Letter Written by Judge David McDonald to President Andrew Johnson

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Indianapolis, May 15, 1865.

To the President,

Sir—We learn that

under a conviction by a military commission

convicted of the 5th. Last Autumn, that

William H. Blyth, Lambdin P. Milligan, and

Stephen Morsey are to be executed here

on the 17th Instant.

We beg leave to present you a few suggestions

thereon touching our opinion of the wisdom

and policy of the course adopted in this

matter.

We do not call in question the guilt of

these men. And we are satisfied that their

trial had a most salutary effect on the

public mind by developing and defeating

a most dangerous and wicked conspiracy

against our government. But as the

subject of that trial has been fully attested,

and as the whole aspect of things has since

entirely changed, we respectfully suggest

that it may well be doubted whether

it would be a safe and wise policy now to

execute the sentence.

The court which pronounced the sentence

is a new tribunal unknown to the common

law. There is no denying the fact that many

learned lawyers doubt its jurisdiction over citi-

zens unconnected with the military, as those

men were. We express no opinion on this point.
It is due, however, to ourselves to say that we have given it sufficient consideration to be satisfied that it is not open to difficulty.
No citizen, yet tried by a military tribunal, has, as we believe, been executed. Would it not have been proper to defer the execution of these men until the Supreme Court of the United States have passed on the question of the jurisdiction of the Court that tried them.

If these men are executed soon, and the Federal Judiciary should hereafter deny the jurisdiction under which they were tried, the Government would be justly chargeable with judicial oppression.

I understand that the parties convicted intend to institute proceedings by which the question of jurisdiction can be tried in the Supreme Court of the United States, if the execution be delayed long enough for a hearing there. We would, most respectfully, but earnestly, urge the wisdom and justice of giving them time to be heard before that tribunal. In this case, we can not see how a few months' delay can be prejudicial to the cause of public justice. But we can very well see that if these men are executed now, and if hereafter the authority of the Military tribunals, on whose sentence the execution is had, should be judicially denied, a stain on the national character would be the consequence.
This, too, is a mode of conviction so unusual and extraordinary among our people, that, no doubt, many of our good citizens would deem it harsh and revolting; whereas if it had been in the usual course of criminal justice in our civil courts, we do not doubt that the people would very generally acquiesce. And the same would be true if the execution were delayed till the Supreme Court has adjuged that the sentence ought to be executed.

We beg leave, also, most respectfully, to state that, aside from the legal question which we press most earnestly, we doubt the policy of the proposed execution. The opposition party in Indiana is compact and strong. Three men, if executed now, would be, by this party, held as martyrs and heroes; and thus the party, instead of being weakened and disorganized by the execution, would be emboldened, strengthened, and consolidated by it.*

We earnestly pray for the success of your administration, and for the restoration of the authority of the Government. And actuated by a sincere desire that no error may be committed on the part of the United States, which might hereafter be regretted, we have felt it our duty, as your friends, as judicial officers, and as citizens, in all good faith and good will to lay the foregoing suggestion before you.