

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, APR. 13, 1865



## The Jollification.

Quite a crowd collected on the street in front of the Edwards House last Monday evening to rejoice together and congratulate each other over the confirmation of the news of Lee's surrender. Preparations were made during the day for a grand time; speakers were invited, and songs and singers selected for the occasion, most of which, we regret to say, were of a purely partisan character. We will not attempt to give our readers even an outline of the programme as arranged, it is enough to say that every thing was done with an eye single to party political effect.

The speeches for the most part were but a rehash of the abolition slanders and scurrility of the last presidential campaign. One young man (man? no, that's not the word, but we have no other which we want to use) more zealous, or less on his guard than some others, in the fervor of his soul exclaimed that the traitors and copperheads in the north who had opposed noble Old Abe, would be long be calling for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the faces of the "boys in blue." Many expressions of the same character were uttered during the evening by men who arrogate to themselves all the patriotism and decency of the community.

The remarks of Col. Bailey, C. H. Reeve, Capt. Johnson and one or two others, were in the main unobjectionable, but the ranting of Mahin, Pershing, Mattingly and others, were not only ill-timed and inappropriate, but absolutely disgusting. The Rev. gentleman (I) who was selected for the leading speaker on the occasion was particularly vindictive, and showed conclusively that he at least has much progress to make before he arrives at the goal of "Christian perfection," a doctrine we are told he delights to preach to the members of his congregation when he can spare the time from his usual avocation of lauding negroes and abusing democrats. He is the same man, we believe, who some time since told some members of his congregation that God would think it *fun* to punish them for whispering in meeting. This same man, together with our abolition friends generally, expressed their dissatisfaction with the terms on which the surrender of Lee was received by Grant. They think Lee should have been hung to the first tree, and his officers and men sent to the northern prisons for safe keeping. For our part we think Gen. Grant did just right, and we confidently believe that time will show the wisdom of his course. His magnanimity will do much to undeceive the body of the southern people as to the designs and character of the people of the north, unless the administration should again blunder by listening to the counsels of New England fanatics, which may God in his mercy forbid.

With prudent counsels and wise statesmanship, the administration now has the ability to close the war and restore the Union within a very short time, and the country has a right to expect nothing less than this. May it be so.

The Republican seems determined to get up a quarrel with Col. Shryock, and if possible to draw the *Democrat* out as the Col's defender, in hopes thereby to bring him into odium with his own party friends. We know nothing of the cause of the Republican's animosity to the Col; unless it was his refusal last fall to have this county placed under martial law at the bidding of Mattingly, Pershing, and a few such men who reside in this place. We know they wilfully, falsely, maliciously and corruptly lied in order to get a military force sent here, under the pretext that it was necessary to keep the peace, and render safe the lives of a few politicians and cowards like themselves; and we were informed at the time that Col. S. came here to investigate the matter and see whether the necessity existed requiring the troops called for by them, and that upon examination he "couldn't see it," hence their wrath. Whether the Col. drinks whisky to excess or not, we do not know, but we will wager our best beef that he has not been as drunk in five years as he was the editor of the Republican is said to have been one evening last week. It may be a great deal worse to drink whisky with a substitute broker, than with a habitual drunkard, or to take a few "rips" of an evening with a whisky dealer in his private room, rather than with a crowd in a saloon kept by a good loyal citizen, or in the back room of a drug store

with its saintly proprietor, but we confess we don't see much advantage the editor has over the Colonel.

## Public Feeling.

The succession of good news from the army for a week past, has kept the public pulse throbbing with joyousness, which frequently breaks over all restraint and manifests itself in visible and outward sayings, not to be mistaken. Different persons however, rejoice from far different motives. Fanatics and the one idea abolitionists rejoice because they think the success of our armies will give them a permanent lease of power, and afford them an opportunity to revenge themselves upon their opponents. Democrats and all others who love their country, and honestly desire its prosperity, and the perpetuity of free government, rejoice because our recent successes indicate the near approach of peace, and a restored union under the Constitution, and a speedy end to all the evils incident to a state of civil war.

## Arbitrary Arrests.

Among the last words, in the Senate, of John P. Hale, lately appointed Minister to Spain, were the following, upon the subject of arbitrary arrests:

"If trial by jury is overthrown in this country, take the rest! I would not lift my hand nor open my mouth, nor counsel constituents to shed a drop of blood, or pay a dollar of treasure, if the Constitution is to be preserved unscathed of this safeguard of liberty. In these times, when so much is demanded, and so much is at stake, with a generous confidence I would give to the Administration almost everything that they want. I would consent, and I have consented, that the habeas corpus may be suspended, and that extraordinary tribunals may be erected and instituted for the trial of everybody that voluntarily comes forward and connects himself with the public service. But, sir, if you are going to throw a drag net over the land; if you are going to bring in this whole people and subject them to the penalties that may be inflicted by military tribunals and these courts martial, then the last step in the humiliation and degradation of the country is taken, and we shall be left instruments for any despotism that the bold and lawless may see proper to establish over us."

With the demise of the rebellion, we confidently anticipate the demise of its twin, abolitionism. They were born together, they have grown together; and like the Siamese twins, they are so inseparably connected that death of one is certain to be followed by that of the other. When Lee surrendered himself, he also surrendered New England. With no slavery to fight, the abolition party falls to pieces. With no contracts depending upon the war, New England will lose all interest in the war, and will turn its attention to another project for making money at somebody's else expense. With no bondmen to rant about, silence will prevail in the counsels of abolition legislators. They cannot be elected upon the wrongs of the nigger, and without the nigger we know that an abolitionist is deformed as a body without a soul. Sumner will have to round his classic periods with reference to some other subjects than the wrongs of the negro, with no opportunity to enlarge upon the heinousness of men selling their own children, Greeley will have to fall back upon Fourierism, brain bread, or some other of his favorite topics, with no sigger to inspire in; the poor old morning abolition newspaper concern of this city will be obliged to cease its lying inanities, and to borrow more largely than ever its editorial pabulum from the columns of the curl press. Otwell's occupation is gone, and the same is true of a modern party whose political complexion is not different from that of him who smothered Desdemona.—*Chicago Times.*

## April Elections.

The democracy of Jeffersonville elected their township ticket by a handsome majority.

The Bluffton Banner says the township elections throughout the county passed off quietly, and resulted generally in favor of the democracy.

The democracy of Columbus elected their whole ticket without opposition.

The entire democratic ticket was elected in Goshen from 60 to 120 majority. The elections in Sullivan passed off quietly and democratically.

The democratic tickets in Covington and Walsh townships, Fountain county, were elected without opposition.

In Laurel and Brookville townships Franklin county, there was no opposition to the democratic tickets.

The democracy of Rochester, Fulton county, carried their ticket by 10 majority.

The election in Logansport resulted in a democratic victory.

The democracy of Columbia City elected their entire ticket. The opposition made no show.

Stark county gave a majority for the democratic township tickets.

## Corporation Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the Corporation Town of Plymouth, Marshall Co. Indiana, that the annual Corporation Election, will be held at the Court House on Monday May 1st 1865, for the purpose of electing 5 Trustees (1 for each district) 1 Clerk, 1 Treasurer, 1 Marshal and 1 assessor for said Corporation.

Given, under my hand this 13th day of April 1865.

H. C. BURLINGAME, Clerk P. C.

## SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE.

We give below the correspondence in full between Gen. Grant and Lee, relative to the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army:

APRIL 9, 1865.

GENERAL—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview, in accordance with the offer contained in yours of yesterday, for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
R. E. LEE, General.

APRIL 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. LEE, commanding Confederate States army:

Your note of this date is but this morning (11:50 A. M.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this moment about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

APPROXIMATE COURT HOUSE, APR. 9.

Gen. R. E. LEE, commanding C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by me; the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual parole not to take arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed, stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the U. S. authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,  
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

APRIL 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Com. U. S. A.:

I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
R. E. LEE, General.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegram to the secretary of war:

CLIFFORD HOUSE, VA., APR. 9, 1865.

Eon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec't of War:  
The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

APRIL 7, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. LEE, Com. C. S. A.:

GENERAL—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army known as the army of northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. Gen. com. armies of the U. S.

APRIL 7, 1865.

GENERAL—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of northern Virginia, I respect your desire to save useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, General.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding armies of U. S.

APRIL 8, 1865.

Gen. R. E. LEE, commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking on what conditions I will accept the surrender of my army of northern Va., is just received. In reply, I would say that, peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the army of northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. Gen. commanding armies U. S.

APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL—I received, at a late hour, your note of today, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army; but, as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all I desire to know whether your proposal would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of northern Virginia, but, as far as your propositions may affect the C. S. forces under my command and tend

to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

R. E. LEE, General C. S. A.

To Lieut. Gen. GRANT, com. U. S. Army.

APRIL 9, 1865.

Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on subjects of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to-day would lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole north entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood by the south. Laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant General U. S. A.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The National Intelligencer of to-day says: "We learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell, of Alabama, formerly of the United States Supreme Court, and one of the Hampton Roads Commissioners of the rebel government, called upon the president in Richmond, and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a most satisfactory effect. The president was, however, not then prepared for the step, and it was reasonable to suppose he would decline action upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces." That the president will now adopt this course the Intelligencer has additional reasons for believing.

Physicians who have most carefully examined Secretary Seward's case come to the conclusion that he cannot recover from his injuries. He is unable to partake of any solid food, and has already been sustained on stimulants.

It is understood in well-informed political circles that Mr. Stanton will resign his position as secretary of war immediately upon the conclusion of peace with the south. His health will be his plea—politicians say, however, that his purpose is to avoid connection with the questions that will inevitably result from Mr. Lincoln's settlement with the rebels.

A number of generals have ordered a set of harness, valued at three thousand dollars, as a present to Mrs. Lincoln.

## FROM NEW YORK.

General Officers Surrendered by Lee—The Number of Men Surrendered.

New York, April 11.

The Herald publishes a list of the general officers surrendered by Lee. It comprises the general in chief, three lieutenant generals, seventeen major generals, and sixty one brigadier generals. Among them are Anderson, Echols, Ewell (already a prisoner), Finegan, Heath, Bushrod Johnson, Kershaw, Longstreet, Mahone, McCausland, Mosley, Ould (the exchange commissioner), Penaberton, Rickett, Rosser, Sorrell, and Henry A. Wise. The number of men actually surrendered is from 20,000 to 22,000.

Within the past two weeks over 20,000 prisoners have been sent away from City Point, and a large number are still there.

## Fight in Fairfax County.

New York, April 11.

The Post's Washington special says: "A severe fight took place yesterday in Fairfax county, Va., between some Federal troops sent out by Lee, after the evacuation of Richmond, and a portion of our troops in that vicinity. The rebels were defeated and dispersed."

NEW YORK, APRIL 11.

The steamer Liberty, from New Orleans April 2d, and Havana the 5th, has arrived. Advices from Mobile are to the 28th ultimo, no later than we have already had. The correspondents of the New Orleans papers state that Fort Spanish is besieged on three sides, and the gunboats were to operate on the other side. At last accounts our losses had not exceeded from 30 to 50 killed, and from 200 to 300 wounded. About 1600 wounded had arrived at New Orleans.

The World's Washington special says it was reported last night that Johnson had surrendered on the same terms granted to Lee.

The Post's Washington special says: "Letters from Gall, 7th, says that Johnson was retreating towards Virginia, attempting to join Lee, and that Sherman was after him."

## FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.

Gov. Morriton, by proclamation, has designated the 20th inst. for demonstrating over the fall of the confederacy, which he characterizes as a wandering and contemptible affair. The chamber of commerce, the municipal legislature, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and freemans, and all classes of citizens are preparing to take part.

Heavy rains are falling over this region, and apprehensions are felt that railroad communication will be interrupted.

The Crops.—The Salem Advocate says that, as a general thing, the wheat crop in that county looks promising. There is also a good prospect for peaches.

The Delphi Times says, the wheat crop in this section of the country has, we are informed, improved wonderfully in the past two weeks. Fields that were considered worthless a short time since have recovered, and now give promise of a fair crop.

The wheat crop in Warrick county promises to be very heavy. Fruit of all kinds will, unless some accident happens before the end of the month, be plenty.

## 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 June 15, 1865, 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 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 unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next sixty or ninety days, when the notes will undoubtedly be commanded 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.  
v10n25—2mo.

## 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 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. v10n26ff.

N. D. LOVELY.

## THE LATEST ARRIVAL

AT

## HONEST CORNER

I would express my sincere thanks to my patrons that have recently returned from the East and 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

I 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 rooming to do to induce you 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.

v10n24ff

## TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED

AND DEPRESSED OF BOTH SEXES. 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. DAGNALL,  
Post Office Box 183,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

When the son & exp. inv.

## SCHENCK'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 case taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 320 pounds



## DR. SCHENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE Streets, Philadelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be directed.

He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine lungs with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.

In New York at No. 32 BOND Street, every THURSDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

At the MARLBORO' HOTEL, Boston, January 18 and 19, February 15 and 16, March 15 and 16, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 13 and 20.

For time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

The History of Dr. Schenck's own case and how he was cured of Consumption.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia I had contracted gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dashed, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parry, to remove into the country. Near the city of New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—what of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was told, "Schenck! lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case curable beyond the reach of medicine, and decided to try his last effort, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs such a quantity of yellowish matter, every morning I saw a healthy man, with a large head, chest, and a healthy complexion, and a healthy mind, and I felt that I was no longer a patient, but a man.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were referred to the church, I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicine to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures, and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give exacting the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is a natural, powerful tonic, and healing in itself. It cures no only the lungs, but the pleura, the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion. One bottle frequently cures an ordinary cough, but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandricke's Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed