



'Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God.'

J. B. STOLL, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1869.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

After several days' balloting, the Tennessee Legislature, on the 22nd inst., elected Henry Cooper by a vote of 55 to 51 cast for Ex President Johnson. Mr. Cooper is at present State Senator, is a brother of Johnson's former private secretary, and has been a consistent Union man all the time. A Nashville despatch says:

"The election of senator gives satisfaction to all but Johnson's most ardent friends. Probably a better selection could not have been made. Mr. Cooper is one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee. He was one of the military Gov. Johnson's appointments to the judiciary, and was recommended for his integrity as an officer by Gov. Brown in a message to the Legislature. He gave a decision in the Sherbrooke Ridley case, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, that our franchise law is unconstitutional. On retiring from the bench he became a professor in the Lebanon law school. Resigning that position, he removed to Nashville, and is now senator from Davidson. To show the estimation in which he is held by all parties, it may be noted that all the radicals, with one exception, voted for him."

We have no doubt that Mr. Cooper is a very excellent man, but the friends of constitutional government throughout the country deeply regret the defeat of Andrew Johnson. Almost every democratic paper had expressed a preference in his favor. Indeed, there existed a deep seated conviction in the minds of the conservative people generally that his services were needed in the Senate of the United States—that his great ability and indomitable courage should be brought in requisition to expose the recklessness and extravagance of the party in power. But the monopolists and the monied aristocracy fully understood the situation—they were well aware that Andrew Johnson's return to the United States Senate would be the signal of a terrific onslaught on the cold-hearted enslavers of the toiling masses that could not fail to meet with an enthusiastic response. They understood the danger that awaited them, and did not hesitate a moment to inaugurate the most formidable movement for Mr. Johnson's defeat. It is of course not publicly known how many thousands of dollars were required to defeat the great champion of popular rights, but certain it is that the State of Tennessee has, for the time being, been deprived of the services of Andrew Johnson by corrupt means, and through the agency of the vampires that are endeavoring to suck the last drop of blood from an oppressed people.

We must confess that the result of the Senatorial contest in Tennessee is deeply mortifying to us. We had hoped that the men who owe their liberation from political enslavement almost exclusively to Andrew Johnson, were possessed of too much manliness to prove recreant and ungrateful to their benefactor. But such is mankind! Money, prejudice, and ingratitude were combined to bring about the defeat of the lion hearted Statesman of Tennessee. Our only consolation is that the irresistible eloquence of Andrew Johnson will consign the perpetrators of this perfidy to oblivion! The ungrateful wretches who slipped into the Legislature amidst the political revolution created by the man whom they have just betrayed, will be long discover that whilst their base conduct is held up to public reprobation and condemnation, the people will, at the next election, elect representatives true and faithful, whose votes will yet enable Andrew Johnson to vindicate the rights of the people in the Senate of the United States.

Ex Gov. Isham G. Harris, Hon. Henry S. Foote, and other distinguished left-handed Tennessee patriots, have been vanquished by Andy Johnson's record with the hope of weakening his chances for a seat in the Senate. A J. must be pretty nearly square when radicals north and rebels south unite in opposition to him.—*Bryant's Democrat*.

That is true. Such villainous traitors as the thieving Harris, and Hangman Foote can well unite with their equally traitorous allies, the disunited men of the North, to defeat the only Southerner who dared to array himself against the treason plotting fire eaters in the Senate of the United States. As in 1861, these two elements go hand in hand. The twin heroes cannot be separated.

The Press on the Tennessee Senatorship.

A Memphis despatch says that the election of Henry Cooper to the U. S. Senate is variously commented upon by the papers of that city. The *Appeal* regards it as probably the best selection after Johnson. The *Sun* says the action of the legislature in electing Cooper, and the means resorted to accomplish it, have elected Johnson governor, and senator hereafter. The *Advocate* regards it as a single victory. The *Leader* heartily endorses the election of Cooper in preference to either Johnson or Etheridge.

Secretary of State.

Elsewhere we publish an article from the *New Albany Ledger*, favoring the nomination of the Hon. Jason B. Brown for Secretary of State, and also one in favor of Dr. Stoll for the same position, from the *Tipton Times*. Either of these gentlemen, we think, would prove satisfactory to the Democracy of Indiana. They are both excellent speakers, and would undoubtedly make a vigorous canvass.

Gen. Rawlins on Grant.—Hon. Charles A. Dana, the editor of the *New York Sun*, says: "In one of the last conversations it was our fortune to hold with John A. Rawlins—a man whose action was always governed by his obligations to his country—Gen. Rawlins said: 'If things are to go on in this way, it would be better to have elected Horatio Seymour.' It is evident that the people of the United States are rapidly coming to the same conclusion with the lamented Rawlins—if the elections mean anything."

A CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

In view of the political situation, the wide spread corruptions, and the ruinous financial policy of the federal government, the unjust and burdensome system of taxation, and the suicidal policy of destroying the great producing interests of the Southern States by the operations of the *proscriptive* reconstruction laws of Congress, we suggest the calling of a Democrat Convention representing the great interests of the Mississippi Valley at an early day, to be held in some Western city, to be hereafter agreed upon, to take deliberative action.

We would further suggest the 8th of January, 1870, as a day peculiarly appropriate for holding such a convention, suggesting it as the day of the sterling Jackson Democracy, and the anniversary of the prevention of a second foreign domination in the Valley of the Father of Waters.—*Pittsburg Post*.

All this sounds well, but for the life of us we cannot conceive any possible good that could result from such a convention. The position of the Democracy on all of the above questions is fully understood by the country, and needs neither "resolving" nor "specifying," especially not in a sectional convention, such as proposed by the *Post*. Whenever it becomes necessary to hold a convention to deliberate upon these questions, we want the Democracy of the whole country represented. This is no time to create sectional divisions. We have had too much of that already. The restoration of the Democracy to power must first be secured, and when that great object is once accomplished, the rights of the people everywhere will be fully vindicated. Let us, therefore, devote our attention to the great contest of 1870—to the overthrow of radicalism, and the extinction of sectional hatred and prejudice.

FARMERS, HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

We have scarcely ever found a greater amount of truth crowded into so small a space as the following opportunity remarks of the Grand Rapids *Democrat* on a subject that must necessarily engross the attention of the farming community. Let it be read and re-read by every farmer throughout the width and breadth of the country:

In the towns above us, wheat is selling for 80 cents and here at \$1. Gold is 131, with a good deal of it at what is worth from 90 to 70 cents a gold!

The farmers grumble awfully!

But what right have they to grumble? They get "protected" 35 percent on wool, and so vote with New England—and they pay from 45 to 80 percent "protection" to New England woolen manufacturers on every yard of cloth they buy!

They mostly come from New England, so vote with New England—and then pay from 2 to 3 cents on every yard of cloth that they buy!

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