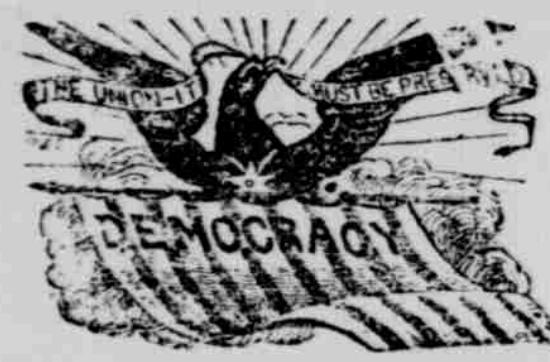


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE & S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1865.



A Good deal for the President, but not Much for the Johnson.

It must not be forgotten that every democratic leader, now loud for Andrew Johnson, was indifferent to his patriotic courage in December, 1860, indignant at his attack on Breckinridge and Lane in 1861, laughed at his sufferings as refugee, and opposed his appointment as Military Governor of Tennessee in 1861-2, denounced his tyranny and called him an ingrate in 1863, voted against him in 1864, slandered him in 1865, and now proclaims himself in favor of Andrew Johnson's restoration or reconstruction plan without ever having done any thing but assail all the other portions of his policy, including emancipation, confiscation, suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, military arrests, military trials, execution of the assassins, and the support of radicals like Holt, Stanton and Wm. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee.

We clip the above from the *La Porte Herald*, and present it as a sample of the manner in which our political opponents generally mix things up when they wish to make a point against democrats. It is not true that democrats were in 1860 indifferent to the "patriotic courage" of Mr. Johnson. On the contrary they have always admired the patriotic senting which he administered to the ultra radicals at that time. They were not "indignant at his attack on Breckinridge and Lane in 1861," nor did they laugh "at his sufferings as refugee," nor did they "slander him in 1863," unless to tell the truth be dead.

It is rather funny we think, to find republican papers now charging democrats with having slandered Mr. Johnson, when only a few months ago they were denouncing him as a common drunkard, and declared that he had disgraced his party, and called upon him to resign or publicly pledge himself to keep sober. Even within the last three or four months republican papers and speakers throughout the length and breadth of the land, have assailed Mr. Johnson with more bitterness and malignity than democrats ever manifested towards any political opponent; yet with unblushing effrontry they now take democrats to task for daring to condemn him when wrong, though they frankly approve his course when right. The residue of the *Herold* article is true.—

Democrats do approve of Mr. Johnson's reconstruction plan, and oppose emancipation by the general government, illegal confiscation, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in States where the civil law can be enforced, military arrests and military trials of civilians outside of military lines, the execution of assassins or any body else until after a fair hearing before an impartial jury, and a legal conviction of the crimes charged against him. Democrats do not endorse the action of Mr. Johnson in giving his support to such radicals as Holt, Stanton and W. G. Brownlow, and if support of such men is requisite in order to the enjoyment of political rights in this country, then indeed are democrats not entitled to any rights which radicals and negroes are bound to respect. The truth is that Mr. Johnson acts to a great extent independent of party influences, and the radicals berate him soundly whenever he refuses to yield to their pious pressure, and bestow upon him fulsome laudation whenever he happens to act in harmony with their views. Well, they placed him where he is at present, and perhaps have a right to abuse him at their pleasure; while democrats, not having voted for him, ought perhaps to stand aside and let the radicals pitch in; but after all, we like occasionally to stir them up just a trifle, to see the critters squirm.

INSURANCE.—We learn that there is considerable dissatisfaction existing in the minds of many of those who last fall and winter went blindfold into the kitting companies so freely represented here about that time. In many instances persons have already been required to pay more for insurance than the regular rates in first class companies, and still are liable to assessments on their premium notes for larger amounts which they will sooner or later be called upon to pay. One of these model sucking machines received from a citizen of our town less than a year ago some ninety odd dollars, and took his note for some three hundred and sixty more, and we learn had on hand in cash in their safe a short time since the handsome sum of \$16—all told with which to meet their liabilities. We presume this is about a fair sample of the rest of such companies, as this particular one stands as fair

before the world as the others. Our advice is to insure with none but first class companies, and then if you suffer loss by fire you will be promptly paid.

The *Democrat* is not for Johnson very much.—*Laporte Herald*.

We are for our country, for its laws and Constitution, for the rights of American citizens as plainly laid down by our fathers in the magna charta of our liberties; we are for all these, at all times and in all places, and are for Mr. Johnson, just so far as he is faithfully and impartially administering the government in accordance with these great landmarks, and no further.—If we are not for Mr. Johnson "very much," it is because he does not "very much" so administer the government.

The *Democrat* is not for any body "very much" who tramples under foot the dearest rights of the citizen, under the pretence of necessity. Let Mr. Johnson restore the writ of habeas corpus, put an end to military commissions for trial of civilians, cast out of his Cabinet, Stanton, send Speed to a respectable law-office to complete his legal studies, cast off the corrupt leeches that have fastened upon the body politic, and rise above the pressure of radicalism, off the outraged freeman posts to Orangeburg, Columbia or Charleston, to report to the generally worthless upstart in command of that illegal nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau."

Such complaints being made, an order is issued at once for the arrest of the "white trash" who dared to insult Sambo. This happens not seldom, but hourly. In fact, this foolish and worthless Bureau for Freedmen, and the impudent tyrant generally in command, are raining the poor unfortunate negro, both for himself and the country. If this is continued much longer, starvation is the negro's lot this coming winter. They are now roaming the country, filling the towns and villages all day, and going back to the old plantation at night to steal what Sherman's men did not take away. This is not the statement of a pugnacious, hurrying through the State on a railroad car. I have seen myself, having passed through the plantations in many places from Augusta to near Orangeburg. I am going to see more of the State this week, and will have an opportunity of judging farther. If I see an improvement in my carriage rambles on the general's passes. "How are the mighty fallen." The commandant of a military district is daily snubbed by railroad conductors. The general has been made very suddenly to realize what the restoration of civil law means. Yesterday he was the state, and to-day he is a shadow. How vividly does the contrast recall the impressive language of the African divine, "man cometh up like a hop-grammar, and groweth like a sparrow grass, and is cut down."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

Gov. Crapo, of Michigan, left here last night. Besides his interview with the secretary of war yesterday, he also called upon Secretary McCulloch, and urged the satisfaction of the state claim against the government for the equipment of its troops. He was told that no claims of this character had yet been settled, save that presented by Massachusetts, which had been made the exception in this regard, because of the persistent and annoying importunities of Gov. Andrew. With the exception of this single instance of pecuniary, no state had been paid its account against the war department. Upon this score, though, it was intimated that it had been partly determined to liquidate such claims by deducting from their amounts the respective assessments of the states under the direct tax. Under this ruling, Crapo was made to see that Michigan, which brings a debit of \$215,000, is required to raise by direct tax \$300,000, would have a balance of nearly \$90,000 on the wrong side of her ledger.

The future, to me, looks hopeful for this people and the country. They accept unanimously the situation, and I see white people at work all around, if they never did so before. The greatest anxiety the people have is to see and find out if the negro will work for pay, and take care of themselves, as our white working men do in the North. So far the negro is not doing so, though offered work daily. At first, they accept the work, but two days is enough at one time to labor, and so the planters are at the mercy of the negro.—

Hence, I say, the States will have to pass some kind of protection laws against such desertion from work agreed upon; if not, there are only two alternatives for the black race; one to fall back where he has been from the formation of the Government, in slavery, and the other the fate of the Indian, extermination. Then the question will naturally arise, which is the most humane or Christian, that of slavery or extermination for this useful race of people, properly managed?

INDIANA ELECTIONS.—We have a few additional democratic counties to report this week. There are still others which we have not yet heard from.

White County, last fall largely abolition, elects the democratic ticket by 25 majority.

Perry County, which for a couple of years or so had got in the way of giving republican majorities, elects the democratic ticket this fall by a handsome majority. Mr. De la Hunt was the democratic candidate for Auditor, and one of the bravest soldiers in the army, and is as true a democrat as he was a gallant soldier. His opponent was one of the stay-at-home sort, and of course intensely "loyal," and awfully afraid of copperheads. So says the New Albany Ledger.

Fountain County is democratic. The Fountain Friend says the majority is not so large as we thought it should be, but the whole democratic ticket is elected by an average majority of fifty votes.

The New Governor of Mississippi.

Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys, the Governor elect of Mississippi, is a native of the State, and, we think, of Claiborne county, which he represented about thirty years ago. He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and manners, warm and generous impulses, unimpeachable private and public character, dignified bearing and earnest convictions. He was, before the war, a Whig of the old school, and upheld the Union until his State went out. He volunteered in her defense when the war broke out, was made Colonel of his regiment and promoted Brigadier by Mr. Davis, who greatly admired his fine soldierly qualities, notwithstanding their old disaccord upon political subjects. Gen. H. is in the prime of life and health.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

The reliable gentleman and the "intelligent contraband" are no longer in favor, "a distinguished citizen" has succeeded them in furnishing the press with news.

The Negroes South, and the Freedmen's Bureau.

The subjoined extract is from a letter dated Wilderness, South Carolina, Oct. 11th, 1865, and published in the State *Sentinel*. The writer is making a tour through the South, and has every facility for making himself acquainted with the way matters are carried on in the Southern States, by the Freedmen's Bureau.

The present is all in doubt. The negroes are worthless. They do not average two hours' work a day to a hand, and are sly and impudent. They carry their freedom so far as to think they lower themselves if they say sir, man or miss, to those addressing them; and in all arrangements for labor they claim to be owners of half the stock on hand and to be raised, as well as half the crop, and the planters furnish them houses to live in.—Did I have a lot of such hands at work for me in the North, and act as I have seen them here, they would just work one day and no more. If a former master or mistress reprimands any of them for anything rude they may do, or say, "Sam or Cleo, you must not take that article, it is not yours, I want that," they retort with insults and claim that the article named is as much their now as the former master's, and if the master or mistress insists on their right and uses the least roughness, off the outraged freeman posts to Orangeburg, Columbia or Charleston, to report to the generally worthless upstart in command of that illegal nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau."

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From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.

Private dispatches from New York have been received, inquiring if the accounts sent abroad concerning the recent earthquake in this city were not exaggerated.

The press reports forwarded east were as accurate as could be made at the time.—When the excitement had passed, the general verdict was, that the people were more scared than hurt. It was, however, rather shocking than the oldest inhabitant had been accustomed to. The real damage may be stated in the following words: A few lives were lost. No well-constructed, sound building was damaged. Much window-glass was broken, and the tops of many chimneys and fire-walls were knocked off, where they ran too high, or were weak. Several large brick buildings, constructed of poor materials, with weak walls and foundations, were more or less damaged. It may require \$100,000 to restore damaged buildings to their former condition. The repairs are already mostly completed.

The obsequies in honor of the late Gen. Wright and wife, lost with the steamer Brother Jonathan, and whose bodies were recovered from the ocean, were observed at Calvary church to-day. The military escort the remains to the steamer for Sacramento, where they will be finally interred.

From Washington.

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Gov. Crapo, of Michigan, left here last night. Besides his interview with the secretary of war yesterday, he also called upon Secretary McCulloch, and urged the satisfaction of the state claim against the government for the equipment of its troops.

He was told that no claims of this character had yet been settled, save that presented by Massachusetts, which had been made the exception in this regard, because of the persistent and annoying importunities of Gov. Andrew. With the exception of this single instance of pecuniary, no state had been paid its account against the war department. Upon this score, though, it was intimated that it had been partly determined to liquidate such claims by deducting from their amounts the respective assessments of the states under the direct tax. Under this ruling, Crapo was made to see that Michigan, which brings a debit of \$215,000, is required to raise by direct tax \$300,000, would have a balance of nearly \$90,000 on the wrong side of her ledger.

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Hence, I say, the States will have to pass some kind of protection laws against such desertion from work agreed upon; if not, there are only two alternatives for the black race; one to fall back where he has been from the formation of the Government, in slavery, and the other the fate of the Indian, extermination. Then the question will naturally arise, which is the most humane or Christian, that of slavery or extermination for this useful race of people, properly managed?

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