

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.



Consistency.

The Cincinnati Gazette closes a discussion of Sherman's agreement with Johnson 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 subvert the province of congress, to bring the executive to contempt, to annihilate the opinion of the people, to deprive the people of military usurpation, and to instigate military favorites to arrogate 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 Johnson, subject to his approval. Why did not the Gazette before present the general truth 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 malevolent charges 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 comment it 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 but 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 clamed loudest for all this, and by whose influence and efforts it was principally brought about have the unblushing effrontry 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 governmental affairs 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 men 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 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 deplored 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 against hope. We shall await with anxiety the denouement of this unfortunate affair.

Since writing the above we find the following in yester day'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 intense 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 Hord'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.

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 honest 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 especial adherents 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," 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 white people should have risen up from 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 somewhere! What a monstrous anomaly! 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?

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

WASHINGTON, May 7. Advises 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 parades had been made out, Gen. Johnston issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 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 freedom 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 here announce this morning, as a fact, that there is now telegraphic communication between Mass. Ga., 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 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 offense.

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 geo

graphical 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.

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 10th 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. Scholes and the army of Georgia al-

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 percent 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

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.

10m28—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 FINA 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.

10m264. N. D. LOVELY,

LATEST ARRIVAL

HONEST CORNER

I would respectfully announce to my patrons that I have recently returned from the East and 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, alikind of

Merchantable Produce,

AND

MONY WILL NOT BE REFUSED

Invite my old customers to call and examine my stock and prices, and if they suit, they will be

buy to me.

Those knowing themselves in arrears, and I hope they will redeem their promises to pay up.

J. BROWNLIE.

10m24f.

AGENTS,

BOSTON—George C. Goodwin & Co.

NEW YORK—Dempas Barnes & Co.

BALTIMORE—Dr. George B. Keyser.

PITTSBURG—Dr. George B. Keyser.