

THE DEMOCRAT.

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THE RADICAL PRESS ON THE RESIGNATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

We have before us the principal radical journals of northern Indiana, published at Laporte, South Bend, Valparaiso, Crown Point, Rochester, Columbia City, and Warsaw; also the State Journal and Cincinnati Commercial. These journals each contain an editorial article on the "breaking up of the legislature," and after perusing them all one cannot fail to be impressed with their remarkable similarity of thought and expression. We quote as to the points of difference. The democratic members, in all the articles are assailed for the expense occasioned the state by their action; for drawing the pay due them up to the time of their resignation; because they left several of their number at the capital to protect their rights and the rights of the people; because they took their copies of the statutes of the state, voted to them by the radical majority, and for several other grave offenses. But not one single journal produces, or even attempts to produce an article denying the correctness of the principle on which they acted. Something must be said in denunciation of the action of the democratic members, and as no plausible argument can be invented by the most ingenious of them they all by common consent fall to blackguarding and pettifoggery. One commences thus:

"In the year of grace, 1869, no man is fit to be a democrat unless he stands ready to do the meanest and most mischievous thing that anybody can think of."

Another, after the usual routine of bombast, says:

"They dare not go before the people, except where they were backed by a strong party majority."

Another, with most remarkable perspicuity, says:

"The 'unterrified' can be called so no longer, for forthwith, without any kind of a test vote committing the republicans to the amendment, thirty-seven from the house and seventeen from the senate tendered their resignations and went home."

The editor of the Valparaiso Vidette, who was a leading radical member, and knows whereof he affirms, says:

"They said negro suffrage was distasteful to a majority of the people. We answered 'how do you know when the question has not been submitted to them? We came here as the representatives of the people, and we believe, reflecting their sentiments. We propose to dispose of this matter, ratifying the amendment if we can, but at any rate acting upon it fearlessly and immediately, and make way for further legislation.'"

The great thunderer of the state, the Journal, thus explains the cause of the trouble:

"Five dollars for every twenty miles of travel, on a free pass, proved too great a temptation for these ravenous harpies to resist, and to make sure of that, those of them who represented strong democratic majorities resigned just in time to prevent the passage of the bill to provide means to support the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the soldiers and sailors' orphans whose care and support has been assumed by the state."

And Colfax's "home organ," referring to the above article, with the wisdom of Solomon, says:

"A consideration of the attending circumstances shows that this was undoubtedly the true secret of their plot to break up the legislature."

And one more gem is presented:

"The 'bolters' are vainly endeavoring to screen their villainy behind the plea that the disorganization of the legislature was to prevent the ratification of the 15th amendment, yet the miserable subterfuge is too flimsy to bear investigation. It is known to every one conversant with the status of the legislature that the ratification of the suffrage amendment was very doubtful when brought to a vote, and it is also well known that although the time for the proposed action on the amendment was fixed for Thursday, a considerable number of republicans, in both houses, were decidedly in favor of postponing action until Saturday, and thus giving sufficient time to finish all needful legislation before the exciting question of the amendment should be acted on."

And the Commercial, of Cincinnati, feels called upon to mix in our affairs, thusly:

"Had the members waited till the question of ratification had been taken up, and no other way of defeating it but by resigning been open to them, then the propriety of resigning would have been in order."

But we have produced extracts sufficient to convince any man that the radical press, in this matter, is reduced to the most pitiable condition of de-

ference, and is resorting to the most palpable and contemptible humbuggery ever witnessed. If proof were necessary to sustain the democratic members these journals furnish it by their silly assaults, and refusal to consider for one moment the great principle really involved.

THE EXPENSE.

About nineteen out of twenty of the radical journals in the state figure up the expense occasioned by the resignation of the democratic legislators at \$200,000, but the Valparaiso Vidette figures the thing up to the modest sum of \$1,195,000; and the South Bend Register counts in the expense of the next April and October election as part of the cost! Truly, these gentlemen are "awful good on figures."

AMUSING.

One radical journal says of the "little difficulty," now agitating the state:

"In view of the fact that the republicans have a large majority in both branches of the legislature, and in order that the responsibility of the needless expense thus incurred may rest where it belongs—upon the democratic party—the republicans of their county will take no part in the election. Let the reckless demagogues who rendered the election necessary shoulder the full measure of the responsibility, unaided by a republican vote or voice. We write advisedly in this matter, having consulted a large number of the leading republicans of the county."

This from the Commercial, of Columbia City, Whitley county, where the democratic majority was about 200 or 300 last fall. The following is from the Sullivan county Union, where the democrats had about 1200 majority last fall:

"The issue these few democrats endeavored to shun, must be met now, and we consider no man fit to represent a free people who is afraid to record his vote, either for or against all issues presented."

Which one of these oracles is the true one? It is most certainly a difficult matter for a radical to do the right thing in this case.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Ex-President Johnson arrived in this city as its guest, about 11 o'clock to-day. The committee of invitation, on the part of the common council, accompanied him from Washington, and the other members of the council met him at Annapolis Junction. On arriving at Camden station, he was met by Gov. Bowie and other state officials, and Mayor Banks and a number of city officers. The procession had already formed on Eutaw street, and the line of march was soon taken up. A squadron headed the procession, followed by the 5th Regular Maryland National guards, with full ranks. Following the regiment was an open carriage, containing the ex-president, Gov. Brown and Mayor Banks. Next followed the 2d regiment of militia, and carriages containing distinguished guests and the city authorities. Among the former were Hon. Garritt Davis, senator from Kentucky; Mr. Galladay, member of congress from Kentucky; Mr. Eldridge, member of congress from Wisconsin; Mr. Archer, member of congress from Maryland, and several others. The fire department, with seven steamers, and hook and ladder companies in strong force, was followed by a police force. All along the line of march, dense crowds filled the streets, and the windows and balconies of buildings were filled with ladies. The welcomes were cordial. The day was bright and bracing. Mr. Johnson, during the afternoon, held a reception at the exchange, and thousands called on him. Dinner was served, and was followed by the toast, "Our guest—the patriot statesman, Andrew Johnson," to which were appended some extremely complimentary allusions to his past and future career. Mr. Johnson briefly returned his thanks. He said he felt more pride in being an American citizen than he would in being inaugurated president over the ruins of a violated constitution. His deliverance was the greatest case of emancipation since the rebellion.

The democrats of the Fifth ward of Indianapolis, at their meeting on Friday night, voted the thanks of their club to the senators and representatives from this district, for their prompt action in resigning their positions when the attempt was made by the republicans to push the vote on the constitutional amendment. They believe the action of the republicans to be uncalled for, and repugnant to the feelings of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the state.

MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call by the democratic central committee of Marshall county, Ind., the democratic and conservative citizens of the county met in convention at the court house in Plymouth, on Saturday, March 13, 1869, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy of representative occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. D. McDonald. Mr. C. H. Reeve was chosen chairman, D. D. Luke, secretary, and M. Galentine assistant secretary. A brief address was made by the chairman, setting forth the object of the convention. On motion, a committee of five to draft resolutions was appointed by chair, as follows, Joseph Davis, Mr. Crouse, H. Corbin, Major Williams, and M. A. O. Packard. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all questions arising or propositions made, affecting the rights of the people should be first submitted to them for consideration, and let them select representatives with a view to action upon such questions. The attempt on the part of representatives to act without such submission, is usurpation and should be condemned.

Resolved, That the decision of questions relating to citizenship, eligibility to office, suffrage, selection of jurors, witnesses, marriage and divorce, and personal rights and privileges in a state affecting the state or her people, of right belong alone to the state, and the delegation of that right to the United States would be in violation of the theory of our form of government and result in the reduction of the states to provinces, subject to the will and dictation of the United States, without even the benefit of protest.

Resolved, That the so-called 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States has been passed by a majority of the people's representatives in congress and submitted to the states in direct violation, not only of the fundamental principles of our government, but in a corrupt breach of faith; the question not only having never been submitted to the people, but those representatives having been elected on the express declaration and pledge that the rights there sought to be usurped, belonged to the people of the states.

Resolved, That the adoption of that amendment in some of the states, and the attempt to adopt it in others without first submitting it to the people, was a base and corrupt act of usurpation on the part of the people's representatives who voted therefor, which should be resisted, and the right of the people to decide the questions at the polls should be enforced at all hazards.

Resolved, That the act of the democratic members of the legislature in resigning their seats to prevent the consummation of that usurpation in Indiana, proves them worthy to represent a free, intelligent and justly proud people, and merits the approval of all honest white men.

Resolved, That the hon. D. McDonald has our confidence, and his resignation under the circumstances has our unqualified approval, and we unanimously declare him our choice for representative; and we appeal to the voters of Marshall county, without regard to former party associations, to sustain him as the candidate of the white citizens of Marshall county, who desire that the offices, jury box, the making and execution of laws, and the power to protect persons and property, shall remain in the hands of the white race, who alone originated and alone have maintained free government.

And we pledge ourselves to vote for him so often as he shall resign his seat in the state legislature, for the purpose of preventing the adoption of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, if it should be as often as every two weeks, until the next general election.

On motion the resolutions were adopted.

After the reading of the resolutions, Hon. D. McDonald was unanimously declared the nominee of the convention. The nominee being called he addressed the convention as follows:

THE ADDRESS.

When I accepted the nomination for representative at the democratic convention in this place, a little more than six months ago, I expressed the hope that after I was elected I would do nothing in my official capacity that would give the democracy of Marshall county cause to regret the action they then took in placing me at the head of their ticket for the highest office within their gift. How well I have represented the feelings and wishes of those who sent me, is fully manifested by the unanimous manner in which this convention has endorsed my course on the only question now submitted for the consideration of the people—negro suffrage.

The members of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, believing that to remain quietly in their seats and permit a fraud to be perpetrated upon the people by the adoption of the proposed 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States—giving the right to vote to negroes, and all other citizens of the United States, without regard to race or color or previous condition of servitude, when we had the power to prevent it, would be a crime on our part and a blot on our political record as black as the stain that now and forever will rest upon the instigators of the foul wrong attempted to be forced upon an unwilling people; and so believing, without a dissenting voice, we resigned our commission and returned home for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity of expressing themselves in an unmistakable manner for or against the measure.

The Republican party in this state at its last convention declared in its second resolution that "the extension of suffrage to the negroes of the south is the direct result of the rebellion and the continued rebellious spirit maintained therein, and was necessary to secure the reconstruction of the union and the preservation of the loyal men therein from a state worse than slavery, and the question of suffrage in all the loyal states belongs to the people of those states under the constitution of the United States."

Upon this platform Gov. Baker and Will Canback were nominated and elected, and so much importance did Gov. Baker attach to this part of the platform, when his attention was called to it by Senator Hendricks, in the gubernatorial debate at Peru last September, that he felt it necessary to define his position in the following explicit language. He said:

"The interests of loyalty demanded negro suffrage in the rebellious states. The whites of the south having rebelled against the government, were disqualified from exercising the duties of citizens, and reconstructing the rebel state governments, and hence it became necessary for congress to seek out a loyal element in the south to build up these state governments. My friend has talked about plantation negroes. I say to him that I would a thousand times rather trust a loyal black in the south than a rebel. But in the north I believe this question of negro suffrage belongs to the states, each state to determine for itself. That is what the platform adopted by our convention at Chicago declares. I will go farther and say that I will resist with all the power at my command any attempt on the part of the federal general government to force negro suffrage upon the people of Indiana."

The Indianapolis Journal, the leading republican paper in the state, of the 22d of May, commenting on the proceedings of the convention, said:

"The platform is sound and presents a clear and admirable exposition of the fundamental principles of the republican party. Our candidates and platform are unexceptionable."

Not longer ago than the 17th of February last, the same paper in speaking of the proposed amendment, made use of the following language:

"Those republicans who are strenuously urging an amendment to the constitution to deprive the states of control over the suffrage question, would do well to refresh their memory by reading that portion of the platform on which the late presidential election was carried."

The republican party of Marshall county, at their convention at Plymouth, June 20th, 1868, introduced, among others, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this convention unreservedly endorse the principles contained in the platform of the state and national conventions of 1868."

In view of this unmistakable record of the republican party made during the last campaign; their repeated denials that the question of negro suffrage was an issue—that it was a question for the people of each state to decide when it should be presented to them for consideration. We considered the proposition at this time an insult to the intelligence of our people, a fraud upon the voters, and desired the question to be submitted to the people at another election. This proposition was made to leading members of the republican party in the house, but not accepted. They said they had no occasion to resign, that the people were fully prepared to accept negro suffrage now as they would ever be, and that they intended to meet it then and there.

When the speaker presented the amendment to the house on Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Mr. Coffroth moved to adjourn, and demanded the yeas and nays, which was taken, resulting yeas 39, nays 54.

Mr. Buskirk moved to make the proposed constitutional amendment the special order for to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Williams, of Knox, said that he hoped the motion would not prevail; that there is a good deal of legislation yet undone, and that the minority were willing to assist, so far as in them lay, in doing the necessary work. He hoped no such fire brand would be thrown in the house to retard legislation, or defeat it altogether, and moved to amend by naming two o'clock, p. m. on Saturday next.

Mr. Buskirk replied to Mr. Williams, of Knox, that this matter, which he terms a fire-brand, is nothing more than a constitutional amendment, submitted to the legislature in accordance with all the forms of law, and that it demands the attention of the legislature at an early day. The matter was not sooner brought forward, in order to allow of the most important business of the session being transacted; but having been determined on at last, a majority now propose to consider the matter to-morrow, without fail, and leave to the minority the responsibility attaching, should they, by any irregular or revolutionary course, succeed in defeating action.

Mr. Coffroth replied that the minority was ready to assume whatever responsibility might attach to their action in the matter when the subject came regularly before them, but they much preferred to have the matter delayed until the more pressing business of the people had been attended to.

The question being on the amendment by Mr. Williams, of Knox, Mr. Coffroth demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken, resulting yeas 41, nays 53.

Mr. Buskirk's motion was then adopted, and the house adjourned.

Mr. Williams spoke truly when he said the minority were willing to assist so far as in them lay, in doing the necessary work. Every effort was made by the democracy to pass the necessary bills for the purpose of carrying on the state government; for supplying funds for the deaf, blind and insane asylums; the prisons, courts, and other necessary business of the state, and to pass all other necessary laws ready for adoption and only needing temporary action to perfect them. The general appropriation bill had passed the house after having been considered the greater portion of two days, and had been sent to the senate on Wednesday evening where it was read a first time and referred to the committee on finance. It could not have been perfected so that the senate would have passed it before Friday afternoon, and then it would have to be returned to the house for concurrence. The address of the republican members of the legislature says:

"All, or nearly all, of the legislation that is really demanded was in a condition to be perfected and passed in three days that remained. It is invariably the case that the last three days are more indispensable than any preceding twenty days of the session. In those three days all the important bills having previously undergone discussion, amendment, examination by committees, and thorough investigation, are brought to a vote, and on mature consideration, passed or rejected."

This is true, and was the reason urged by the democratic members of the legislature why the amendment should be considered after these necessary measures awaiting the final action of the two houses were disposed of. More than 300 measures in which the people of the state are interested were on the calendar of the house awaiting action in regular order. Yet with indecent haste the amendment was made the special order for Thursday at 2 o'clock, placing it in advance of almost every other measure submitted for the consideration of the house. Our efforts to postpone action having failed, on account of the obstinacy of the majority, and having been informed by the leader of the republican party in the house that action would be taken at the time appointed without fail, but three things remained for us to do, viz: Remain in our seats and permit the fraud to be forced upon the people; bolt, or resign. The latter was decided upon, as we could thereby break a quorum and defeat the measure, and refer the question back to the people who sent us. With a unanimity seldom equaled in so large and intelligent a body of men, 37 members of the house and 17 members of the senate resigned their commissions, and on Thursday morning the 44th general assembly of the state of Indiana was without a sufficient number of members to transact business.

In doing this we only desired that this question of suffrage should be submitted to the people of Indiana, that

they might have an opportunity of pronouncing their judgment in regard to it. The question had not entered into the canvass at the time the members of the legislature were elected. The charge was made that the republican party were in favor of negro suffrage, notwithstanding their declarations to the contrary. They denied it. They had declared in their platform at Chicago that "the question of suffrage in all the loyal states properly belongs to the people of those states," and in their state platform at Indianapolis that "The question of suffrage in all the loyal states belongs to the people of those states under the constitution of the United States."

Gov. Baker denied the right of the United States to interfere in regard to suffrage in the states, and said he would resist with all the power at his command, any attempt to force negro suffrage upon the people of Indiana. Every republican speaker and paper in the state conducted the late canvass on the principle that the question of suffrage belonged to the people of the state. The democracy, also, in their platform at New York, and in Indiana, declared in favor of the regulation of the elective franchise in the states by their citizens. We believed the people were largely against it, and determined they should be heard through the ballot box on the subject.

An election is called for Tuesday, the 23d day of the present month, when a partial expression will be had. There can be no doubt as to what that expression will be, and although Gov. Baker may call special elections and convene the legislature in extra session as often as there are months between this and the next general election, the question will finally go to the people! The democracy have determined this. The people must be heard.

Sincerely thanking you, gentlemen, for the confidence you have reposed in me, and hoping that I shall again so conduct myself that you will have no cause to regret your action to-day, I accept the nomination with the single remark, that it will be my constant aim to defeat all measures tending to degrade the white men of Indiana to the level of the negro race.

The following resolution was offered by the chair, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the central committee be requested to prepare and furnish to each township at an early day, the white men's tickets, to be used at the election to be held on the 23d inst., and that they be requested to take necessary steps to have every voter furnished with a white man's ticket before the hour for voting arrives.

Speeches were made by Packard, Confor and others, after which the convention adjourned.

D. D. LUKE, Sec'y.
M. GALENTINE, Ass't.

Grant and Julian, of Indiana.

On Saturday evening Representative George W. Julian, of Indiana, and Gen. B. F. Lean, of Missouri, called on Gen. Grant, in pursuance of a previous engagement, and had a long and interesting interview with him. A friend, to whom the chief points in the conversation that ensued were narrated, furnishes me with some notes, which I give.

Mr. Julian, after the usual courtesies, asked in substance what Gen. Grant's policy would be as to local appointments. Mr. Lincoln's rule was to refer all local applications for places, such as postmasters, collectors, assessors, &c., to the representative of the district, and accept his judgment thereon. If it was not incompatible with the general's ideas of propriety he (Mr. Julian) would be glad to know what rule would be adopted by the new administration, as he was in receipt of many applications, and if expected to give his views, would like to have time to examine fairly into each case.

Gen. Grant replied at once that, except in a few cases all over the country, where he might desire to appoint a personal or army friend, whose ability, &c., he had personal knowledge of, the rule Mr. Lincoln followed would be his. Representatives were directly responsible to the people, and they were the proper persons to recommend.

Mr. Julian then remarked: "General, the case is a little difficult now. In Mr. Lincoln's time we had no tenure-of-office act; now we shall have to defer to the senators more."

Gen. Grant replied, speaking quite deliberately: "Well, gentlemen, on that matter, I can only say that if the law is not repealed, I consider myself bound to enforce it. He had told senators in conversation on the subject he was a citizen and bound to obey the laws, which he should do. If the law is not repealed I shall remove no man from office except for cause." "Then," remarked Mr. Julian, "the fact, gen-

eral, that an office-holder is a democrat, and has been a Johnson man, will not in itself be a sufficient cause for removal?" "No," was the emphatic response. "I shall protect office-holders who do their duty, whatever may be their politics, if the law remains, against both executive and senatorial interference. I have said this to senators, and the justice of the view was acknowledged."

There was a great deal of quiet humor in the general's manner when he said that, and he evidently seemed to feel that he had made a point which would worry the anxious politicians into repealing the meddlesome law. A good deal was said in regard to the law, and Gen. Grant expressed his regret at differing with some of his best friends in the senate, mentioning particularly Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. He seemed also quite confident that the law would be repealed by the Forty-first congress.

Gen. Loan, who will be remembered as one of the strongest advocates of impeachment, remarked, during the conversation on the tenure-of-office act, that "I did not vote for the law; my policy was to turn Johnson out."

To this Gen. Grant answered, speaking slowly and thoughtfully: "Well, a good many persons were afraid of impeachment and of the effect of it as a precedent; but, with emphasis, 'if they had known Mr. Johnson as well as I did, they would not only have favored the impeachment, but seen that it would have been just the thing that ought to have been done and made a precedent of.'"

Visiting the Menagerie.

A country lad, of unmistakable greenness, applied for permission one day last week to see John Robinson's animals, that are being kept through the winter at his stables in College street, Cincinnati.

Capt. Durand, who was there at the time, allowed him to walk in. As he passed the cage of the Bengal tiger, old royal Ben, gave a spring at him, with open mouth and glaring eyes, and dashed one of his huge paws at the boy in a most furious and annihilating manner. He hadn't lunched off from a country boy since last summer, and he was naturally clamorous for a piece of him.

Boy saw the horrid paw coming, but paused not himself. He dodged past the cage, and, in his fright, stumbled against the lion's cage, where Mr. Lion and the "Lady of Lyons" were impatiently waiting for their share of this young Daniel, whom some Darius seemed to have thrown into the lion's den.

Almost by miracle he escaped the lion that was in the way, but it was only to fall into the arms of the great white bear, which actually got one of his claws inserted into the seat of the terrified lad's trousers. Capt. Durand saw the danger, and rushed to save him from the bear's claws—insert a saving clause as it were—so he cleaved hold of the boy, and a very exciting struggle ensued between him and the bear for the boy's possession. The bear was firm, Durand was firm, and the pants were firm, so that the result for a while was doubtful, the boy, meantime, in danger of being pulled to pieces between them.

At length the captain cried for help, when another keeper rushed up stairs and took a hand also. The bear wouldn't give way, the men wouldn't give way, but the pants did give way, and the rash youth was saved. They placed him upon a stand in the centre of the room, and ordered him to complete his survey of the collection from that vantage ground, and to leave it only at his peril, when they retired below to recover from their exhaustion. Hardly had they done so, however, before there was another yell up stairs, and they found the wretched boy this time in the grip of the monkey. He has disobeyed the orders, and ventured too near the cage. He was released and very tenderly led down stairs by the ears.

Even while passing through the lower room the elephant made a sweep at him with his trunk, the wild buffalo kicked at him, the camel made mouths at him, and even the parrots showed a disposition to pick his eyes out.

He got away alive, but greatly frightened, and don't want any more of it.

The fact is the animals recognized in the country lad a representative of that numerous class of mankind for whose diversion they have to be hauled all about the country, in all kinds of weather, and over all sorts of roads, and they experienced a sort of natural desire to be revenged upon him. They don't act so to city folks.