

# THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
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## THE SUM OF ALL VILLAINIES.

At Friday the following proceedings we had in the United States senate:

The house bill to submit the constitution of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people was taken up.

Mr. Morton offered as an additional section, a resolution that, before these states be represented in congress, their legislatures shall adopt the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Trumbull did not think it wise to adopt this section. Congress had already, with great deliberation, passed several acts prescribing the conditions of reconstruction, and several states had complied with those conditions, and had been admitted to representation, and for congress now to impose additional conditions, would be a breach of faith with those people. He had no doubt that these states would ratify the fifteenth amendment without it being made a condition of reconstruction.

Mr. Morton denied that it could be a breach of faith. No agreement had been made between congress and the unreconstructed states. Congress had offered those states reconstruction upon certain conditions; but they had refused to accept the offer, and stood out in hostility to the government, and now it was the right of congress to impose whatever conditions it pleased, provided they were right and just in themselves. He would rather see the pending bill fail than pass without this amendment. The desire of the democratic party was to keep this question of negro suffrage open, as an element of success in the election of 1872. The democrats calculated that without the votes of Virginia, Mississippi and Indiana, the fifteenth amendment must fail of ratification, and the only way to defeat that result was by making its ratification a condition of the readmission of these states.

Mr. Conkling said the imposition of the new condition proposed by the senator from Indiana would be a breach of faith. That senator contended that the states in question had remained unreconstructed only because they had stood and refused to accept reconstruction upon the conditions offered by congress. This, certainly, was not true of Virginia, one of the states to which this bill was intended to apply. Virginia has gone on as far as she could in the prescribed course of reconstruction, and had failed to complete it only because the commanding general, representing the government of the United States had been unable, for want of money, to hold the election, which was necessary as a condition precedent to her admission to representation in congress.

The speeches in the above proceedings were all made by radicals, nevertheless the amendment proposed by Morton passed by a vote of 30 to 20, and then the bill, as amended, passed, with only 9 votes in the negative.

The argument of Senator Morton is the most villainous thing we ever seen in print. He openly declares the purpose of the amendment offered by him to be to defeat the will of the people. Read the words of the shameless traitor:

"The desire of the democratic party was to keep this question of negro suffrage open, as an element of success in the election of 1872."

And he proposes this amendment as the only means of defeating their purpose. He does not argue the legality, the justice or equity of the proposition, but whips in radical senators to its support solely on the ground of party expediency.

Not content with depriving Texas, Mississippi and Virginia of their rights, he proposes to go farther and make them the instruments with which the rights of Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, and every other conservative state are to be wrested from them. And this, too, without even the miserable pretext that these states have committed any offense against the government by which they have forfeited their rights. Basing his argument solely on the ground that the success of the radical party in 1872 demands this action!

He knows, as does every radical senator who voted for his infamous proposition, that the people of this country will never ratify the fifteenth amendment, and deliberately and defiantly he tells them they shall do so, in order that the radical party may live until 1872. Truly, "whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

We have always regarded O. P. Morton as a bold, bad man, and his political friends have conceded this much. We have always known him to be devoid of principle, honor, morality, and decency. His private life has, for years, been a stench in the nostrils of those who knew him personally, but this is his first attempt to degrade his public life to a still lower level. The Indiana legislature of 1872 will elect his successor. If he shall live until that time he will see how well he pre-

served the life of the radical party, and how the people of Indiana appreciate his efforts. He has made a mark that will last him as long as he remains a resident of the state of Indiana, and at the same time originated a question as to whether he is more knave or fool.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Bourbon, Ind., April 9, 1869.  
Ed. Democrat:—Bourbon is not dead, though it may appear so to you, not hearing from her so frequently as when Mc. was here in all his length and beauty. He is now in Indianapolis, battling in the cause of democratic principles. Mc. is true to his constituents, and he will be long for this world, with or without the prayers of his numerous friends.

Business is opening up promising for Bourbon. Considerable building is contemplated.

The Christians propose to erect a new church. The O. S. Presbyterians will also build a church if possible, the coming season.

Gascall is to fit up a fine business block on the "old log corner."

Sears, the "irrepressible," will soon have completed his beautiful new store, and have it ready for trade.

The new hotel will be finished and ready to throw open to the public during the summer.

The U. B. College building is almost ready to pass into other hands; the church being peculiarly embarrassed to such an extent as to render its completion impossible.

Lyman Davis, son of Caleb Davis, died last Wednesday of heart disease, after a lingering illness.

A Mr. Kamer had both of his hands terribly mangled by a circular saw at Banks mill, near this place. Both hands were so fearfully mangled that they appeared to hang to the wrists by an attachment of skin only; yet remarkable to state, he was in town to-day and appeared to be doing well, and with a fair prospect of saving his hands.

A little son of A. M. Davis had three fingers of his left hand so mangled by a straw cutter that he had to have them amputated.

Mr. Sharley, of this place, had his hand so hurt by a saw at Barnaly's mill that it is feared he will not be able to use it in the future; he has had one finger amputated.

Mr. Brilliant cut his foot and ankle to-day in a horrible manner.

A. CAMPBELL.

As will be seen by our report in another column, the Indiana legislature is once more in working order, and the irrepressible amendment is made the special order for the 11th day of May.

This arrangement was made by the written pledge of eighteen republican members, to so postpone action on the amendment until that date. Notwithstanding this arrangement senator Cravens attempted on Tuesday to force the amendment through, and was only prevented from consummating his in famous scheme by the firmness of the democratic members, and the sense of honor of some of the republican senators who had signed the agreement.

We pity a man that can be guilty of so mean a trick, and who is so totally devoid of any sentiment of honor. He must hate himself. But the little game failed, and when the amendment comes up no quorum will be present to act upon it.

The democratic members will see that Indiana does not ratify the amendment until the people are heard on the subject. The sooner the radicals "accept the situation" the better for all parties concerned, for there is no escape, and the voice of the people must and will be heard.

## NEWS ITEMS.

—Cornell university has a class in dancing and deportment.

—A cold snap last week nipped the strawberries in Florida.

—A Texas railroad was lately sold for \$500, and was dear at that price.

—Parisian ladies walk very much on their toes this season. The heels of their satin boots being very high, and he soles extremely thin, this becomes easy enough, and can be acquired without much practice.

—The old Quaker rule, which prohibited the use of gravestones, has not been enforced for twenty years.—Nothing but name, age and date, however, are allowed.

—The imaginative local of the Newburg Daily Press compares the movement of a man on the velocipede to the grace of the cloudlets which skirt the majestic highlands.

—A bar-room in Macon, Ga., has a sign out which reads: "Confederate notes good here! Private rooms for seven-up games."

## Negro Suffrage—A Radical Paper on Indiana Republicans.

Under the head of "Indiana Tactics," and in reply to a paragraph in the Terre Haute Express, the St. Louis Democrat thus pays its compliments to the republicans of Indiana:

We are not aware that the republican party of Indiana has ever attempted to meet the question of negro suffrage honestly or fairly. It has avoided the discussion of the principles involved, and, unless we are mistaken, has made no effort to break down that prejudice of color upon which hostility to the party mainly rests. Meanwhile, the democrats have constantly resorted to such appeals to prejudice as that of Mr. Voorhees in his recent speech at Terre Haute! Republicans generally have evaded reply. With hands tied behind them, they have stood to be pounded by their adversaries. Every appeal that could be made to the prejudices of the people has been used by their opponents, and they have not made a resolute effort to overcome or break down those prejudices by a frank and thorough discussion of the question. Even during the presidential campaign did we not see republican papers and candidates in Indiana declaring that they were not in favor of negro suffrage, and never would be? Did we not hear of eloquent speakers from other states, who were earnestly urged not to discuss the suffrage question, nor to present those arguments which in other states had proved so powerful?

Consequently, when the constitutional amendment was submitted by congress, the republicans of Indiana were not prepared to give it an unanimous support. Some papers denounce it; even then they did not dare to stand up to the vital principles of the republican party. Others were silent. The democrats, with solid fronts, opposed the measure. They knew what the principles of their party were, and were faithful to them. But can we say that the whole republican party took a brave, manly, and honorable position? Is it brave and honorable for a republican candidate to try to make the people believe that the republican party is more hostile to negro suffrage than the democratic? Does not every republican of sense know that the large majority of his party are in favor of negro suffrage? Is it anything less than a mean and cowardly falsehood to tell people that he republican party is a better anti-nigger party than the democratic itself? The language is harsh, friend of the Express, but in all kindness and candor, is it not perfectly true? And do the republicans of Indiana believe that anything worth having can ever be gained by deception?

We do not blame those republicans who are honestly opposed to negro suffrage for saying so, and voting accordingly. Nor would it have been deception in them had they frankly declared that as a part of the republican party they differed from a majority of its members in that and other states. But when they tried to make voters believe that the republican party was opposed to a measure for which almost every republican member in congress had voted, which almost every republican paper in the country had advocated, and which almost every republican legislator in every state has voted or will vote to ratify, did they not presume the voters to be fools? Is it so, friend of the Express, that men calling themselves republican leaders in Indiana, really think the people so ignorant that such a story will be believed?

We give full credit to the republicans of Indiana for sturdy fighting against great difficulties, but we think, nevertheless, they would have overcome those difficulties more completely if, instead of always dodging negro suffrage, they had years ago begun to boldly assail the mean prejudices to which the democratic party owes its main strength. People admire frankness and manhood, and they do not admire an attempt to deceive them. Missouri has no boasts to make; we have cowards, twaddlers, and trimmers here as well as in Indiana, and never hesitate to call them by their right names. But the bold and honest attitude of the party at large, in this former slave state, certainly gained us strength even while the suffrage amendment itself was defeated.

—Washington advices make it appear that the cooler heads and sober judgment of Mr. Grant's cabinet officers have somewhat cooled down the filibustering tendencies of the man with a cigar in his mouth, in relation to the Cuba business. It is now said that the administration have concluded that the wiser course will be to let the Cuban bnshwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

## The Rotten Borough System in Connecticut.

The majority for the radicals in the Connecticut legislature during several years past has been exclusively due to our notoriously unjust and wrong system of choosing the legislature. The facts have been published repeatedly: It is not denied that twenty-three small towns of assured republican majorities, and containing an aggregate population of only 33,000, return to the legislature every year 46 representatives, while Hartford and New Haven, with a population of about 90,000, are entitled to only four! And this is only one sample, and by no means the worst, of this most unjust system.—Bridgeport, with 22,000 inhabitants, has but one representative. Union, with 1,000 inhabitants has two. Waterbury, Middletown, New London, Bristol, New Milford, and Litchfield, with a population of nearly 60,000, send 11 representatives to the legislature, while the towns of Wilmington, Torrington, Durham, Hebron, Woodbury, Norfolk, Thompson, Ridgefield, Woodstock, Lebanon, New Hartford, Pomfret, and Plainfield, with an aggregate population of only 33,000, return 28 members. The six towns that, with a population of 60,000, send 11 representatives, are democratic towns, with a population of a little more than half as much, that send 28 members, are republican towns. And so it goes all over the state.—Hartford Times.

## Dana on the Radical Party.

Gen. Butler proposes to make broad the gate and easy the way for rebels to get back into the government. Universal amnesty and impartial suffrage have long been the watchword of Mr. Greeley and the Tribune. Gen. Jack Hamilton, of Texas, is in Washington advocating the utmost liberality toward our erring brethren of secession proclivities. There is a disposition among the republican leaders, so general that it is already virtually the policy of the party, to let the rebels back. The expectations are so few, the number who will be kept out so small, that they amount, practically, to nothing.

We do not for the present question, and we do not propose to discuss, the intrinsic wisdom of this policy. We design simply to call attention to the prospect which it opens to the republican party. That prospect is the grave.

Whoever supposes that the money and the brains of the white rebels will not be more than a match for the negroes and the few scattering white republicans in the former slave states, has a confidence which we do not share. These states may be expected to vote solid, or nearly so, for a democratic candidate for president at the next election. And we also doubt whether a large majority of the democratic party in the free states would not prefer Robert E. Lee to Gen. Grant for president to-day.

The terrible burden of the heavy taxes is all the while pressing powerfully against the republican party. On the whole it must be admitted that any prudent life insurance company would have to regard the risk on the republican party as extra hazardous at the present time.—N. Y. Sun.

## The McArdle Case.

The supreme court, to-day, among many other decisions, rendered one in the long delayed McArdle case. It will be remembered that McArdle was a Vicksburg editor, arrested and imprisoned by Gen. Ord, for alleged obstruction to the enforcement of the reconstruction law. The case came up *ex parte* on a *habeas corpus*, and the court avoids a decision on the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws by availing itself of the province of the recent legislation by congress, which deprives the court of jurisdiction in this and similar cases. This ends the first and only attempt to test the constitutionality of reconstruction in the south.

—The hero of Fort Sumter has been turned out, in his old age, like a worn-out horse, to die on the commons. He has served his country long and well. He has been compelled by his necessities to sell his library, and go and live in Europe. Is there no list of subscribers for a house for him? Why does the intensely respectable Borid, the charitable Stewart, the friendly Washburne, and all the rest of the patriots who rushed to Grant's call for a house not respond? Because there is no money in the hero of Fort Sumter. He has no offices to give. If he were president, or general of the army, he would be overwhelmed with presents of houses and money by the Stewarts, Borides, and other political present-makers. It evidently don't pay to be the hero of a mere fort.

## The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The legislative hitch was settled to-day, and both branches organized this afternoon. The democratic caucus, this morning, resolved that the newly elected members should qualify under the written pledge of 18 senators and representatives, that no action should be had upon the amendment until ample notice had been given of such intention. After the house had organized, a resolution was promptly passed, and made binding, fixing upon the 11th of May for the consideration of the amendment. The business of the session will not be entered upon until the governor's message has been received, which will probably be read by him to-morrow afternoon.

April 12.—The speaker called the house to order at 2 o'clock. The clerk called the roll of qualified members, and the unrepresented districts, with the names of the members elected and all responded but Cunningham, McBride, and Davis, of Floyd.

A resolution was adopted declaring that all the elective officers of the house, elected at the regular sessions, are entitled to hold their offices during the official continuance of the present general assembly.

The speaker then in a brief address resigned his position.

The house proceeded to the election of a speaker. George A. Buskirk received 55 votes, and James D. Williams 42.

Mr. Pierce of Porter, said: "For the purpose of settling the difficulty which has kept our democratic friends so long out in the cold, I submit the following:

Resolved, That the consideration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, proposed to the constitution of the United States, be postponed until Tuesday, the 11th day of May next."

This was adopted without a division, and the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

In the senate the secretary read the roll of the represented districts, and when he reached the districts of Grant, Blackford, and Jay, it was announced that the senator from these counties was ready to be sworn in, and he was qualified. Twenty-seven senators were present.

Mr. Hooper offered a long preamble setting forth the facts of the resignation of the senator in March; the holding of the special elections, and the failure of the newly elected members to qualify, and the president of the senate was instructed to testify to the governor that the vacancies had happened in these districts by the failure of the persons elected to qualify.

The lieutenant governor decided the resolution in order.

Mr. Bradley suggested a delay, as he thought its adoption would only delay organization.

After lengthy debate, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow afternoon.

At this point the newly elected senators appeared, presented their credentials, and the oath of office was administered by Judge Chapman.

A message was received from the house announcing its organization. The officers of the senate were continued during the special session, unless hereafter otherwise ordered.

A resolution was adopted authorizing a joint committee to wait upon the governor and inform him of the organization.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.—In the house the speaker announced the standing committees. The special railroad committee of last session was continued with all its power.

Nine new bills for acts were offered, making 320 in all.

A resolution was adopted to continue the business as left at the adjournment of the regular session, to be conducted in the same manner as if that session had been continued.

Bills of the house on "the calendar, on a second reading, were considered. The joint resolution for congressional interference against the resumption of specie payments was laid on the table, by yeas 49, nays 37. The specification bill was taken up and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The bill to establish a reformatory institution for girls and women was ordered to be engrossed.

In the senate the lieutenant governor announced that he should make no changes in the standing committees. A committee was appointed to limit the number of employees.

The following joint resolution was proposed, accepting and ratifying a certain amendment to the constitution of the United States:

Resolved, By the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that the said

fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States is hereby accepted and ratified on the part of the state of Indiana.

Mr. Cravens said the resolution was now before this body, and in order to fix the time when it should be considered, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that the consideration of the joint resolution, accepting and ratifying, on the part of the state of Indiana, the proposed fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, be postponed and made the special order for action at 2 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 11th day of May next ensuing, in joint assembly of the two houses, to be held in the hall of the house of representatives on said day, and at the same hour.

Mr. Cravens demanded the previous question.

Mr. Hanna said if there was such a thing as baseness in the prosecution of the business of this body, this proposition to raise a joint convention was outside of the understanding. He asked the majority whether they wanted to stop the session here.

The senate refused to second previous question, by yeas 18, nays 25.

A motion to strike out that portion providing for a joint convention of the two houses was lost, by yeas 20, nays 24.

Mr. Hanna said the minority were ready to take all legitimate legislation to carry on the affairs of the state government, and perhaps a great deal more; but they should oppose the adoption of the constitutional amendment. The proposition for a joint convention would be a breach of faith.

Mr. Cravens did not consider the joint convention proposition in conflict with any pledges or obligations known to him.

Mr. Bradley said the proposition was a breach of good faith, which, if insisted upon, would put it out of his power to trust the promises of the gentlemen on the other side hereafter.

A resolution of the house was here read, inviting the senate to a joint convention at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Hanna inquired what would be the ruling of the chair on a proposition to adjourn the joint convention to another day.

The chair decided he had no power over a joint convention.

Mr. Johnson proposed an amendment to strike out of the resolution all that refers to the joint convention of the two houses.

Mr. Rice said the republicans were pledged against the introduction of the proposition. He said: "I go in for taking a square course. When I pledge my word as a republican, I intend, as far as my action is concerned, that it shall stand upon what I have said—upon the pledges of the 17 members of the legislature, and upon the pledge of the vote of the solid house, on yesterday. I am here, in good faith, to carry out the line of policy indicated on Saturday, and endorsed by the house of representatives."

Mr. Cravens withdrew both the joint and the concurrent resolutions.

The senate went into joint convention to hear the governor read his message, and then adjourned.

## A Scene at the White House.

Quite a scene occurred at the white house to-day. It appears that Senator Ross, of Kansas, obtained an interview with the president, and protested against the renomination of one Babcock, for surveyor general of that state,—the appointment failing to be acted on last week,—and added that Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clark had been making pretty much all of the Kansas appointments. Grant replied that it was useless to say more, as his mind was already made up on the surveyorship. Ross continued protesting, when Grant said: "I tell you my mind is made up. I don't want to hear any more." Ross replied: "Go to hell." Then Grant moved toward him, and said: "Get out of this house instantly, and never set your foot in it again." Ross, without a word, at once left. A witness furnished the account.

—The *Riverside Echo*, published at Portland, Maine, tells the following story of a dog: "The children were in the habit of sliding down a hill near the house, accompanied by a favorite dog. Early one morning they discovered that the dog had taken the sled, drawn it to the top, and was now sliding down hill all alone by himself; and this was frequently repeated."

—A new journal has been started in Warrentown, N. C., with the name of the *Living Present*. The design at the head of its columns is a death's head and cross bones.

## The God and Morality.

We take the following extract from a Washington correspondent of a leading radical newspaper. As the radical party claim to be the original Jacob Townsend God and morality party, the little playfulness of senators and representatives with the woman in scarlet can be overlooked; but did such things occur under a democratic administration, what a howl would go up from the virtuous and scandalized radicals:

"Long files of cyprians are in the habit of rendezvousing or parading between the house and senate, and in the lobbies thereof, calling out members, making assignments for the future and loans for the past, and so completely signaling the place that it is at her peril that a good woman walks alone in the capital."

And this is the character of the men who frame the laws of the nation, and who are supposed to give character and renown to the country, and reflect honor upon the people. The national capitol turned into an assignation house! This is part of the "new civilization" and progress of democracy in America that Mr. John Lathrop Motley, the other day, prattled so eloquently about to an audience of superannuated and pains-taking statistic gatherers. Talk about the power of the oligarchy in the old days of slavery; but nothing in those times can compare with the present day licentiousness and corruption at Washington. It is everywhere felt that that evil city. From the white house to the departments, and down the avenue to the national capitol, its poisonous influences fall like a blight and mildew, and from thence, reaching out into the nation, all manner of vice and wickedness. This is the new era.—Logansport Pharos.

## Fire at Hancock Mich.

Houghton, Mich., April 12.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a small French saloon, in the northwest quarter of four sister village of Hancock, which, four hours thereafter, resulted in the almost complete destruction of the town. A few buildings on the north and west, and the docks and warehouses under the bluff on the south—perhaps one-sixth of the entire village—will be left. The water supply, which was limited at the best, gave out in half an hour, and from thenceforth the town was at the mercy of the fiery elements. The wind was blowing moderately from the northwest, but kept increasing in power till it was quite fierce, driving the fire rapidly through the thickly-built portion of the town, destroying an entire block in 20 minutes. It also continually shifted from south to north, greatly aiding in spreading the conflagration over all the eastern half of the village. It was the most appalling spectacle ever witnessed. At one time the Congregational church, and over 30 buildings north of it, were burning very fiercely, sending their flames almost to the clouds. Every store, business place, saloon, etc., except the postoffice, Gibson's tailor shop, and a millinery store,—all in the Masonic hall,—were destroyed, together with about 50 private dwellings. The principal buildings saved were the Masonic and St. Patrick's halls, the Methodist and Catholic churches, the schools, and the few buildings adjoining and lying west of them, and the warehouse buildings and docks under the bluffs of the lake shore.

The district burnt over is about 15 acres, comprising six entire blocks, containing, by count, 110 occupied buildings, besides the usual number of barns and outhouses. The buildings would average over \$2,000 each. The total is not far from half a million of dollars, with about \$100,000 insurance. Over 200 families are homeless, and lost a good portion of their effects by fire, breakage, and thieving, last night. The most of the total loss falls on these poor people. A meeting of the citizens of the county will be held at 2 o'clock to-day, to make suitable provision for the destitute, and raise a fund for their relief. Many of them are in a pitiable condition.

—Sandwich Islanders call California "Coliponia." San Francisco becomes "Palikika," and the festival of Christmas is pronounced "Kricimack."

—The removal of outthanking signs has been compelled along Broadway, New York, and now they actually talk about doing away with the peanut stands.

Sir Isaac Newton, while yet a lad, made a small cart with four wheels, in which he could drive himself by turning a windlass. Here then, is the genuine original Jacob of the velocipede.