

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
T. & P. McDONALD.
PLATT McDONALD, Editor.

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 hurrying 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 subvert 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 sidewalk, 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 LA PORTE.

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 upon one who had no thought of incurring his much-to-be-fared 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 beastiality 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 brag 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 be 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. The boys will be glad to see him. He can be assured that they 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 LYONS, 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. TOTTER, 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 fault-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 unqualified 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 hold 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 repealed 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 unprotected;

If opposition to the Sub-Treasury system, and the resort to pet banks and a shipplaster currency 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 perilled 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, property here, families here, friends here—all they have, social, legal and pecuniary, to be destroyed 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 wherever 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 Indians 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.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The Tribune's special, Washington, 7th, says:

"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 bbls of gunpowder, a large quantity of morphine, quinine, and other medical stores, and very many more articles of more than money value to the rebel army. Her cargo cost \$1,000,000 cash. Her armament was 12-pounder rifled guns, one on each side.

Eight batteries and 6,400 cavalry were reviewed to day.

A rebel mail carrier was arrested to day in one of the Potomac counties. A large number of letters were seized.

Three of our surgeons, released prisoners from Richmond, have arrived here. Government, which has had the management of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has restored it to the control of the company.

On approaching Racine, Wisconsin, on his sporting tour, while surrounded by 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.

The Bermuda is owned in South Carolina. While she was loading, and at the time she cleared, she was supposed in Liverpool to be a supply-ship for the Royal Navy, although Downing Street knew much better. She cleared for West India port.

"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 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 favor an active policy, but Beauregard insists on standing on the defensive.

"Brig. Gen. W. K. Strong was this day assigned to duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Fremont, and ordered to report to him in person. He will be Chief of Staff.

"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. Gurley, M. C., who has been active in organizing western regiments, was in some embarrassment at Washington on learning this, but the President has indorsed or promised to indorse his acts."

The Herald's special, Washington, 7th, says:

"The Commissioner of Indian 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 successful while Fremont remains in command there, and you may rely upon it that he will be recalled just as soon as the right man to succeed him can be found.

Generals Banks, Meigs, Blaker, Harney, McDowell and others are spoken of, and their merits discussed with much freedom.

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 either, three cannoneers were seated, badly injuring them.

Secretary Cameron left this morning for Pittsburgh to thoroughly inspect the cannon 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 Floyd and Lee. The administration will accord him and Gen. Fremont all the support their positions require.

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Indiana Military Matters.

Indiana will soon have in service three regiments of cavalry.

Enfield rifles are expected at the Arsenal from this time forward at the rate of one thousand per week.

Major General Love left the city yesterday for Evansville, where, it seems his personal presence is urgently demanded.

Heavy shipments of ammunition have been made during the past week to the border counties on the Ohio.

Sturm's battery left yesterday for Evansville, fully equipped.

Col. Miller's regiment, from LaPorte, has arrived in this city and is being equipped preparatory to being dispatched to Kentucky.

Ammunition for the regiments at Evansville, under the command of Col. Craft and Col. Jones, was shipped from the Arsenal yesterday; also a quantity of arms for the Home Guard.

A large number of horses and waggon for Col. Willich's regiment, now in the interior of Kentucky, were shipped yesterday.

The Sixth Indiana is the advance guard of Gen. Sherman's army. It is farther south and nearer the enemy than any other regiment, and not more than twenty-five miles from the rebel army.

The Sentinel, Oct. 5th, says:

George K. Steele has been appointed Colonel of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, now rendezvousing at Terre Haute.

The Forty-fourth Regiment has taken possession of Camp Allen, at Ft. Wayne. There are now parts of six companies in the camp.

There are now daily issued at Camp Morton thirteen hundred and seventy-five rations—a soldier for each ration.

Russell on Jefferson Davis.

In his last letter to the London Times, Dr. Russell, says of the reported illness of Jeff. Davis:

"Mr. Davis is said to be suffering from fever at Richmond. I would like to know any one who is not suffering from fever in Washington. Nature has made this a lovely country, but she has also established a fine fever system, and it can not be enjoyed without quinine. When last I saw Mr. Davis, he was recovering from an attack of the douloureux, to which he is subject, and his agonies have been so great that he has lost the sight of one eye, I was assured, in consequence. He is a slight, spare man, who did not appear to me capable of resisting violent disease. There are those who think the Southern Confederacy depends on his life alone. They might have been right at one time. I do not think they are so at present; for although Mr. Toombs, Mr. Benjamin, or any other civilian, might be unable to take his place, the military leaders would afford ample materials for such a President as the South desires at present."

Feeling in England.

The tone of the English papers by the late arrival is more than usually bitter. The London Morning Post—Palmerston's organ—says: "Secession is now an accomplished fact." "A reign of terror has been inaugurated in the North." "In fact more outrages have been perpetrated upon individual liberty in the Northern States than ever King Bomba attempted to commit in Naples." And the London Economist remarks in reference to the Northern States, that "liberty is far more likely to be promoted by their defeat than their victory." If the leading public journals of England are any index to the feelings of the Government and people there, the Confederates have all their sympathy.

REPUBLICANISM.

"SUPPOSE YOU GO TO WAR, YOU CAN NOT FIGHT ALWAYS, AND WHEN, AFTER MUCH LOSS ON BOTH SIDES, AND NO GAIN ON EITHER, YOU CEASE FIGHTING, THE IDENTICAL QUESTIONS, AS TO TERMS OF INTER-COURSE, ARE AGAIN UPON YOU."—Lincoln's Inaugural

"It is now for them [the American people] to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election CAN ALSO SUPPRESS A REBELLION."—Lincoln's Message, July 4.

"It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose LEADING OBJECT is to elevate the condition of men, TO LIFT ARTIFICIAL WEIGHTS FROM ALL SHOULDERS, to clear the paths of landable pursuit, and to afford ALL an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the LEADING OBJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT for whose existence we contend."—Ibid.

"This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it: whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, OR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY RIGHT TO DISSOLVE OR OVERTHROW IT."—Lincoln's Inaugural.

"If they will lay down their arms, and come now to the nation for permission to separate, we shall again say: 'YES.'—Indiana Journal (Rep.)

"The Union between the North and the South is an unnatural one: it has proved a failure, and nobody but an otiose parasite would weep over its downfall."—Ohio State Journal (Rep.)

"It is the duty of every patriot to lend a hearty support to the Administration in the present struggle."—Republican papers.

"All we ask of the Democrats is to KEEP STILL, and not furnish their rebel friends in the South with more aid and comfort than they have been doing, and WE will soon settle the hash for the traitors."—M. C. Republican, June 6th.

"A dedicated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill."—N. Y. Tribune, July 24.

MR. GURLEY, M. C., at present volunteered aid to General Fremont, arrived here yesterday, and demands only \$12,000,000 from the Government as the first investment to back the financial affairs of Gen. Fremont in the affairs which cost Lyon his life and Mulligan his sword.—New York Herald.

From Secessiondom.

Louisville, October 7.
There was a fire at the corner of Washington street and Centre alley, Memphis, on Sept. 29th, which destroyed \$30,000 worth of property. It extended round to Front Row.

The Memphis Avalanche has absorbed the Bulletin.

Memphis was literally alive with soldiers on the 29th.

The Southern Commercial Convention assembled at Macon, Ga., on the 14th.

The University of Mississippi will be closed for want of patronage.

Jacob Thompson has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi.

The Pocomoke Advertiser says that J. C. Hindman has obtained 2,000 more men from Arkansas for Hardee's command.

Ex-Gov. E. Lewis Lowe, of Maryland, has escaped to Richmond.

New Advertisements.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.

The undersigned has now in operation, a mill and a half west of Plymouth, a first-class Sugar Cane Mill, and is prepared to manufacture Molasses with dispatch and on reasonable terms.

An examination of the Molasses made by this Mill will convince all that it is the best Mill in use.

NATHAN MAXEY.

Oct 10—274.

Guardian's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Marshall Court of Common Pleas, made at its June term, 1861, I will offer and sell, at private sale, on or after the 11th Day of November, 1861

At the town of Bremen, township of German, and State of Indiana, at the Store of James Miller, the following described Real Estate in said county, to-wit: The life interest of Mary Metcalf in the south-east quarter (3/4) of the north-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty-six, (26) in township thirty-five, (35) range three (3) east. Said land being appraised at eight hundred dollars, and to be sold at not less than its appraised value, for cash in hand on the day of sale; subject to the confirmation of said Court.

GEORGE A. METCALF, Guardian.

October 8th, 1861.—3714.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Jacob Weaver, late of Marshall county deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN G. OSBORNE, Adm'r. de bonis non.

Oct. 10, 1861—3713.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Emanuel Carpenter, late of Marshall county deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN G. OSBORNE, Administrator.

Oct. 10, 1861—3713.

Clothing, &c.

CLOTHING

MANUFACTORY

OF

DAVIDSON & CO.

The above signed have just completed assorting their

FINE STOCK

OF

Gents' and Boys'

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

Principally of

THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

Suitable for

FALL & WINTER WEAR.

They have on hand a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Piece Goods!

SUCH AS

Beavers, Cassimeres, Satinets,

Cloths, Vestings, Tweeds,

Jeans, &c., &c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

SUCH AS

Shirts: all kinds | Drawers, Suspenders,

Socks, | Gloves, &c. &c.

HATS AND CAPS!

Of which we keep

Almost all Styles!

We fear no Contradiction

In saying that