

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1873.

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NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Elections in several of the states last week are still encouraging to the Democracy. New York, heretofore Republican, has turned up a rousing majority of about 15,000 for the Democratic party, and that, too, when it was supposed that the Tammany frauds, the odium of which it had to carry, would greatly retard its progress; but it seems the greatness of that municipal plundering dwarfed before the greater national and general plundering that has characterized the Republican party. Maryland sweeps right along, and lays all her former Democratic victories in the shade by a grander one now. California and Kansas, formerly Republican, have been carried by the anti-Monopolists, which is only Democracy under another name. Wisconsin and Illinois too, come under this head; and Virginia has gone conservative and defeated President Grant's favorite. If the victories in these states were not won in the name of the Democratic party, they are all the same to us as long as that party which has become the synonym of all that is bad in politics is humbled thereby, and we have an assurance that the people are beginning to inquire into the present state of affairs. It is not a bad sign to see men refuse to vote for their own party candidates; it shows that none but honest men will suit them, and when they refuse to support one of their own party we feel that they are not satisfied that he possesses this qualification. A revolution has certainly commenced in the politics of this country. Whether it will assume national proportions yet remains to be seen. Let the good work go on.

Ten thousand six hundred and seventy-two majority for the opponents of Republican salary-grubism, and one county to hear from, in the formerly Radical state of Wisconsin, and a joint majority of about thirty in the legislature; something near twenty thousand in the Old Dominion; between fifteen and twenty thousand in New York; large gains in Kansas that will probably give a majority on joint ballot in the legislature; in Illinois thirty-eight counties carried by the Farmers and ten by the Democracy against eleven by the Republicans, out of sixty-nine counties heard from, is certainly anything but gratifying to the Beast-Butler-Grant-and-grabito party. If this opposition will mingle harmoniously, work together upon important issues and assume national proportions, there is yet hope for the country.

The hard times have revealed to the Democratic papers of this state a fact which the *Republican* pointed out nine months ago, viz: That an adjourned session of the legislature, costing some \$200,000, is not the best way in the world of strengthening the Democratic party.—*Republican*

What the *Republican* here claims to have pointed out nine months ago, was seen then as well as now, and the Democratic papers were opposed to it then as they are now. The present legislature has been censured as much for its dilly-dallying course by the Democratic press as by the Republicans. Our motto has been economy in legislation as well as all other matters, and while the Democracy does not attempt to shirk the responsibility of that body, it does not attempt to defend it, but demands closer attention to business and the interests of the state.

President Grant is busily at work on his message. He will recommend the propriety of a free banking law. He intimates that his recommendations on almost every subject have been pigeon-holed by congress, and that during the pending session he will take pains to insist upon more courteous treatment in the house of representatives. The senate has been more respectful and has co-operated with the president, as his friends say, in his Santo Domingo and canal transportation suggestions.

Democratic roosters crew lustily.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT PERSONAGES.

Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died in Lexington, Virginia, on the 7th inst. in the 67th year of her age. The funeral obsequies took place on the 8th, and were attended by a large concourse of friends. Mrs. Lee was a noble type of the true woman and christian, and possessed of a pure, gentle nature. She bore with marked fortitude her long sufferings, having been an invalid for years.

Gen. Wm. J. Hardee, a prominent officer in the Confederate service, and whose name stands high among the gallant soldiers of the age, died at Selma, Alabama, on the 6th inst. His funeral took place on the 8th, and was the largest ever witnessed in that state, say the dispatches. Stores were closed, business suspended, and the bells tolled throughout the day.

Laura Keene, a prominent and popular tragedienne, died on the 6th inst.

James H. Lucas, a millionaire of St. Louis, died at his residence in that city last Sunday night, aged 73 years, having been born on the 12th of November, 1800. He leaves an estate estimated at between eight and ten millions.

The elections this fall are thus summed up by the *Republican*: Democratic—Oregon, Ohio, New York, Maryland; Virginia conservative. Republican—Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Iowa, Mississippi, Minnesota. "Opposition"—Wisconsin, California, Kansas, Illinois.

Gov. Seymour declines the nomination tendered him by the Democrats of Utica, for a seat in the Legislature.

Senator Schurz, accompanied by Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, has returned from his European tour.

There are twenty-seven candidates for three county officers in Johnson county—14 for sheriff, 9 for recorder and 4 for clerk.

It is reported that Francis Rodman, Esq., ex-Secretary of State, has removed to Chicago and taken up his permanent residence there.

Four children, sons and daughters of John and Jonathan Robbins, of Mercer county, were burned to death one night a short time since, an over heated stove setting the house on fire.

Thomas Colbert called Simeon Strode a clothes thief, and the latter's funeral a day or two after was attended by one of the largest gatherings of colored people ever known, near Ashland, Boone county.

The editor of the *Macon Republican* is long for this world and wants the Pullman Car Company to build additions to their blankets, as it is no fun these cold nights to have the porter mistake his feet for a pair of galsters left out to black, and accordingly shine 'em up twenty-five cents worth.

The fifth congressional district of Michigan on the basis of the vote of 1872 the strongest Republican district in the state, with a majority of 8,609, was carried by Chas. G. Comstock (Dem.), at the late election, by a handsome majority.

The grand jury this week found a bill of murder in the second degree against James Douglass and Robert Hayden for the killing of Patrick Cain in September. The trial will not take place until the April term of the Circuit Court, and we learn that the accused parties will be admitted to bail until that time.—*Montgomery Standard*.

Mr. Noah See, our county surveyor, threshed 450 bushels of wheat, last week, that was raised on thirty acres of ground this season, or an average of fifteen bushels to the acre. This wheat was grown on thin, white-oak land, worth perhaps \$10 or \$12 an acre, and no extra cultivation was put upon it. The ground was broken in the usual manner and the wheat drilled in. Mr. See, who is better acquainted with the quality of our soil than any other man in the county, says there is no land in Montgomery county but will produce wheat if properly cultivated.—*Montgomery Standard*.

MURDER AT WASHINGTON, Mo.—A special to the *Globe*, from Washington, Mo., dated the 2d says: This morning about two o'clock, while at a German ball, a man named Kepping, a quiet and inoffensive person, was shot in the breast and mortally wounded by Wm. J. Lack, who fired five times, three of which took effect. The party shot was unarmed, and it appears the quarrel was provoked by Lack who did the shooting, and who had been acting deputy marshal for the city of Washington. It is sufficient index of his character to say that as far as can be seen, he has no other employment. He is now in the hands of officers and is being conveyed to the county jail at Union. M. Kepping died to-night.

Senator Thurman on the Result of the Election in Ohio.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats held in Cleveland, a speech prepared for the occasion by Senator Thurman, but which he was unable to deliver on account of illness, was read. In explaining the causes which led to the triumph of the Democracy, Mr. Thurman said:

The battle has been fought and won, corruption has been rebuked, and the cause of genuine reform has acquired new and, may we not hope, irresistible strength.

We have assembled, not to triumph insultingly over our opponents, not to wound the feelings of any upright man, but to give expression to the natural joy we feel at a victory destined, we believe, to benefit all. And surely we have cause for rejoicing. The grand old party to which we belong has been amply vindicated. Its patriotism and honesty of purpose have been preserved, and its capacity for usefulness has been completely demonstrated. Disheartened by repeated defeats many good men had begun to despair and to think that success could never be achieved under the old name and the old banner. They will think so no longer. They must now see that while free institutions exist the Democratic party must exist; and this for the plain reason that, more fully than any other party, it is imbued with the spirit of freedom. It is the natural party of free institutions, and so long as they survive it cannot die. This accounts for its vitality, that seems so marvellous to superficial minds. It lives because it deserves to live, it lives because its foundations are the great and enduring principles of self government and equal rights. Hence it has stood firm and intact in adversity and in the still greater trial of long-continued power and prosperity. It has erred at times—for it is human to err—but it has never abandoned the cause of the people or yielded its assent to the arts of corruption. It was once said of another party, by one of its most distinguished members, that it was "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder." No such remark could ever be made of the Democratic party. Even when its power was most unrestrained it was a party of economy and honesty in government. Then look at the last twelve years during which it has been out of power in the Federal and most of the State governments, having no public patronage of any kind, and yet maintaining its organization with the same tenacity it displayed in the days of its prosperity.

But the victory we celebrate means more than the perpetuity of the Democratic party.

It means that dead issues shall remain dead issues, and that no party can succeed upon any but living issues of the day.

It means that the people can no longer be moved by mean, miserable false charges against the Democratic party in respect to the war.

It means that the government shall be reformed, and that no genius however exalted, no services however great, can atone for a want of integrity.

It means that the government shall be administered in the interests of the people and not in the interests of schemers and rings.

It means that economy shall take the place of profusion, and equal and exact justice the place of oppression.

It means that taxation shall be lightened and its burdens be imposed with greater equality and justice.

It means that the constitution is not obsolete, and that its provisions cannot be violated with impunity.

It means that the Federal government shall be supported in the exercise of its constitutional rights, and that nullification or secession shall not be tolerated; but on the other hand, that local self-government shall be preserved and the reserved rights of the States and the people be maintained.

It means that individual liberty shall be cherished and protected, instead of being arbitrarily restrained.

All this it means, for with these principles inscribed on our banner we went to battle and, fighting for them, won the victory.

AN HONORED CITIZEN GONE.—Hon. Wm. Carson is no more. Painfully, suddenly the city was startled last Monday evening by the intelligence that the spirit of the aged veteran had passed to the realms of the great unknown beyond the mighty deep.

Capt. Carson was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in the year 1798. At an early day he removed to St. Louis in this state, where he was married, and shortly afterwards, in the year 1819, while North Missouri was yet a wilderness, settled in Marion county. He was here appointed by the president register of lands, at that time a very responsible and important trust, and afterwards, until the close of the late war, was almost constantly in public life. He was elected for several consecutive terms to the lower house of the state legislature, and served for a long time in the state senate, where he was recognized as a safe and trusted leader.—*Palmyra New Era*.

Excited Negroes Stoning the Inhabitants of Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—Midnight.—The programme of disturbance has begun. A riot was threatened at one time here to-night, owing to the disorderly and violent conduct of a negro procession which was marching to the new market to hear the speeches by Ex-Gov. Wells, Congressman Platt, and C. P. Randall, the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor. There were not more than two or three hundred men in the line, but their behavior was very atrocious. Passing along Bank and Sycamore streets they threw stones at most of the houses, smashing up window-panes and doing other considerable damage. They also threw rocks at a number of persons, injuring William O. Mallory, Mr. Powers of the *Index and Appeal*, and a number of other peaceable persons on the street who were in no way disturbing the procession. The drug store of Mr. J. G. Carr, corner of Sycamore and Halifax streets, was badly smashed up, every window being broken by stones, which seemed to have been aimed at the proprietor and clerks, who were at work inside. Great excitement prevailed on the streets, and the white people were greatly moved at the outrage that had been committed. The Grays, a white company, and the Guards, colored, were both called out by Capt. Samuel D. Davis, captain of the Grays, to preserve public peace and order. There were many eager volunteers, and every musket in the armory of the Grays was soon in the possession of a citizen desirous of riding in maintaining order. The armory was crowded and speeches were made by leading citizens, counselling prudence and moderation; but there were entire preparation and readiness to take any steps which the insolence and violence of the negroes might make necessary.

The colored company also promptly responded for duty, and in response to addresses by Capt. Davies and Capt. Hutton, signified their entire readiness and disposition to repress disturbance at any hazard. The troops are still under arms, but the excitement has in great measure subsided; and though the Republican meeting is still in progress at the New Market, it is not now apprehended that there will be any riot.

A telegram from Gov. Walker in response to an application for ammunition, was read amid great enthusiasm, stating that the prompt action of the citizens, and especially of the military, showed the negroes that they could do no violence with impunity, and hence they took warning and departed from their original lawless programme.

The Duty of the Legislature.

An adjourned term of the Missouri Legislature convenes in January next. We think it unfortunate at the present time, as one of the great evils that afflict the country is too much crude, ill-advised legislation. The expense of the extra session to the State is also considerable, and might as well be saved. There are, however, some measures that demand careful consideration. Most prominent of these is the Revenue law. Nearly every Legislature that has convened for the last six or eight years has spent a large amount of its time tinkering at and remodeling the Revenue law, and each has left it in a worse condition than they found it. And we have little hope of any salutary change being made by the hasty consideration that is given to it during a session. To prepare a well digested revenue law will require time, research and deliberation, and the only way to secure this in our judgment is to pass an act authorizing the Governor to appoint these commissioners, or if the Legislature is opposed to conferring this power upon the Governor, let them be selected by it, to prepare and revise the revenue law and report at the next session. It will require the work of a year to examine the matter and compile a plain, well arranged revenue law. The Statutes of the different States, especially the older ones, and their workings should all be carefully examined. But we know that this plan of appointing commissioners meets with objections from members, because each thinks he is especially capacitated to do the work of remedying the gross and glaring defects and inconsistencies of the present law, and is unwilling to delegate the power to Commissioners. This has been the opinion of each Legislature that has undertaken to amend it, and each have only added to its defects and made it more uncertain. The time is not sufficient, no matter what the ability to do justice to this question; and as a matter of economy, it is much cheaper to pay three Commissioners than to have the Legislature spend forty days upon it, as it did two years ago, and then adopted the most defective law the State has ever had. We respectfully suggest to the adjourned session, as a matter of economy and expedition, and the best mode of obtaining a carefully prepared and consistent law, to refer its preparation to Commissioners, to report the draft of a law at the next regular session. We also insist upon a short session, and urge every Democrat to oppose any prolongation beyond what is requisite to attend to

the very few subjects that claim their attention. We think the adjourned session was a mistake, and the only way now to remedy it is to make it short. The enemies of Democracy will make capital out of a prolonged session. And above all, we urge prudence and deliberation. The eyes of the people will be upon the coming adjourned session. The country was disappointed last winter; but the excuse is, it was new and not in good working order. More will be expected of the coming session; it should learn wisdom from the past. All professional lobbyists should be tabooed from the start. These men have become a disgrace to our State, hanging about the halls of our Legislature like ill-omened birds of prey, devoid of all principle, and loying blackmail off every measure they can. They should be placed in the same category with vagrants and treated as such. Let members shun them as they would contagion, and some of the disgraceful scenes of last winter will be avoided.—*Kansas City Times*.

Grant's Insult to the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

When the war broke out a very common method of showing disapprobation and contempt toward the public men of the North who sympathized with the rebellion was to remove their portraits from legislative halls, or to order their faces to be turned to the wall.

President Grant takes quite as significant a way to express his hatred and contempt for Thomas Jefferson by banishing his statue from the grounds in front of the White House. General Butler has been much praised and applauded for hanging a gambler in New Orleans because he pulled down an American flag. What ought to be done with a President who inflicts the greatest indignity on the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence?

It is true that before the war the declaration had been decried in the interest of slavery, as merely a "string of glittering generalities;" but the manner in which volunteers poured in as soon as war was declared, showed that the people did not so regard it. They believed, in the language of one more appreciative of its spirit, that "words more eloquent mortal pen, uninspired, never spoke;" and they were willing to lay down their lives in maintenance of the high and glorious doctrines which it enunciated.

It is well for Grant that he did not insult the statue of Jefferson during the war, or General Dix or some one else might have shot him on the spot.

Verily, when the statue of Jefferson, the great apostle of liberty, has to be put out of sight, or removed to a distance and in disgrace, things do seem to begin to squint toward Caesarism.

There is one excuse which may be urged for General Grant: it is possible that he may not have known that Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, or that he had been for eight years President of the United States.—*N. Y. Sun*.

HOW PLAIN MISSOURIANS SETTLE A DIFFICULTY.

A duel without witnesses was fought last Saturday in Taney county, near the county seat of Forsyth. John Goforth and Simon Melville went out to hunt deer. Each was armed with the old-fashioned squirrel rifle. Goforth asked Melville: "I hear that you have been lying on me." "What did you hear I said?" asked Melville. "That I had been beating my wife." "And so you have," replied Melville. "Those who told it lied; and when you repeated it you also lied; and you knew at the time you were lying." These were pretty plain words and they brought about some pretty plain shooting. Both men agreed to step off thirty yards each, wheel at the word, and fire immediately after wheeling. They did so. Melville, when he measured off his thirty steps, called out "Wheel," and both men turned and fired. Goforth was shot in the right arm and Melville in the right shoulder. Both wounds were painful. They managed, however, to walk into Forsyth, where a physician extracted both balls, and consoling Goforth with the information that unless he was very careful he might have to cut his arm off. This version of the case agrees in the main with the stories of both men.

Mr. A. Woodhull, the proprietor of the Forstell Creamery, favored us with a call last week. His enterprise is prospering even beyond expectation, the demand in the St. Louis market for his butter, at fifty cents per pound, being twice as great as he can supply. Next spring, Mr. W. proposes erecting a creamery at some point on the railroad, between his present location and St. Charles. We hope to be able in a short time to announce the date of Mr. W.'s lecture, which he has been invited to give by the Association, upon butter and cheese making and kindred topics.—*St. Charles News*.

They are having fine sleighing now in Wisconsin, the snow in many places being from one to two feet in depth.