

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.



Principles Not Men.

This is a time above all others when the people should scan closely the action of their rulers, and in every case of departure from the principles which lie at the foundation of our republican institutions, all the means and appliances at command should be used in order to an early return to the ancient landmarks. It is no less true that those in authority now occupy places by no means free from responsibility, and are entitled to receive the earnest, cordial support of the people in all their efforts to follow in the footsteps of the fathers of the republic. True, we as democrats had no hand in elevating them to power; they were placed where they are over our objections; but being in power, they are entitled to our support so long as they themselves act in accordance with the constitution and the laws, and do not attempt to subvert the principles of the government. It by no means follows, however, that democrats should sacrifice their time honored principles; on the contrary they should now, more than ever, stand firmly by them and do all they can to disseminate light and truth among those who are in error. They should not fail to protest earnestly against every departure from the constitutional requirements laid down for the guidance of those in authority, as well as against every violation of correct principle.

President Johnson, since his elevation to office, has done much, and left much undone, for which he is entitled to the thanks of all true men in the country, but he has also given intimations that he may in the future do some things which as democrats we cannot oppose. What he may do, or not do in the future, we of course cannot predict with certainty, but if hereafter he does as well as he has thus far, we can see no reason why democrats more than republicans should find fault with him. Our readers will of course understand us as not committing ourselves to his support any further than his official acts shall prove to be in accordance with democratic principles, but so long as he follows in the beaten paths of the democratic guides who have preceded him, we shall render him our cordial support. We wish there were others in high places in the government from whom we could consistently hope as much as we do from Andrew Johnson.

Indeed the radical republicans are already dissatisfied with him because of his apparent determination to set independent of their councils. They have brought an immense pressure to bear upon him, and he has shown them that he can stand the pressure and still maintain with dignity the honor and responsibilities which were so suddenly thrown upon him by the death of Mr. Lincoln. They already begin to charge him with "tyranny," and before many months we apprehend that not many of the extreme men in the republican party can be found who will not say that Johnson has betrayed his party. In the meantime we hope he may have the firmness to be truly the president of the people, instead of the mere chief of a party. To do this, he will, we think, be under the necessity of decapitating Stanton and Halleck with some others, and of filling their places with men who can rise above the petty revenge so recently manifested by these men, and also above the thought of mere party expediency. They, in common with all radicals, seem to have no thought above mere party supremacy, and are thus unfit for the proper discharge of the official duties devolving upon them. May they be soon removed.

The Virginia Election.

The New York Times' Washington special says: "As far as heard from the persons elected to the house of delegates have been active sympathizers or outright rebels. The two members elected from Alexandria were J. B. Robertson and J. A. English, who were among those elected last fall by the commander at Alexandria, and sent to and from upon railroad cars as friends of guerrillas and rebels, thus preventing attacks upon trains."

The Cincinnati Commercial's Frankfort dispatch says: "Recruiting is going on briskly among the slaves of central Kentucky. A few months more of negro enlistments will settle the question for Kentucky, independent of the constitutional amendment."

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.

Petitions have been forwarded from here, signed by prominent republicans, asking the president to look with leniency upon Milligan and Bowles, sentenced to Le Lung for treason on Friday.

The Amnesty Proclamation

[Official.]
WASHINGTON, May 29.
A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

WHEREAS, The president of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication, participated in said rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued their hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon to the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, president of the United States, do PROCLAIM AND DECLARE, that I do hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, AMNESTY AND PARDON, with the reservation of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in the rebellion have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath of affirmation, and thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolable, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the constitution of the United States and the union of the states thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or general officers of said pretended confederate government, above the rank of colonel in the army, or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commission in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged, in any way, in treating, otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service, who were elected by the government at West Point, or the United States naval academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of government of states in surrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines, into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or have been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof, by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement, or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or prisoners detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the president's proclamation of Dec. 8th, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, since the date of said proclamation, and who have thereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the United States.

The secretary of state will establish rules or regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Owing to the immense number of soldiers in the city the commanding general has ordered all places closed where intoxicating liquors are sold. Several serious encounters between soldiers have already occurred. Last night a strong military guard was posted around each of the hotels of the city, and every officer found in them was required to show by what permission or authority he was there. Those who could not show satisfactorily were ordered to report themselves under arrest.

The work of paying off the two armies now concentrated here was begun yesterday, and will be resumed on Monday, and continued until the work is accomplished. This prompt contribution to the depleted purses of our brave soldiers is as satisfactory to the public here as it is acceptable to the soldiers.

Not only Jno. T. Ford, proprietor of Ford's theatre, but Jno. S. Clark, the comedian, Booth's brother-in-law, has been unconditionally released from the Old Capitol. The three brothers Ford were in court yesterday, in expectation of a summons to the witness stand.

The president was waited upon yesterday by delegations from several of the southern states, among them Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. The object of these interviews was to learn upon what terms the states represented can return to the union. It is believed that the same policy will be pursued in those cases as are now in operation in Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Jane Weible, a southern authoress, charged with malicious mischief, tearing down mourning drapery about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, has been discharged from jail, the grand jury taking no action in her case.

Thousands of people visited the various camps of Sherman's army on the north side of the Potomac to-day. The friends and relatives of the soldiers formed the greater portion of the number.

Notwithstanding the surrender of Kirby Smith, it is believed that troops will be sent to Texas to protect the frontier and restore order throughout the state. Whether they will be detachments from Gen. Canby's department, or forwarded under command of Gen. Sheridan, remains to be seen.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

The following order has just been issued from the war department:

That in all cases of sentences by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war the sentence be remitted and the prisoners be discharged. The adjutant general will publish immediately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the president.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 27.

The Post's special says: "The United States district attorney has notified the proper authorities that the circuit court is ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff. Davis on the indictments found."

"The treasury has ample funds, and payment of the armies will begin immediately."

"The government has knowledge that the spirit of the rebellion is not entirely vanquished, and it will be necessary, in many portions of the south, to maintain the military power for some time."

"Sheridan will not need to take troops from this section to subdue Kirby Smith."

"Beverly Tucker's family arrived here from Richmond on their way north, but were sent back under guard."

"The Commercial's special says: The government expects to have railroad communication with Montgomery ere long by Salisbury, Columbia, Augusta and Atlanta. Guerrillas don't interfere with the navigation of the Alabama river."

NEW YORK, May 28.

The Herald's Washington special says: It is understood that one of the essential conditions in all future amnesties, pardons, and releases from liabilities for treason, will be the renunciation, on the part of the applicant for clemency of all right, title and interest, present or prospective, in slave property. No pardons will hereafter be granted without such renunciation.

During the last three months over 25,000 union prisoners have been paroled at Varnum and Akin's landings on the James river; over 10,000 from Wilmington, and from Fernandina and Jacksonville over 3,000.

Out of thirty five thousand returned union prisoners of war paid off during the last three months, not one thousand were of the number taken prisoners, in 1863, and at least five hundred of these were paid in hospitals. It is known that, owing to the suspension of exchanges during 1864, large numbers of prisoners were held by the rebels, captured during the previous year. The evidence elicited on the present trial of the assassination conspirators explains where they are.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The Commercial's special says: "The trial of Jeff. Davis before the United Circuit court will commence as soon as the conspiracy case is disposed of."

"Gen. Sherman has handed in his written testimony respecting Johnston's surrender, to the committee on the conduct of the war."

"Information from Richmond announces the arrest of Gen. Lee."

The Post's special says: "Several hundred persons are to be discharged immediately under the order issued for the release of military prisoners."

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 27.

The fleet and elegant passenger packet Magenta has arrived, with New Orleans dates to the 22d.

Gen. Beauregard, accompanied by two sons and other members of his staff, arrived at his home in New Orleans on the evening of the 21st. He proceeded once to his house on Esplanade street, a large number of people gathered in the vicinity of his residence as he alighted, but no public demonstration occurred. He was in excellent health, and speaks in high terms of his treatment while in Mobile. A Mobile paper says: "The happy-

est feature of the week was the kind attention shown by the federal officers in this district to the paroled confederate Gen. Beauregard and staff, who arrived here yesterday and left for New Orleans on Friday. Such considerate action does a great deal to remove the sting from the minds of these brave but misguided men. Our officers and soldiers can well afford to exhibit a spirit of generosity towards the fallen enemy, and we are glad to see it done."

CAIRO, May 27.

The legislature of Mississippi met at Jackson on the 20th, organized, and instructed the governor to appoint Judges Sharkey, Fisher, and Yerger a committee to proceed to Washington to confer with the president, and, if he consents, to call a convention, with the view of restoring Mississippi to the union. The legislature then adjourned.

CAIRO, May 29.

The Memphis Argus has a dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 25th, as follows: "On the 24th, the main ordinance depot located in Marshall's warehouse, Mobile, was blown up with terrible consequences. About 300 persons were killed and many wounded, and thousands were buried in the ruins. Three entire squares of the city were demolished, and about 8,000 houses of cotton burned. The steam boats Col. Conley, and Kate Polo, with all on board, were entirely destroyed. A great portion of the business centre of the city was badly damaged. The damage by the explosion is estimated at \$3,000,000. Gen. Granger was prompt in rendering relief and comfort to the sufferers. The cause of this terrible explosion is uncertain. The ordinance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when it occurred. The entire city is more or less injured by the explosion."

It is positively confirmed from New Orleans that Kirby Smith has surrendered. The articles of surrender were signed on the morning of the 26th. The terms are those granted Lee and Johnston, and include the entire rebel forces west of the Mississippi. Gens. Sterling Price, Buckner and Brent, on the part of the confederates, and Gens. Canby and Herro, on the part of the federal army, arranged the details. The consultation lasted six hours. The news was received by all classes along the river with the greatest joy. It was known at Little Rock that Kirby Smith had sent representatives to Gen. Canby, and intense interest was manifested throughout Arkansas to hear the result.

New Advertisements.

H. B. DICKSON. HENRY WOODBURY

THE IRON AGE

Has come again! at least the

IRON

has at H. B. DICKSON & CO'S HARDWARE

STORE, IN THE SOUTH ROOM OF THE

NEW BRICK BLOCK, PLYMOUTH, IND.

Where it can at all times be SEEN and

BOUGHT in almost any shape, size, quantity and

quality from an

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE

to a COFFEE HEATER, or from a crow bar to

a pair of tacks. They have

STOVES

Of every kind; Elevated Ovens, Square, Parlor

Stoves, Iron, Box, fancy or plain, with complex

TRIMMINGS

to match. SELF GOODS of every description.

House Trimmings, DOOR and WINDOW hang-

ings; Glass and Sash; Carpenters' tools.

NAILS

By the Keg or Pound; Mill saws, Log and Dog

Chains; the best Axes in the West.

Tin, Brass, and Hollow Ware

Of all kinds.

PLOWS, SHOVELS,

and all manner of Agricultural utensils, including

Forks that load and unload hay by horse power

a splendid assortment of

CUTLERY.

FISH HOOKS & LINES,

ROPE, WIRE, BELTING

AND COW BELLS,

IRON AND

STEEL IN BARS,

ROLLS, SHEETS

AND BUNCHES

de., &c.

In fact every thing that any one ever thought of

buying in a Hardware Store, and a thousand things

beside, with

NEW STOCK

constantly arriving, which they propose selling

CHEAPER

Than the same can be bought at any other place

this side of Pittsburgh.

All kinds of tin, sheet iron, copper and brass

ware made and repaired on reasonable terms and

short notice.

H. B. DICKSON & CO

April 31 1864—v9n38-6m.

LIQUORS.

PURE LIQUORS for Medical and other pur-

poses, can be had at my Store, one door

North of the Branch Bank.

J. F. VANVALKENBURGH.

Plym., Ind., May 18, '65—4f

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
THIRD SERIES.
230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury,

the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury notes,

bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest,

per annum known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 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 now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt as are all the Government

Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon 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 should be directed.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. 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.

The notes of this third series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3/4 in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent. in currency.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other Loans.

In order that citizens from every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions in part. 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 La Porte

First National Bank of Warsaw

First National Bank of Valparaiso,

By T. Cressner, Branch Bank, Plymouth.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

v10n37-5m.

Tyrrel Brothers.

NEW GROCERY

Provision Store:

BOURBON, INDIANA.

The subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bourbon and vicinity to our splendid stock of everything in the Grocery and Provision line, all of which has been brought by Cash at the present time, thereby availing ourselves of the recent decline.

All Will Be Sold Very Low For Cash.

If you want salt go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Lime go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Pork go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want White Fish go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Mackerel go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Dried Beef go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want Sugar, Tea or Coffee go to Tyrrel Brothers.

If you want all kinds of Spices, Dried Fruits, Dye-Stuffs, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, Candies, etc., go to Tyrrel Brothers.

In short, if you want anything and everything in the Grocery and Provision line go to Tyrrel Brothers.

We will always have on hand a full stock of everything belonging to our trade, which we will sell as low as any firm between Fort Wayne and Chicago.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

OUR MOTTO:

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

You will find us on Main street, in McEndorfer's New Store Building.

TYRREL BROTHERS.

Bourbon, May 4th 1865.—m6.

SCHEENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRICKE PILLS

The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck, just after recovering from Consumption, many years ago. Below is a likeness of him as he now appears.

When the first taken he weighed 105 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.



DR. SCHEENCK'S

Principal Office and Laboratory at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCIAL 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 Respirator, for which fee is three dollars; all advice free.

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