

ADDRESS OF COL. THOMAS FRANCIS MERRILL

As for the cause of Ireland and the cause of the South, these are apologists of the South—these peace-makers, these apostles of submission, these propagandists of national dishonor and ruin, when they ask me how it is possible that while I contend for the independence of Ireland I am opposed to the independence of the South, I answer this—and I trust there is not a single Irishman here who will gainsay it—

But not only by the apologists of the South, but by Southern gentlemen themselves, by writers, similar to those which have mentioned, and yet more personal, perhaps, have been addressed to me. It would seem from statements which appeared in some of the Southern papers, before the postal communication was cut off, as if I were under some obligation to join the South and pledge to them my sword. My friends know that I have a somewhat retentive memory, and I have taxed and vexed this memory to know by what means I have incurred the slightest obligation to the South, unless it indeed be this,—that one winter's day I took the steamer from New York to Charleston, and there gratuitously delivered a lecture which added eight hundred dollars to a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Calhoun. Perhaps, indeed, that act of mine in attestation of my respect for the character and abilities of John C. Calhoun imposed an additional obligation on me, and I must also give my blood, whatever value there is in that. As the South has distinguished themselves of late by their financial transactions, I will not pretend to differ from them on this question of finance, but I am not prepared to draw my sword with them. I shall only do so on one contingency, and that is when the South joins the North (applause). I have had, in fact, many true and devoted friends in the South, and have spent many pleasant days there. Some of my countrymen have done me the honor there to enroll themselves in a military company under my name, but the moment I organized a company in New York in favor of the government, they passed a series of indignant resolutions, stating that, inasmuch as I had proved recreant to the principles which had endeared me to my fellow-countrymen and the world, the name of the "Fighting Guards" should be blotted out from the colors and the books of the company, and that of the "Emerald Light Guard" be substituted therefor. The "Libertarian Benevolent Society" of Charleston, I saw by a paper, passed a resolution erasing my name as an honorary member of the Society, which was the first intimation I had that such a membership had been conferred on me. It must have been very honorary, inasmuch as on one or two occasions, when in Charleston professionally, I had to pay a considerable rent for the use of their hall. I speak of these things in perfect good humor. I must add that no hospitality or honors which could be lavished on me would justify on my part even inactivity, where the Federal Government, stricken at by Southern friends, was in peril. In such a case my duty to the Government supercedes all other considerations.

Hence it is that I have appeared in arms to the National Government; and hence it is that I have already and do now invoke my countrymen to take up arms in the righteous cause. Will they not obey this invocation? Will they not press on and imitate their gallant countrymen who, recently, under the gallant Mulholland, with only 900 men, sustained themselves four days against 4,000, and surrendered at last, because for two days they had no water, and who thereby gave the most convincing proof of their fidelity to their country? Ought we on the Eastern frontier to be less decided in our devotion to the country, or less generous in our evidence of it?

I will not appeal to the gratitude of Irishmen in this invocation to arms. I will not remind them that, when driven from their own land, when their wives were pulled down or burned above their heads, when trampled on by the roadside or into the ditches to die, when broken in fortune, and when all hope was lost, the Irishmen came here to find a new life in a new land, a fertile soil beneath their feet, a favoring sun above their heads, and found thousands to give them encouraging and sustaining hands. I will not remind my countrymen of the sympathy and substantial aid which the people of America have given them in all their political struggles. I will not remind them of the sympathy then eloquently and enthusiastically expressed, what thousand upon thousand of dollars they showered into the popular exchequer, when, under the championship of a mighty tribune the great contest for Catholic rights, and the renewal of Catholic disabilities was raging. I will not remind them that, while Brazil, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada, almost any country with a favoring soil or climate is equally open to them, this is the only country where the Irish people can reconstruct themselves and become a power. I will not remind them that, whilst at home no Irishman, however bold, dare speak in public the name of Robert Emmet, to do that name the sacred honor which it deserves (great applause)—here in America his last speech is to be found in nearly all the school-books of the common schools, so that the American boy may be fired into patriotism by the recitation of his words and the remembrance of his death (cheers); I will not appeal even to your pride, by pointing to the houses you have built for the rich and fashionable, to the lines of railroad you have constructed, to the fields you have cultivated, and which fling forth their golden stores through these iron arteries of railroads, and these other arteries of canals, to sustain the army this moment on the Potomac. I will not appeal even to the pride of Irishmen in the contemplation of these great works, and as when if the country shall be de-honored where such industry has been expended, and such great works have been accomplished.

Neither shall I appeal to your resentments, to your inveterate and unquenchable hatred of England. I will not remind you that England is with the South, and as when the anticipation of that disastrous affair which occurred the other day in Virginia was a matter of rejoicing to her; that

all the articles in her leading papers were such as to disparage the character, the resources and the cause of the Federal Government. I will not remind you that she sent here one of the first novelists of the day (laughter) to throw the brilliancy of fiction over the arms, character and resources of the South, and with colors equally fictitious, but somewhat more lurid and dark, to deface and obscure those of the North. "Oh, incredible!" I hear some of those idolaters of England exclaim, who up to this crisis have had their temple of worship in this region; for methinks between the Music Hall and Exeter Hall there was a railroad not under ground but under the ocean. It is a fact that after all her denunciations and horror of slavery, England is for the South, where slavery is in full blast, and against the North, where it has been long extinct. Who would believe it? I would scarcely do so. Yet perhaps it would not be difficult for me to believe anything of England. Who would believe that this beneficent apostle of public morals and universal emancipation would have been guilty of such tergiversation? Not that England is influenced by a spirit of revenge; not that she remembers what was done at Cambridge when George Washington took command of the revolutionary forces under the oak tree there; not that she remembers New Orleans, and that the law levies, which are now the subject of so much criticism, met the flower of her army, and laid it down as the mower lays down the grass with his scythe; not that she remembers on whose side the sympathies of the American people were in the Russian war; not that, in spite of Shakespeare and Bacon, England is so sentimental, no poet, and no theoretic philosopher; the sturdy old fellow in many-garbed tops is a practical man of business (laughter and applause), a positive and absolute Galgriind, a man for hard facts, nothing else, who makes war only for considerations which lie deep in the bottom of his capacious pocket; and as he went into India in search of diamonds and to open a very extensive market for his Brumagean ware and call-o-prints, and as he bayoneted the Chinese to force opium down their throats, so now he encourages, favors, and stimulates the South in this revolution, and threatens to force the blockade, because cotton is more precious to him than political principle, and he prefers this to his own consistency and decency and the obligations of good faith and good will which he owes to the nations with whom he has relations of commerce and diplomacy.

In view of all these circumstances, I shall not remind you that every blow dealt against the revolution at the South is a blow dealt against the plots and schemes of England (applause); and that, moreover, the triumph of the Federal Government will inflict a grievous discomfiture on England. Lo, I strike a loftier strain. *Paxo magna conuenio.* Were the Irishman an outcast here, were he deprived of all the rights of which he is now invested—had he no home—were he proscribed and victimized by some political party in power; still would I invoke his arm this night, and that the causes which are now fighting forth all that is generous and chivalrous in Missouri, all that now awakens the eagles of the All-glorious from their eyries, all that now arrais the youth and manhood of the country along the banks of the Potomac, is well worth fighting for, well worth dying for. Look, look to that flag (pointing to the starry banner)! This day I stood on Bunker Hill, and casting my eye along the stately shaft, I saw it there, with nothing between it and God's own sun; and I thought, as those glorious hues reflected the favoring sunshine, that there burst from it memories which would kindle the dullest into fire. Let no one, however practical he may be, sneer at a nation's flag. A National Flag is the most sacred thing which a nation can possess. Libraries, museums, exchequers, the tombs and statues of great men—all are inferior to it. It is the illuminated diploma of its authority; it is the imperishable epitome of its history. As I cast my eye along that shaft of granite, what did I see there? I saw Cornwallis delivering up his sword. I saw the British troops evacuating the city of New York. I saw George Washington inaugurate the first President of the United States. I saw the lofty brow and grand frame of Andrew Jackson. I saw the veterans of the Peninsula war, the swamps of the line of Tennessee rifles in the receding of Louisiana. I saw the thunder and lightning of Lake Erie, and Perry commanding them to go forth and sweep the friend of the South and the enemy of the North from its waters (prolonged cheers). I saw the American sailor, pursuing his desolate and heroic way up the interminable stream of the Amazon, disclosing a new world even within the new world to the industry and avarice of the age. I saw, in the bay of Smyrna, the hunted prey of Austria rescued beneath the Stars and Stripes (cheers). I saw the towers of Mexico and the caseway over which Cortez went. I saw those towers and that caseway glistening in a glory greater than even Cortez brought to Spain. I saw the white bird screech as the explorer stood upon the shore of the sea in which the human form had never before been mirrored. These and a throng of other grand incidents, next like the vision of those folds, as I stood beneath them, they may, they may flag never incur another disaster (great cheering). May the troops that carry it into action die where they receive the fatal fire, rather than yield one inch of the soil over which it may be a right to float (renewed cheering). May the troops that carry it into action from henceforth have this motto written upon its folds:—"Death if you will; victory if God will give it us; but no defeat, and no retreat." (enthusiastic applause) Oh! if this is not worth fighting for, if that flag is not worth fighting for, if the country which it typifies, and over which it has a right to expand its folds, if the principles which it symbolizes—if these are not worth fighting for—if the country which Mirabeau, with his superb diction, spoke of glowingly even in its infancy, which De Toqueville recommended with such admiration and accurate philosophy, to the acceptance and respect of the statesmen of the old world, which Burke, with the magnificence of his mind, pictured in its development, even when there was but the "seminal principle" as he said himself, of its magnitude upon the earth—if this and these are not worth fighting for—infinity better worth fighting for than all the kingdoms and all the empires, than all the Gibralters and Sagrazos, than all the jungles and pagodas, which Irishmen have fought for under European flags,—then I stand in the uncertainty (loud cheers). But it is so—

If in a minority I stand to-night, uttering these words and this invocation, it is in a minority of twenty millions against ten (applause). This, too, I know that every Irishman this side of Mason and Dixon's line is with me (loud cheers and cries of "That's so"). Next there is one who is not, let him take the next Galway steamer and go home (renewed cheers). And I believe this—that he will not only have his expenses paid, but something left in his pocket to enable him to praise England when he arrives there (laughter and applause).

Let me mention to you one incident, which may be taken an indication of the sterling devotion of Irishmen, in this contest, to the government of which they are so proud. I met an Irishman to-day, who, by his steady habits, his quiet but persistent industry and attention to his duties, has been enabled to put by several thousand dollars, and he told me that, not only because he had faith in the power of the Federal Government, but because, even if he had not such faith, it would be his duty to support it when it was threatened, he would to-morrow buy five thousand dollars, worth of treasury notes (applause).

And here also I will remind you that for every Irishman south of Mason and Dixon's line, there are hundreds and thousands of Irishmen north of it (cheers).—Here upon these Northern shores does the Irish emigrant first touch the land of which many an evening, gazing on the descending sun, he has dreamed and thought that it was a land of glory. Here it is that his rights have been restored. Here it is that the genius of his race has displayed itself effectively and has been honorably compensated and crowned. Here was the scene of Fulton's triumph and here Thomas Emmet matured the honors he had gathered in his own land (applause). I cannot find it in my heart to disparage my countrymen down South, but here we Irishmen have the mercantile activity, the intellectual vigor, the professional prowess, and here we Irishmen multitudinously preponderate. Never mind the foolish cant about "Irishmen fighting against Irishmen." It is not the first time they have done so (laughter). There is nothing at all new in that feature of the case (renewed merriment). That argument has no weight at all with any reader of Irish history, or any one personally acquainted with Ireland.—At Potomac they crossed bayonets.

In '98 brothers met brothers face to face and foot to foot. In the American Revolution, while there was one gallant Fitzgerald riding side by side with Washington, there was another charging against him, and that was Lord Edward. The thing to be feared is not the *lighter cause*. That ascertained, stand by it; fight for it, though your brother strike against you; do for it, though one-half of your people curse you, while the rest accord to your memories their tears and grateful benedictions (loud cheers). We have the right, for we have the constitution, which has come down to us unimpaired from the day it was first formed. We have the flag under which this country has made such marvellous progress and won such achievements. We have all that constitute national guarantees, national honor, and a national history. Then, up, Irish men, up! Take the sword in hand!—Down to the banks of the Potomac. Let those who can do so; and I believe I speak consistently with the views of your esteemed chief magistrate, when I say that every facility will be accorded those Irishmen who wish to enlist under the banner of the State; and I have no doubt that somehow or other,—in deed with every facility—the Irishmen regimented together, carrying the green flag with the Stars and Stripes and the State arms, will one day find themselves in the Irish Brigade; under the command of General James Shields (loud applause).

An Irishman never fights so well,—it is a prejudice, and it is not a laudable one, it is, at all events, pardonable,—an Irishman never fights so well as when he has an Irishman for his comrade. An Irishman going into the field in such a cause as this,—into any field, in any cause,—has this as his strongest impulse, has this as his choicest consolation, has this as his richest reward in anticipation, that his conduct, if it is exemplary and courageous, will reflect honor upon that land which he will see no more (cheers). He therefore wishes that, should he fall, it may be into the arms of one of his comrade and that his blood, so that kindred lips may convey to his family and relatives, and to all who care to hear of him and how he behaved on the fatal day, that he died in a way worthy, not only of the cause in which he fell, but of the country which gave him birth (loud applause). This is the explanation why Irishmen desire, earnestly and passionately desire, to be together in the fight for the Stars and Stripes; and I am sure that there is not a native-born citizen here, with doctines however adverse to this individualizing of nationalities in the great mass of American citizens, who will not confess that it is a natural, a beautiful, a generous and a useful prejudice.

The only apprehension which gives me any anxiety is that the Irish Brigade may arrive even later than did their prototype at Potomac. They did the one last to come in, but they did the business (loud cheers). I am afraid that the business will be over upon the Potomac before our Irish Brigade arrives. I trust not. I trust that we shall, at all events, participate in the dangers as well as the honors of a victory worthy of record, not merely by such historians as Prescott, who wrote with so luminous a pen upon the imperishable page, but (if it be not profane to say so) it will be a victory worthy to be recorded upon the pages of the Book of Life itself.

The picture unfolds itself to me. The returning army with that banner,—the woodmen from Maine; the raftsmen from the Upper Mississippi; the farmer and mechanic from New England,—all of them in their tattered uniforms and with their riddled flags; and amidst that crowd the Green Flag of Ireland, the laughing voices, the kindling eyes, the hearty nature of those whose vitality is never greater, whose intellect is never more vivid, than when danger threatens. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.) Oh my, what picture, roughly and imperfectly sketched, be realized; and in the presence, and high above the remnants of this victorious army, bearing with them the ark of the American covenant, may the National Capitol expand its grand and graceful proportions, its dome perfected, the great image of Liberty standing more erect and stately and serene as adorned than ever; and high above it, a coving y to y over; and wide world, and an auspicious omen that there

shall be victories from henceforth of no less consequence to the United States, the symbolic Eagle of the Republic, soaring upward and upward to the sun (prolonged and enthusiastic cheering).

At the close of the exercises at the Music Hall, a banquet complimentary to Mr. Meagher was given at the Parker House. About eighty were present, including Gov. Andrew, Mr. Meagher, and others. Mr. Treanor presided, and the first sentiment was in honor of the President of the United States. Hon. Henry Wilson responded, and brief speeches were made by most of the distinguished persons present. The exercises lasted until a late hour.

THE GOLDEN BOOT SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT, One of the Largest and Best selected STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES EVER BROUGHT O PLYMOUTH!

Warranted Home Made Work. I will sell a BETTER BOOT or SHOE for LESS MONEY, than any Dry Goods Store, or any other establishment in Plymouth.

The Highest Market Price in Cash paid for Hides. Plymouth, Indiana, April 11, 1861—234 E. PAUL.

NEW FIRM! NEW FIRM! The undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of Manufacturing Cabinet Ware, of every description, and being experienced workmen, select public patronage, with the assurance that they will be able to supply their customers in every case, they are determined to manufacture now but substantial work. They intend to keep a supply of Collars of all Sizes and Quality constantly on hand, which will sell cheaper than such articles have heretofore been sold in this place.

Chairs of every Description, and will warrant them well made. Their Ware Rooms are in a new frame building on the south side of Yellow River, opposite Mitchell's Foundry, and they invite all to call and examine their work for themselves. WRIGHT & DETMERS. N. B.—They have a large stock of Chairs and Bedsteads on hand, which will sell cheaper than such articles can be bought at any other establishment in this place.

BLOOD PILLS and BLOOD PURIFIER! DR. ROBACK'S Scandinavian Remedies. DR. ROBACK'S Scandinavian Remedies. DR. ROBACK'S Scandinavian Remedies.

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CLEAR THE TRACK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY HOUSE.

NUSSBAUM & DAVIDSON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FAMILY GROCERIES

PROVISIONS, Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, LARD, TOBACCO, CIGARS, Wooden and Willow Ware!

In selecting the public patronage we would say that our stock of goods is complete, and will compare very favorably with any other establishment in the West. Merchants supplied with GROCERIES of all kinds on as favorable terms, all things considered, as can be purchased in any market.

All Orders filled with Dispatch! All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

We respectfully return our thanks to those who have so kindly patronized us during the past year, and hope by a proper attention to business to retain all our customers and gain many new ones.

NUSSBAUM & DAVIDSON, 114 1/2 First St. East side Michigan street. A SIGNEE SALE.

The following described real estate: The east half of the north-west quarter of section 16, township thirty-four of range four east, containing eighty acres more or less.

The above land will be sold for one third in hand, one third in six months and one third in one year from date of purchase.

The land having been assigned must be sold to pay creditors. Address: S. M. D. HAWLEY, Assignee, aug 1861 29m3. Salem, Ohio.

CHILDREN'S TEETHING. MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presorts to the attention of Mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation,—will relieve all pain and spasmodic action, and will regulate the bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it gives rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this syrup for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, that we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has a child in a single instance refused to take it when used as directed. Never did it know of an instance of its being injurious to any one who used it. On the contrary all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of high commendation of its salutary effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this manner "what we do know," after ten years experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here profess. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives rest and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic, and nervous convulsions, which if not speedily remedied end in death. It is the best and safest remedy the world is at any time of Dysentery and Diarrhea in children, whether it be from Teething, or any other cause. We would say to every Mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure to come. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Some minutes after the syrup is administered.

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