

# THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
D. E. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Thursday, April 15, 1869.

## THE SUM OF ALL VILLAINIES.

Last 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."

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 us so frequently as when we were here in all his length and beauty. He is now in Indianapolis, battling in the cause of democratic principles. He 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 today 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 cut by a saw at Barnaby'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 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 infamous scheme by the firmness 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 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 a former slave state, certainly gained us strength even while the suffrage amendment itself was defeated.

The old Quaker rule, which prohibits 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 the 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 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 a former slave state, certainly gained us strength even while the suffrage amendment itself was defeated.

Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers severely alone. It is improbable that any man in the government, excepting Grant, ever seriously thought otherwise.

—Washington advises 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 bushwhackers 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 40 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 about 23,000, 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 exceptions 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.

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