

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

JAMES S. ATTHON,

OF MARION.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF STATE,

JOSEPH RISTINE,

OF PONTIAC.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

MATTHEW L. BRETT,

OF DAVENPORT.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD,

OF DECATUR.

FOR U. S. SENATOR,

MILTON B. HOPKINS,

OF CLINTON.

THE "REPUBLICAN'S" ABOLITIONISM.

The following article, from the Marshall county Republican, exhibits very plainly the object of its editor in his advocacy of the war, and in sounding his "unionism," and denouncing every man as a traitor who does not come up to his test of loyalty, which is pure and unadulterated Abolitionism. The article may be found in the Republican of the 15th April, and is as follows:

"It is the opinion of a large majority of Northern freemen that, under the existing circumstances, we are released from all legal or moral obligation to longer tolerate slavery in the land," and that "the safety of the nation demands its extinction." Nor will the North assent to any peace that does not at least provide for gradual emancipation or extinction of slavery in all the States in a reasonable time—say 30 years. We are in favor of gradual emancipation and colonization; but, if necessary, in a military point of view, in order to suppress this wicked and senseless rebellion, we say let the shackles of every slave be broken. There would, no doubt, be great evils grow out of the sudden liberation of 4,000,000 of ignorant and degraded men, women and children, but no greater, if as great, as those we are daily experiencing in consequence of the continuance of the war, involving as it does the expenditure of millions of treasure and the loss of thousands of our best citizens. How many more victims shall we sacrifice to slavery? How many more widows and orphans shall be made by the monster is destroyed. How many more fond hearts shall be wrung with anguish over the fall of patriot husbands and sons before the decree goes forth abolishing the cause of this fratricidal war?"

The commencement of the above article, is a very common one for Abolition papers of late days; in order to give their disunion doctrines more weight, they say "it is the opinion of a large majority of Northern freemen," when the truth is it is their own opinion. The statement is a slander on the people of the North. That there is a party in the North calling itself Republican, which entertains and promulgates the doctrine that "we are released from all legal or moral obligation to longer tolerate slavery in the land," and that they "demand its extinction," is true. And yet this same party professes to be entirely free from any taint of Abolitionism! That portion of the above extract which says, "Nor will the North assent to any peace which does not at least provide for the gradual emancipation or extinction of slavery in all the States, in a reasonable time—say 30 years," proves to be true what the Democrats have charged upon the party in power, that nine-tenths of them were waging this war for the extension of slavery, and not for the enforcement of the laws and Constitution, and to restore the Union, as they at the commencement of the war so loudly proclaimed. Their Unionism means a union of the North for the Abolition of slavery in the South. The idea that such men as Sumner, Wade, Lovejoy, Greeley, Lincoln, Seward, and the other leaders of the Abolitionists and the public party, desire such a union as the American people have boasted of with slaveholders is too preposterous for serious consideration. Every act of Congress touching the subject of slavery—were set of the administration, of the leaders of the Administration note, were that they are at heart disunionists of the darkest dye, far while professing to labor for the Union, every effort which they dare make is directed against it with a venom which astonishes its avowed enemies. It is boldly declared in the above article from the Republican, "Nor will the North assent to any peace that does not at least provide for gradual emancipation or extinction of slavery in all the States." In speaking of the North in the above, the Republican doubtless means its own party, for it certainly would not charge, that the Democratic party is in favor of any such measures. So we have it distinctly avowed, that the Administration itself, will assent to no peace which does not provide for the abolition of slavery in all the States. They will not be satisfied with the restoration of the Union as it was; not satisfied when the stars and stripes float from every fortress, town and hamlet in all the States; not satisfied when the armies of the rebellion have been scattered, and the whole Yankee Double through the bleeding carcasses of the rebel leaders hung; not satisfied with all this; they will assent to no peace which guarantees all these rights, unless accompanied with that for which they are fighting, the Abolition of slavery "in all the States." How would such talk have sounded one year ago, when the North was appealed to by all the eloquence of the Administration, and the leaders of the party, to rally to the support of the Constitution, and aid in the enforcement of the laws; that the war was to be waged solely for the perpetuation of the Union, the defense of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws? That was the cry then; it was the cry until it was announced that the Federal army was full, and that no more volunteers were needed. Since that announcement has been made, each article as the above from the Republican, appear in all the Administration papers, with a simultaneousness that gives credence to the belief in the minds of many that it was preconcerted. To show how the party regard the Constitution & laws, now, and what they think of those who reverence the one and obey the other, we give the following from one of their principal leaders, the Hon. Ben. Wade, Senator from Ohio. In the course of a speech on the 15th of April, he said:

"The man who, near talks of the guarantees of the Constitution, who stands by the habeas corpus, who maintains that no man ought to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, is a traitor."

Here we have it distinctly announced, that every man who believes in the right of retention to life, liberty or property, by law and the Constitution, which it has been declared the war is fought to support, is a traitor. A traitor—to what? Certainly not to the government, which, were it not for the Constitution, would have no legal existence. The treason of adhering to the guarantees of the Constitution, the habeas corpus, and the right to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the possession of property, unless deprived by due process of law, must be to Abolitionism, and for this "treason," loyal American citizens are thrown into Bastilles, deprived of a trial,—deprived of life, liberty and property, at the click of the telegraph, without even a pretense for any lawful authority. It is said that charity covers a multitude of sins; but it never, in all ages of the world, covered as many as the present Administration cover with "necessity." The plea set forth by the Republican, as well as other Abolitionists, in favor of making the war an Abolition war, that it will "end the war," is as false as the principles of its proclamer. Suppose, as they say, slavery is the cause of the war; in what way will its abolition affect the rebel armies in the field? If "the decree goes forth" from Abraham Lincoln, that "the shackles of every slave are broken," what effect will it have on the rebel army at Corinth? Would it defeat Beauregard at the next battle if the probabilities were that he would have been successful had the decree not gone forth? Would it enable our army to sail on flowery beds of ease past Memphis, and revel in all the riches and splendors of the Southern cities without an effort? The men who advocate such a policy certainly know its immediate result. It is a stigma on their intelligence to arrive at any other conclusion. The abundance, that the South is dependent on slavery to carry on the war, is too great to be palmed off on an intelligent person. Niggers don't do any fighting, and if they did, or if they were compelled to aid the rebellion in any other way, a decree from the Federal Congress, or from his greatness, A. Lincoln, would never reach them, except in local districts, where it would arouse a spirit of rebellion among local slaveholders, where none existed before. The same power which compels them now to work for the rebels, can prevent them from availing themselves of the "decree." It is expected the decree would only be effective in portions of the country held by our troops, it would be unnecessary as the war in such districts is already ended.

In any light such a policy as that quoted can be viewed, it is unconstitutional, impracticable, revolutionary, and has not one feature which can commend it to the truly patriotic citizen. It is the cry of Abolition treason; and he who utters it is as much a traitor as he who renounces all allegiance to his government and fights openly against it. Abolition treason, owing to its popularity with the principal government officers, has enjoyed an immunity never vouchsafed to any other kind of villainy. The safety of the government demands that the treason of Abolitionists shall be punished the same as the treason of other traitors. When Wendell Phillips declares that he has "been laboring nineteen years to destroy the Union, and thank God, it is destroyed," he should be sent to Fort Warren, just the same as any other traitor. But instead of that, he receives the approving smiles of the President and all his followers. Carl Schurz says the "Union is destroyed, and never will be restored," and for entertaining this and kindred sentiments, he is appointed a Brigadier General. When disloyalty and treason are applauded and rewarded by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, how shall we expect our cause to be successful?

"The Democratic party held the same principles in the North and in the South, and the object and aim of the party in both sections is to render the North tributary to the South, and curtail the whole land with slavery. That they will succeed in both if the war terminates without the destruction of slavery, or at least providing for its ultimate extinction, is the opinion of the wisest and best men in the nation."—M. C. Republican.

The Republican, of late, is filled with just such stuff as the above. The allegation that the Democrats desire to make the North tributary to the South, is about as far from the truth as its other generally errors. He knows that all Democrats have ever asked for or desired, is the equality of all the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution. The latter clause of the same sentence, that "it is the object and aim of the Democratic party to curtail the whole land with slavery," would be very difficult, also, to substantiate if its author should attempt it. When have the Democrats attempted to establish slavery in Indiana, Ohio, in Michigan, in Iowa, in Wisconsin, or in Minnesota, or in any of the nineteen "free States"? Will the Republican please answer?

The Democratic party has been in existence almost since the formation of the government, and its "object and aim," has been to curtail the whole land with slavery. It has certainly not met with very inconspicuous success. When the government was formed, there were twelve slave States, and one small free State. Now, there are only fifteen slave States, an increase of three; while there are nineteen free States—an increase of eighteen. It is not strange that a party which has met with such poor success in extending "the curtail" should be so feared and hated? The Republican has often quoted from Democratic statesmen, Democratic Platforms, speeches, &c., to prove that the party was anti-slavery, and now kicks all its former efforts over by asserting the opposite. Such is the consistency of Abolitionism.

CORPORATION CONVENTION.

The Democratic convention to nominate candidates for Corporation officers, met at the Court House last Saturday, and nominated the following ticket:

TRUSTEES.

1st Ward—J. B. N. Klinger.

2d Ditto—Richard Williamson.

3d Ditto—P. S. Allemen.

4th Ditto—C. Haslangor.

5th Ditto—Ed. Collins.

CLERK AND TREASURER.

A. C. Thompson.

MARSHAL.

J. D. Wolf.

ASSESSOR.

W. Greenwalt.

The ticket is a good one, and one which can be easily elected, if the proper effort is made. We hope every Democrat in the corporation will be promptly at the polls, and not only vote, but work. Remember next Monday.

"ANTI-BRIGHT" CONVENTION.

"All those opposed to the Bright Democracy," met at the Court House last Monday evening, and nominated the following ticket for Corporation officers:

TRUSTEES.

1st Ward—E. S. Lewis, Second do.

Jos. Potter, 3d do. C. R. Smith, 4th do.

—Davidson, 5th do. W. C. Shirley.

CLERK AND TREASURER.—J. N. Freese.

MARSHAL.—E. D. Smith. ASSESSOR.—

C. Whitmore. With two or three exceptions, this is as poor a ticket as the Anti-Brights could have nominated. If they can beat us with a ticket which has so little to commend to the suffrages of the people, it may serve to awaken Democrats who seem to think it unnecessary to attend elections.

The telegraph and newspapers bring the intelligence that Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been sending donations of money to the wounded soldiers in the principal battles which have been fought lately. This was all very kind, and our efficient Representative was doubtless impelled to the act by the purest of motives. We are informed by one who knows, that he also sent a donation of \$25 to the editor of the Stark County Press. Will Schuyler, the telegraph, or the abolition newspapers, inform the public how, when and where the aforesaid Press editor got wounded? Our information from Knox is that he is in the enjoyment of remarkable good health. If our information is correct, Schuyler has been misinformed as to the nature of the Press man's malady; although his prescription was doubtless very prompt in affording relief to a friend in distress. We await further developments.

QUERY.

The telegraph and newspapers bring the intelligence that Hon. Schuyler Colfax has been sending donations of money to the wounded soldiers in the principal battles which have been fought lately. This was all very kind, and our efficient Representative was doubtless impelled to the act by the purest of motives. We are informed by one who knows, that he also sent a donation of \$25 to the editor of the Stark County Press. Will Schuyler, the telegraph, or the abolition newspapers, inform the public how, when and where the aforesaid Press editor got wounded? Our information from Knox is that he is in the enjoyment of remarkable good health. If our information is correct, Schuyler has been misinformed as to the nature of the Press man's malady; although his prescription was doubtless very prompt in affording relief to a friend in distress. We await further developments.

The capture of New Orleans.

OFF FORT PILLOW, APR. 28.

Deserters from the rebel lines bring the gratifying intelligence that New Orleans has surrendered to our forces under command of Commodore Porter, and that the city is now in Porter's quiet possession.

On Thursday last the Federal fleet passed Fort Jackson, after a desperate naval engagement, in which one vessel was sunk and several badly damaged.

It is supposed the Federal loss was very heavy.

The rebel loss was 69 killed and 84 wounded.

The engagement lasted a part of two days.

The Federal troops possession of New Orleans without a struggle on Friday.

The rebel force had all evacuated, destroying such steamers as they had no use for, and taking with them the greater amount of military stores on deposit in the city.

Union citizens of New Orleans were very jubilant over the result of their long waiting.

H. Q. DEPT. RAPPAHANNOCK, APR. 27.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th has been received in Fredericksburg, announcing that New Orleans has been taken.

Great destruction of property, including cotton and steamboats.

Enough steamboats were saved to take away the ammunition.

Great consternation among the inhabitants.

Washington, 27.

The news from New Orleans, which comes through several rebel sources, is deemed of the utmost importance.

What Old England failed to do has been accomplished by New England. The manner in which success at Fort Jackson and St. Philip was followed up is highly praised.

In thirty hours our men consummated their victory and appeared before New Orleans to receive its submission.

No mention is made by rebels of iron-clad castles and rams.

The military forces composing the expedition against New Orleans are under the command of Major General Butler, and consist mainly of New England troops with the Fourth Wisconsin and a Michigan Regiment. The naval forces are under Capt. Farragut, and the mortar fleet under the special charge of Lieut. Com. Porter.

We are without any accounts from the fleet since its departure from Ship Island and Key West, to the rendezvous at the mouths of the Mississippi, except such as have reached us from rebel sources.

A Richmond dispatch published in the Norfolk papers of April 16th, says that official information from New Orleans states that an attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip commenced yesterday, the 14th.

We have nothing than for a week. The Richmond Examiner of the 23d, says official dispatches received in Richmond on the 21st, state that the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans continued during the whole of Saturday (the 19th), and that there were no casualties on the rebel side. It is stated that the Federal armament, owing to the shallowness of the water, cannot get sufficiently near the forts to batter their walls to any extent, and there is no possibility of reducing them but by shelling out the garrison.

Fortress Monroe, April 28.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The news of the occupation of New Orleans by our forces is confirmed to-day.

No other news.

(Signed) John E. Wool.

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Fortress Monroe, 28.

A flag of truce to-day took dispatches and letters to prisoners. No papers were received.

The telegraph operators having left New Orleans, there is no news from there.

The operators attempted to return, but found the city occupied by the Federal forces.

Fortress Monroe, 27.

A dispatch in yesterday's Richmond papers, received by a flag of truce, dated Mobile, Friday, says the Union gunboats passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, and at 1 o'clock on the same afternoon were before New Orleans.

A rumor was current in Norfolk last night that New Orleans had surrendered.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Senator Browning spoke three hours to-day against Trumbull's confiscation bill, and in opposition to measures of that extreme character generally.

The debate in the House to-day on the report of the Contract Investigating Committee was very bitter.

Mr. Holman's expose of Secretary Cameron's railway frauds caused quite a sensation.

Mr. Holman stated that cavalry had been transferred to Chicago, and then sent back to Washington again, to swell the freight bills of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in which the ex-Secretary is a large stockholder.

Bills were reported to-day in the Senate Bureau of Transportation and Clothing in the War Department. They are to consist each of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and six Captains, to be chosen from the regular and volunteer service, the former to return to their positions in the army at the close of the rebellion.

The officers of both bureaus are to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in accordance with the regulations of the Quartermaster's Department, which are to be made when the bills become laws.

The detection of officers in any scheme of speculation is to be followed by a prompt dismissal of the offender from the service.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, which was not read in open session, saying he caused the arrest of Gen. Stone on sufficient grounds, and was alone responsible for it. The reason stated for the continued delay in Stone's trial was, that the witnesses and the officers necessary to constitute a court are now in front of the enemy.

Stone will have a trial, the President states, as soon as it is compatible with the public interests.

From Pittsburgh.

Cairo, April 29.

The steamer City of Alton arrived here this evening from Pittsburgh Landing, which place she left at 5 p. m. yesterday.

She reports that, previous to her departure, a squadron of cavalry, attached to Gen. Sherman's division, while on scouting duty, met a party of rebels. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which a number of the latter were killed. The Federal party returned to camp without the loss of a man, bringing with them a number of rebels as prisoners.

The City of Alton reports the roads leading from Pittsburg Landing in good condition.

Cairo, April 29.

Intelligence from Pittsburg indicates an immediate forward movement of our whole army.

Gen. Pope on Sunday advanced his division over 4 miles into the interior from Hamburg.

A battle was daily expected.

Gen. Halleck and Grant have moved their head quarters to the front, and are personally superintending the details of preparation.

Washington, April 29.

A dispatch received from Gen. Halleck says "It is the unanimous opinion of Gen. W. T. Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight, had three horses shot under him, and was himself wounded twice. I respectfully ask he be made Major General of volunteers."

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

Monterey, Tean., April 28.

"Two companies of our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, two miles in advance of this. The enemy retreated. Two of them were killed, one a Major. Eighteen prisoners, with horses and arms, were captured, and are now in camp. We had one wounded. Our forces are in capital spirits. The prisoners say that the enemy have upwards of 80,000 men at Corinth, and will fight; that they are intrenching and mounting heavy guns."

Beckers' Column.

THE GREAT

COMMOTION

AT

S. & M. BECKERS,

Is caused by the arrival of their

UNRIVALED STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

AND

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

THE GREAT ATTRACTION

IS AT

S. & M. BECKERS,

No. 1, Corbin Block,

Corner of Michigan and

LaPorte Streets.

S. & M. BECKER,

Would most respectfully inform their numerous customers, and all other citizens of Marshall and surrounding counties, that they have

JUST RECEIVED,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, the Largest and most Splendid Stock of

DRY GOODS!!

READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

HATS AND CAPS,

NOTIONS, & C. & C.

EVER BROUGHT TO PLYMOUTH.

Their Goods were carefully selected, and bought for Cash, they can, therefore,

Sell as Low as the Lowest.

And WILL DO SO all the time. If you don't believe it, call and be convinced.

CALICOES.

They have 500 pieces of Prints, all of the Best Quality and Latest Styles.

CHALICES AND DELAINES.

They have 35 pieces of Pacific Chalices and Delaines, all the very handsomest figures and colors.

GINGHAMS.

They have 40 pieces of French and Domestic Ginghams, at Very Low Prices.

LAWNS, SILKS, & C.

They have 100 pieces of Lawns, from 10 cts. up.

Fine Black Silks and Traveling Goods for Ladies.

WHITE GOODS.

They have a splendid assortment of White Goods such as Brilliantes, Jackonets, and 5000 yds of bleached and unbleached Muslins.

DENIMS, & C.

They have 2 Bales of Denims and Hickory.

GLOVES, HOSIERY & NOTIONS.

Their stock of Gloves, Hosiery and Notions is large and fashionable.

Quick Sales, Small Profits.

All the above articles they will sell at the Lowest Rates, as their motto always has been and always will be, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

CLOTHING!

Their Stock of Clothing consists of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other Gents' and Boys' Wear, of all Qualities, suitable for rich or poor.

MERCH'NT TAILORING.

With the above they have connected the Merchant Tailoring Business and have just received a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. They are prepared to make up Clothing to order on short notice, and warrant a good fit or no sale, as they have in their employ

Mr. F. J. RENNER,

Who is a good workman, and knows how to get up a good suit.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

S. & M. BECKER.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED,

The best assortment of

STEEL SPRING

HOOP SKIRTS

Ever Offered for Sale in

this Town.

C. PALMER.

May 1, 1862—141f

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the next term of the Commissioner's Court of Marshall county, Indiana, to be held at the court house in Plymouth, commencing on the first Monday in June, 1862, apply for a license to retail spirituous liquors in quantities less than a quart. The location on which I propose to sell is on 18 feet of the north side of lot No. 41, and 4 feet of the south side of lot No. 40, in the original plat of the town of Plymouth, Indiana.

PETER DALAKER & Co.

may 1-141f

Dry Goods.

GOV. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY, KILLED!

But still the

GOODS

Continue to roll in at

OVERMAN'S

VARIETY STORE!

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF FERRIS & CO.'S DRUG STORE.

I would say to the citizens of

Marshall and Adjoining Counties,

I keep a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHES,

QUEENSWARE,

HATS & SHOES,

SHIRT BOVNETS,

HATS & CAPS,

NOTIONS,

& C. & C.

All bought for ready pay at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES!

We only ask that our neighbors call and examine goods and prices. All

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken at the highest market price.

131y E. C. OVERMAN.

WANTED