

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**T. & P. McDONALD.**

PLATT McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:  
THURSDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1862.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR OF STATE,  
**JAMES S. ATTON,**  
OF MARION.  
FOR VICE-GOVERNOR,  
**JOSEPH RISTINE,**  
OF FOUNTAIN.  
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
**MATTHEW L. BRETT,**  
OF DAVENPORT.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**OSCAR B. HORD,**  
OF DECATUR.  
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,  
**MILTON B. HOPKINS,**  
OF CLINTON.

## SENATOR WRIGHT.

As has been announced throughout the length and breadth of the land, Governor Morton has appointed Joseph A. Wright Senator to fill the unexpired term of Jesse D. Wright. A few Republican sheets, and one or two pseudo Democratic sheets, tried to appear highly gratified at the appointment; but with a large majority of both parties, it fell flat, as indeed it was. The object which the two Governors had in view, in tendering and accepting the appointment, is so apparent to even the unthinking, that they are very much blinded by their own interest to think that the people are incapable of looking at political matters for themselves.

Morton says the reason he appointed Wright, was because he thought he was "patriotic," a statement more complimentary to Senator Wright than to Gov. Morton's party. Since Morton became a no party man, he seems to have discovered that the Republican party, or the remains of it, did not possess the right kind of timber out of which to make a Senator. It was not necessary for Democrats to become no-party men to see that, as they knew it all the time since the organization of the Republican party, and tried to convince the Republicans themselves of the fact, but they would not believe them, and it was left for Gov. Morton to demonstrate it to them in a manner so plain that they will probably not dispute it again. If it was not the reason why Governor Morton selected Wright, it must have been to draw off a few Democrats who were known to be disaffected, and only waiting a good opportunity to join the Republican party which is to be known hereafter under the name of the "Union Party." The latter cause is rendered probable, from the fact that it was one of the conditions of Wright's appointment that he should renounce all connection with the Democratic party, and denounce the 8th of January Democratic Convention, which he did in his speech in Indianapolis, shortly before starting to Washington.

When Gov. Wright announced himself a no-party man, he virtually gave the lie to all his past professions. There is scarcely a county in the State, in which he has not denounced the opinion of those whom he now favors upon political aggrandizement. He has thousands—at least hundreds, of times, announced his belief by speeches, letters and messages, in the efficacy of Democratic principles, to safely carry our government through any trials which might beset it. Democrats still entertain that opinion, and act upon it. Senator Wright, by abandoning his party, of course abandoned his principles, else why did he leave the party, and join the no party?

In the Senator's speech alluded to, he made one true statement, which we gladly transfer to our columns:

"I have been the recipient of many favors at the hands of the people of Indiana—far more than I deserved."

Both clauses of the paragraph are true; but it would have been no damage to his veracity to have stated further that all the favors he had received had been bestowed upon him by the Democratic party in a bargain and sale, which few but those interested in the transaction will heartily endorse.

The *LaPorte Herald*, of a late date, has an article charging us, and the greater portion of the Democrats of this county, with entertaining secession sympathies. Men of the *Herald* stripe charge every man, who does not go the lengths of abolitionism, with being a secession sympathizer, and we are not surprised or ignorant that it should call us one. For a paper that has openly, within one year, advocated the enforcement of mob law, in order to secure the base ends of its political affiliates, to make the charge of disloyalty, will probably not effect anything further than the gratification of him who makes it. If loyalty to the government is to be measured by the rule of Fremont, as the *Herald* seems to think, we are not of those who will complain if we are ciphered out to be secession sympathizers.

Our forces now occupy New Madrid, a rebel stronghold in Missouri.

has always professed to be a Democrat; but he now says that he is a no-party man. Has he discovered that Democratic principles, and Democratic measures, are not sound, and that Democrats, holding those principles, and carrying out those measures, are not competent to administer the government? and that in order to be a patriot and carry the government safely through the trials which beset it, he must denounce the party as "bogus," which has done more to build up and sustain the government than all other parties combined?

The Senator further says:

"I, for one, will stand on no party platform. I will go into no party convention, until we have a country."

That is the sheerest buncombe. There is no man so senseless as not to know that we, (the people of the United States,) have a country. Does he mean by this to acknowledge the validity of the secession of the Southern States? If not, does he mean that we never had a country, and that this war is waged to obtain one?

"Our Governor" (now Senator) is very much displeased with the 8th of January Convention, and calls it a "bogus" convention. (How aptly he takes to Black Republican slang!) If he says the convention was not called by those who had full authority to call it, and that it was not called in accordance with the usages of the party, he says what he knows to be false; and in no other way could it be a bogus convention. "Our Governor" also sits upon the platform adopted by that convention. We have read the platform carefully, and can find nothing in it which a real Democrat, or even a good no party man could possibly find any objection to. It must be that his opposition is based upon the 2nd, 3d, 8th, 9th and 10th resolutions of that platform, which are as follows:

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and factitious agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery; the consequent agitation of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, and Chicago; and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as has long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever joined together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution; and that, as they have caused the present war, and the peace of the country, should brown indignant upon them.

5. That in this national emergency the Democratic party, of Indiana, furnishing all feeling of passion and excitement, will renounce only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of over-throwing or interfering with the rights or credit of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; and we are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

And that is the platform which "our Governor," who was chosen Senator solely on account of his patriotism, spits upon and denounces as bogus. If he cannot endorse such resolutions as the above, the answer he leaves the Democratic party, the better it will be for the party. It is refreshing to institute a comparison between the action of Gov. Morton in the appointment of a Senator and the appointment of Commissioners to the Peace Conference. This State was entitled to five representatives, and common fairness would seem to have dictated the selection of at least two Democrats out of the five; but our patriotic Governor thought best to select the whole delegation of the rankiest kind of Republican partisans. And he would have pursued the same course in the appointment of Senator, had he not thought it to his interest, and the interest of his party to do otherwise.

Our present opinion of this appointment is, that Gov. Morton did himself little credit, considering his past course relative to civil appointments, in making the appointment, and Gov. Wright did himself still less honor by accepting. It was a bargain and sale, which few but those interested in the transaction will heartily endorse.

## The Burnside Expedition.

BALTIMORE, March 18.  
The steamer Commodore arrived this morning direct from the Burnside expedition, and reports the capture of Newbern, N. C., the defeat of the enemy, and the capture of a large quantity of artillery, after a hard-fought battle. Our loss at Newbern is about 90 killed and 400 wounded. Our men displayed great courage. A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Burnside left immediately for Washington.

New York, March 18.

A Baltimore dispatch to the Times says:

"The enemy's works, six miles below Newbern, were attacked on Friday morning last. They were defended by a force of 10,000 strong having 21 guns, posted behind formidable batteries over two miles long. The fight was the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with great steadiness and courage, and, after nearly four hours' hard fighting, drove the rebels from all their positions, capturing three light batteries of field artillery, forty-six heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, three thousand stand of small arms, and two hundred prisoners, including one Colonel, 3 Captains and 4 Lieutenants."

"The enemy left a large number of dead on the field. The rebels made their escape by cars to Goldsboro, burning the bridges over the Trent and Claremont, and firing the city of Newbern. No extensive damage was done to the place."

Our troops under Gen. Burnside landed on Thursday evening near the mouth of Savon Creek, on the west side of the Neuse River, fifteen miles below Newbern. Owing to a dense fog, the naval vessels did not participate in the fight.

Early on Friday morning the fight commenced. Our troops advanced along a country road running parallel with the Neuse River, but a mile or two in the rear. The road was skirted on the west side by the railroad and a dense swamp.

Our troops were divided into three brigades, under Generals Reno, Foster and Parke.

We advanced gradually, the enemy deserting their guns, until we reached a line of earthworks extending across the road from the river to the swamp on the west. The distance was some two miles. These earthworks were very strong, and were located about two miles south of Newbern.

Between there and the city ran the River Trent. The country road and railroad both passed through these works, and crossed into the city by bridges in front.

These works the rebels had filled with a large number of trees, forming almost an impenetrable abatis.

Here the flying rebels were rallied, and made for awhile a desperate stand.

Our brave fellows fought until their ammunition was spent, when the order to charge bayonets was given, and the works were finally taken at the point of the bayonet, the enemy flying like frightened sheep, leaving everything behind them.

The rebels burnt the bridges communicating with the town. As they had trains of cars in their rear, they were of course able to carry off their dead and wounded.

Their loss, therefore, is not certainly known, but must have been severe.

Before our troops reached these works, they encountered another, which was deserted before they came up.

It was in front of this last fortification we sustained our greatest loss.

Our entire loss is estimated by Sergeant Major Johnson at 90 killed and 400 wounded and missing.

The force of the enemy is supposed to have been about 8,000. We captured a number of prisoners, including Col. Avery who curses his soldiers as cowards.

Just as the battle terminated the fog lifted, enabling the gunboats, which had been impatiently waiting an opportunity to participate in the fight, to come up the river, and our troops were furnished with means of transportation across the Trent River to Newbern.

The rebels attempted to burn the town, but were prevented by the citizens, who extinguished the flames as fast as they were started by the soldiers.

None of our Generals or staff officers were killed or wounded.

We captured from 30 to 50 cannon.

The rebel officers left their private traps behind. On their final retreat, their men threw away everything.

The fight terminated at 3 P. M. on Friday, when our troops remained masters of the field.

From Mexico and Central America.  
SANDY HOOK, March 17.

The steamer Ranoke, from Havana March 12, has arrived. She brings dates from Vera Cruz of the 4th.

The Spanish troops were returning from the interior. The English forces were to leave the country. The French reinforcements had not arrived. The French forces were on their way to Tehuacan.

The Spaniards started on the 1st inst., for Orizaba. Marquez, with 5,000 troops, holds the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

An American citizen, belonging to Lowell, bearer of dispatches from the Washington government for Minister Corwin, was murdered on the 1st ult., while going from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

Negotiations between the Mexican government and the allies were to commence at Orizaba April 1st.

It appears that one of the stipulations made at the conference between General Prim and Senor Doblado was, that no more troops should be landed. Under this stipulation, some Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the expected French reinforcements under Gen. Lorence were to return without landing.

The English forces will return via Bermuda to England. Their mules and horses were sold to the French, who started for Tehuacan on the 22d.

Several rebel schooners had been brought into Key West, including the *Wm. Mallory*.

A number of rebel schooners, with small quantities of cotton, had reached Havana.

Honduras dates are to the 27th of February. A favorable reaction had occurred and order was being restored. Medina had been chosen President *pro tem*.

From Havana it is stated that the Spanish bark Theresa had been captured by one of the United States squadron, and declared an illegal prize.

New York, March 17.

Further advices per the Roanoke confirm the statement that the English troops are about to leave Mexico. A portion of the Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the rest go to Orizaba.

Gen. Prim commands the allied forces. The name of the American murderer in Mexico is Addison T. Arlin.

Gen. McClellan's Address.  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, March 14.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion which has distracted this once happy country.

The patience you have shown and your confidence in your General are worth a dozen victories. These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, and excellently equipped and armed.

Your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country.

As I ride through your ranks I can see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction is past. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only say, May God defend the right.

In whatever direction I may move—however strange my action may appear to you—ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be, on the decisive battle field.

It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that, if it is necessary, you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us, victory attends us; yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter.

foemen well worthy the steel which you will use so well. I shall demand from you great and heroic exertions—rapid and long marches—desperate combats and privations. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

## From Washington.

Washington, March 18.

The Senate Naval Committee, at its meeting to-day, decided to report a bill to complete Stevens' iron battery, for the defense of New York harbor, and to appropriate fifteen millions of dollars for the construction of new iron-clad steamers. They propose to leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Navy to make the proper contracts.

The appointment of Daniel E. Sickles as a Brigadier-General was rejected by the Senate, by a unanimous vote. This is the only unanimous vote of the session against the confirmation of any appointment.

The new legal tender Treasury note bills will be issued on the first of April—All Fool's Day.

There is the highest authority for stating that the President stands firm in supporting General McClellan. He absolutely refuses to listen to the howls of the radicals.

## From Washington.

Special to the Chicago Times.  
WASHINGTON, March 17.

Lieut. Worden continues to suffer much from his injuries in the late engagement, though it is by no means certain that he will lose the use of his eyes.

A desperate effort was to have been made in Congress to-day, by the radicals, for the passage of a resolution calling on the President to remove General McClellan from his command, but the idea was abandoned by those active in the conspiracy before the House met. The radicals were unable to figure up votes enough to succeed in their plans.

A heavy reconnaissance was concluded to-day, twenty miles beyond Manassas. The rebel pickets were driven in. The road was found strewn with blankets, guns, etc., for miles. Houses were burned and hedges and roads destroyed.

## Important from Arkansas.

ROLLA, Mo., March 18.

A short time since anticipating rebel movements in Texas county Mo., General Hallock ordered five companies of troops, and two light steel six-pounders mounted on two wheels and drawn by two horses, under Col. Wood, to repair to that vicinity. Finding no enemy there, Col. Wood pushed on to Salem, Fulton county, Arkansas, where he encountered a largely superior force of rebels, and after a sharp fight routed them, killing about 100 and taking many prisoners—among them three Colonels. Our loss was about 50.

The prisoners taken by Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge are now en route to St. Louis under proper guard.

The reports that Gen. Curtis is in a dangerous position are false. Forage for cavalry is scarce, but in other respects the situation of our troops is cheering.

The demoralized and crippled forces of Price and Van don are moving south.

## Parson Brownlow at Liberty.

Nashville, March 15.

Parson Brownlow and son arrived here to-day. He says he was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville, on December 6th, in violation of an agreement with the rebel government. He was confined in a small damp room, and attacked by the typhoid fever. He was moved to his residence, and laid up eight weeks, under a strict guard, and having partly recovered he got a pass from the rebel government and left Knoxville two weeks ago, but was detained by order of Gen. Hardee, at Shelbyville, tea days. He reached the Federal lines this morning.

Brownlow declines starting a paper here on account of ill-health. He proceeds North to publish a story of his martyrdom. Brownlow is not affected by consumption, as reported.

## Cancers Cured or no Pay.

Dr. SEARER will be at the Edwards House from the 15th to the 22d of March, 1862.

Persons had better call early, as the Dr.'s room is much crowded, generally about noon.

He treats all forms of Chronic diseases and especially Cancers, in the successful treatment of which he is scarcely excelled by any Physician in the West—no one else charges nothing for his services. The Doctor has given universal satisfaction to his patients, and has cured some very bad cases here.

The Dr. is a regular graduate of one of the best medical schools in the United States, and stands high in his profession as a physician, and has had an experience of some twenty years in practice. But his reputation is too well known to need recommending. He discards all poisons—making use only of innocent and effectual remedies—acting and preparing his medicines himself. They are pleasant to take—not sickening or debilitating, but bracing—and consequently patients are not deprived of doing moderate labor.

He has cured many cases of cancer, and he thinks he can benefit them, he will tell them, as is no physician's interest to deceive his patients.

See his Circular (which is half the size of a common newspaper) contains from thirty-five to forty good certificates of cases of cancer he has cured. He has also more than a hundred specimens of Cancers he took out preserved in spirits.

He carries a full supply of medicines. His charges are reasonable. Counsel free of charge.

Read the following from the Hon. Morris Morris, formerly Auditor of the State of Indiana:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2, 1857.

Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir: Having been troubled for several years with extreme debility and weakness, so much so that I was unable to attend to my ordinary business at times, and having heard of the wonderful cures that your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills were effecting, I was induced by a friend to try them. I have been using the Purifier for the last twelve months, and find the medicine fully equal to its recommendations. So valuable is its use to me, that I can not but commend it with all my heart, and at my advanced age of life—seventy seven years.

Yours truly,  
MORRIS MORRIS.

See advertisement.

## New Advertisements.

## Proposals for Erecting a Poor House.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of Marshall county will, on the 15th day of April, 1862, between 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., receive proposals for the erection of a building for the Marshall County Poor Farm, for an Aylm and the Poor of said county. Said building to be 24 by 36 feet, two story high, with suitable rooms for the convenience of Paupers, and a good, substantial cellar. The place of receiving proposals will be at said Poor Farm, at which time the plans and specifications of said building will be more particularly given.

I. N. MORRIS,  
R. BOLLY,  
THOMAS TYLER,  
Commissioners.

March 20, 1862—23.

## Attachment Notice.

State of Indiana, Marshall County, ss:

In Justice's Court.

John Holman, vs.

Edward B. Rusk, Complainant on Attachment.

The plaintiff in the above entitled cause, has filed with me his complaint on attachment, and it appearing that the defendant, Edward B. Rusk, is a non-resident of the county, and a summons having been returned not served upon him, he is hereby notified of the filing and pending of said complaint, and that unless he appear, answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause, on the 29th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., said complaint will be heard and determined in his absence.

HENRY McFARLIN, J. P.

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## J. S. SCOTT,

COLLECTING AGENT,  
Continues to pay special attention to the Collection of Claims. Satisfactory reference as to character and responsibility, given in Plymouth and elsewhere.

Plymouth, May, 1861 may 16-18

## WYCHSTER'S

## HYPOPHOSPHITES!!

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Marasmus, Loss of Appetite, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, and all Disorders of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

This Remedy has obtained a great reputation for most EXTRAORDINARY CURES in all stages of CONSUMPTION. It is recommended by many thousands of Physicians in the United States and Europe—having been used with results unparalleled in the annals of medicine.

The Hypophosphites have a two-fold specific action: on the one hand, increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy, and on the other, being the most powerful Blood Generating Agents known. In cases of Nervous Debility or Prostration of the Vital Powers, from any cause, this Remedy has no superior.

"Winchester's Genuine Preparation" Is the only reliable form of the Hypophosphites, made after the Original Formula of Dr. Churchill. Inquire for and use no other.

17A Fair Trial is a Certain Cure. Prices—In 7oz. Bottles, \$1—six Bottles for \$5. In 16 oz. Bottles, \$2—three for \$5. Circulars gratis. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, 35 John St., N. Y.

## THE SPECIFIC PILL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, and General Irritability in either Sex.

This Malady, the terrible consequences of which are well known to require more than a bare allusion to them, is one of the most insidious, and therefore dangerous, of all the long catalogue of human ills. It saps the very springs of life, gradually undermines the constitution, and sinks the unhappy victim into insensibility and a premature grave! From one to six boxes of the SPECIFIC PILL are generally sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases, whether Constitutional, or arising from Abuse or Excesses.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of Spermatorrhea, as near a Specific as any medicine can be."

—B. KEITH, M. D. [Am. Jour. of Medical Science.]

"I have found them all that could be desired. Their effect has been truly wonderful. I used them in a case of Spermatorrhea of long standing which has been under treatment for years. I think three boxes will complete the cure."

—E. P. DICKEE, M. D.

If This is not a Homoeopathic Remedy, nor is there any mercury or other deleterious ingredient contained with it.

PRICE—\$1 per box. Six boxes for \$5, by mail, pre-paid. For sale by all respectable Druggists, and at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, 35 John St., N. Y. mar 13-ly.

## Auction Sale of Real Estate

BONDS.

Whereas, Lewis Reed deposited with Morgan & Jackson certain Real Estate Bonds, to secure the payment of certain notes and debts, described in a contract made between the parties February 26th, 1858,

And whereas, Ryan order and decree of the Circuit Court of Marshall county, Indiana, made at its February term, 1862, in a suit between Walsworth & Wells, plaintiffs, and said Reed, Morgan, and others, defendants, (recorded on order book E, of the records of said court, at page 254, to which reference is made for more certainty), two of said Bonds, herein for described, were ordered to be sold, in pursuance of the terms of said contract, to pay said note and debts, the same being mortgaged, and the undersigned was appointed a Commissioner of said sale.

Therefore, in pursuance of such order, I will offer for sale, in public auction, to the highest bidder, or cash, the office of Reese & Capron, in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1862, at ten o'clock, a. m., two bonds, to wit: Convertible Real Estate Bonds, numbers 327 and 333, issued by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road Company, for five hundred dollars each, drawing seven per cent. interest, payable June and December 1st, semi-annually, redeemable in New York, December 1st, 1866, with interest coupons attached since December 1st, 1862. The bonds to be delivered on sale, and payment made on delivery.

A. C. CYPION,  
Commissioner.

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