

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

D. E. VANVALKENBURGH, : : Editor

## PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.



## REVOLUTIONISTS.

Gov. Morton trains the Arsenal guns upon the State House, during the session of the Legislature, needlessly keeps a large number of troops in Indianapolis and arms the Abolition secret societies of the State with Government arms. The Abolition journals throughout the State urge their followers to organize and arm in secret bands—for instance—the M. C. Republican of last week says: \* \* \* "In the meantime it is the solemn duty of loyal men to organize and prepare to resist the traitorous schemes of these bad men, (Democrats,) unless they are prepared to see the State desolated by civil war, and the land drenched with human gore." Now the Governor and the abolition press mean something by thus announcing the inauguration of a revolution and civil war, They mean to bluster, strut and threaten—which is characteristic with them—in order to intimidate the Democratic majority in the State into deserting their flag, forsaking their rights and yielding perfect submission to them; or they mean, by force of arms, to usurp the powers of the State, and wrest from their political opponents their rights and liberties.

Both they are pompously threatening to wreaked in earnest, it is all the same. The theme of Indiana "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them." It is really comes to strife or base submission to injustice and wrong, each Democrat in the State will echo, let it be strife—strife in its most abhorrent form; neighborhood strife.

But we apprehend no trouble, for, although Oliver P. Morton possesses all the evil qualities necessary to bring the opposing parties of the State in collision, he is an arrant coward—as knaves always are—and fears to perpetrate the wickedness that is in his heart.

Meanwhile we advise the abolitionists of this county to organize; organize and arm—Sharp's rifles are preferable for neighborhood use. Drill and muster up courage.

## THE OATH.

When entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, the President of the United States takes upon himself the following obligation:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This oath President Lincoln took upon himself. Has he kept it, or has he violated it?—perjuring and damning himself, and destroying our Government.

Has he maintained the freedom of speech and the press?

The Constitution provides for their maintenance.

Has he held inviolate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and effects, against unwarrantable searches and seizures?"

The Constitution warrants every citizen this security.

Has he deprived no person of liberty without due process of law?

The Constitution says he shall not.

Has he given all persons whom he has caused to be arrested, "a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury?"

That right is guaranteed by the Constitution.

Has he transported no person whom he has caused to be arrested, "out of the State and District wherein the offense was committed?"

He is forbidden to do so, by the Constitution.

Has he informed all persons whom he has caused to be arrested, "of the nature and cause of the accusation against them?"

He must do so, under the Constitution.

Has he caused the persons whom he arrested "to be confronted with the witnesses against them?"

The Constitution commands him to do so?

These provisions of the Constitution relate merely to the personal liberty of the American citizen. Exculpate the President from perjury on these charges, and there is no lack for others, easily substantiated. But he cannot escape these. Each and every one of them is susceptible of the clearest proof. On each and every one of them, grand jury would be compelled, under their oaths, to indict him for perjury.

Our paper is a little behind this week, which owing to a scarcity of help in the office. We were without any help, whatever, for three days during the past week, and have done well in getting out the paper at any time this week.

The Governor in his Message, alluding to the death of Miles J. Fletcher, says—

"I was standing at his side at the moment of his death, and never before did I have brought home to me the full force of that passage of Scripture which declares 'That in the midst of life we are in death'."

The passage is not in the Scriptures at all, but will be found in the Burial Service of the Book of Common Prayer to which we refer, the otherwise erudité, Governor.

We learn that the disease which assumed such an alarming character in our town a few weeks since, is prevailing in Polk and West townships, in this County at present. We have heard many different accounts of the number who have died in the two townships within the past two weeks, but believing the accounts to be exaggerated we do not publish them. There are no new cases at present, the disease apparently having had its run.

The President, in his memorable interview with the Chicago papers, said that he was anxious to follow the will of God, if he could know what that will was. Since that time, committees of persons, prominent among whom are the Reverends Bellows and Cheever of New York, have regularly waited upon him to enlighten him as to that will, and the President has received them, listened to them, and to all appearances, accepted them as ambassadors of the Almighty. At any rate he has accepted their policy and adopted it as the policy of his Administration; and it was in jubilation over this event that the Rev. Bellows, in an address the other day, exclaimed:

"It is no longer a war in defense of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws. It is a war to be carried on no longer with the aim of re-establishing the Union and the Constitution with all their old compromises. God means not to let us off with any half-way work. I am now convinced, and I consider it the most humane, the most economical, and the most statesmanlike policy, now to take the most radical ground possible; to assume that this is a war for the subjugation, or the extermination, of all persons who wish to maintain the slave power—a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it be constitutional or not."

Such, indeed, is the unchristian, inhuman, diabolical character of the war under the new dispensation. "It is no longer a war in the defense of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws; it is a war for the subjugation, or the extermination, of all persons who wish to maintain the slave power—a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether it be constitutional or not."

To carry on such a war it is certainly meet that servile insurrection should be invoked, and that negro armies should be put into the field. It is a war that should be fought only by an amalgamated army of negroes and abolitionists.—Chicago Times.

## Denouncing Traitors.

It has been a frequent cause of complaint with abolition journals that the Democratic press denounces the administration but has no censure to pass upon rebels.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Original resolution and substitute made the order for Wednesday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

SLAVES ARE PROPERTY.—There are about four millions of slaves in the rebellious States of the South. These, at the exceedingly low average value of \$300 per head, would amount to twelve hundred millions of dollars.

It must be recollected that slaves are property, and have been considered so ever since, and indeed before the foundations of the government were laid. Both the President and the present Congress have recognized slaves as property in the localities where the institution was tolerated. They have recognized it in the District of Columbia, and paid for it, they recognize it in all the loyal slave States for the purpose of paying it under a compensated emancipation act; and they recognize it in all the disloyal slave States for the purpose of emancipation and confiscation. Conservative men never did deny that slaves were property. Abolitionists once did deny it, but we have recounted the acts of the party in power to show that they do not deny it, but on the contrary, that they have openly and publicly admitted it and placed the admission on record. The preliminary being settled, we desire to ask: Is there any man in his sober sense who is so silly as to believe, or ought there to be any so dishonest as to assert, that the wise and prudent framers of the constitution were so fond of the one man power as to place it either within the civil or military authority of the President to "proclaim" away twelve hundred million dollars worth of private property?

But one honest answer can be given to the question, and that answer brands Abraham Lincoln as a usurper.—Holmes County (O.) Farmer.

## Legislative Summary.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1863.

**SENATE.**—The Committees reported on several resolutions referred to them. Bills were introduced to make Gavin and Hord's Statutes evidence in all courts in place of the acts named therein; to enforce the 13th article of the Constitution; to amend the act in relation to Auditors, and to amend the 6th section of the practice act.

A debate sprung up on a resolution introduced by Mr. Shields to direct the Judiciary Committee to introduce a bill to collect the taxes by Township Treasurers, in which Messrs. March, Shields and Murray advocated that plan, and Messrs. Ray, Wolf and Corbin opposed it. Messrs. Williams and Ferguson advocated the reference. It was finally passed as a resolution of inquiry.

The bills on second reading were put through and the files cleared.

**House.**—Nothing in the House of any importance, beyond the report of the Judiciary Committee against the right of soldiers to vote, absent from home. Such a proceeding would be unconstitutional, and the House concurred in the opinion.

A resolution looking to the improvement by the General Government of Michigan City harbor, was adopted.

Bills reaching No. 92 have been introduced.

The following resolutions were introduced in the House on the 27th inst:

By Mr. Packard,

WHEREAS, The Drafting Commissioner for the State of Indiana has collected from conscientious exempts, a large sum of money, and deposited the sum in one of the banks of this city to await further legislation from this General Assembly, therefore,

**Resolved,** That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether such money has been collected according to law, and if it shall be found to have been so collected, that said committee be instructed to report a joint resolution authorizing the distribution of said funds for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, destitute widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and destitute families of those now in the service of their country from this State. And the said resolution shall further authorize a committee of five to be raised, three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to take charge of, and distribute, said funds as in said joint resolution shall be provided.

But if it shall be found that said money or any part thereof, has been unlawfully collected, the said Draft Commissioner be authorized and commanded to return the same, or so much thereof as shall have been unlawfully collected, to the persons from whom the same has been collected.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

**Resolved,** by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

**Resolved,** by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

**Resolved,** by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

**Resolved,** by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

**Resolved,** by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

**Resolved,** by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

**Resolved,** by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression on the subject of the war, and to meet together in council for that purpose.

Mr. Lamb moved to table the resolution.

He thought we should wait until we were invited to Kentucky.

Mr. Lasells offered the following substitute:

**Resolved,** by the House, the Senate concurring, That the members of this General Assembly will as a body visit the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky on the 18th proximo, should the same be acceptable to the members composing that body.

Adopted.

By Mr. Blocher:

**Resolved,** That the members of this General Assembly now in session, be requested to visit the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and have a general expression