

Springfield Compiler.

Friday, May 1, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ADVISOR GENERAL.
The Hon. J. B. BOYD, of Fayette county.
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The two leading cities of the North-west, Cincinnati and Chicago, at their late municipal elections, show the following significant gains for the Democracy: Cincinnati, a two-thirds majority; Chicago, four thousand eight hundred and thirty-four votes.

THE VICTORY IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Times, an avowedly Radical Republican paper, has been compelled to hold its elections in a Democratic city, unless it moves away from Chicago. The child city of Grant's own State has pronounced against him. Chicago is Democratic.

JUST SO!—The Chicago Republican (Radical) issued on the day preceding the late election in that city, said: "To-morrow's result in Chicago will be taken as an indication of how the West stands politically, and how Illinois will go in November. It is the last great election that will take place in the North-west before the great National contest."

THE CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONS.—The Carolina and Louisiana—solely because the negroes were all allowed to vote, and most of the whites where not. White men in the North will now crow over such "victories" must be hard run for capital.

FORNEY'S DEFEAT.—The Senate on Tuesday week had a brief legislative session, which was mainly devoted to a bill to appropriate \$10,000 out of the impeachment fund for the expenses of the debate Mr. Cameron continued very strongly that Forney was a defamer to the amount of \$40,000 Secretary of State.

THE VIRGINIA BLACK AND AN CONVENTION.—This has so overruled the new Constitution that it is in violation of the authority of the Constitution, when the leading man of the impeachment managers openly declares that Congress has been all along acting "outside of the Constitution," and a representative member of the Senate has warned his party, when they heard a person quoting the Constitution, to suspect his loyalty. But consistency is the smallest of the jewels owned by the party which is rapidly gathering all power into its hands.

W. G. FORTNEY'S TRIUMPH.—Mr. Fortney writes in reply to the Stewart Grant circular: "The state of the public mind in my district is rather unfavorable to the Presidential pretensions of General Grant. There was a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the course of the war, and a feeling of sympathy for the Democratic party. Such is the justice and the decency of Radical journalism, and we endorse every word of it."

THE IMPROVEMENT TRIAL.

The speeches in the impeachment trial were continued on Wednesday week—Mr. Boutwell, for the managers, being the first. It was read from a printed copy, in a low, sepulchral tone of voice, and with little animation.

Several of the most ardent impeachers felt occupied that day and part of the next. Judge Nelson followed, for the defense. He proceeded to sketch the President's early life and career, and read a high encomium on his patriotism and public services, referring also to the fact that his neighbors and those who, like himself (Nelson), knew him best, sustained him and believed him innocent.

One of the great features of the impeachment trial was the masterly eloquence of Hon. Wm. S. Greenback, of Ohio one of the President's counsel, on Saturday. He had been suffering for some time from a bronchial affection, and it was doubted whether he would be able to argue the case at all; nevertheless he spoke over four hours, with great power and effect, making, by all odds, the most forcible and impressive argument yet delivered on the case.

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THE VOTE OF SENATORS ON IMPROVEMENT.

The Republican press throughout the country, with few exceptions, are denouncing Republican Senators for voting for President Johnson's conviction and removal, because, as they proclaim, it is a party necessity. This is a party necessity, they say, because it is a party necessity, they say, because it is a party necessity.

The people of this country are peculiarly susceptible to moral influences as applied to politics. This may not appear so at first, but the aggregate of selfishness, avarice, and self-interest may seem to be the dominant impulse of the masses; but deep down in the popular heart, ready to respond promptly whenever properly appealed to, abides a reverence for law and a love for whatever conduces to the welfare and honor of the nation.

Believing in the patriotism and moral rectitude of the American people, we have no doubt about the result of the coming Presidential election. We have no doubt that they would consent to continue the Republican party in power, but to take it for granted that the people are not sufficiently intelligent to understand the great issues now presented for their serious consideration.

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The Moral Objection to Exercise the Executive Prerogative.

Morals and politics are closely allied. That may be contrary to the generally received opinion, but it is nevertheless unquestionably true. In this country we have had repeated instances of the case with which the names are indeed to abandon party organization and to stand for the moral and political aspect in the political arena.

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Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COURTS.

Services.—There will be preaching of the second Sabbath of May, (10th) at the Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. S. H. McKown, of Princeton, N. J.

Call Accepted.—Rev. M. J. Allen, of Hanover, has accepted the call to the Lutheran church at Middletown, Md.

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Court.

Elizabeth Herring, for slander. (on trial) was called last week's report. It was held by a verdict for plaintiff for one cent damages and five cents costs. Each party to be paid, with five per cent costs.

Application for Incorporation.—The application for the incorporation of a Lutheran church in Littleton, was approved, and the Charter ordered to be recorded.

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