

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
T. & P. McDONALD.

PLATT McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:
THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATTON,
OF MARION.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF FOUNTAIN.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF DAVIENESS.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF DECATUR.
SUPPORTER IN INDIANA,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF ALLEN.

OBJECT OF THE WAR.

"Of all the sad spectacles, an aimless civil war is the saddest. The cause of the South American revolution has been that they settled no question. Suppose the result of this war shall be to restore the Union as it was—what shall we have gained? After all our outpouring of blood and treasure, we shall be just where we were before, and with no better assurance of lasting peace. But if we root out the cause of discord, that will be indemnity for the past and security for the future."

The above is from the Chicago Tribune of the 10th inst. We make the extract as embodying the sentiment of the President and the Administration. The Tribune is the recognized organ of the President in Illinois; and its statements may be regarded the same as if made by the President himself. It is useless to say that the President does not endorse the sentiments enunciated by the Tribune, for the facts prove the contrary to be true. If they did not meet his approbation, think you he would lavishly upon it thousands upon thousands of dollars of patronage, and give it the first position among the Republican press of the State, by permitting it to be recognized as the organ of his Administration? It is unnecessary to notice the sentiment contained in the above extract. It is diabolical in the fullest sense of the term. No man with a spark of patriotism would utter it.

The adoption of a policy for the extermination of slavery, and not the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is, is advocated by not only the disunion sheet above alluded to, but by the leading papers of the party which elected Mr. Lincoln. Instances the following from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

"The Cincinnati Enquirer calls Vallandigham a constitutional Democrat, who has no other desire than the restoration of the Union." Yes, the restoration of the Union on the one hand, and the perpetuity of slavery. That's the only restoration he desires."

And the Syracuse, N. Y. Journal, commenting on the above, says:

"And in that respect he represents the sad remains of the Democratic party. 'The Union as it was,' is their motto. Thank God, that day of humiliation and peril is past."

That the President endorses such sentiments, and intends to adopt the policy advocated by the Tribune, there is little room to doubt. His emancipation scheme was merely to calm the radicals, until a more propitious season for adopting summary measures.

We are safe in saying that at least two-thirds of the Republican party are in favor of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in all the States. If conservative Republicans can act with a party advocating and attempting to carry out such doctrines, their conservatism is of a strange cast.

The Olive Branch, published at Indianapolis, says "the more taxes you pay, the plentier money will be." High taxes will doubtless make money plenty in the hands of the tax gatherer, but not among the people. To pay a tax of five per cent. or more may be a profitable investment, although we think it probable the O. B. will find it difficult to demonstrate to the tax payers. The contractors and those high in office can doubtless see how "the more taxes you pay, the plentier money will be;" but it is not by any means certain that the tax payers will be able to see the "pint" to it. In this instance we go with the masses.

We are under obligations to Hon. D. P. Holloway, of the Patent Office, at Washington, for some cotton seed. Although not intending to compete with the darkies of the South in its production, we shall give it a trial.

We owe an apology for the quantity and quality of reading matter in this issue. Our time and attention have been devoted to matters outside the office.

Next week we shall publish the Address of the Democratic Members of Congress to the Citizens of the United States. It is an able document that should be in the hands of every voter.

Naval Engagement on the Mississippi.

FLAG SHIP BENTON, May 10.

To Gideon Welles, Sec'y Navy:
The Naval engagement for which the rebels have been preparing took place this morning. The rebel fleet of eight iron-clad gunboats, four of them rams, came up handsomely. The fight lasted an hour. Two rebel gunboats were blown up and one sunk, when the enemy retreated precipitately under the guns of the fort.

Only two of our vessels were engaged. The Cincinnati sustained some injury from rams, but will be in fighting trim tomorrow.

Captain Stembel distinguished himself, and is seriously wounded.

The Benton is uninjured.

The rebel squadron is supposed to be commanded by Hollins.

C. H. DAVIS,
Commander pro tem.

Off Fort Pillow, May 10.

At last the monotony is broken. We have had a fight and a glorious one too, purely naval, with nearly an equal number of boats on each side, and have sent the rebels back down the river badly crippled.

Early this morning, as usual, our mortar boats were towed down to their position for firing, it being a point on the Arkansas shore about one mile from the end of Cragshead Point. The gunboat Cincinnati ran down as a convoy.

Scarcely had the mortars been moored in their position when the rebel ram Louisiana appeared coming round the point, accompanied by four other gunboats. The ram immediately opened fire on the Cincinnati, to which the latter replied with interest. The rebel boats were all held in check by the Cincinnati alone, when the rest of the Federal fleet got under way and came to her assistance.

In the meantime the rebel ram, finding her guns ineffectual against the iron armor of the Cincinnati, approached her with the evident intention of running her down. Captain Stembel, of the latter, prepared to meet the assault of the ram by opening his steam batteries and putting them in readiness for use.

As the rebel craft approached within close range, the Cincinnati turned her head about, causing the ram to run close beside her, when Capt. Stembel drew his pistol, and very coolly shot the pilot, killing him instantly; but, a second afterwards, a musket ball struck the gallant Captain in his left shoulder, inflicting a painful and serious wound.

At this time the contest between the two boats was most intensely interesting. The crews of each were armed with cutlasses, cutlasses and boarding pikes, and were discharging volley after volley in quick succession at each other; while the ram was also endeavoring to run into her antagonist.

Just then the steam batteries of the Cincinnati were opened with terrible effect, throwing heavy volumes of steam and water into the rebel crew, causing the craft to withdraw in haste.

In the meantime the rebel fleet had been reinforced by three other vessels, and among them the new iron-clad gunboat Mallory, lately built at Memphis. These three ran immediately up to the Cincinnati and engaged her at once. She withstood the assault most nobly, the shot of the enemy glancing off from her iron plating without causing the slightest damage, while her own guns were raining shot and shell with fearful effect upon the enemy.

Shortly after the commencement of the engagement, and while the smoke rendered the boats invisible, a most terrific explosion was heard, which proved to be the blowing up of one of the rebel boats. The explosion was caused by the explosion of a shell in her magazine. Scarcely had the reverberations died away, when another similar one was heard, which originated from the same cause. The crews of both vessels were nearly all destroyed, either by the explosion or drowning afterward.

Fort Pillow, May 11.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that Hollins was in command of the rebel fleet during the engagement yesterday morning.

The rams made two attempts to run the flag-ship Benton down, but were avoided.

Our guns made perfect breaches clean through the rebel boats wherever they hit, riddling them sadly.

This victory will create a more intense furor for iron-clad vessels than did the Monitor and Merrimac affair.

Occupation of Norfolk.

Fortress Monroe, May 11.

At 4 o'clock this morning a bright light was observed from Fortress Monroe in the direction of Craney Island. Precisely at half past four an explosion took place, which made the earth and water tremble for miles around. In the midst of the bright flame which shot up in the distance the timbers and iron of a steamer could be seen flying through the air. No doubt was entertained that the Merrimac had ceased to exist.

Flag-Officer Goldsboro, on receiving this report, ordered two small naval tugs, the Zouave and Dragon, to proceed to Craney Island on a reconnaissance and ascertain the truth of the rumor. Immediately after they had turned the

point the Monitor and E. A. Stevens steamed up in the same direction, followed by the San Jacinto, Susquehanna, Mr. Vernon, Seminole, and Decatur. In the meantime two tugboats were seen coming on towards the Fortress at full speed, and, when nearing the wharf, the radiant countenance of Capt. Case, of the Minnesota, gave the assurance that the news they brought was of a most gratifying character.

The report was true. All the earthworks at Craney Island appeared to be abandoned, though the rebel flag was still flying.

Lieut. Eldridge, from the Dragon, landed with an armed crew, took down the rebel flag and substituted the stars and stripes, amid the hearty cheering of the crew.

Captain Case, arriving, reported the fact to the President and Secretary of War, who received the confirmation of the picket boat's report with great satisfaction. At the request of the President, Captain Case immediately proceeded to Craney Island to ascertain if the works were evacuated. In company with the fleet which was then advancing, as we neared Craney Island, we found this immense fortress apparently abandoned, though three rebel flags were floating from very tall masts in different points of the works. Capt. Case was the first loyal man that pressed his foot on the soil of this treacherous stronghold, and the old flag was soon given to the breeze.

The forts on the island are in four or five separate sections. They are constructed with the best engineering skill and most admirable workmanship. The forts were left in excellent condition, as were also the extensive barracks, which had accommodated, during the winter, a garrison of over 2,000 men.

Forty heavy guns were mounted in different parts of the works.

On the main point of the island the works commanded the approach of the channel to the river.

The whole number of guns mounted were 39, of which two were Parrotts, and a number of Dahlgrens. There were about six guns in the fort which had not been mounted.

After spending one hour on the island, we proceeded to Norfolk. From men found on the island we ascertained that the Merrimac had laid during Saturday at a point nearly a mile below the head of the island. During the night she had been brought back and ran ashore. Her entire officers and crew were landed on the island and a slow match applied to her magazine. She was torn to fragments by the time the crew were out of reach of her. Negroes state that the officers and crew passed through the adjoining country, on the main land, about eight o'clock in the morning, to the number of 200. They said they were on the way to Suffolk.

Mayor Lamb, with a committee of the city government authorized for the purpose, met Gen. Wool with a flag of truce at the city limits, and after a brief consultation the city was surrendered to the United States forces. Gen. Wool then proceeded to the City Hall with the Mayor, followed by a large crowd, where he issued the following proclamation:

"H. Q. DEP. OF VIRGINIA,
Norfolk, May 10, 1862."

"The city of Norfolk having been surrendered to the government of the United States, military possession of the same is taken in behalf of the national government by Major General John E. Wool, Brigadier General Viele is appointed Military Governor for the time being. He will see that all citizens are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utmost care to preserve order, to see that no soldiers are permitted to enter the city except by his order or by the written permission of the commanding officer of his brigade or regiment; and he will punish summarily any American soldiers who shall trespass upon the rights of any of the inhabitants."

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.

Gen. Viele immediately appointed Mr. F. D. Davis his Military Secretary. The very first parties who entered the city were newspaper correspondents. Gen. Wool returns to camp outside the city, and probably to Fortress Monroe to-night.

After the departure of Gen. Wool, several thousand persons assembled near the City Hall to hear a speech from Mayor Lamb. The Mayor seemed to be very popular. He said in substance that in his negotiations with Gen. Wool he had secured a pledge for the protection of private property and the safe continuance of all private business.

The people are in a state of great excitement, and a strong police force is out to-night. It is hoped no violence will be committed, and confidence in the government will doubtless soon be established.

Norfolk, Sunday morning.

The Navy-Yard has been completely destroyed, together with a very large number of steamboats, and other vessels.

Numerous Union flags are flying in Portsmouth; the place is occupied by the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

Gen. Viele has established his headquarters in the Custom House, formerly occupied by Gen. Huger. The rebel flag

was raised for the first time this morning. It was saluted by the guard and enthusiastically cheered.

The Monitor and Naugatuck have just now arrived. A number of other vessels from the fleet are also coming up. The night passed quietly. At present, everything is quiet, and order is entirely restored. All the public property is occupied.

From Washington.

New York, May 13.

The Washington dispatch to the New York Times, says: "Capt. Boggs, bearer of dispatches from New Orleans, who lost his ship in the gallant fight there, has been assigned to the command of the Junata, a comparatively new vessel of war, carrying twelve guns, now lying at Philadelphia."

"The loss of the Norfolk Navy-Yard by rebel burning is much regretted. It will be immediately rebuilt by the government."

"The Military Board of Kentucky, who, under the authority of the loyal Legislature of that State, practically took all military power out of the hands of Governor Magoffin last summer, and saved Kentucky to the Union, have a deputation to Washington to ask for moderate and conservative action on the part of Congress. They say that the emancipation act of this District, coupled with the general emancipation and confiscation bills still pending, are creating wide spread uneasiness and dissatisfaction in Kentucky, and weakening the hands of the Union men there."

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Navy Department received the following this morning:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10—12 M.

Norfolk is ours, also Portsmouth and the Navy-Yard. Gen. Wool completed the landing of troops this morning and commenced the march on Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the expedition.

Five miles from the landing a rebel battery was stationed on the opposite side of a bridge over Tander's Creek. After a few discharges the rebels burned the bridge which compelled us to march round five miles further.

At 5 P. M. our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city formally surrendered.

Our troops marched in and now have possession.

Gen. Viele commands as military governor.

Neither the city nor navy yard were burned.

Gen. Huger withdrew his forces without fight.

Commanding Rogers' expedition heard from this afternoon ascending James River.

Reports from Gen. McClellan are favorable.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.

To J. H. WATSON, Asst. Sec. War:

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at about 5 o'clock this morning.

The Monitor, Naugatuck and gunboats have gone towards Norfolk.

The boat from Old Point brings news that our troops crossed to the Virginia shore on Friday night, whilst the Rip Raps shelled Sowell's Point. The landing was made at Wiloughby's Point, at a spot selected by President Lincoln on the previous day. He was among the first who stepped ashore. The rebels fled at the advance of our troops.

At last advices Gen. Weber was within three miles of Norfolk.

The Merrimac remained all day off Craney Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.

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The Confessions and Experience of a Sufferer.

Published as a warning, and for the special benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned doctors.

A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

52nd St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and to send information which he conceives to be valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, King County, New York.

The Auction Store.

THE
GREAT WESTERN
AUCTION

VARIETY STORE!!

LOCATED IN
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.TO THE CITIZENS OF
MARSHALL:AND
The Adjoining Counties.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FROM
AUCTIONTHE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Auction Variety Store!

Having gained the name of selling goods

Cheaper than any other Establishment in the West,

Are determined to sustain the reputation they have gained by offering

Greater Inducements!

Than they have ever offered before.

WE BUY AT AUCTION

AND
SELL AT AUCTION PRICES.and our Motto is
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.So, if you want Great Bargains, be sure and
GO TO THE
AUCTION STORE.

Our stock embraces all the leading brands of

Prints, Ginghams, Brown & Bleached Muslins, Denims, Stripes, &c. &c.

CLOTHS.

Kentucky Jeans, Farmers' and Mechanics' Casimires, Cottonades, Checks, Drills, &c.

DRESS GOODS.

Poplins, Mozambiques, Chiffes, Scotch and Swiss Lawns, Delaines, plain and figured; Ginghams, plain and figured.

GO TO THE
AUCTION STORE!

Where can be found a large stock of Table Linens, Woolen Spreads, Toweling, &c.

GO TO THE
AUCTION STORE!

For Ladies and Gent's Hosiery, of all kinds. A large assortment of Ladies

Spring and Summer Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, &c.

AT THE
AUCTION STORE.

FOR HOOP SKIRTS,

GO TO THE
AUCTION STORE!

We have also an immense stock of

NOTIONS!

At our usual low prices.

Country Merchants and Peddlers

Supplied at a liberal discount.

We are constantly receiving

New Goods

From Auction!

So be sure and
GO TO THE
AUCTION STORE

AND DO YOUR TRADING.

PUBLIC SALES

Promptly attended to and at low charges.

REMEMBER THE

Auction Store

CORBIN'S BLOCK, NO. 4,

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

EGGLESTON & BRO.

Beckers' Column.

THE GREAT
COMMOTION

AT
S. & M. BECKERS,

Is caused by the arrival of their

UNRIVALED STOCK

OF
SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS

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 brought 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.

CHIFFES AND DELAINES.

They have 35 pieces of Pacific Chiffes 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 Brillantes, 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 Gent's 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, Casimires, 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.

Dry Goods.

GOV. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY, KILLED!

But still the

GOODS

Continue to roll in at

OVERMAN'S

VARIETY STORE!

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

I would say to the citizens of

Marshall and Adjoining Counties,

I keep a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEEN'SWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
SHAKER BONNETS,
HATS & CAPS,
NOTIONS,
&c., &c.

All bought for ready pay at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES!!

and will be sold in the same way.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken at the highest market price.

131y H. C. OVERMAN.

Attorneys.

D. T. PHILLIPS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind.

OFFICE IN WEST