Lexington Caucasian.

STATE SOVEREICNTY!

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 FIFTEENTH BEDAMNEDMENT!

Total Repudiation of the Monstrous Yankee War Debt!—That 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 BOND-HOLDERS AND TAXATION!

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 and REGISTRATIONS!

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

FOR PRESIDENT.

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

VICTORY.

COMMON SENSE TRIUMPHS.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE ADOPTED.

THE CAUCASIAN'S POLICY INDORSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

A FULL AND HARMONIOUS MEETING AND UNANIMOUS ACTION.

AN ABLE ADDRESS ISSUED TO THE COUNTRY.

IN WHICH THE MISSOURI POLICY IS URGED UPON THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

On the 7th and 14th days of last August, the Caucasian originated the stand for Passive Resistance by the Democratic party in the campaign of 1872. Nearly two months there after, in October, the St. Louis Republican appropriated and adopted our views, took a strong stand for no nominations by the Democratic party, giving an open field for a union of all opponents of the plunderers and cormorants in office, and telegraphed its article throughout the country. This course placed the question prominently before the whole party, since which time the press and leaders of all the State have had ample time to examine it, and to adopt or reject the proposition.

No question of policy ever urged upon the Democratic party of the United States, since its inception in 1807, has received so much attention and been so universally adopted for its intrinsic merit, as Passive Resistance, which now, by the unanimous action of the Democratic State Executive Committee, is entitled to be recognized as the "Missouri Policy."

With singular unanimity, the Democratic State Executive Committee has placed the proposition to make no nominations in 1872, still more prominently before the country. The last opponent of this policy on the committee, the Hon. John S. Phelps, having conceded to the views of the majority, signed the Address, and made the action unanimous. The truth is, upon a full understanding of the question, it is difficult to conceive how any intelligent politician, like Mr. Phelps, who is familiar with the history of his party, and is apprised of its numerical weakness, and the absolute necessity of overwhelming the corruptionists in power, could contend successfully against the array of common sense which this only and last hope for Democracy and Personal Liberty in America, offers. Without a coalition, the Democracy must go into the battle of 1872, with defeat assured from the first gun to the final retreat. The Democratic party has always professed love for the old-time institutions of our forefathers, jealous regard for a Constitution, which alone guarantees a republican government and personal and State liberty. Knowing that they cannot wrest these, single-handed, from traitor grasp, will they decline now when aid is offered, to make a patriotic temporary sacrifice, to save all that is dear to us, as American freemen? Never.

Now "Passive Resistance" demands no unreasonable sacrifice. Democrats are not asked to give up their organization. They are not required to disband. On the contrary, let the most scrupulous organization prevail; the more perfect, the better. Neither are they asked to surrender a single principle of their party creed. On the contrary, let them preserve every tenet of their creed and belief—stand firm, and be hopeful of a day for their triumphant deliverance. All that is asked of them is the temporary "sacrifice" of party pride, for the emergency. They are asked to dictate no ticket for '72; but to vote for some Conservative, to be suggested by the Liberals, whose past record will detach enough strength from the ranks of the cut-throat governmental pirates, to carry the country against the banded and gold-bound thieves in power at Washington.

We give below the Address of the Democratic Executive Committee in full, believing that we could give up the space to no other matter, which would be more welcome to Democrats at present, than this able and statesmanlike paper, which details the benefits secured to Missouri by a similar policy in 1870,—a policy that has given peace and prosperity to a State that was once a very hell on earth, and rendered Missouri overwhelmingly Democratic. Read it:

ROOMS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ST. LOUIS, January 8th, 1872.

To the Democracy of the State of Missouri:

The occasion seems opportune for your Central Committee to review, in the light of accomplished facts, the course pursued by them in the political campaign of 1870. When in the early part of that year this committee resolved, after careful reflection and consultation with many eminent Democrats of undoubted attachment to Democratic principles, and unquestionable patriotism, to abstain from the contest for State offices then about to begin, they assumed the responsibility not clearly authorized by the terms of the trust which you had confided to their hands; but they did not take the step without the high warrant of the approving acclamation of nearly the entire body of the Democratic masses. Nothing but this unanimous approval could take the place of the decision of a State Convention, and justify your committee in the unusual course pursued. But the discussion of the proposition proved that the Democratic masses of Missouri had instinctively discovered the very method which commended itself to the attention of your committee, and were pointing to it as the only swift and peaceful course of deliverance of our people from the fetters of a proscriptive and partisan rule that was estranging them from their political rights and duties, and threatening to extinguish the spirit of popular liberty. The adoption of the method was instantly followed by the effects which had been looked for. Scarcely had the committee formally and in unquestioned good faith proclaimed that the Democratic party would make no nominations for governor and the other State offices, but would leave the contest for those high positions entirely to the Republicans, than a disorganizing and demoralizing influence began to reach us that the opposition, fully organized with little spirit and marked with no significance, began to expand into the irreconcilable quarrel which produced the Liberal Republican schism of September, 1870, at Jefferson City, and inaugurated the subsequent and instructive and memorable canvass. Almost at the outset of this contest, it assumed its inevitable aspects. The Liberal Republicans took the position of absent Democracy on the question of the day, origin, and fought the battle against the proscriptive policy that had afflicted the State, if not with more courage and zeal, at least with a happier success than the manacled Democracy had been able to fight it in previous contests. Although at first it involved only one important, but local question, it came to embrace the national questions of tariff, civil-service reform, and the right of presidential interference in State elections; and not only did the Liberal Republicans assert the Democratic doctrine on these subjects, but they become the zealous and effective opponents of the disfranchisement which their own party had imposed on the people—casting aside party obligations and allegiance, and boldly defying the vengeance of the national executive, to effect the restoration of free government to the State, and re-invest one-third of the number of qualified voters of Missouri with that sacred, but dormant, franchise, of which, for five years, they had been unjustly deprived. Democrats could not and did not remain indifferent to such a struggle. Feel waived the right to contest the State offices did not impair their coherency nor lessen their devotion to time-honored principles. They had made a sacrifice of party pride and claims for the purpose of effecting a great and patriotic purpose—the deliverance of their proscribed fellow-citizens from a barren disability; and they felt no annoyance in seeing that the effort of the Liberal Republicans to effect the same object promised to be more successful than the best efforts of their own party had been. They found too that this sacrifice was not without compensation, for, in abstaining from the contest, they became the arbiters of it. Their reservation of the power to contest the elections of members of Congress and the Legislature, and for the local offices, secured the compactness of their organization against all dispersing influences, and the marked difference of spirit between the contending parties and the Executive interference in favor of the regular ticket showed them how to use this reserved power in the cause of free principles and constitutional government. They, for the benefit of their large vote to the liberal minority, and secured the election of its State ticket by a decisive majority of more than forty thousand votes.

The result of the election was little less than a revolution of the State government. A number of our fellow-citizens, variously estimated a fifty to one hundred thousand, who had been divested of their suffrages, were re-enfranchised; a system of registration that had been the prolific cause of fraud, favoritism, oppression and crime, was abolished; counties that had been deprived of their representation, or had been misrepresented in the Legislature by persons not chosen by their people, were re-admitted to their constitutional right; a majority of Democrats and Liberal Republicans were chosen to the Legislature; a large majority of the counties of the State were transferred from the control of a proscriptive party to the hands of the Democrats and Liberal Republican local officers; and the party that had governed the State for years with a rigor of rule unexampled in its history, was suddenly shorn of nearly all its powers.

The State government which was chosen with the assistance of Democratic votes, has fulfilled all the reasonable expectations on which their votes were cast. It has given us a just and economical administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, while it has recognized its indebtedness to the element that elected it by calling into the public service a full proportion of patriotic Democrats whose high character did not exempt them from virtual ostracism during the rule of the proscriptive party; demanded other qualifications for public duties and honors than the simple one of a demonstrative loyalty; and changed a society, disordered and disquieted by the painful and compulsory agencies devised to maintain the power of a minority, into a healthful body politic, reposing contentedly in the consciousness of self-government. When we contrast the present state of thing with the wanton and wicked waste of the lands and funds that were the patrimony of our common schools; the great frauds that marked the sale of the railroad, the payment of the militia and the settlement of war accounts with the Federal government, and the excitements and consternation that attended the rigorous enforcement of the test oath, under a previous administration, we feel that the patriotic Democracy of Missouri can never be too proud of the part they took in the achievement of the great change.

The great task to which the Democrats of Missouri and of the whole Union have devoted themselves is the restoration of constitutional immunities and liberties to those from whom they have been wrongfully taken away by a party which is the first in the history of the country to assume the privilege of setting aside the constitution; and the simple logic of this task will not permit them, even if they were disposed, to contract with it a bargain to lay away any existing personal right whatever. It is a signal refutation of the false imputations made by our opponents on this subject that while their utter overthrow in the last State election has deprived colored suffrage of the official protection of a party which assumed to be its exclusive custodian, and placed the rights of the new voters at the mercy of the Democracy, nothing has occurred to imply that these rights are less safe than they were under the rule of the overthrown party. This fact will suggest to thoughtful minds that the dominant national party may not possess that monopoly of patriotic virtues which it is accustomed to claim for itself, and that when it shall be overthrown in a great national contest, as it was in the local contest in our State in 1870, an unimpaired Union, an unimpaired Federal authority, an unimpaired public faith, and an undiminished measure of personal franchise will be found to have survived the imagined calamity.

The Democracy of Missouri have found nothing to lament in the results which have followed the spontaneous and informal league between themselves and the Liberal Republican minority, in the last regular election. The improvements wrought in the change from the public condition then, to the public condition of to-day, is so immeasurable that they do not ask themselves whether something more might not have been effected by the Democratic party acting alone, in that campaign. The good that was accomplished is so large in measure as to leave no occasion for conjectures of what might have been accomplished with other agencies. The contest of 1870 was not without material effect upon the Democracy. The result was a simple self-adjustment to the structure of an altered national Constitution, a recognition of the amendments which, in their late opposition, they had opposed, and an acquiescence in the new order of things which those amendments had actually produced. The corner-stone of their creed is still the national Constitution. They mediate no other reaction than the restoration of the constitution to its legitimate authority, the restitution of the privileges which have been taken away in defiance of it, and the stern subjugation of power to its clear restrictions. A great party cannot afford to become an instrument of vengeance and retaliation, and while the patriotic Democrats of Missouri hold their national party pledged to the task of restoring liberties to those who have been deprived of them, and confining powers to the limits marked out by the fathers, they neither expect nor desire this party to revive vanquished and condemned dogmas, nor to become the champion of causes lost in spite of exhaustive defenses, nor to attempt the impossible reproduction of a state of things marred by a great convulsion. It it would win and maintain the popular confidence, it must consign the irrevocable past to history, and address itself to the importunate issues of the present and the future.

In turning from the peaceful situation in our own State, to the national field, we find a condition of things that deserves the growing discontent, disappointment and suspicion that it has provoked.

The first presidential term of the dominant party's ascendancy was a period of open war, and although six years have elapsed since the surrender of the Confederate force, removed the last pretext of resistance to the authority of the government, and although no opposition has been made to Federal laws since that time, the recent proclamation and enforcement of martial law in one of the Southern States and the existence of a law on the congressional statute book which authorizes the proclamation and enforcement of martial law in any State or Territory of the Union at the discretion of the President, warns us that we are still living under the stern maxims and methods of war, without an actual war to justify their application. If the triumph of the government over the late rebellion, has been as complete as the dominant party boasts, and as facts undeniably prove, and if the peace which the dominant party vaunts of having restored to the land is an actual condition, and not a delusion, we might ask, why are not warlike habits laid aside and the processes of peace allowed to have their legitimate sway? Why, at a time when the rebellion ought to have passed into history, is the government diligently engaged in fighting the imagined remnants of it in South Carolina, with measures destined to provoke the execrations which a harrassed people never fail to heap upon their tormentors? That unhappy State is little better than a wreck—its society dislocated, its people burdened with an enormous debt fraudulently contracted; its treasury robbed by the officials whose duty it is to protect it, its villages surprised by militia visits; its agriculture burdened with oppressive taxes, and its legislative halls filled with a body of persons too ignorant and insensible to feel shame at the exposure of their venality, and too barbarous to be affected by the complaints of the victims of their misgovernment. Yet this ruin of state is the field selected by the national administration for the exhibition of the harsh rigors of military law; and it is a mournful evidence of the distrust of the federal government, with which the dominant party has inspired our subjugated countrymen of the South, that the people in no one of the reconstructed states can mediate a change in their constitutions, the election of a Democratic governor, or any other important measure of domestic concern without considering whether it may not provoke the extension to their state of the dragonades that are witnessed in South Carolina. There is no hostility to the Federal power, and no opposition to the laws of Congress in a single Southern state. No attacks on the Federal forts, arsenals or dock-yards is threatened; no indignity to Federal symbols is heard of; and a squad of federal soldiers may march through the length and breadth of that section without molestation. Yet a large share of the legislation of congress for the last six years has been a system of force bills to deprive our countrymen of the Southern States of those rights and privileges which are not less a heritage from their revolutionary fathers than from ours; and even as late as the last session of congress the dominant party, notwithstanding the opposition of a number of its most enlightened and liberal-minded adherents, and of the entire Democratic minority, passed an act placing the great writ of personal liberty at the discretion of the president, and authorizing him, without the consent of governors or legislatures, to invade states at his pleasure, set aside their laws, usurp their functions, and arrest and imprison their citizens. The passage of this and kindred extraordinary enactments, and the vigorous execution of them by the military arm of the government, in districts where the execution excites no other feeling than vague terror and dismay, proves, if proof were needed, not only that the party in power has not restored the Union, but that it has not permitted the Union to restore itself through the operation of peaceful agencies. On the contrary it has made a rebellion suppressed six years ago the pretext for military interference rapidly growing into a settled system, not only in the south, but in the North; it has bewildered the people of the South, and harrassed the whole country, by subjecting the former to a cumulative and indefinite expiation which they despair of complying with, and which they see no relief from, except in listless submission to the varying will of a partizan government. The evil effects of such a policy cannot, in the nature of things, be located and limited, in a government whose powers and laws are general; and the fact that the so-called ku-klux bill, the congressional election law, and other similar measures of recent enactment, are applicable to all the States, and the unrebuked employment of armed federal soldiers to control a Republican convention in New Orleans, and to act as police at Chicago, teach us that the authority and force which the party in power devised for the government of the South, is developing into a universal policy. This fact deserves serious reflection at the hands of the American people. It was in the distant pro-consular province that the military power ripened which afterwards overthrew the Roman Republic. It was in the applauded destruction of the liberties of these remote dependencies, that the army learned how to destroy the liberties of the Roman people, in the end. A free people cannot, except at their peril, hold others in forced subjection to special inflictions; the enforcement of these peculiar hardships develops powers and practices that are foes to all freedom; and our sole hope for the country is in the conviction that the sturdy freemen of the North will, on a fair appeal to their sense of justice, avert the menaced danger to their own liberties, by demanding the full measure of those liberties to their Southern brethren. If the National Democracy make such an appeal, and attest the patriotic disinterestedness of its own motives in making it, by waving its claims to make the usual party contest for the Presidency in 1872; if, as the Democracy of Missouri did, with such beneficent results in 1870, the National Democracy shall abstain from the Presidential field, and surrender the solemn duty of reckoning with the authors of our misgovernment to the people undisturbed by other questions, we cannot doubt that the effect will be the overthrow of the dominant party and its policy, the re-establishment of the Union, and re-affirmation of the Constitution.

D. H. ARMSTRONG, Ch'm'n.
P. J. PANLEY.
R. M. BREWER.
JNO. S. PHELPS.
O. A. CRANDALL.
JAS. SHIELDS.
JAS. MCFERRAN.
JNO. W. HENRY.
A. H. BUCKNER.
W. H. SWIFT, Secretary.

ENERGY AMONG THE PASSIVES.

The following dispatch in the St. Louis Republican from Jefferson City, dated the 11th inst., indicates the unanimity and enthusiasm of the Missouri Representative Democracy on the question of "Passive Resistance:"

A resolution endorsing the Missouri Policy and the action of the Democratic Central Committee, is now being circulated, which will receive the signature of every Democratic member of the Legislature. This, in connection with the address, is to be published in pamphlet form and sent out as a great campaign document. The hundred thousand copies are to be printed.

THE LIBERAL CONSULTATION.

A Jefferson City dispatch of the 11th, contains the following in regard to the projected Liberal gathering, to take place on the 24th instant. Will our Lafayette Conservatives send a delegation?

Great preparations are being made for the Liberal Republican Convention of the 24th. Two brass bands from abroad will be in attendance. Delegations from five Northern States have pledged themselves to be here. All railroad fare is to be decreased one-third.

ANOTHER GREAT PASSIVIST.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times gives the following "interview" with Hon. George A. Pendleton:

A "Republican from the start" told me to day that he met Hon. George H. Pendleton in New York within a few days. He asked the distinguished Ohio Democrat this question: "Are we to have a union of all men opposed to Grant for the Presidential fight?" Mr Pendleton replied with great promptness and earnestness, as follows: "If we do not, it will not be the fault of the Democrats."

The unscrupulousness, venality, and devilishness of the Radical press is illustrated in the course pursued by the St. Louis Democrat, about that Saline county Ku-Klux lie that it published. It was utterly without foundation, yet it has been rehashed and revamped, and notwithstanding the Adjutant-General's personal examination and report, no correction has yet appeared in its columns. The Adjutant-General stigmatizes the Democrat's statements as utterly false—"not a particle of truth" in them. When a Radical paper learns to tell the truth in a single particular, there will be hope for a "change of heart" in hell.

The Democrats of the New Mexican legislature captured the Republican party the other day. The Republican Speaker of the House called for the clearing of the galleries; couldn't enforce the demand; called on the Sheriff of Santa Fe, who refused; Speaker left in disgust; Democrats elected a new Speaker, expelled three Republicans and elected Democrats in their place; arrested the old Speaker; and New Mexico, all of a sudden, has become a Democratic State. The Democratic Speaker cleared the galleries, and the Radical party, in no time. Bully for the New Mexican unterrified. Order reigns in Warsaw.

In order to secure a nomination and re-election, so that he may speculate in wild-cat schemes, receive gifts and bribes for four years longer, Ulysses offers to subscribe $100,000—his salary as President for four years—to the Republican party, as a campaign fund. This is something of an intimation of what that office is worth, for unless it paid largely, no man would be fool enough, to offer to give away his whole salary.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE!

THE QUESTION ILLUSTRATED.

I am for the Lexington (Missouri) Caucasian's "Passive Resistance Policy," believing that it will do the whole country as much good as its operation, in 1870, has done Missouri. It did not destroy the Missouri Democracy, but made them a power; and I do not believe in the professions of patriotism of those, who insist any longer on hazarding American Liberty for party pride, by nominating a National Democratic ticket, which can carry only one State.

Notwithstanding twelve years of continued disaster, and the failure of my "New Departure" scheme, leaving us without the ghost of a chance, I am still for a straight-out Democratic ticket, and a ge-lorious periodical hurrah, if it takes the last feather out of my tail.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

HOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MIGHT BRING GOOD OUT OF EVIL,

AND

RID THE COUNTRY OF HALF ITS OTHELLOS AND DESDEMONAS, ITS SAMBOS AND DINAHS.

If any other creature than Ulysses S. Grant was President of this country, and any other men, except those now Congressmen, were our rulers and the custodians of American honor and rights, we would be fully authorized, by events happening daily upon the high seas, and the uniformly haughty and unbearable course pursued by the Spanish government and its instruments, to announce that we were on the eve of war. For a long time, Spain has apparently sought a thrashing from the American government. Her men of war have fired into, boarded and searched, and dogged about upon the high seas a number of merchant men engaged in legitimate commerce, and have even dared to bring-to, by the pursuasion of cannon shot, a vessel flying the stars and stripes, in the harbor of New York, and in full view of the people of that city. A few of her armed steamers have succeeded in driving from South American and oceanic traffic, almost entirely the whole of our shipping, and thus again crippling a commerce struggling to regain its ante-bellum importance. Our merchantmen cannot contend successfully with armed ships, and our ample navy of war steamers, from some remarkable cause, lay by, and witness the commission of outrages never before permitted by its admirals and commanders under Democratic Administrations.

Now, Spain possesses in the Caribbean sea two very important islands—Cuba and Porto Rico—ample for the support of the whole African population of the United States; and they are blessed with a climate and soil which furnish the largest returns to the husbandman, with the least labor, of any country in the world. Our proposition is to whip these insolent Spanish curs with nigger soldiers, and then give Cuba and Porto Rico to the ebon conquerors as a permanent home. Organize and arm as many niggers as are willing to go over there (Cuba is only sixty miles distant from the Florida Keys), land them all over the island, by every means of transportation; engulf, overwhelm, overrun, inundate these mongrel islands with a fresh avalanche of Africa, and let events resolve themselves. Our American niggers, aided by the Cuban rebels of the Puerto Principe district and the mountain fastnesses of Central Cuba, will demolish Spanish domination in the Antilles in sixty days; and being conquerers, will be masters of the situation ever afterward. Thereby the nigger will be benefitted and the white man too, the honor of the country vindicated, and Spain wiped out from the last vestige of rule in the western world. What do our Othellos and Desdemonas, our Sambos and Dinahs, think of the project of having a country all their own, where they may lay down on the always warm earth, and turn their faces to the glowing sun in sweetest slumber, while old Dame Nature tends almost exclusively to the commissary department; where they may find bread already baked on the bread plant, fruits every month in the year, and where "December as pleasant as May." "Forty acres and a mule" would be nowhere beside this equatorial paradise, rigged out with Sambo and Dinah for its Adam and Eve.

J. C. Bancroft Davis is the patronimic of a thief in Washington, who acts as Assistant Secretary of State. He has been a kleptomaniac from infancy, and is best known as a creature without evidence of conscience. He and the Spanish minister live in the same house, and are partners in schemes of smuggling and plunder, and mutually fill a cabinet office in the absence of old Ham. Fish. With such a state of affairs, it is no wonder that American ships are fired into by Spanish men of war on the high seas, and no notice taken of it.

The whole Radical press of the country, on the publication of Mr. Greeley's letter to Col. Donan, of the Caucasian, afterwards telegraphed by the "Associated Press," asserted that it was a forgery. In our next issue, under the head of "Caucasian Abroad," Mr. Greeley's authority for its genuineness will be found, besides considerable comment on its text, *pro* and *con*, by the press.

The Sclavonic palate enjoyed as much Turkey at the St. Louis Alexian festival, as was desirable for the present. When the cub goes home, the old bear will move out his paws with more zest for the sick fowl on the Bosphorus.

A Democratic anti-Passive, "fight-and die," run-or-bust paper, on reflection, sums up all the Democracy can do in '72, without coalition with conservatives, thus: "The Democracy are sure of carrying two States—Kentucky and — Hell."

RESPECT THE BURDEN.

Fools only learn nothing from history, or by the experience of others. Let those who issued bonds and obligations to the full manufacturing ability of Ben. Butler's greenback paper mill, and who have guaranteed their holders perpetual incomes from their gold-bearing coupons; and who have taxed the industry of the country $666,000,000 annually, in one form or another, to pay interest on the nigger-stealing debt, learn from history that no republican people have ever borne oppressive taxation, or ever will. Let them learn from the hissory of their own country's repudiated revolutionary currency, that Americans are not over fond of paying old debts, even when they have a just cause for their maternity. Let them learn that a change of a few votes in a few States, may knock down all their "faith of the nation" contrivances for perpetual plunder. Let these bond-paying and bond-holding loyalists remember that the principle of Repudiation is no new thing in American economy, as cart-loads of Continental currency, still extant, fully testifies. And let them remember that the repudiation of honest debts, which they required Southern States to adopt, and which they enforced on them by bayonets at the polls, on the adoption of their carpet-bag State Constitutions, is an example which the same people, backed by thousands and hundreds of thousands of new converts, tired of burden-bearing, will yet enforce by a free and untrammeled ballot upon the whole country. Let it be forever remembered that the boldest repudiationists in the land are those who insist on paying the monstrous Yankee debt; that they taught half the States how to wipe out public obligations—that they found an old way to pay new debts. That the whole yankee debt will ultimately be repudiated, we have not a shadow of doubt. In fact, it is inevitable. If it were not a necessity, it certainly would be a pleasure. Since a part of the people have been required to do so, as the first step toward "reconstruction," and political and social damnation in the Union, there is no reason why the other half should not enjoy the same blessing. But while this will be the ultimate fate of all public debts due domestic and foreign creditors, the "consummation devoutly to be wished," may be greatly hastened. And we say to those who are plundering the people—who have already wrung out of honest industry more than enough to pay off the infernal debt, made by infernal rascals for an infernal cause—who have stolen three thousand millions from the tax-burdened victims of yankee rule,—we say to them now, what Bonaparte said to his frivolous sister, on the island of St. Helena, during his captivity, as, on one of the rugged paths, they met a laborer heavily laden. She intended, in her haughty manner, to force the burdened man to stand aside, while she passed. Knowing her foolish heart, and that she would not move for the workman, he touched her arm, and said, argumentatively, "Madam, respect *the burden.*" If these fellows will not respect the people as toilers and payers, let them be wise, and respect the burden at least, lest those upon whose backs it is piled, throw it off sooner than they otherwise would. Respect the burden.

A MULATTO NEWSPAPER.

The New York Day-Book, a sterling, unquestioned, life-time Democratic journal, contains the following article concerning a brace of newspapers, of which some of our readers may have heard. Under the head of "A Mongrelized Democratic Paper," the Courier-Journal of Louisville, gets this rap:

The Courier-Jonrnal, a mulatto newspaper, published in Louisville, Kentucky, says: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens "has done all in his power to kill the Democratic party." Then, between Mr. Stephens and the Courier-Journal the Democratic party has fared badly, for the latter has tried to kill its principles, and this is the worst of killing; for the principles of a party are its soul, and when that is killed, there can be no hope of a future resurrection of the body. The Courier-Journal is one of the few papers which has not been able to "take a hint" by the sad reverses which the "departure" has met with everywhere. It still clings to its black idol with the tenacity of an Ashanie negro to its fetish. Dr. Sam Bard's paper, the True Georgian, and a mate to the Courier-Journal, has quietly, noiselessly yielded up the spirit, thereby doing the country a service to the extent of its influence, which was, however, infinitely small. But its Louisville brother in the slough of "departure" still breathes, though sticking hopelessly fast in the deadly mire of Mongrelism, and is still clamoring insanely for the "departure," though most mischievously refusing to depart itself to that bourne whence no traveler ever ought to return.

Darwinism is about half true as respects the origin of mankind in this country. The Radicals doubtless were vegetables, then monkeys, then niggers, and now Radicals. There is a strong sympathy running through from origin to development. We suggest, however, with all due regard to old Mother Nature, that it would have been better all round, if the thing had been reversed. Then Radicalism would have peopled these States with that better growth, the sunflower and cabbage stalk.

CAUCASIAN NEWS BURGOUT.

Amnesty bill again postponed.

Revolution in Mexico continues.

The Union Pacific railroad is snowbound.

Gen. Halleck died at Louisville on the 9th inst.

The U. S. "knave-y" is to be increased.

A rose-bush at Hildesheim is 1,000 years old.

Heavy fall of snow in Northern Iowa last week.

The Russian cub was fed at St. Louis on the 6th.

The winter fair at Clinton, Iowa, is a great success.

The Utah courts have stopped for the want of money.

A dangerous $20 counterfeit greenback is in circulation.

Six thousand new buildings in Philadelphia last year.

Passive Policy common sense is winning everywhere.

Two Japanese princes have entered the University of Iowa.

The St. Louis Alexian festivities were on an elaborate scale.

The glove-makers are exterminating the squirrels of Iowa.

They have twenty-nine professional jurors in Indianapolis.

Twenty new railroads are stealing their slow lengths over Ohio.

Swiss ribbon-makers have names for 13,000 colors and shades.

It is said Rebel President Cespedes has escaped from Cuba in cog.

Olive Logan disclaims any sympathy whatever with freelovism.

The French have been having uproarious scenes in the Assembly.

Joaquin Miller's divorced wife is lecturing on the Pacific slope.

Four persons were roasted alive at Detroit, in a burning house.

A warfare is to be made on Illinois canines by legislative enactment.

The Idinois legislature has indorsed Sumner's one-term proposition.

Petitions are sent to the French Assembly for the restoration of monarchy.

Colfax and Wilson are candidates for Vice President on the Radical ticket.

A Peoria clerk bows so low to the girls as to strike his nose on his boot toes.

They have two African legislatures in Louisiana. Trouble is apprehended.

Half a million guns of all sizes were taken from the French Internationals.

Napoleon predicts that Gambetta will succeed Thiers as President of France.

Western civilization and christianity are gradually overshadowing all lands.

Missouri's home-guard extra-pay claims are about to fall through at Washington.

A deaf and dumb woman of New Jersey heard and spoke on giving birth to a child.

Vienna International Exhibition building is to be 3,000 feet long, by 600 feet wide.

A Fort Wayne woman sued her husband for fourteen years as wife, and got $1,168.

Elder Nicholas Turgeneff is the name of the apostle of serf-abolitionism in Russia.

Cold waterists are petitioning Congress to prohibit the distilling of intoxicating liquors.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a formal decree against the Chinese living on the Island.

The Northern newspapers are filled with accounts of brutal murders, rapes, poisonings, etc.

Grand Duke Alexis has accepted the invitation of the Missouri Legislature to visit Jefferson City.

A man and two women were murdered in a miserable yankee brothel at Winsor Locks, Connecticut.

Spain is no longer able to control her barbaric bloodthirsty volunteers in Cuba, who are masters of the situation.

Des Moines, Iowa, is worth nine millions, by assessment. Politically it isn't worth a damaged pewter spoon.

The Missouri House has endorsed the one-term proposition for President and Vice President of the United States.

Democratic Congressmen are said to prefer Judge Davis as the Passive Policy candidate of the Liberal Republicans.

Engelbert Shuler was eighteen hours astraddle a floating log in the Arkansas river, with the thermometer at zero.

A gentleman of Dubuque, Iowa, has recovered $500 damages from the C. & S. W. Railroad for ejection from its cars.

Henry Lake in Montana is five thousand feet above the level of the sea, and believed to be the source of five rivers.

Sixty buildings were burned at Ouachita, Louisiana, on the night of the 31st ult. Loss $508,300; insurance $203,500.

The Boston Post abbreviates the Louisville Courier-Journal into Low Cour, and the Washington Patriot into Wash. Pat.

Brigham Young is a prisoner in his own house in Salt Lake City, under indictment for the murder of some gentiles four years ago.

Two Saginaw swains left when the old man came down into the parlor in his drawers, and threw a pail of water on the fire. Time.

The Missouri Legislature is considering an amendment to the constitution, permitting the investment of school funds in State bonds.

"Eighteen souls with nine single hearts, eighteen hearts that beat as nine." The Indianapolis Sentinel's way of telling about nine marriages.

Jim. Fisk was shot and killed by Edward Stokes, in New York, on the 6th Stokes was his rival with some no-account woman. No great loss.

Senator Clayton, a rascal from Arkansas, has had gross charges entered against him before Congress. This will make him a great man in Radical eyes.

The mob at Rochester, which attempted to lynch a negro raper and murderer of a white child, was fired upon by the soldiery, and several persons were killed.

The 8th of January (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans) was commemorated by a monstrous "Possum" demonstration by the iron-clad Democracy, at St. Louis.

There was an immense Passive Policy jollification at the Temple building in St. Louis, on Monday, at which a number of prominent men made addresses. The enthusiasm was contageous.

The Chairman of the Missouri Democratic State Committee was authorized to select a day for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention of Missouri, to nominate a Democratic ticket.

An attempt being made by citizens to hang a nigger ravisher and murderer of a white child at Rochester, the military was called out, when a battle ensued, in which several citizens were killed.

In the Senate chamber, on the 8th, Carl Shurz replied to the falsehoods published against him by the New York Times, and republished by all the insect journals, in which he excoriated his maligners.

Josh Billings says: A farmer is the noblest work of God. He rises at 2 o'clock in the morning, burns out half a pound of wood and kords of kandles, and then goes out to worry the geese and bother the hogs.

The niggers at Chicot, Arkansas, after killing three citizens, and friug into doors and windows of all houses, shot down all the cattle they could find. Hellish reign of terror, urged on by devilish white Radicals.

The Congressional Civil Service whitewashing committee have found more evidence than they want, concerning the black-mail proceedings in the New York Custom house. They want Congress to discharge them at once.

They had a good old-fashioned nigger hanging at Granada, Mississippi, last week. Frank Mays fed his Desdemona on rat exterminator, and it fattened her for the worms. His neck was lengthened a little therefor, and he passed in his checks.

A Norwegian, 70 years old, living at White Bear lake, Minnesota, recently had a singular fight with a wolf. He fought him first with a club, then with a pitch-fork, and finally got a rope round the neck of the beast, drew him to a carpenter's vise, screwed his head into it, and then got a gun and shot at him.

ALFRED J. HALL. WM. C. HALL.

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HUMOROUS TRIFLES.

——A negro boy of eight years, has a picture primer to teach him his letters. One of the pictures is that of a bull chasing a boy, which the little darkey watches from day to day, gleefully exclaiming: "He hasn't cotch'd him yet."

——A negro woman was relating her experience to a congregation of color, and among other things she said she had been in Heaven. One of the ladies asked: "Sister did you see any blacks in Heaven?" "Oh, get out! You s'pose I go in de kitchen when I was dar!"

——A Danbury, Connecticut, paper states that a boy stealing chestnuts was caught by the irate proprietor. "What is your name, you young scad," he asked. "Tweed," blubbered the boy. With a nervous grasp the frightened farmer dropped the delinquent and fled.

——At a late Plymouth church pic-nic Mr. Beecher was asked why he did not dance. "There is but one reason," he replied, "I dont know how. The only dancing I ever did was when my father furnished the music and used me for a fiddle. I took all the steps then."

——Here is a beautiful instance of conjugal affection: A married lady in Connecticut recently fell into a river, and would have been drowned except that her cries attracted the attention of her husband, who, mistaking her in the dark for another woman, worked like a beaver to get her out.

——An exchange says: "What can be more enjoyable on a long cold evening than to see a family seated around the center table perusing dime novels, while the lively repartee and pumpkin pie circulate freely, and the scene is enlivened occasionally by the old man rocking on the cat's tail?"

——A Connecticut ruralist drank his first glass of soda-water very solemnly the other day, and then, eyeing the clerk inquiringly, anxiously remarked: "It is all right, I suppose?" "Why, yes," said the clerk, hesitatingly, "but what do you mean?" "Why, the darn thing won't go off in a fellow, will it?"

——Our Major, says an old Mexican volunteer, had very long feet, and also a horse that threw everyone but the Major. One evening the Major's servant was out on the parade ground with the horse, and, as usual, got thrown off, when one of the boys spoke up and said; "I know why the horse don't throw the Major!" "Why?" was asked by a dozen or more. "Well, you see, the Major's got such long feet, that the horse thinks he's in shafts."

——We met with this witty and unanswerable retort in a sketch of a short trip through a portion of Ireland. The writer is conversing with his car-driver. "You are a Catholic, Jimmy?" "Yes, yer honor." "And you pray to the Virgin Mary?" "I do, yer honor." "Well, there's no doubt she was a good woman. The Bible says so. But she may have been no better than your mother or mine." "That's true, your honor. But then, you'll allow there's a mighty difference in their children."

——A Danbury, Conn., man saw his daughter into the cars and passed round to her window for a parting look at her. While he was passing out the daughter left the seat to speak to a friend, and at the same time a prim looking lady, who occupied the seat, with her, moved to the window. Unaware of the important change inside, our venerable friend hastily put his face up to the window and hurriedly exclaimed: "One more kiss, sweet pet." In an other instant, the point of a blue cotton umbrella caught his seductive lips, followed by the passionate injunction: "Scat, you gray headed wretch!" and he scatted.

——A good story is told of Dean Stanley's parrot, which was a great pet with the whole family. One day Polly managed to open her cage, and get away, to the great consternation of the household. After a great search, some one found Polly in the garden, on the top of an apple tree. The welcome news was communicated to the Dean, who, with the whole of the inmates, rushed out at once accompanied by Dr. Vaughan, who with some friends was on a visit to the Dean. Polly was found swinging on a topmost branch; but when she discovered the large audience below her, she looked gravely down at them, and said: "Let us pray."

——Editors have a first-rate time in Texas. The ladies of a town out there have given to the editor of the paper an emboldered shirt, which contains a pictorial history of Texas, including the