, take a look into the future. Such a season is now upon the entire country. The heats of summer are here; the flow of busy life has ceased; the ebb has set. There can be no better time than the present for taking a calm and reasonable forecast of the immediate future. All will thus be better prepared to act advisedly when the time for action has come.

The wheat crop in Kentucky and East Tennessee will be very light; but in North Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and throughout Virginia, wheat will yield a good average. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the crops will be nearly an average. In the West, including Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and in the extreme North and Northwest, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, there will be an average crop to the acre, with a largely increased breadth of land sown. California will be able to export 150,000 tons of wheat and other breadstuffs.

In some localities the first wheat, as is not unusual, brought the fancy price of $1 75 to $2 per bushel, but, as the supplies sent to market increased, the price has gone down already to $1 50 and $1 25. The first lot in this market was sold on Wednesday at $1 15 per bushel, and in the opinion of some who keep themselves posted, the price of wheat will probably settle down to about 90 cents to $1 per bushel. This low price will bring flour down to $4 to $6 instead of $8 or $10 as has been this year.

The corn crop promises a most abundant yield all over the north and west, and a very good yield in the corn growing regions of the Southern States so that 20 to 25 cents in first hands will be a high price, where it has been this year from 50 to 60c. In consequence of this vast supply, which will hardly pay to market in full, the hog crop promises to be sold at reduced prices, so greatly reduced that mess pork, which has been held at $22 to $24 and from that figure on down to $16, will fall very considerably below the latter figure. Already the provision dealers of Chicago, who are proverbially sharp in trade, are offering to make contracts for delivery a year hence at $14 and under, consequently the planters supply of meats will not cost much more than half as much as was paid in the early part of 1871.

Oats, rye and barley will be a full crop, and hay which promised for a time to be short, will give from second growth about a two-thirds average crop. Hence feed for stock will cost considerably less than last year. Fruits were never known to be so plentiful as they have already proved in the North. The esculents have done well in the South, and notwithstanding the ravages of the Colorado bug among the potatoes, these crops promise to be abundant in the North.

The war in Europe, which began in July last, cut off a large demand for American crops—cotton, corn, tobacco and wheat. The end of that war, now arrived, will revive the demand in Great Britain and on the Continent, because it will set all the industries to work again, and they must be fed.

Their own crops of food will be less than an average, and when they are at the best Europe imports largely, consequently a large export trade from the United States may be expected in the demand for cotton and tobacco, both of which will, in all probability, advance in price, will lower the currency value of gold, and that will reach upon the cost of all home manufacturing and imports.

To make a final summing up, the outlook from any stand-point is an agreeable one. Trade of all kinds will revive—cost of production in manufactures will decline, except perhaps in cotton and woolen goods—though prices will also decline as a necessary consequence, yet consumption will be increased in an inverse ration. The profit per cent., will be greater, and under the increased consumption, will be greater absolutely. Consequently all classes in the community may look forward with confidence, but not recklessly, to a season of active business at reasonable compensation.

MONTANA.

"The Montana Democratic Territorial convention has nominated E. Warren Toole, formerly of St. Joseph, Missouri, candidate for Territorial delegate to Congress. His Republican competitor is Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh."

The above item it going the rounds of pretended newspapers, and, as I am a claimer of Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh, I desire to state through your columns that Mr. Cavanaugh is not the Radical candidate for Delegate to Congress from Montana. He is the present Delegate, and his term does not expire until March, 1872; and he was elected by the Democracy of Montana. He is not a Republican now nor has he ever been. He has represented Montana in the rump for two terms—four years; and as an untiring worker for the good of his Territory and the Democratic party he has no superior. RIGHT.

A new disease has recently been attacking hogs in localities in Fulton county, Illinois. It is quite different in symptoms from hog cholera, and seems more like a congestive chill, as manifested in the human being. The first warning is by the hogs bouncing up together, sometimes fifteen to twenty in number, squealing and chilling. This is followed by fever, and the hog soon dies. The percentage of death is large.

The New Orleans Picayune of Sunday last published a two column letter from Mr. Blanton Duncan, urging the South to unite in demanding the nomination of General Hancock for President in 1872. The suggestion seems to meet with much favor throughout the entire South.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has rendered a decision, the result of which will be the turning over of quite a number of churches, now occupied by the Northern Methodist, to their original proprietors.

There is no doubt that the privation of salt is the cause of those violent and fatal diseases which so frequently attack the hog—diseases which baffle all kinds of treatment.

Of two hundred and fifty-nine occupants of the Papal chair, but ten have filled the place more than twenty years.

The whole number of insurgents shot since the capture of Paris is 18,000.

Repudiation will be a main issue in the next legislative election in Mississippi.

THE POLITICIAN.

We have a class of men among us who live upon the Government. They are called politicians. The proper definition of this word is a man who obtains a livelihood thro' office. The theory of our Government is based upon the supposition that the office will seek the man. And this is based upon the popular belief that every citizen is born with a right to office. It is his birthright, regardless of qualification.

These men pass from place to place, until stricken down by disease or removed by death; the more honest render a poor service for poor pay, while the dishonest accumulate large fortunes.

The power through which this is accomplished is called the caucus. It is one by which small men are thrust into high positions, and a class of official paupers created. This is the caucus. We have so much voting and so many places to fill through the ballot, that an honest citizen cannot attend to his private affairs and the public interests at the same time. He naturally delegates the first-named agents. These agents are self-appointed and devote their entire time to the pursuit. They have to be supported. This support is stolen from the Government by the successful candidates. These agents live in corner groceries, drinking shops, and worse places, and appear as delegates at the nominating conventions or caucuses. They make the ticket for the two parties, and when the decent citizen, the business man, comes to vote he has a choice of evils. He can vote for one of the two tickets, both made up of official loafers called politicians.

The right to vote implies the right to have a candidate. The caucus robs us of this right. We are bound hand and foot, and so bound turned over to the worst despotism known to humanity—the despotism of brutal ignorance and numbers.

Yet we live under a Republic, and boast our beautiful system of self-government.

Of this class two illustrious examples have lately passed from the stage of active life; one was widely known as Senyler Colfax, Republican; the other answered to the name of Clement L. Vallandigham, Democrat. These men were of the better sort, comparing favorably with the John Sherman, Pomeroys, Mortons, Fwoed, Sweeny, and other treasury-eaters, for they did not grow rich on office. They were honest as the world goes. They paid their debts, observed the Sabbath, respected the decencies of life, and both lectured on the Bible. As politicians, both were mean, selfish and insincere. They knew, if they knew anything, that they were unfitted for the positions to which they aspired, and instead of laboring for the good of their country they gave all their energies to advance themselves. Clem. Valandigham went over to the enemy in the darkest hour of his country's peril, from the same motive that made Schuyler patriotic, and that was a consideration of self.

Possessed of no honest confidence in human nature, he could not believe the people would rally to the support of their government, and when such rally occurred Vallandigham lived upon the infatuation that sooner or later would come a reaction, and he held himself ready to seize advantage of the change. Could he have seen the future he would have changed as suddenly from rebellion to loyalty as he did in the 'new departure,' where his last teachings were in deadly antagonism to the instincts and teachings of a lifetime, when the last was forced upon him that his platform and popular success were incompatible. To be honestly loyal to one's party, or patriotic to one's country, calls for a generous nature. The mere politician has no such quality.

Clem. Vallandigham was intensely selfish, and treacherous as selfish. From the artificial tooth, that shone through a stereotyped smile, to the glitter of his cold, cruel eye, he was false throughout. Nor in this did he differ from Schuyler. Were it possible to extract that smile it would have fitted either face.

Clem. is dead and Schuyler is removed by our terrible American license from further political life, and with the sign as impulse, peculiar to our American nature, we hasten to forget weaknesses and sins in general, and pour noisy eulogies after the departed.

This is not only stupid, but it is unjust and mischievous. All men should be taught that sooner or later should come the hour of trial, when the past will be arraigned before the bar of public opinion, and the man be not there to plead, extenuate or deny. This is the dread tribunals of other lands; why should it not exist here, where the Republic is based on the virtue of the citizens and the success of our self-government turns on the honesty and capacity of its agents? Then what models do we offer to the young. The incessant labors of these men was labor for self-advancement that had in it no tinge of honorable ambition, for each felt himself unworthy the trust to which he aspired. They have left with us no noble act upon which to build a biography, no words we can repeat. In the the darkest hour of our country's peril, one thought only of self-advancement, far from the clash of arms; and the other, shot like a convict through the lines, found opportunity to urge on the bloody conflict against his own government.

And yet these two illustrious examples, compared to the great horde of official paupers and official thieves, were saints and gentlemen.—*Dan Pratt's Capital.*

Alexander H. Stevens is not one of the 'new departure' Democrats. Like the large number of the most influential men of the party he don't depart worth a cent. In his opinion, Democrats who think the Republicans are right, and the Democrats have been advocating wrong principles for the past ten years, should join the Republican party outright, and not make asses of themselves by advocating the same principles and supporting the same measures which have been and still are the principles and favorite measures of the party they oppose.

A foreign-looking man created quite an excitement in New York, a few days ago, by driving a four-in-hand of immense bull-dogs, attached to a light wagon, through Central Park.

The re-election of Juarez as President of Mexico is now considered certain.

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The Republican press and politicians comfort themselves with the hope that, although the Democratic party has determined to remove the "Southern question" from the political field, by the acceptance of the three latest amendments to the Federal Constitution, no considerable number of the Republican voters can be induced to intrust the Democracy again with the control of the government. "Unless," say the men managing the ruling party, "the Democrats can make heavy inroads upon the Republican ranks they cannot carry the next Presidential election." It is affirmed that party ties will keep the Republican ranks unbroken.

Only a few days ago, the leading Republican newspaper in the country said that the change of "a few votes" in Ohio and Pennsylvania would give those States to the Democrats. It is not doubted that New York is now Democratic. These three States will, probably, determine the result of the next Presidential election. The change of "a few votes" is something very different from a sweeping political revolution, such as occurred when Harrison and Taylor were elected. It is nonsense to deny that the parties are now nearly equal in strength and that Grant's administration has done much to disgust honest Republicans. Such political changes as occur are in favor of the Democrats, and there are elements of weakness and dissension in the Republican party which will prevent it from entering upon the Presidential campaign with any feeling of approaching enthusiasm. The office-holders and aspirants for places must do the work on the Republican side in that campaign. The great mass of voters in the ruling party are apathetic, and cannot be roused to earnest and spirited action.

They have been taught by the Republican press, and by honest and fearless men of their own party, that Congress and the administration are rotten, and that bribery in indirect forms rules in the conduct of all our civil affairs. There is no longer a pretence that Grant and the majority in Congress are controlled by considerations of duty in the discharge of the trusts confided to them. When such leaders in a great political organization as Sumner, Trumbul, Schurz, Garfield, Gratz Brown, Greeley, Wells, Cox, and other eminent men who could be named, reprove the party to which they are attached for incompetency, corruption and the exercise of power forbidden by law, will the voters of that party confide in its integrity?

Go out on the streets of Chicago or any other city of the United States and demand of the dozen intelligent Republicans whom you may chance to meet, and who are neither office-holders nor office-seekers, whether they suppose Grant to be honest, and fit for President, and in the majority of instances you will be told that the question is either ironical or insulting. What is to be done with that man? He is a nuisance which cannot be abated. He holds the reins of power, and every Federal office-holder in the country is pledged to his re-nomination. The profanity of Greeley, the hatred of Sumner, the contempt of Trumbul and the hostility of Schurz and Gratz Brown will not prevent Grant for carrying the next Republican National Convention with him. All of the carpet-baggers in the South are for him, and he has beaten the Greeley and Fenton Republicans in New York. Cameron has pledged him the delegation from Pennsylvania. Delano and Schenck have pledged him the delegation from Ohio. Boutwell and Butler assured him of Massachusetts, and Morton of Indiana. Ross and Pomeroy are for him in Kansas, and Chandler and Ferry in Michigan. Count up the votes, and it will be seen that Grant has the power in his own hands.

Of course there is a prejudice existing in the Republican party against Democrats, just as there is prejudice in the Democratic party against Republicans, but these prejudices are gradually wearing away and softening down. There are other things than prejudices existing in both parties which point to Grant's defeat. The politicians may, and the chances are two to one that they will, nominate him, but they cannot remove the general conviction that he is weak and sordid.

Whether he be nominated or not, the party in power has lost the confidence of the people. It has no man in its ranks who can rally the country to his support. The "Southern question" is out of the way. War issues are obsolete. They are dead, and with them Greeley is welcomed by Democrats in Texas, and Wells by Democrats in Chicago. Congressmen on the Democratic side can come into any of our Western States and discuss the great questions of financial reform, and Republicans will join with Democrats in listening to the discussion. The temper of the people is ripe for a candid verdict, and all the Democracy ask for is a fair hearing, and an intelligent and honest decision.—*Chicago Times.*

Major Andrew Jackson Donelson died at Cincinnati on Monday last, aged 71. He was the adopted son of Andrew Jackson; graduated at West Point in 1822; was private secretary to President Jackson, for two years, and was afterwards Minister from the Republic of Texas to Berlin. Subsequently he was the editor of the Washington *Union*, and was the candidate for Vice President on the Fillmore ticket in 1860.

A foot race took place at Cincinnati one day last week, which was participated in by some three thousand citizens. They all come out ahead of the lunatic who was after them with a carving-knife. Some men who have not traveled faster than a walk for years are said to have beaten the time of that California horse.

People in Fairfield, Iowa, were startled from their beds about one o'clock on the morning of June 17th, by the explosion of a meteor, which streamed through the heavens from the southeast to northwest, and illuminated the town as in broad day-light.

The affairs of Jamiaca are in a deplorable condition. The working classes are said to be almost starving.

The McKinney (Texas,) Enquirer learns to 110,000 head of cattle have passed through Fort Worth, Tarrant county, this spring, bound north.

EUROPEAN CROPS—A LATE HARVEST.

The Mark Lane Express of June 12th says: "The week that has just passed, beyond an occasional interruption of hot sun shine, has been more like March than June, a strong north wind having mostly prevailed. In the last fortnight, therefore, there has been very little progress in vegetation, and had not the earth warmed the roots more than the air has, the foliage, the stoppage would have been entire and the damage serious. Despairing of warm rains, many have begun to cut their grass, and this, though better than the wretched yield of last year, does not promise much of a crop; but as old hay is getting exausted, it may be the wisest plan to be ready with the new. Where the wheat has escaped the late severe changes, this weather is not bad for it, though any delay in the gathering in our present bright stocks may place us in a current. The garden peas and some beans are in bloom, but there seems little chance for them with such frequent night frosts, while the wheat is all the safer for not being forward. Foreign advices respecting the prospect of crops are too much like our own to balance off against poor prospects. There has been an early death in Spain, Algeria and some parts of France, and advices from Hungary are not unfavorable to the many fields which occupies nearly one fourth of the cultivated ground; while the slow progress in Germany, and cold weather are a continued theme, and keep up prices everywhere. Now that which lately gave way and began to influence the London market during the fine weather, notes again the improvements in breadstuffs, and our country markets again express a hardening tendency, with several 1s per quarter dearer. With the average 60s, and the London only 61s, there is not much prospect that the metropolis will be favored with many samples, as the expense of transit are considerably more than this difference. With namely pull down at Paris and communication partly restored, we find prices dear and French produce scarce, so there is a reasonable prospect that cargoes will soon cross the channel, and should the French loan of liquidation take, and the government become buyers, the long expected spurt may reach the coast as well as the London market.

How False Testimony against the South is Manufactured.

Ever since the contest upon the subject of slavery begun in this country, a large business has been done in the manufacture of false testimony against the people of the South. Before the war the most improbable lies in relating to the manner in which slaves were treated by their masters, were invented and industriously circulated, by pamphlet and in the columns of certain Northern newspapers. During the war, correspondents of sensational newspapers drew largely upon their imaginations for material calculated to fire the Northern heart and to make their papers sell. Since the war ended, misrepresentations as to the temper and conduct of the Southern people have been the chief reliance of the Republican party. Upon that the organization has lived in every political campaign. The true issues before the country have been constantly shifted, and the minds of the masses have been excited by the most terrible stories in relation to the doings of that mysterious association, the Ku Klux Klan.

Congress has spent immense sums of money in getting up testimony and evidence against the people of the South, and any rascal who was ready to swear to a horrible story was welcomed by Radical investigating committees and well paid for making a trip to Washington and parading himself when there. There has been so much of that sort of thing exposed that the people have lost confidence in the work of those secretly committees. The latest instance of bold and barefaced perjury is that of the creature who recently testified as to the condition of affairs in Alabama under the title of Rev. A. S. Lakin.

This reprobate produced a diary in which he professed to have made a record of events as they transpired from day to day, and with this to refresh his memory he proceeded to testify that he has visited the houses of many prominent Democrats in Alabama, by whom he represented himself to have been hospitably entertained, and from whom he learned, in confidence of course, that they intended to murder or drive out of the State every carpet-bagger. When the "Reverend" reprobate had delivered his testimony he was subjected to a cross examination by a Democratic member of the committee. The "diary" was found to be written throughout with ink of one kind, and he confessed that it was "a copy." When called upon to give the names of the "numerous leading Democrats" to whom he referred he could not mention a single one. The examination was interrupted, and the witness given a period in which to refresh his memory and collect his scattered faculties. For he utterly failed to recall the name of a single one of the many persons with whom he had associated on such intimate terms. The truth is he had told a batch of lies from beginning to end, and he knew he would be inevitably detected and exposed if he pretended to give a single name. It is such scoundrels as this fellow, who slander and persecute eight millions of peaceably disposed people. They steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in, and the best evidence that there are no organized Ku Klux in Alabama is the fact that such vermin as Lakin are left to live and to lie.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.*

A strange story comes to us from Prince George county, Va. It goes that a colored man who has been suffering for some time from scrofula, was induced to take live frogs and splitting them open, apply them to his neck. This he had been doing for several days, and thought he was realizing some benefit from the strange remedy. Yesterday morning while his wife was dressing his neck the head of a green snake protruded from under the skin and she pulled it out and found it to be alive and about ten inches in length.

Printer's ink is being extensively used to keep grubs off trees. The relation of printer's ink to grub has long been known to editors, as it has been successfully used by them as a means wherewith to get their grub.

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[illegible]

A SINGULAR CASE.

[illegible]

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