

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.



Fanaticism on the Rampage.

It is well known that President Lincoln before his death had prepared a proclamation of general amnesty to rebels, embodying the most liberal terms to all such as would at once lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the Federal government. Having by his re-election had his measure of ambition fully satisfied, he could of course afford to act now independent of the factions whose support he once said he could not afford to lose, and henceforth be the president of the *people* instead of a chief of a party. The proclamation above alluded to was not issued in consequence of his sudden death, and now sleeps in silence among the unpublished records at Washington, where it will we fear be permitted to remain by his successor. The radicals are using all their influence upon Mr. Johnson, to divert him into a different channel from that marked out by Mr. Lincoln, and in which the role of vengeance is to be substituted for that of conciliation under the plea that the south in some way is responsible for the assassination of the late president, and the attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward. It has already been proposed to ignore the terms given by Gen. Grant, to General Lee and his officers and men. It is asserted that because the civil is superior to military law, the authorities at Washington can properly set aside the assurance given by Grant to Lee, that neither he nor those under his command, should be disturbed so long as they obey the laws where they reside, and refrain from taking up arms against the Federal government. This assertion is made for the express purpose of excusing themselves for the intended arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of Lee and his associates as traitors, notwithstanding the assurance of Gen. Grant that they should be unconditionally released by the government of the United States. We know not to what extent the radicals may succeed in controlling Mr. Johnson, but there are many indications which go to favor the idea that he will act in entire independence of the corrupt clique of fanatics whose only desire seems to be personal aggrandizement and party success. In other words, the prospect at present seems to be that Mr. Johnson will be the president of the *people* instead of a mere tool in the hands of unprincipled demagogues. Should he pursue such a course we feel confident that he will find no more ardent supporters than the members of the democratic party, and none who will denounce him with more bitterness than those by whose votes he was elected to the Vice Presidency.

The Corporation Election.

The corporation election last Monday resulted in the success of the entire democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 39 to 35 over the republican ticket, and from 6 to 11 over both the republican and fusion tickets. The latter was a very weak affair, and only served to demonstrate the malice of those who concocted it, and the folly of their followers. We deem it due to those who were put in nomination by this new hermaphrodite faction, to say that they all, with the exception of Babington and Boyd, promptly repudiated the concern as soon as informed of their nomination, and that their names were used without their knowledge, consent or authority. The scheme was concocted by a few dissatisfied men whose claims to office had not been favorably listened to by their party friends, and who were therefore anxious to show their spite even at the expense of their consistency. They have made their effort, ingloriously failed, and it remains to be seen what foolish thing they will do next. In the meantime let it be distinctly understood that Plymouth is a list of the newly elected officers: Trustees—Is. Distr. T. D. Bailey. 2d " D. O. Quivey, 3d " M. H. Rice, 4th " T. McDonald, 5th " George Koch. Clerk and Treasurer, H. C. Burlingame. Marshal and Collector, David How. Assessor, John Blain.

A Washington special says: "Our consul general in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities."

The Remains at Chicago.

The remains of the late president, Abraham Lincoln, arrived at Chicago on Monday morning last, and were received with ceremonies befitting the solemnity and importance of the occasion. It is estimated that over 10,000 persons joined in the funeral procession on Monday. The city is said to have been crowded with strangers anxious to do honor to the memory of the lamented dead. The remains were conveyed from Chicago to Springfield Illinois, for final sepulture, leaving the former place on Tuesday evening. A number of our citizens were in the city on Monday and Tuesday in attendance upon the interesting obsequies. We have not the space to spare to give anything like a satisfactory outline of the proceedings, and therefore refer our readers to the daily papers of yesterday and the day before for full details.

Fire at South Bend.

A conflagration occurred at South Bend on Tuesday night last week. The Register says:

The fire could not be checked, until it had swept the whole square from Washington to Market street, including the St. Joseph Hotel building, (a very large four story brick, the largest and finest building in north Indiana,) the two story frame building of P. Whitten, the livery stable of Ireland and Wyman, the two story brick grocery and bakery building of Kasper Rockstorch, the two story frame and two story brick buildings of W. H. Drapier, and the two story brick residence of H. Barth, and several barns belonging to different persons and also, the barns of Jas. A. Ireland, B. F. Price, Maj. E. S. Reynolds and John Brownfield, on the opposite side of the alley.

The loss was about \$90,000, upon which there was an insurance of some \$20,000.

General Sherman and Johnson entered into an agreement on the 18th of April for a suspension of hostilities, which agreement was executed as a basis for peace—The agreement as telegraphed to the associated press from Washington was in the following terms:

WASHINGTON, April 23.

As reports have been in circulation for some time of correspondence between Gen. Johnson and Sherman, the memorandum, or basis of what was agreed upon, and the result, are as follows: "Memorandum, or basis, of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durban's Station, in the state of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding confederate army, and Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding army of the United States in North Carolina,—present:

"First.—The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *status quo* until notice is given by the commanding general of either one to its opponent, and general peace, say forty-eight hours, allows.

"Second.—The confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several state capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the state arsenals, and each general and army to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide by the action of both the state and federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the chief of ordnance at Washington city, subject to the future action of the congress of the United States, and, in the meantime, to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the states respectively.

The remains laid in the capitol throughout the day, and were visited by probably forty thousand persons—a very large proportion women and children.

Throughout the day bells were tolled and minute guns fired. Universally was quiet maintained. All conducted themselves with decorum. The largest delegations were from Cincinnati and Louisville. From the latter city it is estimated that 3,000 came from the former 7,000.

Up to a late hour, long after dark, the rotunda of the capitol was thronged by those desiring to take a last look upon one honored in life and mourned in death.

The arrangements for this purpose were most admirable. Brilliantly lighted by night as well as by day, the features of the illustrious departed were viewed by additional thousands.

LEE.

An interview with the Rebel General—His views on Various Questions.

NEW YORK, April 29.

A Richmond correspondent recounts an interview he has had with Gen. Lee. He called on him to obtain his political views and lay them before the public. On informing Gen. Lee of his object, the latter said, "I am a paroled prisoner," and added, "I have never been a politician, and know but little of political leaders. I am a soldier." He further said that he was ready to make any sacrifice, or perform any honorable act, that would tend to the restoration of peace and tranquility to the country. He said that, as a believer in state rights, he had considered his allegiance due, primarily, to his native state.

He had opposed secession; but, when his state went out, he considered it his duty to go with it when he accepted a command under the rebel government, he considered that he was serving his state.

He regarded his surrender of military, not political, significance; that it was not a surrender of the doctrine of state rights.

When the south was wholly subdued, then only would the doctrine of state rights be surrendered.

The surrender of a single army was only a military necessity.

When the south surrenders all her forces and returns to the union, then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine of secession. That principle will then be settled by military power.

On the question of state sovereignty, he contends that there exists a legitimate *versus nulli*. The question was left unsettled in the convention forming the organic law, and the war is destined to settle it. Therefore the war raised on this issue cannot be called treason.

If the south is forced to submit, it of course can only be looked upon as the triumph of federal power over state rights.

From KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 2.

Stoneman's cavalry is now in the valley of the Saluda river, with headquarters at Anderson, S. C., and are scouting from there towards Augusta, Ga., with instructions if they can hear of Jeff. and his treasure, to follow him as long as there is a horse left.

SHERMAN.

Why his Arrangement with Johnston was Disapproved.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The proceeding of Gen. Sherman was unapproved for the following among other reasons.

First—it was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he, Gen. Sherman, had no authority to enter into any such arrangements.

Second—it was a practical acknowledgement of the rebel government.

Third—it undertook to re-establish the rebel state governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense treasure, and piled arms and ammunition in the hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded and used to conquer and subdue the loyal states.

Fourth—By the restoration of the rebel authorities in their respective states they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth—it might furnish a ground of responsibility by the federal government to pay the rebel debt, and would certainly subject loyal citizens of the rebel states to the debt incurred by rebels in the name of the state.

Sixth—it puts in dispute the existence of state governments, and the new state of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States government.

Seventh—it practically abolished the confederate laws, and relieved rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth—it gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth—it forms no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States government and subdue the loyal states whenever their strength was recruited and an opportunity should offer.

LINCOLN.

The Remains at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.

It has rained almost incessantly throughout the day, and the programme contemplated in honor of the late president was not carried out. There was no procession through the city and no address by Gov. Morton, the weather absolutely forbidding it. The only processions were to and from the capitol and depot.

Those in the morning, notwithstanding the rain and the early hour, were thronged with women and children, and particularly was the display by the Sunday schools interesting. The young girls of the Catholic schools appeared in virgin-white wreaths, with flowers, from beneath which flowed gauze veils to their feet.

Every civic and military association or organization was also represented.

A funeral car, most elegantly and expensively constructed at the expense of the state, was in residence. All had been done by a noble, generous, and sorrowing people to testify their sense of the nation's loss.

So much the more is it to be regretted that the elements so materially interfered with their patriotic and affectionate purpose. The same cause prevented a very large attendance from abroad. By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

Spec. Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

and the forced annihilation of the latter.

The south have not been, and are not yet, prepared to beg for terms, but are ready to accept fair and honorable terms, their own political views being considered. As to slavery, they consider it dead and the best men have long been anxious to do away with it. He expressed the opinion that should be arbitrary, or vindictive, or revengeful policies be attempted, the end was not yet. He remarked that the assassination of the president was a crime beyond exertion. It could not be approved by any good men, from any conceivable motive.

As to the terms of peace, to the suggestion that the political leaders only be held to strict accountability, he asked, "Would that be just?" What has Mr. Davis done more than any other southerner that he should be punished?

It is true that he has occupied a prominent position as the agent of the whole people, but that has made him no more or less a rebel than the rest. His acts were the acts of the whole people, and the acts of the whole people were his acts. He is not accountable for the commencement of the war.

On the contrary, he was one of the last to give in his adherence to the secession movement, having strenuously opposed it from the outset, and portrayed its ruinous consequences by speeches and writings.

From the Chicago Times, April 28.

On the 26th last Johnston surrendered his army embracing all the troops between Raleigh and the Chattahoochee—the terms being the same as those accepted by Lee. Grant, it appears, had given Johnston till 6 A. M. of that day to make capitulation—announcing that, in case of a refusal to comply with his demand, hostilities would be resumed immediately after that hour.

Johnston was desirous of securing a stipulation allowing Jeff. Davis and other leading rebels to leave the country; but this was, in all probability, not accepted.

The interest amounts to

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.

The Democrat's Cairo special says: "The Memphis Bulletin learns that, on Sunday last negotiations were progressing a few miles below Red River, between Colonel Sprague, chief of staff of Maj. Gen. Pope, and the authorities of the trans-Mississippi department for the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces."

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned has assumed the General Subsidiary 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 date 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 worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and 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, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest is to be paid monthly.

Spec. Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

PORT MONROE, April 22.

The following important order of Gen. Sherman was received here this morning: "HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE Miss. & IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C. April 19, 1865. Special Field Order No 56."

The general commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and high officials, which when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potowmack to the Rio Grand. Until absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Tyrrell's Mount, Chapel Hill, University, Durham's Station, and West Point on the Neuse river, will separate the armies. Each army commander will group his camp entirely with a view to comfort, health, and good police. All details of military discipline must still be maintained. The general hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes.

The fame of this army for courage, industry, and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man set that it is not stained by any act of violence, rascality, and party crimes.

McClay will patrol the front of the line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry, Gen. Stevens to the left of Raleigh, and Gen. Schenck in Raleigh, its right and rear. The quartermasters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a tight lead for the wagons, and the railroad superintendent will arrange a depot for the conveyance of each separate army.

The same will be done for the cavalry.

Subscriptions will be accepted by the First National Bank of LaFayette.

First National Bank of Warsaw.

First National Bank of Valparaiso.

JAY COOKE.

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia, via 10th & 5th.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER has purchased, and now has in

running order,

CORN & 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 SAVING OF

THE LATEST ARRIVAL.

AT

HONEST