

THE PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE & S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAR. 9, 1865.



A Change.

The former proprietors of the *Democrat* have sold out to S. L. Harvey, Esq., who will in future publish the paper. They deem this a fitting occasion to return their thanks to the patrons of the *Democrat* for the material support furnished the office, as well as the kindly sympathy manifested towards them while proprietors of the establishment. True, they have not been enabled to make much money by the publication of the paper, yet they have not been seriously embarrassed thereby; this they would under no circumstances permit. They bespeak for Mr. Harvey a liberal support; and there is no good reason why the paper should not be well sustained.

If democrats in the several neighborhoods would interest themselves in behalf of their home paper, they could very easily make it a paying institution, and thus enable the publisher to give them a much better paper which can afford to do when all, or nearly all, act as though they cared but little whether they had a county paper or not. Money-ready money—is required to keep up a newspaper, and in these Lincoln times expenses of every kind are much greater than formerly.—Two dollars now will not go as far as one did a few years ago, in procuring paper, ink, labor, board and clothing.

The editorial department of the *Democrat* will hereafter be under the joint management of Messrs. Osborne & Harvey, while the business department will be under the exclusive control of Mr. Harvey.

Righteous Judges.

We see it stated that Gov. Morton has submitted to the new bench of Supreme Judges, the question, "are Sundays included in the constitutional term of the State Legislature?"

The judges have decided that Sundays are not included, hence the present term will be extended about a week longer than usual, it having heretofore been understood that the constitutional limit of sixty days embraced Sundays. If the Sundays are not to be counted, the members of course will not think of pocketing three dollars each for them they are entitled to pay only for working days. We heartily coincide with the judges in this recognition of the Divine law, which says, "six days shall their labor," &c., and are only surprised that this view of the matter has not heretofore been acted upon by the representatives of a professedly God-fearing people. Rest is as necessary to intellect as to muscle. All honor, say we, to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Since writing the above we learn that the Legislature, having more confidence in the legal ability of their Judicial Committee than in that of the Supreme bench, decided to adhere to the "ancient customs" of Legislative bodies, and so adjourned at the expiration of sixty days from the commencement of the session, including Sundays. It would be unkind perhaps to suggest that three dollars a day for Sundays had any influence in assisting the members to a conclusion on the subject.

Treasury Notes not Taxable for State and Municipal Purposes.

As the assessors are now engaged in making their assessments for State, county, and city purposes, it may be well enough to call their attention to the fact that under the law of Congress treasury notes, as well as bonds, are not liable to taxation for State or municipal purposes.

Mr. M. W. Scott of Clark county addressed Senator Harlan of Iowa (an acquaintance) on this subject, who referred the matter to Gen. Spinner, the Register of the Treasury, and received from that officer the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

SIR: I return you herewith the letter of Mr. Scott, as you have requested. You will find, on reference to chapter CXVII of the laws of 1864, that the first section of the law provides for the exemption of United States treasury notes from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

Very truly yours,

F. E. SPINNER.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN.

The following is the clause of the law referred to by Gen. Spinner. It may be found on pp. 239-31 of the laws of Congress.

And all bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

We clip the above from the New Albany *Ledger*, and invite the attention of our citizens and assessors to the statements therein contained. Almost all are interested in the matter, and there should be uniformity of action on the part of the assessors in relation thereto.

A Bounty-Jumper Shot.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal March 2.

On Monday last, at about 10 o'clock, a man named Davis, who had entered the service as a substitute at Peoria, jumped through the window of a car on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad, near Coleville, while the train was running at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour, and ran for the timber not far from the track. There being snow upon the ground at the time, the guards immediately discovered him, and some three or four jumped from the platform of the car and commenced firing at him. He was in advance of the guards about forty rods, when he was brought down by four pistol shots, one breaking his leg, one entering his shoulder, another wounding him in the arm, and one in the breast. He lived about fifteen minutes after being shot.—His remains passed through this city yesterday morning to be interred in the military burying ground at Camp Butler.—We learn that some four or five military discharge papers, probably forged, were found upon his person, and a receipt for money sent to some person in New York.

Schenck of Ohio—sometimes by courtesy called "General" Schenck—took occasion on Saturday to insult the Democratic members of the House by accusing them of factions opposition to the secession bill. Schenck was told very plainly that he was a liar, which he took very quietly. He, it will be remembered was the "General" who dumped down a whole railroad train of soldiers in front of a rebel battery at Vienna early in the war, the result of which was that nearly all of the poor fellows were killed before they reached the ground. After this exploit of the Ohio General he was taken from the field and sent to Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln regarding him as better fitted for whipping the rebels in petticoats than rebels in arms. From Baltimore he was transferred to Washington as a member of congress, where he finds a long tongue a much more effective weapon than he ever did a short sword.—*New Albany Leader*.

RUNNING the "machine" is the favorite term of the president to designate his method of conducting the government.—Yesterday he was installed as chief engineer for another term of four years. It is altogether probable that he will run the machine very much after the fashion he has run it. What this fashion has been has clearly stated in saying, "I confess not to have controlled events, but to have been controlled by them." He has pulled open the throttle-valve and ridden contentedly, without making any effort to control the machine afterwards, while it has run on over the lives of hundreds of thousands of our citizens. If he had kept it upon the track built for it, by the framers of the constitution, a portion of the evils resulting from his indifference and recklessness might have been avoided. He ran off, however, at the higher law station, and the machine has been running at large, jolting and pounding, crushing and mangling, threatened with overthrow and wreck, while the blood of the people has been used as water to generate its steam, and their property has been the fires that have roared and hissed through the flues of its boiler. It was a blessed and gentle machine when managed by engineers who controlled it properly and kept it on the track. Now it is a very demon, seeking whom it may destroy. It must soon cease from its frightful and irregular courses.—The people have fed it with nearly all of their treasure, and the reservoirs of blood are fast being drained. When these are gone the machine must stop.—*Chicago Times*, 5th.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS March 4.

The 146th regiment, raised in the 4th congressional district, the 151st in the 9th and the 144th, in the 2d, are all full, and under marching orders.

In the house, to-day, considerable business was transacted. The important bills are out of the way, though the calendar if an adjournment take place on Monday will be very far from being cleared.

Between Hon. C. L. Dunham, Mr. Speaker Pettit, and Sergeant Arms Browning there was an outbreak to day—Dunham's arrest was ordered by the speaker, and the sergeant at arms approached to execute it when Dunham struck him in the face. Subsequently Dunham was arrested by the civil authorities and fined, and during the afternoon a resolution introduced by Mr. Newcomb for the expulsion of Mr. Dunham, which was indefinitely postponed, ending the whole matter in good humor.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.

The legislature adjourned *sine die* to day. Every important bill, except the general appropriation bill, was defeated—the Whitewater railroad bill, Morgan raid bill, specific appropriation bill, and a dozen others.—Gov. Morton's financial bills also. His excellency found the legislature not a subservient as he expected. They rejected his suggestion for the extension of the session according to his and the Supreme court judges, interpretation of the constitution, and it is said that he will therefore have to call an extra session in May or July next. Mr. Speaker Pettit in the house, was very pathetic in his valiant. A vote of thanks to him was passed.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5, 1865.

The inaugural ceremonies yesterday were of brief duration, owing to the very inclement weather. The programme was not fully carried out. The procession from the White House to the capitol was only twenty minutes in passing a given point. The military part of it was composed entirely of volunteer reserve corps and United States colored troops, while there were no displays from distance, except by three Philadelphia fire companies and the Baltimore common council. At the senate chamber a large audience attended the brief ceremony of administering the oath to Vice President Johnson. All of the Washington journals agree that the crowds of spectators present yesterday were not so large as on previous similar occasions, which may be accounted for by the absence of office-seekers, the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that it was a re-inauguration.

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Ex-Representative Pendleton, of Cincinnati was accompanied to the depot by a delegation of democrats. Hon. Charles Mason, late chairman of the national resident democratic committee, made a few remarks on the occasion, which were briefly responded to by Mr. Pendleton.

The senate had its second meeting to day. It was entirely an open session, owing to the fact that no committees had been appointed. The nomination of Hugh McCulloch for secretary of the treasury was sent in, but laid aside for reference to the new finance committee. His will of course be confirmed, probably without objection. A batch of minor appointments was also sent to the senate. Among them was the name Jackson Grimshaw, as collector of internal revenue for the Quincy district of Illinois.

Certain scenes which occurred during the inaugural ceremonies on Saturday caused prompt action in the senate to-day on the liquor question, and a resolution was adopted abolishing the famous senatorial drinking saloon, known as the Hole in the Wall, which has been in full operation for ten or fifteen years.

A senatorial caucus was held to day, at which the new committee were arranged. Senator Fessenden resumes his old position as chairman of the finance committee.—Wade remained at the head of the territorial committee, and Trumbull as chairman of the judiciary committee.

The Star this evening has the following paragraph: "There is information from Richmond to the effect that Lee's project for the future military operations of the confederacy—crossed over from Matamoras to Brownsville, with his staff, all in full dress and dined with Gen. Slaughter, the rebel commander. He was received with a salute of artillery, and made a speech, in which he said that the confederacy would soon be recognized, invited the rebel officers to a banquet at Matamoras, and promised to salute their flag. Soon afterwards the federal consul at Matamoras received his passports, and the consulate was closed. At the city of Mexico the police have been instructed to arrest all persons expressing sympathy for the federal cause.

The war department has information that rebels in Canada are making preparations for a raid upon Oswego and Rochester.

From the Chicago Times, March 7. Rebel deserters report that Sherman, by a flank movement, has compelled the rebels to evacuate Florence, S. C., and that he is now moving in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C.

Admiral Dahlgren has captured Fort White and Georgetown, S. C. The fort mounted seventeen heavy guns. The flag ship of the admiral was sunk by a torpedo.

There is no confirmation as yet of the report that Early has been captured by Sheridan.

The federals are watching night for another raid by the rebel fleet on the James river.

A plot has been detected to make a prisoner of Gen. Sheridan while at a ball in Winchester, and the parties implicated (females) have been sent through the federal lines.

A Raleigh paper expresses the belief that a rebel brigade (Hood's) was captured in the vicinity of Wilmington.

Greenville, N. C., was captured recently by a party of federal cavalry. A company of rebels were taken prisoners.

The United States senate met in extra session yesterday. The senatorial drinking saloon was abolished, in consequence of some of the members having become inebriated during the inaugural ceremonies on Saturday. A number of nominations were received from the president, including that of Mr. McCulloch for secretary of the treasury, which was referred to the committee on finance.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent

Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from Nov. which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note

Two cents per day on a \$100 note

Ten cents per day on a \$500 note

20 cents per day on a \$1000 note

\$1 per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unissued, which will probably be disposed of within the next sixty or ninety days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens from every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

First National Bank of LaPorte
First National Bank of Warsaw
First National Bank of Valparaiso.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

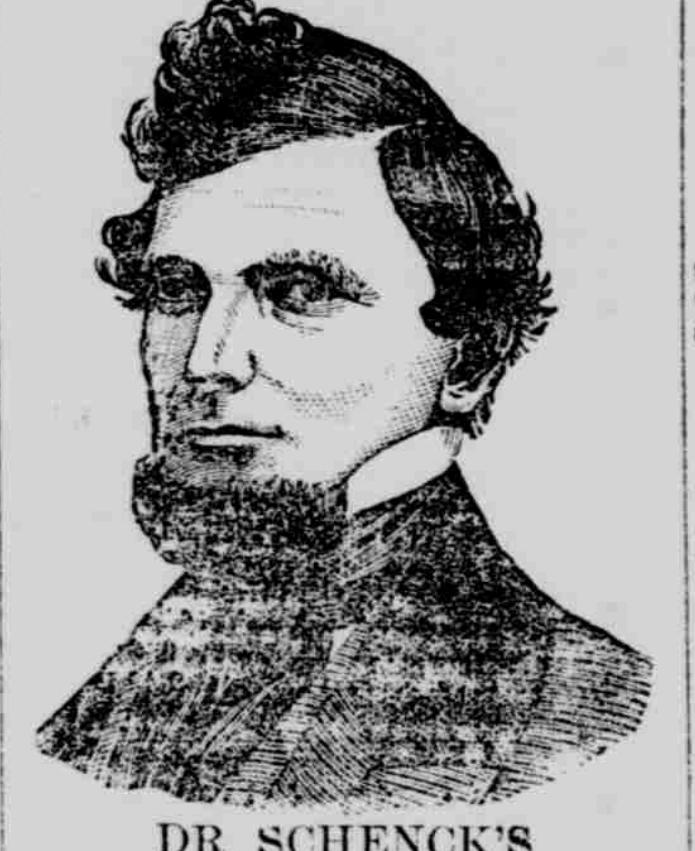
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SCHEINCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRICKE PILLS



The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption many years ago. Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.

When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.



which we can and will sell cheap.

Prime Rio Coffee 55 cents per pound.

Brown Sugar from 20 to 25 cents per pound.

Coffee do 28 to 33 cents per pound.

Teas, Spices, Syrups, Rice, Tobacco,

All kinds

Extracts, Raisins, Indigo, &c.

We have the largest stock of crockery ware to be found in Plymouth, comprising every piece to make a full set, which we will sell as low as any other man. Also a great variety

GREAT PANIC.

GOODS MARKED DOWN

Save your money by buying at the

LOW PRICE STORE.

RICE & BRO., Successors to Rice and Smith, are now receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c.

Our goods have been bought since the great decline in prices, and we propose to give our customers the benefit of this change for the better.

Muslin marked down 10 cents a yard.

Prints marked down from 10 to 15 cents a yard.

DeLaines marked down 12½ cents a yard, and all other dry goods in the same proportion.

We have a fresh supply of

Family Groceries

which we can and will sell cheap.

Prime Rio Coffee 55 cents per pound.

Brown Sugar from 20 to 25 cents per pound.

Coffee do 28 to 33 cents per pound.

Teas, Spices, Syrups, Rice, Tobacco,

All kinds

Extracts, Raisins, Indigo, &c.

We have the largest stock of crockery ware to be found in Plymouth, comprising every piece to make a full set, which we will sell as low as any other man. Also a great variety

HATS AND CAPS,

ranging in price from 25 cents to \$5. 15 cases of Boy's Boots selling from \$1.50 to \$3. Mens heavy Boots from \$3 to \$5. Mens winter shoes \$1.75. Childrens and M