

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORN,  
S. L. HARVEY, Editors.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, MAR. 23, 1865.



Among the important bills which passed the House of Representatives of this State, but which failed to pass the Senate, are the following:

The soldiers voting bill, the White Water Valley Canal bill, to enable the Government to pay into the State Treasury a balance of about \$116,000, received from the United States on account of military expenditures, a bill to pay the State's indebtedness to the Sinking Fund, and a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest the money in their hands, being over \$600,000 in amount, in stocks of the State. The loss of this bill is a public misfortune, as there is no other resource than to distribute the fund among the counties, to be loaned out, while many of them report that they cannot find borrowers for the small amount of school funds now in their hands.—*M. C. Republican.*

We invite attention to the last sentence in the above editorial of our neighbor.—The bill referred to authorized the investment of all the money on hand in state stocks, and by its terms must in a short time have compelled the withdrawal from the several counties of all the sinking fund in their hands, for the purpose of placing it under the control of a few money sharks to speculate within the indebtedness of the State. Indiana two and a half, and five per cents. are worth from 65 to 80 cents, on the dollar, and the bill authorized their purchase at par. An average of at least 33 per cent. on the amount on hand could easily have been made by a few sharpers under the operations of this bill, thus putting at least \$200,000 into their pockets; quite a nice little affair truly. The Republican says, "there is no other resource than to distribute the fund among the counties to be loaned out." It may be "a public misfortune" to have a few thousand dollars in the county to be loaned out at seven per cent. but we imagine the people of Marshall County can't see it. Then the assertion that in many of the counties of this state borrowers cannot be found for the small amount of school funds on hand, is mere bunkum, a simple device to catch the unwary and cover up the iniquity of the proposition. If it is "a public misfortune" that the sinking fund treasury is so plenteous, that the officers do not know what to do with the money, we should like to know how it is "important" that the State should pay off the debt it already owes that fund, and then have the officers turn right around and re-invest the money in the obligations of the State again, unless it was intended to enable somebody to speculate in these transactions?

Our neighbor also thinks that "the bill to enable the Governor, to pay into the State Treasury a balance of about \$116,000, received from the United States, on account of military expenditures," was "important" and should have been passed by the Legislature, but he neglects to inform his readers that the same bill also "enabled the Governor" to take out of the Treasury the sum of \$250,000 to pay the United States, money illegally borrowed by the Governor. The money was procured in violation of law, expended in violation of law, and to have passed the bill would have been a full indorsement of all the arbitrary and revolutionary proceedings of "the Governor" for the last two and a half years. It may be "important" to the State to "enable the Governor" or any body else to pay into the state treasury \$116,000, but if the enabling act authorize him to take out \$250,000 on the same account, we do not see how the State is to be benefited by the operation, perhaps the Republican will enlighten us on the subject.

## The Disgrace.

The republican papers are generally pitching into Andy Johnson for having been drunk on the occasion of his inauguration to the Vice-Presidency, and some of them even go so far as to demand that he apologize and reform, or else resign.

Verily, there is hope for the country yet. When loyalists here, the democrats can afford to remain silent, sycophants of the family fare. Surely, if Johnson is so severely censured for disgracing his party by his sottishness, those who for years have been practicing all manner of corruption, and thus bringing the government into disrepute, will soon find themselves writhing under the loyal lash. They will the good time coming have arrived.

Pitch into 'em, make the fur fly, say we, scourge the rascals with a whip of scorpions, or what is pretty much the same thing, set the abolition editors after 'em.

We have been handed, with a request to publish it, the statement of conductor Hall, in relation to the recent railroad disaster at Grovertown. In justice to that gentleman, we cheerfully give place to his statement, which is as follows:

"I left the vicinity of Camp Douglas at precisely 5:25 P. M., in charge of a special train of twelve passenger cars, with 500 rebel prisoners on board. At Hannah station I received telegraphic orders, giving me until 8:40 P. M. to make Donelson. I arrived and stopped still at Grovertown, three and a half miles west of Donelson, at precisely 8:40, and it was not yet 8:41 when the express struck my train at the rate of not less than 25 miles per hour, killing the engineer and dislocating one man's shoulder on the express train. There was no one hurt on my train, with the exception of one of the guard, who received slight injuries only. Had the express not passed Donelson until 8:40, as was ordered, and run at its usual rate of speed, which would have consumed seven minutes between the two stations, it would have given me ample time to have flagged it, and the collision would have been avoided. There was a delayed freight train on the sideway at Donelson, which the engineer of the express might have supposed was my train, in which case he would of course proceed. But he should not have done so without knowing positively whether he was correct in his supposition or not."

## Practical Experience of an Abolitionist.

A letter from Nashville to The Ogdensburg Advance gives us an insight into the experience of an abolition editor, turned cotton speculator;

A few days ago, Mr. Thomas, for many years editor of The New Haven Journal & Courier, and with whom I have been many times oystering at Fair Haven, called to see me. He is here in the cotton trade, I believe he would be if he could. He has leased a confiscated plantation upon the river thirty miles and is going to farming it. Think for a moment of one of these "pizen" abolition editors running a plantation in Tennessee! But he is from Connecticut. There are about 600 healthy and hardy wenchers now in the city, who receive rations from the government, and sleeping in quarters provided for them by the United States authorities. Persons who work confiscated plantations hire these servants of the government, paying them about seven dollars a month, boarding them and guaranteeing medical attendance in case of sickness. Thomas hired thirty of these people a few days ago, who were enjoying a state of "freedom," and took them up to his "farm." Last evening I met him and asked him about his niggers. His answer was, "Oh, d—n 'em, they all ran away the second night. They won't work. They have got an idea that freedom means eating government rations and lying on the sunny side of a barn all day. I wouldn't give a confounded government horse for a state full of them. The children may in time become valuable to the country, but the present growth is too lazy to work and too keen to die."

A SAD ACCIDENT.—The Peru Sentinel says, a melancholy accident, perhaps fatal in its consequences, occurred last Thursday morning at the residence of William S. Gibney, in this county. A little girl about two and a half years old was shot in the head, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a girl in the employ of Mr. Gibney. The pistol was lying on the bureau; the girl picked it up, turned around and spoke to the little girl, when the pistol discharged, with the fatal effect mentioned. The ball entered her skull, and the physicians cannot find it. She is lying in a very critical condition, and her recovery is doubtful. She is perfectly rational, however, and does not appear to suffer greatly. Her physician thinks she may recover.

## Sustain your Local Papers.

On this subject an exchange submits the following remarks, which we commend to the good people of this county, as both sensible and timely:

"When a paper is ordered discontinued because it is not liked, we have nothing to say—but when the reason given or excuse is: 'I wish to take a city paper, I cannot take two at a time,' we have a right to feel aggrieved, although our actual loss is but little. The excuse is a poor one, for the additional expense is but little. We know mechanics who depend upon their wages for a living, who take one or two weekly papers and a daily—and yet there are wealthy farmers who cannot afford to take a paper. Do such men ever think of the importance to themselves, pecuniarily, socially, politically, and as a matter of convenience, of having papers printed in their own counties? What would be thought of a county that would not sustain a local paper?—And yet there are hundreds if not thousands of men in this county who take no such paper. They rely upon others to furnish them with the local news of their county. Now, we insist that it is the interest of every property owner to sustain a local paper that is identified with all the interests of the county in which it is printed. And by so doing—by giving us the support you contribute to foreign papers—or at least not withdrawing your support from your home paper—we shall be enabled to furnish you with a better and perhaps a larger sheet."

About 500 Confederate prisoners passed through this place last Tuesday en route to City Point, Va., to be exchanged.—They were a fine looking body of men, and represented nearly every state of the south. They seemed highly pleased with the idea of being exchanged, expressing strong faith for the cause in which they are fighting.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

"Lynchburg papers of Monday and Tuesday bring us some of the details of the raid through the upper country, which, in view of the fact that Sheridan has communicated with Grant from Columbia, we conceive to be puerile to withhold, and therefore lay them before our readers. The Virginia says that the Yankee division sent in that direction followed the Orange and Alexandria railroad as far as Buffalo river, burning the railroad bridge at that point. Every bridge between Charlottesville and Buffalo, a distance of more than forty miles, has been destroyed, and much of the track torn up, though the extent of damage has not been ascertained. The nearest approach they made to Lynchburg was New Glasgow, 17 miles distant, where a small party of them burned the railroad depot. On Wednesday a party estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 appeared at Bear creek, supposed to be making for the south side of the James river. The fine bridge over the river being burned on their approach, they contented themselves with loud curses upon our reserves, who were stationed on the other side of the river. They burned the boat of the James River company at Bent Creek. They had captured four of our scouts who were left in the hands of an equal number of their troops, who being cut off from the main force by the burning of the Tye river bridge, gave themselves up to their prisoners, and were brought to this city. The raiders burned every mill they could find along the James river, destroyed all the tobacco and tobacco houses, and carried away all the horses and negroes they could lay their hands upon. They shot about 300 of their broken down horses on the plantation of W. R. Cabell, below New Market, and took off all the horses belonging to that gentleman they could find. It is said that 300 Yankees crossed the river opposite Columbia on Friday, but retreated to the north side.

The New York Independent calls upon Vice President Johnson to apologize or resign because of his indecent exhibition in the senate on inauguration day. The sense of propriety prompting the demand is of course commendable, but we are at a loss to understand why it should be so actively exercised in the case of Mr. Johnson, and so dormant in cases of vice and criminality in officials occupying stations only less high nominally than Mr. Johnson, and charged with duties more grave and important than those devolving upon the vice president. What was Mr. Johnson's offense? He was drunk when called upon to take the oath of office. The occasion was one of peculiar interest and solemnity, and his drunkenness was plainly apparent in his actions and speech.—To "loyal" men, however, the manner rather than the matter of his speech was objectionable, and his offense was one against propriety, except in so far as the immorality of getting drunk under any circumstances is involved. The pious Independent will not call upon all "loyal" officials who get drunk to publicly apologize, therefore or resign. It is shocked because Mr. Johnson should have chosen such an occasion for getting drunk. Herein is his great offense. Had he kept sober, and indulged otherwise in what Senator Hale terms "the profligacy and corruption of this administration," the pious Independent would not have been shocked. Had he kept sober, and interlarded his speech with "pious protesting" that he was "engaged in the interests of God and humanity," although it might have been incongruous, it would have been laudable, and the pious Independent would not have been shocked. It will defend a canting thief with ability and vigor, but is shocked by an impropriety.—*Chicago Times.*

## FROM NEW YORK.

New York, March 19. Sheridan is lost sight of again. Last Wednesday he was at the crossing of the South Anna river by the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, and expected to turn up at White House for supplies; but the Herald's City Point correspondent says a dispatch from that point Friday states that he had not made his appearance. Scouts were sent out, and the people in that vicinity said he had an engagement with Pickett's rebel division, in which the latter was worsted. This was confirmed by deserters and exchanged prisoners, who say that Pickett's division hurried out of Richmond on Sunday to meet Sheridan. Though not reaching White House in the time expected no fears are felt for his safety.

New York, March 20. Files of late Richmond papers show that an effort to raise negro regiments for the rebel army has commenced in earnest. The official order has been issued, and a rendezvous for the reception of recruits, slave and free, has been established. All who are received will be mustered in for the war.

Gen. Lee, in a letter written on the 10th inst., urges on the work of raising and organizing negro troops, and says he is anxious to witness their first experiment in fighting for the rebel cause.

The Tribune says it has private information that Gen. Lee has notified Jeff. Davis that it is impossible, with the means at his command, to make head against the union forces now concentrating for his overthrow.

New York, March 21. The Herald's Wilmington correspondent of the 15th says: "All refugees, deserters and prisoners brought in by Sherman are being brought into this place—two steamboat loads arriving on that day." "On the 14th Sherman left Fayetteville marching toward Goldsboro. Before leaving, the extensive arsenal was destroyed. It was the largest in the south.—Every cotton mill and several residences were also destroyed, and six small steamers were also burned. The negroes who have followed Sherman will be sent to South Carolina, consigned to the care of Gen. Saxton.

"The rebels will make a stand, if at all, at or near Goldsboro. Johnson having united with Bragg and Hardee—reinforcements having come from Richmond—give a combination with which they hope to

defeat Sherman and Schofield combined. If successful they calculate to return and crush Grant.

"Our released prisoners are sent north as fast as possible. Their condition is horrible; 30 or 40 die daily.

"Gen. Terry is to take the field immediately."

NEW YORK, March 21.

The Commercial's Hatcher's Run correspondent, 18th, says: "Our troops here have been under arms for thirty-six hours, expecting an attack from the enemy.—Movements for several days within the enemy's lines gave rise to this expectation. Our troops are eager to have the attack made. An early evacuation of Petersburg is looked for. It is reported that Sherman and Schofield are moving up the Weldon road. Our troops were never in more magnificent spirits.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The panic in Wall street still continues. There are some indications that it has reached its climax. At the morning board all the stocks on the list were thrown largely on the market, apparently from urgency to realize. The decline was very heavy throughout. Governments were thrown out on the market without respect to price, and suffered equally with other securities. Five-twentieths, old issue, at one time sold at 100, and closed at a decline of 5/16 on the new issue, and 4 1/2 on the old. Ten-forties declined 3/16.

The gold room has been the scene of the wildest excitement, and the fluctuations were wide and frequent. The market opened very heavy, and there was a further large fall, based upon a report that the federal fleet was bombarding Mobile. Towards noon there was a steady upward turn in prices, and the market rose 5 per cent. from the lowest price of the day.—The defeat of Sherman before Goldsboro was the cause of the rise.

The money market is well supplied with capital, but bankers are very cautious, and scrutinize collateral very closely. The rate for call loans is 7 per cent.

Gold steady after call at 156 1/2. The whole stock market is very unsettled.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 20th says Sheridan reached White House on the 16th. He lost only fifty men and two officers. Nearly 200 negroes came in with him, and he had to turn back a large number, as he was wholly unable to feed or protect them. Latterly, however, he could do better. The negroes managed to procure their own subsistence on the march.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 21. Passengers who arrived to-day from City Point say that news from Sherman reached there on Sunday, through two scouts who left last week. He had occupied Goldsboro without opposition, having connected with Schofield.

The Commercial's Washington correspondent says: "There are unmistakable indications that the rebels are either massing their forces for a desperate battle, or that they are preparing to evacuate Petersburg and perhaps Richmond."

## FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 20. The steamer Monroe was captured up Big Black river on the 9th. Wm. Milligan, Mr. Wiley, and Dr. Brown were killed. The rebels are keeping the captured boat a few miles up the river.

The pilot of the gunboat Chillicothe was captured while on shore at Fort Adams. The latest dates from Natchez intimate that Gen. Forrest is about to inaugurate certain energetic operations that bode mischief to the suppression of traffic, and will at once proceed to blockade the river at several points. Another report says that he awaits a favorable opportunity to capture Natchez or Vicksburg. Gen. Forrest and Gen. Adams were at Jackson at last accounts.

The patrol gunboat Avenger captured, a few days ago, the rebel Gen. Bankhead, while attempting to cross the river. During the thick fog that has prevailed on the Texas coast during the past three weeks, several blockade runners have eluded the vigilance of the fleet; among others the Col. Lamb, which ran into Galveston in ballast, and carried out about 1,800 bales of cotton.

Provisions and goods of all kinds are extremely plentiful and very cheap in Texas. Matamoros is in a terrible state of excitement. Gordinas, Carranza, and Mendez, with seventy thousand troops, are marching on the city. Mejia is badly frightened, but determined to hold the place. He is busy fortifying. A big fight has probably occurred before this.

Gen. Magruder publishes in the Houston papers a report of a successful expedition by Col. Brooks to the Arkansas river, where he attacked a heavy force of federals and drove them into their works, killing 8, wounding 19, and capturing 2. He then made a forced march to a proper place to attack the fleet in the river. The first boat, the New Chippewa, was fired upon, captured and burned, on which the rebels captured 59 men of the 60th Indiana, a lot of negroes and the captain and crew of the vessel. They next attacked the steamer Annie Jacobs, and the fire was returned by the troops on board; but the boat was soon disabled, and grounded on an island. Here many were drowned in attempting to escape to the other shore. They next attacked the steamer Loftus, driving the troops on board into the water. The boat ran to the north bank of the river, where most of them escaped into the woods. Col. Brooks returned with 82 prisoners.

A "fashionable marriage" is the topic of conversation in Woodbury, Conn. The parties were "Mr." Julius Galpin and "Miss" Catherine Conner, of the respective ages of fourteen and fifteen. An Exchange says the children should be severely spanked, and put to bed.

## 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 are 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 level 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 unsold, 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 Banks 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.

v10n25—3mo.

## SOMETHING NEW.

THE subscriber has purchased, and now has in running order, a

## CORN &amp; COB CRUSHER.

AT HIS MILL IN PLYMOUTH.

And is prepared to grind ear corn for stock feed for all who may call upon him. FARMERS

WILL FIND A SAVING OF

AT LEAST ONE FOURTH

IN THE FEED NECESSARY FOR THEIR

STOCK by having it

Crushed & Ground Before Feeding.

He will also grind OATS and CORN together when wanted. He solicits the custom of those having Stock to feed. Terms reasonable.

v10n26f. N. D. LOVELLY.

## THE LATEST ARRIVAL

AT

## HONEST CORNER

I would respectfully announce to my patrons that I have recently returned from the East am now in receipt of a

Full and Complete Stock

Of carefully selected

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES!

and everything else formerly kept by me, which I will sell at fair prices. I will take in exchange for goods, all kinds of

Merchandise Produce,

AND

MONEY WILL NOT BE REFUSED

Invite my old customers to call and examine my stock and prices, and if they suit they will be sure and buy. I have no objection to be induced to purchase of me. Honorable, straightforward dealing and a living profit and no humbug is my motto.

Those knowing themselves in arrears are not fed that their dues are very much needed, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up.

J. BROWNLEE.

v9n24f

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED SEXES, AND DEPRESSED OF BOTH.

A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow creatures by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed. Direct to

JOHN M. D'AGNALL,  
Post Office Box 188,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

chm. 153 con. & exp. 107.

SCHEENCK'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 the man who has been cured of the disease.

When the first was taken he weighed 160 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note  
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## 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.