

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, ::::::: Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1862.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JAMES S. ATHON,  
OF MARION.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,  
JOSEPH RISTINE,  
OF FOUNTAIN.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
MATTHEW L. BRETT,  
OF DAVIES.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
OSCAR B. HORD,  
OF DECATUR.

RECEIVED FOR INSPECTION,  
MILTON B. HOPKINS,  
OF CLINTON.

## A FEW CORRECTIONS.

The *Republican*, of last week, after quoting an item from the *Democrat* commanding the speech of Senator Trumbull on the *habeas corpus* question, says there are "times in the history of every government when the public exigencies seem to demand that its rulers shall exercise powers of doubtful legality for the public good." Under this plea our "rulers" may commit the most flagrant violations of individual and constitutional rights, and no man, unless aided by an overpowering military force, can prevail against it. The plea of "necessity," and "for the public good," is used only by tyrants and their apologists.

The Republican further says:

"Gen. Jackson took the responsibility of removing the deposits from the United States Bank, in violation both of the law and the constitution, when he thought the Bank was using its powers to destroy public liberty; and it may be possible in a few instances the present Administration have, since the rebellion broke out, caused the arrest of persons in the loyal States, suspected of treason, contrary to the strict letter of the constitution," &c.

Will the Republicans please tell us what provision of the constitution Gen. Jackson violated when he ordered the deposits to be removed from the United States Bank? We have read the constitution carefully a number of times, and have failed to note the provision which he violated in the action referred to. It was thought by some that he violated the law; but it was afterwards decided by the courts, we believe, that he did not. In view of these facts, what becomes of the Republican's precedent for violating the constitution and the law at the discretion of our rulers?

The Republicans further says, that during the Kansas troubles the best and truest men in the country were incarcerated in loathsome and pestiferous dungeons, on indictments found by perjured grand juries, on trumped up charges of treason, the sole ground of which was their attempt to carry out the doctrine of popular sovereignty, &c.

The perjured grand juries, if there were any, were doubtless composed of more Republicans than any other party. The cause of the disturbances in Kansas, was the abolitionists trying to carry out the programme and principles of the Massachusetts Aid Society, which were in direct conflict with the laws of the territory, and of the government. During the Kansas troubles, the arrests for treason were few, if any; although such men as Lane, Robinson, Pomeroy, Jennison, Montgomery, &c., were more worthy the name of traitor, and were more dangerous to the peace of the country, than nine tenths of those who have been arrested in the loyal States, and cast into Fort Lafayette. These men threw every impediment in the way of the execution of the law; violated it themselves with impunity; led organized bands for the purpose of murdering, robbing and imprisoning their fellow-citizens; and yet they were permitted by the Administration to continue in the work of murder, robbery and arson.

The Republican says, further, that in 1848 a Democratic President precipitated a war upon the country in violation of the constitution and laws for the sole purpose of acquiring more slave territory. We were not aware that there was war declared by a Democratic President in 1848. Will the historian of the Republican inform us against what nation war was declared? If he means the Mexican war, his remarks prove him to be as deep dyed a traitor in sentiment as any man can be. History has fully justified that war on the part of the United States. A long series of outrages; murdering of peaceful citizens, and guerrilla bands making constant invasions into our territory, for which Mexico would make no reparation or apology, was sufficient cause, if no other existed. And yet Mattingly says it was a war to acquire more slave territory!

## WHY DID HE DO IT?

Our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, voted for the resolution censuring Gen. McClellan, also for a similar resolution censuring Gen. Halleck. Why did he vote to censure the Commander-in-Chief, in whom the people

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have the most unbounded confidence? Why did he give his vote censuring Gen. Halleck, who has proven himself to be one of the most competent officers in the service?

It has been intimated, that Schuyler's opposition to these officers is based on their Democratic method of dealing with the nigger.

## TAXATION.

Congress is busy doing nothing for the good of the country. About the only subjects talked of are the nigger and taxation.

The latter subject will speedily be brought home to the pockets of the people. Direct taxation, of the most onerous kind, is considered the surest method, and in fact the only one, by which the necessary means can be raised to carry on the war, and support the government. The amount thus to be raised, even for present needs, is put at not less than two hundred millions, and by those well posted on the subject, at from four to five hundred millions of dollars. Our annual expenses, at the rate which the government is expending money, will amount to seven hundred and twenty millions, which must be raised now or at some future time, with interest. After war is over, it will be about all the people can do to support the government, which will cost annually about two hundred millions, and may be three hundred.

The 10th Indiana occupied a wooded hill on the right of the road. On the left was a field, stretching down the hill for several hundred yards. In front of the woods was another field of about twenty acres.

The enemy, formed in those two fields, attacking the Indiana troops both in front and upon their left flank. A section of Capt. Strandar's battery had been brought up and was stationed in the road. The attack here was made about 7 o'clock in the morning. Col. Mason coming up to the position just after the attack began, and seeing that his men must be overpowered before the other regiments could come up, ordered his men to fall back, which they did in good order, fighting as they went. Capt. Strandar, reluctantly gave up the privilege of giving the enemy one good blizzard from that point, and retired too.

Immediately to the rear of the woods where the 10th was stationed is another field, with a steep descent to a ravine, and then comes another dense forest. On the left of the road the clearings continue to the ravine, the sides of which at that point are covered with a growth of scrub oaks and other timber.

After crossing the river another field lies on the left of the road. The 10th retired through the field on the right of the road, and through the woods for about a hundred and fifty yards to the rear of the ravine. At this point, Col. Fry's 4th Kentucky came up and formed along the fence, which separates the road from the field on the left. There is no fence on the right of the road at this point. The two regiments here formed in the shape of a 'V,' its point toward the enemy advancing from the ravine, behind which they had reformed after their temporary success in the first attack. For nearly an hour they tried to break that 'V,' but failed.

What rebel regiments came through the woods to attack the 10th at this place, I have not learned. Those that attacked Col. Fry were Battle's Tennessee and the 15th Mississippi, the "Wigfall Rifles," and the "Mississippi Tigers," as they loved to call themselves. They were the crack regiments of the enemy, and they sustained their reputation. Again and again they charged across the field, but were always met by the terrible fire of the Kentucky 4th and driven back.

There Zollicoffer fell, but the death of their General does not seem to have greatly disheartened the enemy. They continued their attacks with as much vehemence as ever. The 2d Minnesota regiment came up and formed along the fence, on the left of the 4th Kentucky. The rebels still extended their line to flank us on that side. The 15th Mississippi charged up to the fence, and the men in the two regiments fought hand to hand, catching hold of each other's guns, and trying to drag them through and over the fence, but it was all in vain.

McCook's gallant Dutchman came up to support the 10th, forming on their right, and with them driving the enemy out of the woods, over the ravine, up the hill, across the field to the right of the road. The 14th Ohio, which, with the 9th, had marched all night to get to the battle, together with two East Tennessee and the 12th Kentucky regiments, were coming up. The enemy themselves were in danger of being outflanked and cut off from their retreat. Strandar's battery was in full play, with deadly effect, on their center. Kinney's and Whitmore's

After their arrival at Hatteras they experienced a series of unparalleled storms, so that at times it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the storm, it was discovered that no vessel drawing over 7 feet 3 inches could pass into Pamlico Sound. No vessel could pass the outside bar drawing over 13 feet, unless very skillfully piloted.

In consequence of this the City of New York struck on the outside of the bar. She had a cargo, valued at \$200,000, of powder, rifles, and bombs, and proved a total loss. Her crew was saved.

The Steamer Pocahontas went ashore near the lighthouse, and became a total loss. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island battery were on board of

her, and were all drowned, including several valued at \$500 each.

The Grap Shot parted her hawser and went down at sea. Her crew were saved. An unknown schooner, loaded with oats, and another schooner, name unknown, with six of her crew, were lost on the beach.

The steamer Louisiana struck on the bar, where she still remains. The report of her burning is incorrect. She may get off. The Eastern Queen and the Voltige are also ashore. The latter will probably get off.

The water vessels attached to the expedition had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for the condensers on board some of the vessels, and a vessel on shore, the most terrible suffering must have occurred among the troops. As it was, the water casks were composed of old whisky, camphor, and kerosene oil casks.

It is thought that the pilots of Hatteras are traitors, having intentionally ran several vessels ashore.

## The Battle of Somerset.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows under date of January 21st, from camp near Somerset, respecting the recent battle:

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but many still lay ghastly where they fell.

The wounded had been all taken up. The same kind treatment was extended to the enemy's wounded that was given to our own. The universal remark which they made to me as I passed through the hospitals, was:

"We never expected to be treated so. We have been misled. We expected to be served like dogs should we fall into your hands. You are kinder to us than we would have been to you."

The only difference was in the burial of the dead. Those of the enemy were laid in common pits. Our own were buried in separate graves, and on many of them I saw young cedars already planted by their

comrades.

Beside one of the graves prepared for the enemy's killed, I noticed several lying ready to be interred. One poor boy lay in the exact position as I was told, in which he was found. He rested on his side, his head lying on his right arm while his left hand was loosely clasped on his right elbow. His eyes were closed, and he looked as though he had just fallen asleep.

The rebels left upon the field of Somerset one hundred and fifty dead and as many wounded, besides the many whom they succeeded in sending away before the pursuit became too hot for them. Our loss was 33 killed and 134 wounded.

Dr. Wm. W. Strew, Brigade Surgeon of Gen. Schoop's brigade, furnishes the Somerset (Ky.) Camp Journal, a newspaper published by printers in the army, the following statement of the killed and wounded on the Federal side, at the battle of Somerset:

Wounded. Killed.

10th Indiana Regiment.....	57	11
4th Kentucky ".....	32	11
2d Minnesota ".....	22	10
9th Ohio ".....	23	6
	—	—
Total .....	134	38

In reference to the rebel dead and wounded, Dr. Strew says:

"Of the Confederates, those who were brought into quarters, and whose wounds I assisted in dressing and making as comfortable as circumstances would admit, were 74; killed and buried on the field, 120, with the exception of the bodies of Zollicoffer and Lieut. Billie Peyton, with five rebel surgeons, who were assigned to my care by Gen. Thomas."

The statement of Gen. Thomas that 114 rebels had been buried does not include all their killed. The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

"The official statement made by Gen. Thomas that 114 rebels had been buried, up to a certain hour, has led the public, prone to expect exaggeration, to believe that the figure represented the extent of the loss of the enemy in killed. We are, however, assured, from sources that we believe entirely reliable, that not less than 300 rebels were left dead upon the ground."

The official report of Gen. Schoop's Brigade Surgeon states that 199 dead rebels were buried on Monday. A gentleman of this city writes that 233 dead bodies of rebels were found. Another, who was on the ground, informed us that he counted 35 dead rebels on the old field, and that they were lying thick in the underbrush in every direction. We are convinced that the rebel loss in killed was very nearly if not altogether 300. Various statements are made of the horses and mules taken. The evidence is that at least 1,500 fell into our hands."

The Commercial adds in relation to the turning point of the battle:

"For some time the fighting was close and desperate. Just before the Tenth Indiana was supported, the vehemence of the contest was most remarkable. The rebels were pressing on with much resolution, fierce and confident, thinking that they had an inferior force before them. They were not in fair battle order, but swarmed in the woods like Indians, though keeping in a line, and whooping like savages. The Tenth Indiana stood their ground, and though in some confusion, their faces were all toward the enemy, and the crash of rifles was incessant, while the smoke formed a heavy sulphur fog. The Indians and Mississippians were for a time within twenty yards of each other, and there was no sign of flinching on either side."

The great scene of the battle was when the 2d Minnesota, drawing on their right, and with them driving the enemy out of the woods, over the ravine, up the hill, across the field to the right of the road. The 14th Ohio, which, with the 9th, had marched all night to get to the battle, together with two East Tennessee and the 12th Kentucky regiments, were coming up. The enemy themselves were in danger of being outflanked and cut off from their retreat. Strandar's battery was in full play, with deadly effect, on their center. Kinney's and Whitmore's

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them. They were pushed back, flying as they went across the fields. Our deadly Minie balls told fearfully on them, yet the loss was not all theirs. Many of our brave fellows dropped. Col. Woolford's horse was shot under him, as he charged upon their center. Bob McCook was wounded, and his horse shot under him.

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