

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1861.

"AN ARREST."

Under the above heading the *LaPorte Union*, of the 2nd inst., gives an account of the arrest of THOMPSON, in which it says:

"He (Thompson) has been in the habit of harrasing for Jeff. Davis, and denouncing the people of the North, until the citizens could stand it no longer. The boys in Camp Jackson were *notified* of the fact, and Capt. Jenkins concluded he would bring Thompson to LaPorte."

This is another evidence that the instigators of these foul proceedings are residents of this town. It is a duty which the community owe themselves, to ferret them out. The soldiers were but the instruments of more dastardly cowards, who worked upon their passions and prejudices to subserve their own base ends.

The article in the *Union* does Thompson injustice in some particulars, one of which is the following:

"Upon arriving in Plymouth the Captain opened a recruiting office with the expectation that Thompson would be around it to abuse the soldiers and discourage men from enlisting. He was not mistaken. Thompson soon came to the Captain's office with a crowd and commenced abusing the soldiers."

There was no recruiting office opened—Thompson did not come to the Captain's office with a crowd—did not abuse the soldiers or anybody else; but was standing on the side-walk, talking in a friendly manner, to a gentleman on the opposite side of the street. He gave no cause for arrest more than any citizen of the town.

OUR COMPLIMENTS TO M. H. WEIR, OF LAPORTE.

We have been informed that M. H. Weir, a Black-Republican, negro-loving, gaseous limb of the law, at LaPorte, has expressed a desire to cut out our heart and other internal organs necessary to the well being of our physical existence.

The particular act which has caused such an outburst of patriotic fury and holy desire to wreak summary vengeance on us, has not thought of incurring his much-to-be feared displeasure, — we have not heard specified. It is reasonable to suppose that he is displeased with the general course we have taken as an editor, and thinks to drown us in the quagmire of filth and baseness in which he lives, moves, and has his being. We have only to say that his braggadocio will only have the effect to prove him, in the estimation of those who do not already know him, to be as false and cowardly as all such are who bray so much and perform so little. When he undertakes it, we promise to make the operation as interesting as possible, that he may find no fault with us on that score.

This man Weir, wherever he is known, is acknowledged to the lowest, filthiest, and most detestable liar and pup, in LaPorte County, and, we hope, for the credit of Indiana, in the State. No man can follow him in the cess-pool of infamy where he thrives. In his meanness he is unapproachable. There is such a contaminating atmosphere surrounding him that decent men and well-bred dogs shun him.

When men in his county have a 'case' which no decent lawyer, who has any regard for his reputation or the better promptings of his nature, will accept, he gets Weir; and if consummate meanness can have any influence on the case, he generally wins.

He talks about traitors, yet did he not betray his party for a quarter section of Jesse D. Bright's Swamp Land?

We understand that he would like to head a squad and come down to Plymouth, and take some Democrats. We advise him to come, by all means. He can be assured that he will have no difficulty in finding them. They will be "in" when he calls on them.

FREMONT-BLAIR SQUABBLE.

The FREMONT-BLAIR squabble is engrossing the attention of the Administration and greater portion of the reading public of the Northern States. This personal quarrel should be stopped—by the removal of both of them, if no other way.

FREMONT is a good path-finder, but has so far given no evidence of superior military abilities. In fact, his whole career, so far, has been a failure, resulting in the death of the brave LYON, and the unconditional surrender of MULLIGAN and his command.

BLAIR is no military man, and only obtained his appointment by reason of his political influence. Such men as these command our armies, and monopolize public attention, while such as Capt.

TOTTEN, who has served his country faithfully for over a quarter of a century—who saved our little army at Springfield and Wilson's Creek,—still occupy inferior positions.

Can public sentiment be unanimous in favor of such a method of conducting the war?

SECESSIONISTS.

Since the unlawful and riotous arrest of Thompson last week, we have heard more said about "secessionists" than ever before. Such men as A. L. Wheeler, C. R. Reeve and others of our most prominent business men, who have been here longest, and have the most interest in the county, and the most to lose by war and secession, and the most to gain by the suppression of rebellion and a return to peace, are called *secessionists, traitors, and other names of that class*. "Secessionists" indeed! The man who knows any of them, and makes the assertion, is a foul-mouthed liar, and unworthy the respect of all who make any pretensions to decency. With all of them we have talked, and heard them talk, and nothing that could be construed into secession sentiments, was ever uttered by either of them in our hearing, or to our knowledge; while on the contrary, we have heard them express the soundest Union sentiments, and the strongest attachment to the government, and unequivocal condemnation of secession. Men who charge them with the name are either knaves or fools.

At a public meeting held here last May, C. H. Reeve drafted and introduced some resolutions, from which we select some of the language. He urged their adoption, in a speech of some length; they were unanimously adopted, and nearly all the leading Republicans and Democrats in town voted for them. Yet these same men—Republicans—now call him a secessionist, and there has been no change in his sentiments we know, for we have heard him speak publicly twice since, and he entertains the same sentiments. But for the resolutions:

Resolved, That, under the present constitution of the United States, no State has a right to secede from the Confederacy, or absolve itself from its allegiance to the General Government without the consent of at least a majority of the States; and that the Government possesses the undoubted right to enforce obedience to its laws within any such State, regardless of all or any pretended right of secession.

Resolved, That, while we deny the right of the Southern States to secede, we recognize the fact they have been taught to believe that it was and is the intention of a majority of the people of the North to refuse to recognize their equality in the Union, and to violate the recognized principle of STATE'S RIGHTS; and that, such being the case, it has been and is the duty of every Northern State to remove all well grounded reasons for such belief, and to render strict obedience to the Federal laws.

Resolved, That we hail Rhode Island as a State purely patriotic, and one who has put herself right upon the record; therefore, she comes with clean hands to the aid of the General Government; and we will go with her, heart and soul, in her efforts to preserve the nation and protect it from aggression. [Rhode Island repudiated her Personal Liberty laws before her troops started for the war.]

This is enough; yet with this public record made early in the war, such men are called secessionists and traitors; and studied efforts made to create the impression at home and abroad.

If opposition to the appointment of lawyers and doctors and other civilians to the highest commands in the Army, without military skill, experience, or knowledge, while old army officers, with all these requisites, are kept subordinate and left un-promoted;

If opposition to the Sub-Treasury system, and the resort to pet banks and a shinpaster by the Government; If opposition to the repeal of the revenue tariff, and the adoption of one that destroys the revenue while we borrow money and pay big interest and bigger taxes;

If opposition to suppression of the press and the right of speech;

If opposition to the usurpation of power while the Constitution grants as large powers as it does;

If opposition to emancipation of slaves, unless by act of confiscation through the courts, the same as other property;

If opposition to the consolidation of the States, and the "wiping out" of State lines and State governments, as advocated by Mr. Cameron in his Washington speech, last summer;

If opposition to the policy refusing an exchange of prisoners, while we receive flags of truce, and keep as prisoners rebels taken in arms, and leave our brave men to rot and die in Southern prisons;

If opposition to disbanding such bodies of men as are compelled to surrender to the rebels, and leaving them far from home without means of return or aid, and depriving them of pay, when they periled their lives and lost their liberty on the promise of a soldier's wages;

If opposition to the West's furnishing nearly all the men and money to do the fighting, while the East is doubly responsible for the war—

If we say, opposition to these things make a man a *secessionist*, then may they, with hundreds of thousands of others, plead *guilty*. And, our wise Republicans about town say that such opinions are treason, and those who entertain them should be hung. We think such opposition is sound doctrine, and for the good of the people, hope it will be successful; for, if the things opposed above are carried out, it will not only aid but in the end make rebellion successful, in our opinion.

These men have no sympathy with the movement in the South—no more have

they with the ruinous domestic policy of Mr. Lincoln's abolition advisers; but they are for the preservation of the Union entire and indivisible, by force or without, as may be necessary, and in favor of furnishing all the men and money necessary to do it, and of hanging traitors, when convicted by law, wherever they are—whether in the offices of the New York or Chicago Tribune, or others of their kind, or the Capitol at Washington, or the camps of the secessionists at the South. They are ready to aid the President in the execution of the law, but not in violating it; and they pay taxes for and give labor and daily bread to many who are for disunion at heart, and are traducing them as sympathizers with the South.

We hope to hear no more of these charges, for they are vile lies, and their authors are men who know better.

The idea that such men as those we have named, whose business is here, properly here, families here, friends here—all they have, social, legal and pecuniary, to be blessed by good laws and peace, or be destroyed and their liberties and lives lost with infamy by encouraging war, being in favor of rebellion and civil war, and the destruction of the Union and the Government, is so preposterous and monstrous that it would seem as though the veriest fool or fanatic living must give it the lie; but some men are so corrupt that they will assert what they know to be false for the pure love of misrepresentation and the gratification of abusing some body without cause.

We have said more than we intended when we began; but there has been so much of the kind of talk we are condemning that we wish to satisfy every one of our readers that it is unworthy of any sane man to believe such stuff, and the duty of every good man to give the lie to it whenever he hears it, and to despise the authors of such charges as peace breakers, riot makers, and corrupt ulcers on the body social.

There are a good many blatant demagogues, both Democrat and Republican, whose brawling is taken for the expression of zealous patriotism. If they can get a commission with a good salary, their zeal induces them to accept it; otherwise, they remain at home. They are held up as standards to judge other men by; and if the latter fail to come up to it, they are denounced as traitors. The man who "goes to the war" because he gets \$118 per month as a Captain, is not as much of a patriot as he who willingly pays \$118 taxes. But the man who volunteers because his country needs his services, and takes such fare as she can best give him, is worthy the plaudits of all men, and may well be held up as a standard of patriotism. We have no patience with these patriots whose zeal goes only to their pockets. The true patriot asks, "Where can I be most useful?" The other class only thinks, "Where can I make the most and be the safest from harm?"

From Washington. Special Dispatch to the *Chicago Times*.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has returned from his official visit to the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He conversed with the returned Kansas officers who took part in the battle of Springfield, and who informed him that no separately organized Indian forces were with the rebels on that occasion, but that comparatively few of the half-breeds only were in the ranks of the enemy. The efforts of the rebels to array the Indians against the United States, so far as the Commissioner could learn, was attended only with partial success. The Indians, as a class, are disposed to be friendly, but those who are in hostility have been coerced into this course by the rebels. No doubt is entertained that it would require no persuasion to raise a large Indian force in Kansas and Nebraska to operate against those who may be brought into the field by the rebels.

The President is unwilling to remove Fremont, but scores of prominent politicians, and other gentlemen familiar with the state of things in Missouri, urge upon him the positive necessity of immediate removal.

They declare that Missouri otherwise will be lost to the Union.

Attorney General Bates and Postmaster General Blair say, without hesitation, that the further retention of Fremont will be a public crime.

A Cabinet meeting on Fremont's case was held to day, without concluding the business.

Fifty-seven prisoners, wounded at Bull Run, just arrived at Baltimore from Richmond, confirm the statements made by persons formerly arrived from there, that the Confederates have two hundred and fifty thousand troops at Manassas, besides those recently sent to Kentucky.

The Confederates have erected several powerful batteries on James River.

Jeff Davis' health, though somewhat improved, is far from good.

As Campbell's battery was returning from the review to day, some shells exploded in the box of a gun-carriage on which three cannoniers were seated, badly injuring them.

Secretary Cameron left this morning for Pittsburgh to thoroughly inspect the canon foundry there, with a view to promote an increased supply.

According to a telegram from Gen. Rosecrans, he will be able to sustain himself against the combined forces of Flory and Lee. The administration will accord him and Gen. Fremont all the support their positions require.

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The cargo of the Bermuda consisted of eighteen rifled cannon, 32-pounders and 42-pounders, and two 163-lb. canister guns, with all the necessary shot and shell, ready for immediate use; also, 6,500 Enfield rifles, between 200,000 and 300,000 cartridges for the same, 6,000 pairs of army shoes, 20,000 blankets, 180 lbs of gunpowder, a large quantity of morphine, quinine, and other medical stores, and very many more articles of more than money value to the rebels.

Her cargo cost \$1,000,000 cash.

Her armament was 12-pounder rifled guns, one on each side.

She is now fitting out for active service,

and is to be employed in cruising for returning California steamers. Commodore Tattnall will command her.

My informant states positively that the

Mate of the Bermuda informed him that

his sportsman's traps, Mr. Russell was

welcomed by an old farmer of the vicinity

with, "We are glad to see you, Mr.

Russell. Hope you will find lots of game.

You can have all the game you want, but

you must not make game of the American

eagle out here." This address elicited

the enthusiastic applause of the bystanders.

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on his sporting tour, while surrounded by

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"The main body of the rebels is at Fairfax Court House, whence a broad belt of camps, almost unbroken, is seen from our balloon, stretching northward toward Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men; on the lower Potomac about 11,000; back of Evansport, or near Manassas, the are comparatively few troops. All the information received at headquarters shows that the enemy is prodigiously strong, numbering nearly 200,000 men, and that no offensive movement is at present intended. Johnston and Smith are ready to aid the President in the execution of the law, but not in violating it; and they pay taxes for and give labor and daily bread to many who are for disunion at heart, and are traducing them as sympathizers with the South.

"The President has restored Col. De

Ahna to the command of the Indiana Legion, from which he was dismissed by a court martial in St. Louis, and has restored him to his pay as well as his rank.

"None of Gen. Fremont's commissions are reorganized by the President, and they are therefore rendered worthless. Mr. Gurney, M. C., who has been active in organizing western regiments, was in some embarrassment at Washington on learning this, but the President has endorsed or promises to endorse his acts."

The *Herold's* special, Washington, 7th, says:

"The Commissioner of Indians Affairs returned to the city this morning after a brief visit to the Indian country. He visited several of the tribes north of the Osage, and held many councils with them. He found them all loyal, evincing a strong attachment to the Federal Government. It appears that only three tribes, which are inaccessible and beyond reach of the Government, are disloyal. He is of the opinion that troops ought to be dispatched immediately to the Indian country to reclaim them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

Gen. Wool was certainly offered the command in Missouri, but he demanded more troops than the Government was able to send with him, and asked other conditions which the administration thought not proper to grant.

The administration is satisfied that the Union cause in Missouri can never be