

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**T. & P. McDONALD.**  
PLATT McDONALD, : : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:  
THURSDAY, MAY 29TH, 1862.  
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT 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.  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,  
**SAMUEL L. RUGG,**  
OF ALLEN.

## ANOTHER MESSAGE.

The President sent another Message to Congress, last Tuesday, recounting the early history of the rebellion, and naming certain acts of members of his cabinet, which were not claimed to be constitutional, but were considered necessary for the preservation of the Government, the responsibility of which he took on himself. The immediate cause of the President's assumption of the responsibility for all the corruption and unconstitutional acts of his cabinet, was the adoption by the House of a resolution of censure, which may be found on our first page.

So it is now certain that the President is responsible for all the illegal acts, usurpations and swindlings of Cameron, Welles, and Seward. He it was who ordered that Alexander Cummings, of New York be entrusted with two or three millions of dollars to purchase supplies and equipments. Mr. Cummings spent the greater portion of the money for straw hats and linen pants, it being near the commencement of cold weather, when he suddenly decamped for Europe. As no security or oath was required of him, any report of his proceedings was unnecessary; at least none has been or ever will be made.

It was the President who ordered that Geo. D. Morgan should be employed to purchase vessels for Government, for which said Morgan charged two and a half per cent. By this operation the Government was swindled out of more than a hundred thousand dollars, aside from the swindle in the quality of the vessels purchased, and the exorbitant prices paid. A committee of Congress, composed almost exclusively of the President's and Secretary's friends, reported, after investigation, that the employment of Geo. D. Morgan by the Secretary of the Navy, (it appears from the message that it was by direction of *Honest Old Abe*) was a swindle on the Government; and that the ninety thousand dollars which he had retained for his services, of right belonged to the United States. Thus a man whom the President selects to perform a duty which he did not consider the regularly paid officers in the service of the Government competent to perform, fleeces from the nearly empty treasury of the people the enormous amount above named, and the President approves of it.

The reason which the President assigns for employing outsiders—that so many of the government employees at that time were disloyal that it was dangerous to entrust them with such important business—is certainly a strange one. If they were disloyal, why were they not displaced, and those to whom their duties were entrusted appointed in their stead? If there was no evidence against them, what right had he to question their loyalty or capability?

These are only a few of the thousands of instances where the Government has been plundered, and all, it appears from the message, by order of *"Honest Old Abe."*

Hon. Henry S. Lane, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of the U. S. Senate, have each sent one hundred dollars to be used in taking care of our sick and wounded soldiers at Pittsburgh Landing, *—LaPorte Herald.*

Good for them. Now let the Plymouth Democrat pitch in. *—South Bend Register.*

The Plymouth Democrat expresses its gratification that our Senators have given this proof of their generosity to the sick and wounded soldiers, but is not yet advised that their benevolent spirit has extended to members of the Press. When they each send \$25 to editors for the purpose of buying their support, and the Plymouth Democrat is informed of the fact, it proposes to "pitch in." We are sorry to see the Register so churlish about the little matter of \$25, which we spoke of merely to gain information. If Schuyler did not give it, it is certainly a very easy matter to say so. Yet it does not, but contents itself, or discontents itself, by merely grumbling at us for speaking of it. Abolitionists have a great many short corners to turn; and if they do not do it

## CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

According to Republican testimony, one hundred millions of dollars have been stolen from the Federal Government during the first year of Republican rule. The people certainly have great cause for congratulation that the Republicans elected honest men of their party to the Presidency and other responsible official positions. If they had elected dishonest men to the offices of the government, who can form an idea of the extent to which the government would have been plundered?

"Honest Old Abe," was the great cry of the irrepressibles during the last Presidential campaign. If his Administration has been an honest one, in their view of honesty, how many hundred millions is it necessary for an administration to steal to be dishonest?

Buchanan's administration was criticised by the party now in power, for its alleged extravagance; but we have the testimony of a leading Republican, whose knowledge of the corruption of the present administration enabled him to make the statement understandingly, that the Federal Government has been robbed, in the past year, of a greater amount of money than was necessary to pay its whole expenses for one year during the late administration, which he and his party characterized as the most profligate and corrupt of any which has cursed our government since its organization. This is certainly a dark record for a party which came into power on the most positive pledges of retrenchment and reform.

In connection with the astounding developments of fraud and corruption, which are almost daily made, in the administration of the government, it is very refreshing to look at some of the pledges they made, and the hobbies they used with such unexampled success. As a specimen, we select the 6th resolution of the Chicago Platform:

"That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

Let us congratulate ourselves that the party which went into power on the above platform has stolen only one hundred millions the first year! Truly, we are a fortunate people.

## PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial says orders have already been issued for the requisite supplies of arms and uniforms for the negroes who are to garrison the Federal forts on the Southern coast. Congress has made an appropriation to carry out the purpose. There we have negro equality, according to the programme of Simon Cameron, Seward & Co. How do our white soldiers like the plan of being placed side by side with the negroes of the South? The time war, when such a move would not have been attempted by the Administration; but that was when the public of the North were not worshippers at the shrine of Sambo. Now, everything which savors of the immortal nigger, is seized with avidity, and held up as the guiding star of the Administration and all its followers.

When Hayti and Liberia send their able representatives to Washington, as they will do under the recent act of our nigger-loving Congress; when the government arms all the niggers who are willing to take up arms; and when the niggers are, by Congressional enactments and the practices of the administration, placed in a more favorable position than thousands of poor whites,—we will begin to see and appreciate the beauties of abolitionism.

The Federal Congress, as at present constituted, is a progressive body. They go from the nigger to Sambo, from Sambo to the gentleman of African descent, and so on to Sambo again. If their legislation only had the effect to place the nigger on an equality with themselves, nobody would care, save probably, the more respectable portion of the niggers; but when men, who have no means of defending themselves from such cowardly attacks on their manhood, are thus outraged, it is a little more than common human nature will willingly bear.

We have received a copy of the Congressional Globe, containing the very able speech of D. W. Voorhees, of this State, on the financial policy of the Government, and frauds of the Administration. It has been justly called the speech of the session. It is very lengthy, but we shall endeavor to publish it in a few weeks.

The LaPorte Union says sensible people will laugh at our assertion that the Chicago Tribune is the recognized organ of the President in Illinois. May be they will; if they should, the risibles of the Union editor will not be very seriously affected; that is, none to speak of.

The Republic of last week noti-

## ENLISTING INDIANS.

General James G. Blunt succeeds to the command of Gen. Sturgis in the District of Kansas, which is now cut off from the territory lately embraced in Gen. Halleck's Department of the Mississippi. One of the first orders under the new regime directs the immediate organization and equipment of two Indian regiments,—whereas, the instructions of Gen. Halleck, issued a short time before, prohibited their enlistment.

England entailed upon herself an everlasting disgrace by the employment of Indians in her war on the American colonies, and how shall our government, with all its boasted civilization, escape a like ignominy if it resorts to such disreputable means to carry on the present war? The inhuman barbarities of Indian warriors are too well known among the people to need repetition. Few there are who have not heard their ancestors relate the inhuman atrocities of the savages, while employed by the British to make war on the colonies. And our Government proposes to have those murders, house burnings, scalping, ravishments, stake burnings, and the thousands of other savage devices for the torture of their victims, re-enacted under its own supervision and dictation!

The people of the North were thrilled at the recital of the deeds of horror enacted by the savages employed by the rebels at the battle of Pea Ridge. The public sentiment against the rebels for the employment of savages to fight our men, was universal; and why should our Government be less blameable for doing the same thing which the rebels did? In our Government so far below the rebels in the scale of civilization, that it can do that with impunity, for which the rebels are justly denounced for doing?

When it is demonstrated that the white men of this government are unable to fight its battles, it will be time enough to enlist Indians and begin a savage warfare.

There is no war news of importance except the retreat of Banks across the Potomac, an account of which will be found in to-day's paper.

Next week we shall publish the great speech of Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois. We bespeak for it a careful perusal.

## The Great Fraud in Indiana.

The telegraphic report of the New York stock market to The Chicago Times, dated the 23d, says:

'Stocks lower, under rumors of a heavy over-issue in some description of Indiana securities.'

Upon inquiry we ascertain that some twelve hundred thousand dollars of Indiana five per cent. bonds had been fraudulently over-issued by D. C. Storer, while Agent of the State. Some \$700,000 of these bonds have been returned and canceled, leaving outstanding, of the over issue, it is supposed, some \$500,000. Mr. Storer admits these facts, but refuses to give any information as to the whereabouts of the fraudulent bonds outstanding.

The Hon. James A. Cravens, the present member of Congress from the Second District, was elected Agent of State, as the successor of J. M. Lord, Esq., by the Legislature of 1859. Mr. Storer was a candidate for the office at the same time. Upon the election of Mr. Cravens he appointed Storer his deputy, and the latter transacted and had entire charge of the business of the office, the former giving it but little if any personal attention during his term. The bond of Mr. Cravens was approved February 18th, 1859. Mr. Cravens resigned the office, and Governor Willard appointed Mr. Storer to the vacancy, and his bond was approved on that date. Mr. Storer had had considerable experience in the duties of the office, holding the position of clerk during the term of the late Allen May. He was regarded by political friends and opponents as well qualified for the position, and as a gentleman of the strictest integrity. He was a resident of LaPorte, Montgomery county, and had the entire confidence of the people of that section of the State. He was a strict church member, and was most exemplary in all his business and social relations. He is the last man whom we would have suspected as capable of committing such a crime. *—State Sentinel.*

## From Washington.

Washington, May 27.

One of the most interesting debates of the session took place this afternoon, arising from a speech made in the House by Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts on the state of the government finances. It was replete with financial data of a reliable character, showing that the national debt was not so great as has been stated, and that, instead of the interest on the public debt being one hundred millions at the end of the current year, it is only now thirty millions of dollars on the new and old debts together.

This speech of Mr. Dawes was replied to by Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, who sustained his previous assertions of immense expenditure by quoting statements of

This was negated by a subsequent statement by Dawes that on some days the national expenditures are two millions, while on others they are but \$500,000. The average, he claimed, seemed to be about eighteen hundred thousand dollars per day.

The discussion which followed entered into the merits of Gov. Andrew's letter to the Secretary of War, eliciting an interesting debate between Wadsworth of Kentucky and Dawes.

The House Military Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the question of enlarging the New York and Erie Canal so that gunboats can be sent from the Hudson River to the Western lakes. It will be considered in connection with a project of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate declining to furnish any information on Mexican affairs, as being incompatible with the public interests.

There has been an entire absence of news to-day from any quarter.

The National Intelligencer of to-day, referring to the representations that the insurgents again menaced the national capital, says:

'Besides creating a false alarm, they are unjust to the military dispositions which the government has made for the protection of this city, while their only effect abroad can be to produce a fictitious impression more complimentary to the strength of the insurgents than the facts of the case can be held to warrant. The absurd rumors which find currency among idlers and secession sympathizers have not disturbed the equanimity of the people of Washington.'

Notice is given by the War Department that the further exhumation of bodies of deceased soldiers in cases where public means of transportation would have to be relied on cannot be permitted, and has been prohibited.

Gen. Sigel was serenaded to-night. He made a speech to the crowd, which was large and enthusiastic.

Nothing has been received to-day from Halleck, and nothing further from Gen. Banks.

The Department received advices from McClellan, saying he had captured Hanover Court House. Our loss was small. We captured one of the enemy's cannon, and killed, wounded, and took several rebels.

New York, 27.

A special to the Evening Post, dated Washington, 27th, says: 'Gen. Sigel arrived here to-day and called upon the President. He met with a warm reception.'

It is said that he is here by order from the government, and it has been suggested that a command will be given him with McDowell.

It is believed that his enterprise, skill and dash would greatly aid in getting that command to Richmond, or in retrieving the ground, in case any part of our forces should meet with a check.

The House Military Committee to-morrow takes up the subject of the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Washington, May 24.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department at 10 to-night from Banks Winchester.

He moved from Strasburg to Winchester to secure his trains and stores. His advanced guard arrived there at 5 o'clock, all safe.

A strong attack was made on the trains at Middletown by the rebels, but they were repulsed.

We lost a few wagons which the teamsters abandoned.

Banks will return immediately to Strasburg.

Col. Kenly, commanding the force at Front Royal, was wounded and taken prisoner.

No particulars of the engagement have been received.

The enemy occupy Front Royal. Gen. Geary occupies a strong position on the Manassas Railroad at White Plains, and has been reinforced.

Washington, 25.

Dispatches received by the War Dept. state that Banks was attacked at Winchester this morning, and has fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The enemy are reported in large force.

H. Q. MARTINSBURG, May 25.—2:40 P. M. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The rebels attacked us at daybreak in great force, estimated at 15,000, consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions. Our right and left stood well for a while, when two regiments broke the lines under fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back, and were ordered to withdraw. They passed through the town in considerable confusion, but reformed, and continued the march in good order to Martinsburg, 22 miles distant.

Our entire force was less than 4,000, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Hatch, and two batteries of artillery. Our loss was considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be

telligence from the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Banks fought the enemy six hours.

The rebels are understood to be advancing from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Our troops are being reinforced.

Rumor says that Jackson is advancing to support Ewell and Johnson.

It is also stated that there is still another force behind him.

Prompt measures have been taken to meet the exigency.

Washington, May 25.

McClellan reports progress in front of Richmond.

Halleck has been joined by Gen. Curtis' force.

A dispatch received to-night states that Banks made good his retreat across the Potomac at Williamsport.

General Saxton commands at Harper's Ferry.

It is reported that the rebel force have left Richmond and moved north to take the offensive.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.

The following General Order has been issued to-day to the Indiana State militia: HEADQUARTERS INDIANA LEGION, INDIANAPOLIS, May 26, 1862.

In consequence of the recent demonstrations against the national capital, and on a requisition from the War Department, it is hereby ordered that the Colonels of the organized regiments of the Indiana Legion report to these headquarters by telegraph on receipt of this order, the strength of these several commands, and hold their regiments in readiness to march at a moment's notice. In localities where the Legion is not fully organized, it is enjoined on all citizens to perfect organization under the laws of the State, and report to these headquarters, where arms and equipments will be furnished.

By order of JOHN LANE.

Maj. Gen. Com. Indiana Legion.

L. Noble, Adj't Gen.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.

A battalion of four companies of the Sixty-third Indiana Regiment, two companies of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and Capt. Naylor's Battery left for Washington to-night.

Forty rebel prisoners passed through here this evening for Camp Chase.

CAIRO, May 25.

The Cairo postoffice has been enlarged, and a sufficient clerical force employed to promptly transact the immense business which now accumulates here. All soldiers' letters are distributed and forwarded daily to the different camps in Gen. Halleck's army.

CAIRO, May 25.

A very intelligent refugee from Memphis arrived here this A. M. He came up by the way of Humboldt and Union City to Hickman.

He reported that a considerable rebel force is gathering at Trenton, twelve miles above Humboldt, designed for a raid against Paducah or Hickman.

The force is composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry. It is possible that the infantry landed on Friday at Pillow is designed for these points. Such is his construction of that movement.

He gives no credence to any report of a permanent occupancy of Fort Pillow, but says the rebels have virtually surrendered the entire Mississippi River, and do not intend making any further determined resistance.

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Our stock embraces all the leading brands of

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Poplins, Mozambiques, Chalks, Scotch and Swiss Lawns, DeLaines, plain and figured; Ginghams, plain and figured.

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