

WEEKLY REVIEW—CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Clerk,  
WILLIAM K. WALLACE.

For Auditor,  
ISAAC M. VANCE.

For Commissioners,  
SAMUEL GILLILAND.

NOTICE.

Subscribers who know themselves indebted for the present volume which will expire next week, are requested to settle for the same. The high price of printing paper and inks compel us to urge prompt payment on the part of delinquents.

Is It Just?

There are \$2,500,000 invested in Government bonds. If they paid the taxation to which other property is subject, we would derive annually from that source alone \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, which would relieve the present tax-paying citizen to that amount. But these bonds are exempt from taxation and thus the laboring classes not only give these rich bondholders from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000, annually, but they are further taxed \$150,000,000 a year to pay the interest on these bonds. Is this just?

Is it right?

Fred. Douglass on the Situation.

The New York correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* gives the the following as the purport of a conversation with Fred Douglass:

Somebody yesterday asked Fred Douglass (black man), why he didn't go down South along with the rest of the Republican orators, to help enlighten the minds of the freedmen as to their political duties, etc.

Because, said Fred, "I want to stand alone. I want to wait until those mean whites get through with their talk and then I will begin. I notice that in all the speeches that Wilson, Kelly, and the rest of them have been making to the colored folks at Richmond, Mobile, New Orleans and other places, nothing is ever said about giving these colored men a Vice-President of their own color. But they've got to make that concession to us, and that is just what I am going down South to tell our people to insist upon."

But Fred, do you think the Radical managers will accede to this arrangement?

I have no doubt of it, sir; none at all. Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley say they are in favor of it, and what they say has got to be done. They are the men who run the Republican party along with old Ben Butler, and whenever would run with that party must do what they say."

But do you think if they nominate Grant for President, that Grant will consent to have a darkey on the same ticket for Vice?"

Don't think anything about it, sir. Grant only counts one. It is not for Grant, or any other man, to dictate to the people. We are the people. Grant is but one of our servants, sir. If he doesn't like his company, let him resign. Plenty of others, sir, ready to take his place, plenty of others, sir."

But even if they nominate a darkey for Vice-President, what good will it do you or your race?"

Don't talk foolish, child. It will do us a heap of good. In the fast place, it will make a colored man presiding officer of the Senate and then, as the President may die, he may be President of the United States. That's my plan of reconstruction, sir; and until it is adopted and made successful, sir, the Union will never be restored, and the country will never have peace."

There were other queries about to be submitted to the distinguished man and brother, but just as this moment Reverend Dr. Cheever came along, and after introducing Fred to a blushing damsel (who was hanging lovingly on his arm, the whole party vanished in the direction of the office of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Lincoln on Stanton.

The *Louisville Journal* says: "When Mr. Lincoln was alive, a distinguished friend of ours said to him at the White House that Stanton and Halleck were the two most unpopular and odious men in the country. I think it very likely they are, said the President. Then why don't you remove them?" asked the gentleman. The President's answer was hesitating and unsatisfactory. We think that he erred in his forbearance."

A COTEMPORARY is at a loss to find out what the "great moral ideas" of the Mongrel party are. They are plain to be seen. The first "great moral idea" is that white men are no better than negroes; the second, that the right of voting must be taken from white men, and given to negroes; the third, that, no matter how many hundreds of thousands of white men are murdered and white women and children starved to death, if negroes can only live without work, the fourth is, that negroes are the "wards of the nation," while white men are its slaves; the fifth, that white men are to be taxed to death to keep negroes alive without work. About three hundred and sixty similar notions make up the "great moral ideas" of the Mongrel party.

A. L. NEAL.

Extract of a Letter from Providence, R. I., May 13, 1866.

Dr. John Bitter—Dear Sir: Last February I was sent by you a box of Dr. George B. Wilson's medicine, and I have been troubled with a severe attack of rheumatism for some time, commencing on the Bitter's, and soon found his general health improved.

Dr. Coffey, who had been in bad health for several years, and had suffered—improved very much by the use of your medicine. In this settlement, I think I could sell a great quantity of Dr. Coffey's fall—especially of your Cedars and Sarapella. Ship me to Memphis, respectively.

REY. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
William-burg, King Co., New York.

May 17, 1867.

The Dismissal of Stanton.

The dismissal of Stanton from the War Department is a great political event. It is the fall of one of the most unscrupulous and desperate men who ever participated in the political councils of this country. Originally a Democrat, appointed in the Cabinet by President Buchanan, he afterward proved, when selected by Mr. Lincoln as one of his advisers, the most reckless, bitter and vindictive of all the assailants of the Democracy. There has been no political monstrosity which he did not countenance. There has been no outrage which has not only received his approbation, but his hearty concurrence. His name is identified with the very worst parts of the reign of terror. He was recalled from no violence, not even the commission of the worst acts against liberty and humanity.

He has maintained his position under three administrations against all opposition, and seemed to defy any efforts at his removal. A year ago he ought to have been removed, but some unseen influence prevented it. Under the theory of the Constitution he was one of the advisers and confidential counselors of the President, but in fact he has been for a long time one of his most deadly and implacable enemies. It is certain that he has betrayed the President in his confidential relations to his enemies in the Lump Congress, and has thus been guilty of acts at which every man of honor would be instinctively indignant. In the days of his power he was proud and arrogant. He did not seem to entertain any idea that there might be a reverse of fortune.

His fall has been as humiliating and discreditable as his career was shameful. He held on to his office with a grasp which has been sickening, and which was to the highest degree, unbecoming and improper. His conduct was marked, in his latter official service, by an utter want of dignity and individual respect. He immolated both upon the altar of his personal and political ambition. He presented the unseemly appearance of being literally kicked out of the War Department, and of endeavoring to hold on to a position where, to his responsible principal, he was an object of disgust and abhorrence. He has left office in such a manner as to deprive him of all pretense to the title of political martyr. He has now become a private citizen, and, for the first time for years, confronts upon a *parterre of equality*, those whom he has so basely insulted and cruelly injured.

Is It Just?

Why the President should permit, for an hour, the scoundrel, Holt, to remain Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, passes our comprehension. We do not suppose a more unscrupulous villain is insensible of a penitentiary. He seems to be ready for any base work. We are told he is so utterly despised, that no gentleman is ever seen in his company. He is just the fellow to work up a Government case to produce the death or disgrace of those who were obnoxious to the *abolitionists*. He is a scoundrel, a scoundrel, and devilish, he is the man above all others, fit for Stanton's use.

FAILING to convict Surratt by a jury of white men, it is proposed to pack a jury with negroes the next time, and so have a certainty of it. The Washington correspondent of Forney's paper says:

"It is expected that before the next trial of Surratt can occur Congress will have passed the bill, pocketed by the President at the last session, providing that no distinction on account of race or color shall be made in the selection of jurors."

We think it very likely that the programme which is indicated, with its natural horror and disgrace, would be carried out. A jury packed from the Washington negroes would be as desirable as a military commission.

THE Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* recently said that the "re-election of Brownlow was a matter of satisfaction to few besides himself. That is the opinion of the great mass of the Republicans, if they had the courage and honesty to give expression to it."

Radical Blunder.

The New York *Times* says that "the Tennessee radicals have blundered in two respects. In the first place, they have sought to interrench themselves in office, as the beginning and end of their sway, instead of trusting to the solid strength that always follows wise and successful government. In the next place they have attempted to accomplish their purpose by arraying blacks against whites—alienating and disfranchising the whites, while courting and securing the united votes of the blacks. The result is before the country in a reign of tyranny and confusion, resting upon caste, and rendering the pacification of the State and the establishment of a friendly spirit among its people more remote than ever."

The New York *Times*, in commenting on the nomination of General Grant, says:

"The people are not in the mood for trying any grab big experiments. They will insist on having a President who fully knows his own mind with regard to the political situation, and who has not essentially another mind from theirs. They have once or twice taken candidates on trust, and have not been encouraged to repeat the venture."

If this means anything it means that Grant is not talkative enough for a radical President. If he wishes the nomination, he must make a speech. Getting Rawlings as a substitute does not seem to answer.

THE Radical Mayor of Mobile has a good deal of trouble with his colored policemen. They will sleep on their beats. The sergeant, a white man, takes the cap of each Sambo he finds enjoying himself with a snooz on a cellar door, or other convenient street accommodation, and the cap is evidence the next morning against the delinquent.

Stanton Removed and General Grant Appointed Secretary of War Ad Interim.

The President yesterday morning sent a communication to Stanton, suspending him from the office of Secretary of War, and directing him to transfer all records, books and official documents in his possession to General Grant, and he was informed in the same communication that the latter had been empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. At the same time General Grant was informed that he was authorized to act as Secretary of War, and he was directed to at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. Stanton objected, denied the right of the President to him, but immediately he had been notified by the General commanding the armies of the United States, that he had accepted the appointment, he had no alternative but to submit to superior force, but under protest, General Grant immediately upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and attended a cabinet meeting officially.

We will pay particular attention to Setting Fines, and all other Repairs on Portable Engines and Boilers.

Boiler Patching at a distance done at all times with the least possible trouble.

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