Lexington Caucasian.

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!

Platform.

This is a Man's Government, made by White Men, for White Men, and their Posterity, Forever!

DOWN WITH THE FIFTEENTH REDAMNDMENT!

Total Repudiation of the Monstrous Yankee War Debt!—That Accursed, Unconstitutional Burden, accomplished 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!

OWN WITH TEST OATHS and REGISTRATIONS!

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORACE GREELEY.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

OF MISSOURI.

BAD.

THE NATIONAL BULL-HEAD AND PERFIDY CONVENTION.

WHY IT WAS CALLED IN BALTIMORE.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRACY.

OUR COUNTY CONVENTION.

Woe worth the hour, woe worth the day, that saw a National Damnocratic Convention called, at all; but far woer worth it, that it was called to meet in Baltimore. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, all wanted it, all offered as many inducements, as the place that got it. But Baltimore was the spot that suited the traitors and conspirators, who are bartering away the life of Democracy and of the Republic. Right in the jaws of the bondholders and usurpers. Right among the jingling coins and fluttering coupons of banks and treasuries. Right in the hands of the soulless moneychangers of Wall street, and the ruthless despot-minions of Pennsylvania avenue. Right where it will be most accessible to all the overawing and corrupting influences of Washington and New York. Where it will be absolutely under the thumbs of the Tumblebug and his thieving, bribing, polluting, principle-contemning, country-destroying emissaries and underlings. What care they for the wrongs of the land and the sufferings of the people? What care they for the blighting, crushing taxes, the monstrous tariff extortions, and the starvation prices? What care they—these 'Democratic' bondlords and Radical highwaymen—for the groans of millions of oppressed and plundered workingmen? What care they for Democracy, liberty, honesty, right or the republic? "Gold! plunder! power!" is their ceaseless cry. "Gold! plunder! power!" is their ultimatum, their god, their all. What though twenty struggling millions of freemen's sons and daughters are cursing their bonds, and praying for relief?—"Gold! plunder! power!" is the answer of Democratic and Radical cormorants. What though we are fast being converted into a nation of lazzaroni, paupers, beggars, slaves?—"Gold! plunder! power!" is the shout of our rotten would-be masters. Five hundred million dollars a year, for four years! $2,000,000,000 in all. Its a vast patronage for any pirate crew to control. And they're not going to yield it up, without a gigantic struggle. No wonder Belmont, grant, Voorhees, Morton, and their fellow plotters and pillagers labored to get the Convention held in Baltimore. The people, the great, toiling, long-suffering masses, have at last got their eyes open to the fact, that there is a way of escape open to them—that salvation may still be obtained. They feel that a grand and noble abstaining from all partisan efforts will lead them out of bondage. They are satisfied that refraining from any Democratic national nominations, and a cordial co-operation, with the Liberal Republicans, will ensure the overthrow of grant, despotism, nepotism, rottenness, thievery and outlawry; and the triumph of Greeley, Brown and Reform. They have, with lofty patriotism, resolved to sacrifice all mere party aims and ambitions, to save their country and their government. But in Baltimore, the convention will be out of reach of the People, and given over to the Politicians. There all the powers of a bribe-laden-lobby will be brought to bear upon the delegates. Bought and paid-for "leaders" will spout their traitorous harangues, with none to rebuke or make them afraid. Prowling spies, pimps and intriguers from the Capitol and the White House will swarm through the halls, and about all the doors. And the clink of golden ducats, and the soft rustling of bank-notes is a music that is hard to withstand. Baltimore is not the place for a Democratic Convention. But the decree of trafficking Committeemen has gone forth; and there it will be held.

Democrats of the mighty Northwest! Your all is staked upon the results of that Convention, and of the Election that is to follow it. The grand question of the campaign is:—Greeley or the Gaiena Boor and Sot—Corruption or Reform—Freedom or Slavery—Salvation or Damnation! The fate of our Republic depends, under God, upon you! See to it that no man goes to Baltimore, as your representative, who has not been tried in a furnace seven times heated. Let no man go there who cannot stand firm as tempered steel, amid all the blandishments, all the temptations, with which $2,000,000,000 of prospective patronage and stealage will surround him, invite him, beset him on every side. Send there no shuffler, no dodger, no bull-headed "party" man. Damned be "party," when the life of the nation is at stake! Let no man go there, whose heart does not beat warmly responsive to the great Liberal movement, which freed Missouri, and offers deliverance to the South and redemption to the country. No man is a true representative of our state or people, unless he is in full accord with it.

Democrats of Lafayette county! Your township conventions are to be held on Saturday, June 1. You are to choose five delegates from each township, to represent you in a county convention, which meets on the 8th of June. One township delegation may decide the action of your county convention; one county delegation may control the action of our state convention; and one state delegation may settle the policy of the national convention, and the fate of the nation! Meet! Choose your best men! Send none but true representatives of the grand policy of which our state was the birthplace, and the Caucasian the originator!

Massachusetts, wealthy, prosperous and nothing if not outwardly moral, votes, through her representatives in Congress, millions of dollars for the education of the Southern blacks. That the children of the negros of Louisiana, Alabama, or any of the cotton states should be brought up in ignorance, and should not be able to read even the Declaration of Independence, the story of the Landing of the Pilgrims, or Sumner's speeches, was, above all things, the particular thing that needed the speediest remedy. So the nasal voice of the School marm resounded in the land, and the negro is, after a fashion, going to school. Whilst these unlovely missionaries are all abroad, however, the children of the factory towns of Massachusetts are suffering for the want of the very simplest common school education, and no philanthropic voice is raised in their behalf. In the town of Fall River, for instance, the number of children is about four thousand, of whom but half are able to gain even the rudiments of learning—the remainder being placed in the factories as soon as they are able to work. Of these factory children, from five to fifteen years old, eleven hours daily work of the most unhealthy and exhausting kind is required. The same state of affairs exists all over the State, and statistics prove that there are therein thirty thousand children attending no school; growing up in ignorance, and exposed to the brutalizing effect of hard and incessant labor.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Missouri Republican desires the Baltimore Convention to be fully enlightened upon the sentiment of the Democratic masses, and as a forcible manner of impressing that body correctly, makes the following very wise suggestion:

Now, to enlighten the organs of the party generally, and especially for the guidance of the Democratic National committee, we suggest that on the first day of June, every Democratic paper in the United States send to Mr. August Belmont its first and second choice of a ticket to support against Grant; and that Mr. Belmont be requested to compare and publish the vote in detail. Such a publication made about the 10th of June, would, in our opinion, show at least three-fourths of the Democratic journalists of the United States anxious to begin the conflict without delay under the standard of Greeley and Brown.

Over ten thousand emigrants arrived at New York city on the 19th instant. This is the largest numoer that has ever arrived in a single day. It is estimated, we believe, that every emigrant brings the this country on an average one hundred dollars in gold. If this be so, the arrivals of that day would add in money alone one million of dollars to the wealth of the country. But this is as nothing compared with the value of such an addition to the productive industry of the country. Of all our importations none is so valuable as men.

The humors of the campaign are already beginning to be developed. A white hat, says the Boston Globe, recently appeared on the head of a Custom House official, labelled, "Subject to the decision of the Philadelphia Convention." The Globe fails to tell us what was the color of the ribbon, but we presume it was *brown*.

STOKES ARRAIGNED.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The most interesting event in the city to-day was the arraignment of Stokes for the murder of Fisk. Judge Ingraham presided. Stokes entered the court room escorted by Sheriff Brennan, and accompanied by one of his brothers. He was not ironed like the prisoners who were only thieves or burglars. His entrance created a stir, for which he was evidently prepared. Just as his figure came into the doorway, he forced a sorry smile to his face, and made a desperate attempt to assume an easy and unconcerned gait, but the attempt was a failure. He bowed right and left as though everybody was saluting him, while in fact nobody greeted him except with a stare of curiosity; and with his ghastly smile, profuse bowing, awkward, unnatural gait, he strode to the seat assigned him by his counsel. Arriving there he bowed very obsequiously to and shook hands with both his father and Mr. McKeon,—the only counsel who has stood by him,—as if his life depended on his appearing easy and unconcerned—and then sunk down into his chair. Once seated he looked around him with an eager, frightened glance. The smile was gone, his face was flushed, and extreme nervousness was manifest in every movement and muscle.

The long incarceration has had its effect on Stokes. He tries in public to seem as heroic and proud as during the few days that succeeded the commission of the crime, when he flattered himself that he had done a noble act; but his hollow cheeks, sunken eyes and flushed face, his hair, formerly such a glossy black, now well sprinkled with grey, and his moustache bleached out to a frowsy red, his shrinking movements, nervous manner and frightened look, all tell a story of remorse. He appeared yesterday as carefully dressed as ever, with a blue coat and vest, and light striped pantaloons all cut after the prevailing fashion. His thoroughly frizzled hair and his moustache nicely waxed and twisted, with a flashy gold chain on his breast, and the usual seal ring on his finger, the diamond pin only missing from his former dashing outfit. But all this did not suffice to hide the unhappiness it clothed, and there sat the miserable man, while his counsel pleaded ably and eloquently for more time, the cloud of despair only deepening on his brow as the reality developed itself that technicalities could not much longer suffice to avert the real trial that is in store for him. Stokes was again called upon to plead to the indictment. His counsel offered a special plea prepared by counsel who had abandoned him, to which the circuit attorney objected. The judge took the plea and will decide upon it tomorrow morning. What the plea is is unknown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The twenty-three hours session of the senate, which ended at 10 o'clock this morning, was remarkable for the final disposal of three important bills. The first was the measure to continue in force to the end of the present congress, that clan e of the ku-klux act which provides for a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. It will hardly pass the house, however, as it is pretty well ascertained that there are enough Republicans who will join the Democrats to create a majority against it.

Following this, came the amnesty measure, which was passed just as it came from the house, and removes the political disabilities of every body but the senators and members of the Thirty sixth and Thirty-seventh congress, and the judicial officers and officers of the army and navy who resigned to join the rebellion. This bill was enrolled in great haste and rushed off to the president, who promptly signed it, though, as it passed by a two-third vote, his signature was not necessary.

During Mr. Sumner's absence, a substitute for his civil rights bill was passed, which ignores mixed schools, social privileges in benevolent institutions, and merely requires hotels, railroads, street cars, amusements etc., to give colored persons the same privileges and accommodations as white ones. When Sumner returned to the senate this morning, and found that the crowning glory, as he called it, of his senatorial career had been not only so emasculated that he would not own it, but had been disposed of beyond his reach, his rage hardly knew bounds. He denounced the trick as a put up job, and appealed to senators to have the bill returned so that he at least might record his vote on it, but they refused to take any such step. Owing to great pressure of business in the house, ahead of this bill, it is doubtful if it can be passed this session. The result of the all-night work in the senate insures, it is believed, the final adjournment of congress a week from to day.

The Shelbyville (Tenn.) Commercial expresses itself very positively on the presidential question, and expresses too, the general feeling of Southern Democrats, in this paragraph:

Now that the National Democratic Executive Committee has called a convention, we would be distinctly under-tood as not wishing to disorganize. But, in the event that Grant is nominated at Philadelphia, and the good sense and patriotism of our Democratic leaders does not prevail upon them to abandon the contest, we think the people, through their subordinate organizations, or individually, should exercise their judgment in deterring the leaders from a contest which can promise nothing more than defeat, and place us in a worse condition than we have ever been.

The Chicago Tribune is lost in wonder at the growing strength of the Greeley movement. Ten days ago, it says, ten men could have checked it; now ten thousand cannot. It has drifted beyond the control of party hacks and politicians and in the full flood tide of popular favor promises to overwhelm all opposition as completely as Pharaoh's hosts were engulfed in the Red Sea. Whoop, old White hat! Up again boys.

A Charleston dispatch says, that the work of arresting people under the enforcement act goes bravely on in this state. Mr. Grant and his party, intend to keep up a reign of terror throughout the South, with the sole view of securing his re-election. This is a nice party to ask the sympathy and active co-operation of Confederates.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

AN OLD REBEL'S VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

THE POLICY OF MISSOURI DEMOCRACY, IN MISSOURI AND THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

CANDIDATES.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, May 20th, 1872.

EDITORS LEXINGTON CAUCASIAN—Dear Sirs: As an old Confederate soldier, I take the liberty of speaking through the columns of your valuable paper to those gallant boys who, when Sterling Price, Marmaduke, Joe Shelby and the other gallant and noble spirits called for volunteers to enlist under their standard, donned the butternut and the gray. There is now an opportunity offered for men of our class to show that they are men, and true men; to show to the world that they are not forgetful of the past; to show that they are grateful to those who loosened their fetters and politically unshackeled us. The great Liberal convention which convened at Cincinnati have offered candidates for our suffrages who are pledged to relieve our brethren in the down trodden South from their bondage. Shall we as one man stolidly ourselves by refusing them our support? Shall we discourage this great movement by refusing to support them? I think the answer will be heard in tones of thunder in the ides of November. It is a duty we owe to our brethren of the South who are yet enthralled; it is a duty we owe to our country; it is a duty we owe to ourselves to go to the polls in November as one man, and cast our votes for Greeley and Brown, the noble standard bearers of the great Liberal party. There are necessarily those among us who are chronic grumblers; who will say, I cannot vote for Horace Greeley. He is an old time abolitionist, he has abused us, and make all kinds of excuses; but I predict that in the coming election, the old Confederate soldiery will vote solidly for Greeley and Brown, whether the Baltimore convention should make nominations or not. But the general impression throughout the whole country seems to be that the Democrats will not be so utterly foolish as to nominate candidates at Baltimore. Old Missouri is certain for the Liberal ticket by an overwhelming majority.

It is a very short time now until the holding of our state convention for nominating a state ticket. Already the friends of various gentlemen are urging the claims of their respective friends, and the probabilities are that the contest for the various nominations will be exciting, as it is a foregone conclusion that the nominees will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The office of Governor will of course be an honor that will be sought by quite a number. In our city those most prominently spoken of in this connection are Gov. Jno. S. Phelps, Hon. Jas. Rollins, Hon. B. P. C. Wilson and Col. Norman J. Colman. I believe that the individuals are that the contest will be between Maj. Jas. Rollins and Col. Colman.

For Congressman at large there are quite a number of gentlemen named by their respective friends, any of whom would do honor to their constituency. Those most prominently named in St. Louis in this connection, are Hon. Chas. P. Johnson, Col. Nat Claiborne and Col. A. M. Slayback. The latter named gentleman is well known to your readers. Every one knows Slayback—"as gallant a fellow as ever drew sabre for Southern Independence; a soldier, scholar and gentlemen; a lawyer of rare talents, resistless van and tireless activity, have in a few years since the war, pushed his name to the front rank of his profession in the West." Slayback will be hard to beat in the convention, and if nominated as one of the four Congressmen at large will be a tower of strength, and will be irresistable. Let his old comrades in their whole duty and demand of the convention his nomination, and we will send him to Washington to hurl in the face of such traitors as Dan Voorhees their treachery. I have conversed with numerous gentlemen from all parts of the state and numbers of them tell me that his claims will be urged before the convention with vigor by his friends from every section.

Your paper is extensively read in St. Louis and every one says the Caucasian is the liveliest paper published. Go on in the good work, friend Doran. Don't stop until we have elected Greeley and Brown and sent Slayback to Congress, and may God bless you for the good you have done.

Yours truly, LIBERAL.

There has been, for some fifty years, considerable of a misunderstanding between the Congress and the Democratic masses as to who should be supported by the latter for President of the United States. In 1824 the "Congressional Caucus" was for Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, but somehow or other, the Democratic people were for one Andrew Jackson. Afterward, in 1844, our Congressional Democrats conceived that Martin VanBuren was the man for the crisis, but the people threw him overboard and nominated James K. Polk, of Tennessee. In 1856 the Washington people were all for Franklin Pierce for re-election for President, but the Democratic masses were for James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and they nominated him at Cincinnati. In 1860 one in mixing with the Democratic Congressmen would hardly have known that Stephen A. Douglas was a candidate for President except by their abuse of him, and yet he had a majority in the Charleston and Baltimore Convention. In 1868 the Washington gentry all threw cold water upon the selection of George H. Pendleton, and yet he had really in his favor a majority of the New York Convention. At present the Congressional leaders do not take kindly to the selection of Horace Greeley, but the facts we have above stated somewhat console us for the manifestation. Brought up, as we are, in the Jackson school, we are so old fashioned as to believe that the people can nominate candidates for President and Vice-President without any Washington assistance, and we doubt whether the atmosphere of the Capitol is congenial to those who desire the purest and the best selections.—Cin. Enq.

THE LUCAS IMPEACHMENT.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 22.—In the Lucas case, the replication of the managers, Messrs. Shewalter and Shields, was presented. They allege insufficiency of the answer of Judge Lucas and deny each averment and maintain that the articles of impeachment are in every particular sufficient in law and true in effect, and that the conviction of Judge Lucas is essential to the vindication of the purity of the judiciary. The managers having asked for time to summon witnesses, the court adjourned until the 19th of June.

The Piute Indians lately lost confidence in their medicine man, finding that the more he sat and danced and drummed, the more they had the measles, and so they quietly shot him.

GREELEY ACCEPTS.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Official notice to Mr. Greeley of the Liberal Republican nomination.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The national convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned, president, vice president and secretaries of the convention, to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us, very truly, yours.

(Signed) C. SCHURZ, President.
GEO. W. JULIAN, Vice Pres't.
WM. E. MCLEAN,
JNO. G. DAVIDSON, } Secretaries.
J. H. RHODES,
Hon. Horace Greeley, New York city.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow citizens. Their response from day to day has reached me through telegrams, letters and comments of journalists, independent of official patronage, and indifferent to the smile or frown of power. The number and character of those unceremoniously, unprechased, unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our country as a harbinger of better days for the republic. I do not misinterpret this support as especially complimentary to myself nor even as a spontaneous and deservedly tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, fervently set forth the convictions which impelled and purposes which guided its course; a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contention and bygone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsions, must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, respected evermore, and all political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no distranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long enstranged people shall resume amicable and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

2. That subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain equal rights as citizens, our policy should aim at local self government, and at centralization of all power, which should be supreme over military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that individual citizens should enjoy local self government consistent with public order, and that there should be no federal submission on the internal policy of the several states and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce right and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

3. There shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the public, to which end it is indispensible that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptations to use this power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

4. That raising the revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognised and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the president must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not.

5. The public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on speculators and railroads for which our people have no present need, and the premature consummation of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

6. That the achievements of these grand purposes of universal benificence we seek and shall ought at the hands of all who approve them, irrespective of past affiliations.

7. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained and the national credit preserved.

8. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens who, as soldiers and sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the integrity of the republic, shall never be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

These propositions so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen who joyfully adopt them as the basis of a true beneficient national reconstruction, as a new departure from jealousies and strifes and hates which have no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretex, into an atmosphere of peace and fraternity of mutual good will. In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish meaningingly their truncheons and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital became critical in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and straggling, denounce me as a traitor, mete their inferiors with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made our cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding, that if elected, I shall be president, not a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the fond hopes of many of our countrymen, north and south, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies, in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

Yours, gratefully,

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Carl Schurz, president; Hon. George W. Julian, vice president, and Messrs. Wm. E. McLean, John G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, secretaries, National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States.

Licensing Dogs.

The following was enacted by the last general assembly:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the assessor, in assessing the property in the different townships, to ascertain, under oath or otherwise, the number of dogs owned or kept by every person in the different townships, and report a certified list thereof to a constable of the respective townships, at the same time he makes his report to the county clerk.

SEC. 2. Every owner or keeper of any dog or dogs, shall, on or before the first Monday in January of each year, cause said dog or dogs to be registered, described, numbered and licensed for one year from that date by a constable of the township where said owner resides, and shall pay for such license one dollar for each and every dog, or animal of the dog kind, over three months old, so owned or kept. The license shall be issued and the money received by the constable aforesaid, who shall receive for each license so issued the sum of twenty-five cents out of said fund, and at the end of each month shall pay the balance into the county treasury, and shall certify to the county clerk the amount paid in; and said constable shall keep an accurate and separate account of all dogs registered, and of all money received by him under the provisions of this act, in a book to be provided for that purpose, which book shall always be open to the inspection of any person who may desire to inspect the same.

SEC. 3. There shall be a collar kept upon the neck of each registered dog by the owner thereof, said collar to be of leather or metal, and not to be less than one inch wide, with the owner's name and the registered number in plain letters and figures thereon. Any person residing in any county having adopted this act, who shall refuse to neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall not recover for any killing or injury done to his dog or dogs, and shall also be liable, for such non-compliance, to a fine of ten dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the constable to kill, or cause to killed, by some person or persons deputized by him, every unlicensed dog owned or kept by any resident in said constable's township.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall kill or injure any dog, registered and collared as provided, unless such dog shall be worrying or chasing sheep, or shall attempt to bite any person outside the enclosure of its owner, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, shall be liable to the owner thereof for the amount of damages sustained.

SEC. 6. In every case where sheep or other domestic animals are killed or maimed by dogs, the owner of such animals may recover against the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs the full amount of damages, and the owner shall forthwith kill such dog or dogs, and for every day he shall refuse or neglect to do so (after notice) he shall pay and forfeit the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 7. All fines imposed by this act may be collected by civil process before any justice of the peace in the county, and no property shall be exempt from levy of execution for such judgment, and all net moneys received for license or fines shall be paid into the county treasury. Whenever any person shall have sheep killed or injured by dog or dogs, and is unable to discover the owner or owners of such dog or dogs, or when the owner is insolvent, then it shall be the duty of the owner of such sheep so killed or injured to notify at once a justice of the peace of his township of the fact of such killing, whose duty it shall be to select a householder of his township, who is acquainted with the value of such stock, and such justice of the peace and householder shall proceed to the place where such killing was done and assess the damages which said owner has sustained by such killing or injury of his sheep by dogs and shall certify in writing to such owner the whole amount of damage such owner has sustained by such killing or injury done to his sheep by dogs, alleged in his notice to such justice; such damages, so certified, shall include the cost of making such assessment, which in no case shall exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day each for such justice of the peace and freeholders, and such certificate shall entitle the holder thereof, at the end of each year to a *pro rata* distribution of the fund in the county treasury resulting from the license of dogs in the county where such damage was sustained, but in no case shall such *pro rata* distribution in any case exceed the amount of damages set forth in such certificate; it is hereby made the duty of the county treasurer, and shall be sufficient voucher in settlement with the county court.

SEC. 8. Any officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 9. Whenever one hundred taxpayers of any county in this state shall petition their county court, asking that this act be submitted to a vote of the people, said county court shall order the same to be submitted at a general or special election in said county. At said election voters in favor of this act shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "for licensing dogs," and voters against said act shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "against licensing dogs," and if at said election a majority of said voters, voting on such proposition, shall vote for licensing dogs, then this act shall be in force in such county ninety days after such election; such county court shall immediately cause notice of the taking effect of this act to be published weekly for four weeks in some newspaper published in said county, or by posting up ten written or printed hand-bills in ten of the most public places in the county.

SEC. 10. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1872.

A man died the other day from habitual drunkenness. A post-mortem examination of his internal organs showed that his blood was mixed with alcohol. The coroner testified that the heart smelled as though it had been steeped in alcohol.

In a recent lecture on physiology an English professor narcotized a frog with opium, and then took out his heart and placed it on a glass plate in a little serum just to keep the organ moist. Strange to say, it kept on pulsating as when in the body.

The emigration from Ireland to the United States is on the increase, the movement this year having commenced earlier and being more general than ever before. The steamships sailing from Liverpool and from Irish ports are crowded to their utmost capacity, and frequently twice as many emigrants as the vessel is able to accommodate secure accommodation in a particular steamer. The emigrants are of a better class than formerly, and includes a considerable number of small farmers and peasant land proprietors. Many bring with them amounts of capital varying from $200 to $1,000, to invest in land and stock in the United States. In numerous instances these emigrants intend joining in the far West relatives that have preceded them, and who have sent back to Ireland encouraging accounts of their prosperity, accompanied with money orders. The majority of the emigrants are young men and women, but occasionally aged couples come over to join their children.

Commenting upon the election of Senator Ferry, the New York Tribune says: "Ferry was elected by a crushing of party lines, a rush of popular currents which flow together, may be compared to the breaking up of the ice and the freshets of the Connecticut River in spring."

The Utica Observer remarks that the Democratic opposition to Horace Greeley appears to exist chiefly in the minds of the Grant Radicals.

CAUCASIAN LIBERAL DOTS.

The sneak Stanley Mathews, who was made temporary chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, has gone back on his friends.

Gen. Jas. Shields, of Carrollton, spoke for Greeley and Brown at Kansas City Wednesday last, to an immense and wildly enthusiastic audience.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Patriot says: "If Democrats desire to elect Greeley, let them give him a manly and hearty support; let him have the moral influence of a Democratic nomination."

Farmer Greeley is raising beans and swinging his axe in Chappaqua, while the politicians and people are getting ready to plant their ballots for him, and swing Tumblebug out of the White House.

The Owen (Ky.) News is sensible. It says: "As we believe no Democrat can be elected this year, we prefer Greeley and Brown to grant and Colfax;—that is the issue, and that is where we stand."

Col. W. H. Hatch, of St. Louis, made a rousing speech at New Orleans on the 18th, in favor of Greeley and Brown, and the people exhibited the warmest, heartfelt enthusiasm on the mere mention of their names.

Such unanimity among the people in all directions as the press and telegraph record, was never before accorded to any candidates in so short a time. The furore for Greeley and Brown will be unparalled in America's political history.

The Illinois Liberal Convention is called to meet at Springfield the same day and hour of the Democratic convention. Both names had as well be laid by for a time, and all friends of Reform and Restoration act together under a new name for this important campaign.

The Virginia Conservative state executive committee have had a meeting at Richmond, and have issued a call for a state convention on the 4th of June. Members of the committee generally represent the feeling of the state overwhelmingly in favor of Greeley and Brown.

Greeley and Brown were original Republicans and are Republicans still. Voorhees and grant were original Democrats. They have both been traitors to the Democratic party, and now there is but little choice between the Radical ticket with Ulysses. Strange things have happened.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Committee met at Milwaukee on the 18th, and with them a large number of Democrats from all parts of the state. On a poll of the committee's predilections, the vote stood. For Greeley and Brown, 10; against them, 2; noncommittal, 4. The sentiment of the people is almost unanimous.

The Democracy in Vorhees' district are men more nearly Bourbons than any where in Indiana but in some of their late county conventions they failed to "resolve" to any damaging extent. They are beginning to get the idea into their stupid thick heads, that the party compromises nothing in the possum policy, has much to make by it, and can do nothing better.

After all, out of the 105 Democratic members of the united states house of Representatives, only 23 are in favor of new nominations by the Baltimore Convention. All the others are opposed to the insane proposition, and are heartily for Greeley and Brown. In the Senate the members favor Greeley and Brown and no new nominations. This number embraces about all the anti-grantites in that body.

Mr. H. Bromley, editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Post, arrived in Washington on the 14th, having made a short trip through the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia since the Cincinnati convention. He reports that he has been very much surprised at the enthusiasm with which the nominations of the Cincinnati convention have been received throughout the South, from conversations with intelligent gentlemen in all the states named, he learns that the first choice of the masses of the people was Mr. Greeley in the start, and although he was doubtful of the policy of the nomination, when first made, he is satisfied no other would have swept the South so completely. It is proper to say that Mr. Bromley's first choice, both before the Cincinnati convention and during its proceedings, was Mr. Adams, and when the convention closed he was in doubt as to the wisdom of the nomination of Messrs. Greeley and Brown. He believes no nomination possible to be made by the Baltimore convention would have a respectable following at the South. The people have already thrown up their hats for the Cincinnati ticket, and the politicians cannot hinder them going for it with a rush. He thinks all the Southern delegations to Baltimore will oppose an independent nomination, and demand the ratification of the Cincinnati ticket. If the South can stand Greeley, and then accept him enthusiastically, we would like to know what real objection yankee Democrats can conjure up. If the Northern Democrats are bound to any degree—if they haven't been lying to the South all these years—they will at once take him, and be glad to get him.

CAUCASIAN STATE HASH.

Zadoc Morgan, a Ulyssian underling in the Maryville (Nodaway county) post-office, has been arrested for robbing the mails. He has confessed, and it is believed he has stolen a considerable amount from that office from time to time.

A Greeley and Brown Printers' National Reunion has been called to meet in St. Louis, on the 4th of July. As almost every printer in the united states stands upsquarely, to the Editors' and Printers' Presidential ticket, a great meeting may be expected. We hope the St. Louis Typographical Union will see to it that the printers of the Union, who come there to honor the second Franklin, are properly treated. Typos, get ready to "resolve" and "reunion," and "do things up Brown."

A national agricultural convention meets in St Louis on the 27th inst., at which there will be representatives from every State and territory. Among the many important subjects to be discussed, will be the one looking to a larger agricultural representation in the various legislatures. This is wise; there has always been too much jackleg lawyer, there. Good and wise lawyers are seldom prevailed upon to lose time to act as legislators, and hence our law-making bodies become filled with mere novices and incompetents. Let the agriculturalists see and the necessary and desirable reformation, set in.

CAUCASIAN NEWS BURGOUT.

Don Carlos has escaped safely from Spain.

A Mexican woman of San Francisco is happy and 116.

Forty thousand bibles were burnt at the Chicago fire.

The Senate has resolved to adjourn same die on the 29th.

Alexis is to return home via San Francisco in September.

Wendell Phillips' nephew is rector of Chicago's St. James church.

Seven gun boats are in the revenue service in the great inland lakes.

The internal revenue receipts of the fiscal year to date, foot up $113,863,156.

It takes just 48 hours to convert raw benzine into ten-year-old bourbon whisky.

The Cunard steamer Tripoli was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, but no lives lost.

Sanguinous darkeys have substituted lighted coal oil lamps for razors with success.

A Selma, Alabama, fisherman baited his line for trout, but hauled in a defunct African.

Castelar, the great Spanish hidalgo, is the New York Tribune's Madrid correspondent.

The flood in Kansas is a sanitary success. Four jawbrakers were drowned at Easton last Saturday.

Miss Dolly Varden Grant, a miniature lady of color, was born last week in the Kansas City calaboose.

Libbie Garrabrant was sentenced at Patterson, N. J., on the 17th, to be hanged for the murder of R. F. Burroughs.

John H. Armstrong died horribly of hydrophobia in Louisville on the 8th. He was bitten on the 30th of February.

The California legislature has passed a bill that religion shall neither be taught nor practiced in the public schools.

A gardener's wife made a pin-cushion out of a Spanish dollar, but she found that it brought tears into her needles' eyes.

A Michigan farmer succeeded in smoking out a rabbit from his place, and he is now spitting rails for ten miles of fencing.

Houghton, Michigan, revolutionists have agreed to exercise no further violence, on account of the timely arrival of troops.

Red Cloud and a retinue of ice-breeders and scalp-lifters from the plains, are on their way to Washington to see the great Tumblebug.

A wolf went into a Duluth church the other Sunday, and was so much affected that before he got out he was converted—and a corpse.

Joe Johnston's history of the war is almost ready for the press. Everybody is on tip-toe to get a copy of this old soldier-statesman's book.

Butler is out in a rampageous new war on the South. When everybody but the Tumblebug is for a reign of peace, the beast is loudest for war.

A negro girl escaped from a Tennessee jail by wrapping herself thoroughly and squeezing through the bars. Her garments remain to be called for.

Mr. Greeley objects to having money expended upon pot-metal in statutory marble or bronze, till after he has been put into the White House.

The Tumbleing went out on another flying trip. He left Washington on the 17th for Elkton, Md., and returned, to get a pressed from Postmaster Creswell.

The local optional liquor law of Pennsylvania has been declared constitutional (every locality to run its temperance or dram question to suit the will of the majority.)

The Windsor Lock murderers who have gone to the Connecticut States' prison for life, are already in receipt of bouquets from sympathizing ladies of elevated taste.

There is a cat at Newton, Connecticut, which sleeps regularly in the fly wheel of a machine, and takes her little revolution daily, without feeling or any unpleasant consequences from it.

The most facetic correspondence on record took place recently between a Muncie vigilance committee and a gang of horse-thieves. One letter was "you get," and the answer; "you bet."

A Georgia editor is having serious trouble with his subscribers for the heretical sentiments found in the patent insides furnished him from some Northern job office. He had better turn his insides out.

Somebody shows by statistics that Methodist ministers are shorter lived than others by about twenty-three per cent, no authority for the chickens they eat and the methodist way in which they live.

The Courier-Journal says Tennie C. Claflin, a sister of the Woodhulls, is a candidate for Colonel of Jim Fisk's regiment, the New York 69th, and promises that under her command the 9th shall be a crack regiment.

Voorhees has gone into the letter writing business to explain his treason, and why he has become out from grant. When the politicians have their grip on the people, and cannot order them their liking, they are ready for "treasons, stratagems and spoils."

John Young Brown, who was overwhelmingly elected to Congress from the Henderson (Ky.) district four years ago, but was denied his seat, because disloyal secession remark, and his place given to his badly defeated opponent, is again a candidate for Congress. John is a live democrat, an able gentleman, and a good fellow.

George Frantic Train, Daniel Pratt, Spotted Tail