

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.



## Consistency.

The Cincinnati Gazette closes a discussion of Sherman's agreement with Johnston as follows:

"The lesson of all this is, that the just balance of our government is vital to its security. Folly has conspired with treason to overthrow it, to sink the province of congress, to bring the executive to contempt, to deprive public opinion, to prepare the minds of the people for military usurpation, and to inaugurate military favorites to arrogance and the assumption of dictatorial powers. Fidelity to the country demands fidelity to the constitutional distribution of the powers of the government."

Every word of the above is as true as it is false that Sherman contemplated for an instant exceeding his powers or arrogating to himself the right of dictating the terms upon which the rebel states should return. He fully acknowledged the proper authority of the president in making the agreement with Johnston, subject to his approval. Why did not the Gazette before present the general truths to its readers which are so forcibly expressed in the extract? It has denounced democrats as traitors for insisting that the just balance of our government is vital to its security; for protesting against military usurpation; for censuring the arrogance of military favorites and the assumption of dictatorial powers. It has hitherto been forward to defend the very evils it now affects to deplore, that it might ground on them a more potent charge against a general whose devotion to the union and constitution is as genuine and heartfelt as the services he has done them are signal and brilliant.

We clip the above from the Chicago Times of last Saturday, and commend its teaching to our republican friends. What the Times says of the Gazette is equally true of nineteen-twentieths of all the republican papers in the land. Now they all with one accord insist that "fidelity to the country demands fidelity to the constitutional distribution of the powers of government," while yesterday, as it were, they were unanimous in their denunciations of democrats for insisting on the self-same thing. A short time since it was, in the eyes of these pinks of loyalty, treason to demand fidelity to the provisions of the constitution, and because democrats insisted on the officers of the government being faithful to their constitutional obligations, thousands of them have been mobbed, murdered, torn from their families and incarcerated in loathsome prisons as malefactors, tried by illegal tribunals in violation of law, punished contrary to law and precedent, and now these same men who clamored loudest for all this, and by whose influence and efforts it was principally brought about have the unblinking effrontery to impress upon the public that the just balance of our government is vital to its security, and that "fidelity to the country demands fidelity to the constitution." Out upon such hypocrites, they have as many faces as the heathen god Janus, and about as much conscience as an alligator. We are glad, nevertheless, to see the change wrought by the pressure of public sentiment in the tone of our political opponents. It shows that the democracy of the country did a good work when they stood up amidst the dangers to life and liberty which threatened them during the past four years, and manfully contended for "fidelity to the constitution" and laws as the sheet-anchor of safety to our free institutions; and now they have their reward in the adoption of this great truth by the people of all parties and of every name.

The Monroe Doctrine to be Practically Carried out.

In the present favorable aspect of our military affairs, a large number of officers and men are being mustered out of the service. Many of these, it is said, are enlisting to go to Mexico for the purpose of assisting the liberal party there under Juarez to overthrow the Maximilian dynasty. These enlistments are openly made at Washington under the very eyes of the administration, and would therefore indicate that this government is looking to the vindication of the Monroe doctrine. France has already taken the alarm, and has proposed an alliance with England for a joint protectorate over Mexico and Canada, but as Johnny Bull don't see the danger to Canada, he will hardly join hands with Napoleon in carrying out the proposed enterprise. England well knows that the United States Government has heretofore taken firm ground on the subject of European intervention in the government of states on this continent, and that it can do no less than resent, by force of arms if need be, the action of France in establishing an Empire under Maximilian in Mexico. Canada is in no danger from the United States, so long as she conforms to her treaty stipulations

with us, and there is little doubt that she is as much inclined to do so now as at any former period. Our sympathies are with the Liberals in Mexico, and if our discharged officers and soldiers see fit to take up arms in their behalf against the usurpation of Maximilian, we bid them God speed. It will take more Frenchmen than Napoleon can readily furnish, to retain the sprig of nobility, at present on the throne of Mexico, firmly in his seat. We give the administration at Washington credit for refusing thus far to recognize the Imperial government in Mexico, and hope that our own affairs will soon be in such condition as to justify the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in the Mexican states if necessary.

## Milligan, Bowles, and Horsey.

News have been received that the gentlemen above named have been sentenced to be executed, and the day fixed for their execution. These men, it will be remembered, were arrested and tried last fall by a military commission at Indianapolis for treason. We were at some pains to examine closely the evidence against them as published in the papers from day to day during the trial, and arrived at the conclusion that it might have been in a civil court sufficient to convict Bowles of the crime charged against him, but not so as to the others. Indeed, we believe that the evidence against Col. Milligan was not sufficient, to put him on his defense in any civil court, and that he would have been discharged on motion without being required to examine a single witness in his defense. It is said, and we presume truly, that Mr. Lincoln gave the friends of these men positive assurance that they should not suffer death; and we do not believe that president Johnson would order their execution if he would first examine the testimony upon which they have been convicted. It is perhaps too much to expect that Mr. Johnson can personally examine all the details of all the numerous cases which come before him, and he must of necessity depend in a great measure upon the judgment of subordinates. But in the case of Col. Milligan, we are thoroughly convinced that great injustice will be done both to him and the country by carrying into effect the sentence of the military commission by whom he was tried. We believe that he was a pure minded patriot, an honest man, and faithful to what he deemed the best interest of his country, and would willingly, if need be, sacrifice his life for the preservation of the liberties of the American people. Believing this, we cannot help deploring the madness and folly of his execution as an enemy to his country. He may have erred; and who has not? But we firmly believe his heart was right, that in whatever he did he sought the highest good of his fellow citizens, and now that the war is ended, there can no possible good arise from inflicting upon him an ignominious punishment. He has already suffered much at the hands of his political opponents; sufficient we should think to gratify even the most unrelenting. We still hope that the sentence may be revoked and he set at liberty, but we confess it is hoping almost against hope. We shall await with anxiety the denouement of this unfortunate affair.

Since writing the above we find the following in yesterday's Chicago Tribune: Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.

The order for the execution of Bowles, Milligan and Horsey reached the military authorities to day. They are to be hung by the neck till they are dead, on Friday the 19th inst. Great excitement prevails among the friends and relatives of the unfortunate men, and an immense pressure is being brought to bear on Gov. Morton to induce him to interfere in some way. He has no power however, to stay the proceedings if he would. Mrs. Bowles was here to day and had a long interview with her husband, in which he told her that his time had come. She left the prison crying bitterly.

A great many of our citizens seem to have an idea that the board of Corporation Trustees have plenary power to make and repair side walks whenever and wherever needed. This is a mistake. The board have the power to receive and act upon petitions for this purpose only when presented by two thirds of the property owners interested in such improvements.

For information on this subject we refer our town readers to the forty sixth Section of "An Act for the incorporation of Towns," &c., page 490 1st Vol. R. S. of 1852, and the amendment thereto found on page 629, 1st Vol. of Gavin and Ford's Revised Statutes. We call attention to this matter now because some of our citizens are disposed to find fault with the board for not doing what they clearly had no legal right to do, that is, to order the owners of certain lots to make and repair side walks, without a petition being presented therefor by two thirds of the real estate owners interested therein.

At the City Election in La Porte last Tuesday week, the democrats elected their Mayor and Treasurer, besides several other officers of less importance, by good round majorities. This is a grand achievement for the democracy of that city, who have been so long ruled by fanaticism. The abolitionists whine sorrowfully, but they will eventually learn to bear with such such defeats with less pain and sorrow.

## A Stultified City.

The funeral of President Lincoln, in New York, was the most imposing outward demonstration of respect and sorrow for a public man ever witnessed in the world's history. The mere death of a President demands from all good citizens a certain degree of respectful consideration, and dying, as this man did, by the hand of an assassin, it was entirely natural that the masses should be profoundly impressed by an event so strange and startling. But, in addition to all this, Mr. Lincoln embodied a "great idea," and was the chosen chief and leader of a cause which he has steadily upheld for four years of bloody war, and through trials and difficulties that showed his own honesty and profound belief in its truth and justice, whatever may be the verdict of posterity. He was the representative of "impartial freedom"—the same rights for the negro accorded to the white man—and, it may be said, died a martyr to this cause; at all events his special admirers and friends thus regard him, and the mournful draperies that shrouded this city were extensively covered with mottoes and inscriptions of every conceivable kind illustrative of this martyrdom. But wonderful, indeed, the very people whose liberation was thus glorified were excluded by the city authorities from any place in the funeral procession, and while they honored Mr. Lincoln as the leader of "impartial freedom," they so trampled the principle he represented under their feet, that negroes were not even permitted to mourn for their liberator and benefactor! Indeed, more wonderful still, the few negroes that, by order of the Secretary of War, were thrust into the funeral procession, were guarded by several ranks of policemen for fear they would be mobbed! That is to say, the great principle represented by Mr. Lincoln, despite all the mottoes and inscriptions, was so repugnant to the instincts of the people when visibly presented to them in the persons of negroes, that they shrank from it with utter loathing, and even probable anger. If it had been true, if negroes were naturally entitled to "impartial freedom," the whole people should have risen up as one man to honor it in the persons of these victims, and instead of excluding them, they should have been placed at the head of the funeral procession, of course. What a terrible error! What a stultified city! What wonder, indeed, that a million of lives should be sacrificed when a whole people are thus in conflict with themselves, thus stupidly and disgustingly faithless to an "idea," which they profess to worship and believe in?—N. Y. Day Book.

## Robbery of a Railroad Train.

CINCINNATI, May 6.

A train on the Ohio and Mississippi road last night was robbed near North Bend, fourteen miles from this city, by a gang of twenty guerrillas. The safe of the Adams Express company was blown open by gunpowder, and the contents taken. The passengers were relieved of their watches and money. The robbers escaped across the river into Kentucky in skiffs.

## From Europe.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The London Star thinks that recent events have materially altered the state of things from what it was when the British government recognized the rebels as belligerents. It says: "Jeff Davis, with a carpet-bag, at Danville, is a different person, in the eye of international law, from President Davis, at Richmond, backed by the army of Gen. Lee. The United States have unquestioned the right to dispute the validity of the commissions of Davis, and to demand that the war vessels of the United States shall not be subjected to vexatious restraints. If these claims be not responded to, they have a perfect right to treat all war vessels of other nations entering their ports with the same scant courtesy that is meted to them at home."

## The Surrender of Johnston's Army—Order by that General.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Advices from Sherman's army, dated May 2, states that the formalities of the surrender of Johnston's army took place at Greensboro, as previously agreed on. A special commission was appointed on both sides, who arranged the details. Gen. Hardee received Gen. Sherman very affably. After the usual parole had been made out, Gen. Johnston issued the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENN.,  
GREENSBORO, N. C., May 2.  
"General Orders No. 22."

"COMRADES—In terminating our official relations I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed on, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will secure the comfort of your families and kindred, and realize tranquility to the country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of your people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship, and with earnest wishes that you may hereafter have all the happiness to be found in this world. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON."

The rebel force, being paroled, laid down their arms, and on Wednesday last departed for their homes.

## FROM RICHMOND.

Order by Gen. Halleck.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Richmond Whig of the 6th contains an order from Gen. Halleck, that after the 20th, all persons found in arms against the United States, in Virginia and North Carolina, will be treated as robbers and outlaws. Persons assisting in organizing guerrilla bands, and continuing in hostilities against the United States, will be tried by a military commission and be subject to death. Military officers are to preserve order and reconcile differences between freedmen and their masters. Freedmen are obliged to work, but may select their own employers. For minors not cared for by parents the apprentice system is to be introduced.

## FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey to be Executed.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.

The Sunday papers published here announce this morning that orders have been received for the execution of Messrs. Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, now confined at the Soldier's home, in irons, and convicted of treason before a military commission in this city last fall. Street rumor has it that Friday, the 12th inst., is fixed as the day on which they will be put to death by being either shot or hung. It is said that Milligan, on Saturday last, wrote a letter to his wife, telling her to prepare herself and children for the worst. The prisoners themselves, it is stated, seem to be satisfied that their fate is inevitable.

## From Raleigh.

NEW YORK, May 6.

Our Raleigh letters of the 28th and 30th state that Gen. Sherman and staff left that day for Charleston and Savannah, thence going to Richmond to meet his army, which was to leave Raleigh the next Monday.

Sherman had issued an order announcing the final agreement of surrender by Johnston. He prohibits all foraging, and provides certain ways to relieve the pressing wants of the inhabitants.

The 16th and 23d corps remain in the department of North Carolina, together with Kilpatrick's cavalry. Stoneman's cavalry is ordered to east Tennessee, and Wilson's to the Tennessee river, near Decatur, Ala. Gen. Howard and the army of Tennessee will march to Richmond. Gen. Schoon and the army of Georgia also march to Richmond.

The rebel army are all leaving for their homes, many taking their arms with them, and some trouble is apprehended from those who took their arms and went away on their own hook. Gen. Johnston has endeavored to carry out the terms agreed upon, but the time intervening between the first and second agreements occasioned some demoralization.

A movement is on foot to reorganize the state government.

## Full Confession by Paine.

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The Post publishes a letter from R. M. Blatchford to C. A. Seward, in which the writer says, after referring to the improved condition of Secretary Seward and his son: "Paine, the assassin, has fully confessed the crime in all the details respecting it, and the difficulties he encountered. He says that all the plans of that Friday night not being carried out was the greatest failure that ever was."

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The Star mentions the necessity for a speedy resumption of trade between England and the south. It says they cannot with propriety make representations to the American government in this respect as long as they recognize rebels as belligerents.

The London Standard charges England with having been accessory to the greatest crime that modern history records, in not interfering to secure the independence of the south, and claims that she might have done this without overstepping the laws of nations. It predicts future misfortunes to England as a consequence of this neglect. It says: "We have from the first asserted that the south was fighting our battles, and we do not hesitate to say that we regard the disaster that has befallen Lee's army as an event which will not fail ultimately to exercise a serious influence upon our own imperial interests."

The London Herald of April 25th has the following: "The surrender of Lee is not only the greatest misfortune that has happened to the south, but is a crowning disaster, in which we seem to see the end of all. The tumultuous wave of northern aggression has at last swept down before it that proud, towering edifice against which for four years it has dashed itself in vain. At the close of the fourth year of the war the north has prevailed, as we all along feared it would, but hoped it might not."

The London Times of April 27th says: "This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the house of commons will take the opportunity of expressing in the name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at the crime [Mr. Lincoln's assassination], and of assuring the American people that whatever differences of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy, with them as to the loss of an honest and high minded magistrate."

The London and principal journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and alike gave utterance to warm eulogium upon Mr. Lincoln and bitter denunciations of the assassination. The Paris and continental journals contain articles on the subject.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

A distinguished army officer mentioned this morning, as a fact, that there is now telegraphic communication between Macdonald, and Washington, a portion of the line extending through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, where we have no troops. He also stated that the same wires which were but recently used by the rebels are now employed in transmitting the president's proclamation of offering rewards for the arrest of Jeff. Davis and others.

The navy department continues to receive and accept resignations of volunteer officers. Of the entire number who entered the service at the commencement of the rebellion, 500 were dismissed for drunkenness, which was the prevalent disease.

The treasury department is making arrangements to pay all the back indebtedness, including arrearages and bounties to the army.

The navy department will, in a short time, sell many of the wooden vessels which were purchased to meet pressing emergencies.

A QUANDARY.—A man pretty comfortably drunk, was holding on to a post, when a friend inquired what was the matter—"Matter?" said the fellow, "I am in a quandary." "Why?" "If I hold on here I shall freeze to death, and if I let go I shall fall into the dock."

## 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 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 to 15th June next will be paid in advance. 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 PLAN OF THE PEOPLE

Less than \$300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the 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, to 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.  
v10c22-3mo.

## SOMETHING NEW.

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

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 A SAVING OF

## AT LEAST ONE FOURTH

## IN THE FEED NECESSARY FOR THEIR

## STOCK by having it

## Crushed &amp; Ground Before Feeding.

He will also find OATS and CORN to be sold when wanted. He solicits the custom of those having stock to feed. Terms reasonable.

v10c26L N. D. LOVELY.

## THE LATEST ARRIVAL

## HONEST CORNER

I would respectfully announce to my patrons that have recently returned from the East a most successful

## 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 nothing 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 to be satisfied until their debts are paid, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up.

J. BROWNLEE.

## SCHEENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEEED TONIC, AND MANDRICKE PILLS

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Scheenck, 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 190 pounds; at the present time his weight is 325 pounds.

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