

THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
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ELECTION ITEMS.

The election in Center township came near going radical, by default. The democrats, confident in their strength, stayed at home in such numbers as to really endanger the success of the ticket. The radicals, taking advantage of the lethargy of their opponents, strained every nerve, and the consequence was our majority only ranged from 70 to 120, whereas we have in fact a majority of 250. The most disreputable practices were indulged in by the radical candidates and their friends, and truth and decency were totally disregarded. A few democrats, only, however, allowed themselves to be duped into the support of an unprincipled demagogue and negro-equalityite. Our light majority is wholly owing to the light vote. With nearly 1,200 voters in the township, less than 800 votes were polled, and we owe our light majority wholly to ourselves.

In Green township, where the vote has for some time been almost evenly divided, the democratic majority reached 13 on trustee, which was good enough.

In Union, where the radicals have had the trustee for several years, the democrats aroused themselves and made a clean sweep, removing all stain from their banner, and setting old Union squarely in the line of reliable democratic townships. The boys in Union are good workers if they will only try their best, and all that can be asked of them now is to keep the ball in motion and work for 100 majority. We have more than that figure when a square vote shall be taken on negro-suffrage.

In the other townships the result was about as usual.

It is impossible to procure anything like a full vote at these spring elections, and neighborhood difficulties and local causes very often tend to give a false coloring to the returns. Especially in strong democratic townships we are very liable to over-estimate our strength and suffer defeat when the victory is in our easy reach. A few defeats of this character might have a salutary effect, and democrats who are willing to sacrifice the welfare of their party to gratify some petty malice or foolish whim, have an opportunity of showing themselves in their true light.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5.—As far as reported, the township elections in Indiana passed off without any interest manifested by either party. The vote was light, and in many places no opposition was made.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—But little excitement was manifested in the township election, to-day. Not one-half the usual vote was polled. The regular republican was elected over the independent republican for trustee, by 661 majority.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 6.—Colonel, the democratic candidate for the legislature in Whitley county, Ind., is elected by about 200 majority.

OHIO.

FORT WAYNE, April 5.—The municipal and township elections in Ohio were, in some towns, attended with considerable excitement. Bucyrus elected the entire democratic ticket. No opposition. A light vote was polled. Crestline, in the same county, polled a heavy vote and there was a spirited contest between the regular democratic and the people's ticket.—The people's ticket which is composed of democrats and republicans, was elected by a small majority. The republicans were quite elated over their supposed victory. Wooster elected a republican mayor, and four republicans and four democratic councilmen, a republican clerk, and a democratic street commissioner. Mansfield elects a democratic mayor, and three democratic councilmen out of five—an average democratic gain of nearly 300 votes. Salem elected a republican or workingmen's ticket. Both democrats and republicans supported it. In Massillon, the republican ticket was elected, —a small gain over Grant's majority.

CLEVELAND, O., April 5.—The municipal election, to-day, resulted in the re-election of Mayor Buhler by 1,000 majority. Returns come in slowly, but it is safe on two more democrats being elected. The democracy are rejoicing everywhere in honor of this victory.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—Full returns from the charter election held in this city make the result extraordinary and significant. The democrats have elected a majority of their ticket.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—A majority

of the names on the republican ticket were elected by 1,200 majority, though three were defeated by overwhelming majorities.

The election in Napoleon, O., resulted in the success of the entire democratic ticket, by an increased majority.

Defiance, O., elected the democratic ticket by 150 majority.

Further returns from Ohio show democratic gains.

IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 5.—At our city election, to-day, J. M. Palmer, independent democrat, gave D. C. Bloomer a sharp contest for mayor, reducing the republican majority of last fall from 140 to 29. Capt. Fargo, independent republican, who was supported by the democrats, was elected over Williams, republican, by 68 majority. J. T. Oliver, and Huntington, democrats, were elected to the council. There was no opposition to the balance of the republican ticket.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 5.—At the charter election, held to-day, the democracy were victorious, electing the entire city ticket, and three out of five aldermen.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 5.—The state election passed off very quietly, and with a light vote. The republican state ticket is elected. The republican state ticket is elected by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority. The democrats elect Judge Patchen, in this city circuit; Judge Sutherland, in the Saginaw circuit, and both of their candidates, probably, on the Upper Peninsula circuits, and stand some chance in one or two others. In this county the democrats carry all. In the city the vote on chief justice looks up: Cooley, republican, 1,241; Hughes, democrat, 1,531. The interior elections are guided mainly by local issues.

DETROIT, April 5.—A light vote was cast to-day. The republicans elect Thomas M. Cooley, for justice of the supreme court, and Jonas McGowan, and Joseph Estabrook for regents of the state university, by probably the usual majority. They also elect circuit judges in nearly all the circuits. In this city, the total vote is only 2,775. Last fall it was over 12,000. The democratic majority on justice of the supreme court in this city is 288.

DETROIT, April 6.—Returns from Muskegon county show that R. W. Duncan, democratic candidate for judge in that circuit, has run far ahead of his ticket. It is not known whether he will be able to overcome the large republican majority in the circuit.

NEW YORK.

ROME, N. Y., April 6.—At the charter election, to-day, the democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 42.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6.—The majority of the radical candidate for governor will be about 500. The senate will be composed of 14 republicans and 7 democrats. The republicans have about 20 majority in the house.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 6.—The result in this township is very close, but it is believed the democracy have elected their entire ticket.

PEORIA, Ill., April 6.—We have achieved a splendid victory, and elected our whole township ticket.

JACKSONVILLE, April 6.—The election resulted in the success of the entire republican ticket, save two aldermen.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—There was no opposition to the democratic city ticket, and all are elected.

MADISON, April 6.—The city council will stand eight democrats and four republicans. The judicial vote was nearly all republican.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The election to-day resulted in the triumph of the straight radical ticket by a large majority.

The Plymouth Democrat says that a hen's egg was left at that office last week, on one end of which was formed the image of a serpent. We suppose the hen that laid it must at sometime have been frightened at the copperhead of the Democrat.—Register.

We suppose if seeing a copperhead would cause a hen to lay an egg with the image of a serpent on it, seeing a donkey would cause a hen to lay an egg with a mule in it. If the deduction is correct we advise our friends of St. Joe county to take the editor of the Register around to their hen coops, and cheapen the raising of those most useful animals. We would suggest that it would be well enough to watch him when he leaves the coop, however, else they may not be able to "find their mules."

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

The Indiana legislature will convene again to-day. The democratic members are in Indianapolis, and of course will stand by the policy which caused their resignation. If the radicals desire the passage of appropriation bills and the transaction of other business, there will be no difficulty in accomplishing their purpose, if they will proceed with that class of business first, and bring up the 15th amendment afterward; otherwise we are confident there will be no session of the legislature.

The democratic members are fully and heartily indorsed by their constituents in their determination to submit the question of negro suffrage to the people, and they will not be driven from their course. If the radical members think they can make capital and strengthen their party by continuing the course they marked out during the last session, it is their glorious privilege to try it. The democracy have no fears as to the result and will again go before the people and receive their verdict. One thing is morally certain, and that is that the present legislature cannot force negro suffrage on the people of Indiana. If the people desire it, and so express themselves, when the opportunity is presented, the sweet boon cannot be consistently withheld from them. But every intelligent man in the state knows full well that the people do not desire it, and will reject it by a majority counting into tens of thousands; and the honest servants whoet their rights will receive their gratitude.

"Equality."

Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, has written the following reply to an address from the national executive committee of colored men:

To George T. Downing, Esq., and others of the national executive committee of colored men:

GENTLEMEN: Since my retirement from public life I have received many kind and complimentary communications from my friends, which I value greatly, but nothing has given me so much pride and satisfaction as the proceedings of your national executive committee. To know that one's labors are appreciated and approved by those on whose behalf they have been performed, is indeed gratifying.

DETROIT, April 6.—Returns from Muskegon county show that R. W. Duncan, democratic candidate for judge in that circuit, has run far ahead of his ticket. It is not known whether he will be able to overcome the large republican majority in the circuit.

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Congressional Despotism.

There is no doubt that there is a great under-current, a ground swell, so to speak, of movement in the world's affairs. But it is generally unrecognized, except in some conspicuous instances where sharp outlines are thrown against the past so vividly as to attract universal attention. Thus, we have abolished slavery, and all the world knows it. But we have also been at work abolishing the historic cabinet, and this the world does not generally know:

"NEW HAVEN, March, 1869.—Dear Sir: It has been deemed advisable to caution republican editors and speakers against being too free in asserting that democrats pay a large price for voters. The assertion that in some towns \$50, \$100, and even higher prices have been paid for votes has had a tendency materially to damage the republican party. Such statement induce a large class of voters to assume an equivocal attitude in hopes of getting a high price for their suffrage, when otherwise they would come out squarely for us.

It is good policy to charge the democrats nominees for governor and for congressman, and especially the one in the Fourth congressional district, with gross corruption in the past; but it ought to be intimated that our late law concerning bribery will be effectual to prevent such practices in the future.

"By order of the committee."

More About the Cabinet.

Don Piatte, in one of his letters, says: "Little by little the inner history of the making of the cabinet comes to light. It is now known that up to 10 o'clock of the night before the names were sent in, the president had not determined upon the men who were to be his constitutional advisers. A. T. Stewart engaged rooms at the Ebbett house, for four days only, and those who enjoy his confidence assert that the selection of himself was as much a surprise to Mr. Stewart as it was to the public. His first impulse was to decline. The utter impossibility of so arranging his vast interests as not to sacrifice them, struck him with great force. But, being urged, the more he considered it, the more attractive this new field of enterprise appeared. He then undertook to make himself eligible. As he worked up to this, however, the president seemed to cool off, and when, at last, he carried his ideas of trust in one hand and his resignation in the other, the president quietly accepted the latter. And, with this acceptance, Stewart's influence seemed to pass away. His efforts to nominate a successor were unavailing, and he returned to New York a disappointed man.

"Wilson was offered the state department, but doubted his ability, and said so earnestly, and in good faith. To give him time to consider it, Washburne was put in, with a clear understanding that he was an *ad interim* only. Washburne, it is said, could not resist the old politician's habit of dispensing patronage, and began filling the office. Whereupon, two gentlemen grew offended. One was Grant, and the other Wilson, who positively declined the place; and thereupon Mr. Hamilton Fish intervened.

This is the talk of very shrewd, well-informed people, but you can take it for what it is worth.

A Genuine Windfall.

Henry Murty was many years ago employed as a deck hand about Pittsburgh, on steamers owned by the Poe family. More lately he was with Capt. Tom. Rogers on the St. Louis and New Orleans packet, W. H. Osborn. Capt. Rogers was his warmest friend, taking great interest in his welfare, and befriending him by example, and advice in such a manner that Henry entertained a strong affection for him. Henry was only a deck hand or fireman, and certainly never rose to a higher grade than watchman, but he was a shrewd fellow when sober, which he generally was. He seemed contented with his position and his wages, little thinking what great things were in store for him. It will be remembered with what ghastly minuteness there was published in the papers less than two years ago an account of the discovery of the decomposing corps of a human being in the lonely room of a large building in this city. The corps was that of a man named Sullivan. Henry Murty was this man's cousin and his heir. Sullivan was an old citizen of unsociable habits, and was possessed of great wealth, as the sequel shows. Murty, as heir of the deceased, through the agency of his lawyer, Mr. Broadhead, has lately handed the sum of \$195,000, and the real estate, lands, and stocks which accrue to him will raise the entire amount of wealth now possessed by this lately friendless and seemingly contented Irishman, to four or five hundred thousand dollars. What'll he do with it?—St. Louis Democrat.

"Fifty thousand acres of excellent land in Logan county, W. Va., were sold lately at 25 cents per acre.

Radical Tactics in Connecticut.

The following circular which has been put in circulation among the radicals of Connecticut, has found the light and shows how the contest has been conducted:

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Dunham alias Conover.

This man, who made himself notorious as a witness in the conspiracy trials, and also in the trial of John Surratt, wrote a letter to a friend, from Richmond, Va., August 18, 1865, extracts from which have been published. Conover acknowledged that he swore falsely on the conspiracy trials, and that the testimony of Merrill and Montgomery was a tissue of the most atrocious falsehoods. He says they were fabricated to dovetail with his own testimony, although they were sworn first.

In the same letter Conover speaks of his intimacy with Judge Advocate Holt, and of the wish of