THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1865.

Gen. Sherman's Late Peace Blunder.

General Sherman, it appears, has committed a grave blunder in entering into peace negotiations with General J. E. Johnston, the effect of which will probably be, that he will be relieved from the command of the army he has led through Georgia, South and North Carolina. General Grant, accompanied by General Sheridan, having already started to North Carolina for the purpose, it is presumed, of taking command of the army himself.

A dispatch from Washington, dated April 22d, says:

All day yesterday it was known that a bearer of dispatches had arrived from Sherman and that he had given out that he brought glorious news. As the news was not officially promulgated in the morning papers, and the day wore on without any official announcement, it began to be generally whispered that there was some trouble about the correspondence between Sherman and Johnston.—But few had any idea it would prove serious.—Meantime, however, a Cabinet meeting was hastily called, and towards evening it was generally understood in Administration circles that Sherman had been guilty of some grave blunder. With all these gradual developments however the capital was utterly unprepared for the astounding peace memorandum described in Secretary Stanton's bulletin this morning. The effect has been painful in the extreme, and the sorrow is all the greater by reason of the unlimited confidence which Sherman has of late inspired. All over the capital men of all shades of belief speak of it, and feel about it as they would of some great political leader who in some critical period in Congress had suddenly abandoned his party and given way to the opposition. The old wild stories of Sherman's insanity are foolishly revived, and men who know better than to believe this are still at a loss for only a reasonable hypothesis on which to account for Sherman's reasons. The statement appended to Sherman's and Johnston's agreement beginning, "It is reported that the above was disapproved for the following, among other reasons, &c.," although put in this guarded form, is known to have been authorized, if not, indeed, an official summary of the Government's views. Where it is considered necessary to speak so severely, it may be inferred that the general condemnation is far more out spoken. Still, great regret is expressed that Sherman should have so clouded his fame and impaired his influence at the very crowning moment of our success.

General Sheridan also accompanied Gen. Grant on the trip which the latter instantly undertook to Sherman's headquarters. The last hope of capturing Jeff. Davis is feared, however, to have been lost, but whatever cavalry can do to overhaul him will still be done.

Gen. Grant at Raleigh.—He Annuls the Truce.

Secretary Stanton under date of April 25th, telegraphs as follows to Gen. Dix: A dispatch has just been received by this Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, April 24, 10 a. m. He says: "I reached here this morning, and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and the information that civil matters cannot be entertained in any convention between army commanders."

Secretary Stanton, in a telegraphic dispatch under date of April 24th, says: This department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond.—One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Alban's raiders.

The President's Remains.

The programme for the transportation of President Lincoln's remains from Washington has been issued. The railroads over which the remains will pass are declared military railroads, subject to the order of the War Department, and the railroads locomotives, cars and engines engaged on said transportation will be subject to the military control of Brig. Gen. McCullum. No person will be allowed to be transported on the cars constituting the funeral train, save those who are specially authorized by the orders of the War Department. The funeral train will not exceed nine cars including baggage and hearse car, which will proceed over the whole route from Washington to Springfield.

The remains left Washington at 8 o'clock this (Friday) morning, and arrived at Baltimore at 10.

Leave Baltimore at 3, afternoon, and arrive at Harrisburgh 8:20, evening.

Leave Harrisburgh at 12, midnight 22d, and arrive at Philadephia at 6:20, evening.

Leave Philadephia at 4, morning of Monday 24th, and arrive at New York at 10.

Leave New York at 4, afternoon of the 25th, and arrive at Albany at 11, evening.

Leave Albany at 4, afternoon of Wednesday the 26th, and arrive at Buffalo at 7, morning of Thursday the 27th.

Leave Buffalo at 10:10 the same day, and arrive at Cleveland at 7, morning of Friday, the 28th.

Leave Cleveland at midnight same day, and arrive at Columbus at at 7:30 on the morning of Saturday 28th.

Leave Columbus at 8 in the evening, same day and arrive at Indianapolis at 7 in the morning Sunday, the 30th.

Leave Indianapolis at midnight of same day and arrive at Chicago at 11 in the morning of Monday, May 1.

Leave Chicago at 9:30 in the evening of May 2, and arrive at Springfield at 8 in the morning of Wednesday May 3.

At the various points on the rout, the remains are to be taken from the hearse car by State or municipal authorities to receive public honors according to the aforesaid programme. The authorities will make such arrangements as may be fitting and appropriate to the occasion, department or district; but the remains will continue always under the special charge of the officers and escort assigned by the War Department.

The route from Columbus to Indianapolis is via Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, and from Indianapolis to Chicago via Lafayette and Michigan City. In order to guard against accidents, trains will not run faster than twenty miles per hour.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The remains of President Lincoln arrived at 1 o'clock. The escort was very large. The stores are all closed, and the whole population is in the streets. The remains will lie in state until two o'clock, in a beautiful catafalque. The buildings are every where draped with emblems of grief.

At every station, town and all along the line of the route between Baltimore and Philadelphia thousands of people assembled to see the funeral train pass. They lined the track on both sides, and stood with their heads uncovered, holding their hats in their left hands, held up their right to heaven as if taking a vow to avenge their fallen chieftain.

At Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Albany the honors paid to the dead President were all that could have been desired by his most devoted admirers. Nothing was omitted to render the scene grand, imposing and solemn. Thousands upon thousands at each place had the mournful satisfaction of beholding the honored remains as they lay in state.

Preparations are making at Indianapolis, Chicago and Springfield to pay such honors to the remains of the illustrious dead as are proper. It is expected that a large number will go from this vicinity to Chicago to witness the ceremonies and see the face of him whom they honored and loved while living, ere all that is mortal of him is committed to its final resting place.

President Johnson has appointed Thursday, May 25th, as a day of humiliation and prayer.

The man arrested on suspicion of being the assailant of Secretary Seward, having been identified by Mr. S.'s daughter and servant, has been heavily ironed and placed on a gunboat.

Wilson Occupies Macon.—Capture of Howel Cobb.

Secretary Stanton, in a dispatch dated Washington, April 24 h, says: A dispatch from Sherman states that Wilson held Macon on the 20th with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others as prisoners, but that they claimed the benefit of the armistice and he has telegraphed to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have telegraphed him that he may draw out of Macon and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe they are changing the status to our prejudice.

The Democrat of last week, referring, we suppose, to the indignation expressed by many loyal men of both parties last Saturday week, in regard to a remark said to have been uttered by the junior editor af that sheet when the announcement was first made that President Lincoln had been assassinated, to the effect that he was glad of it, and that it was a pity he was not killed four years ago, says: "Some of the most rabid proposed lynching one or two men in town, while the special friends of the Republican, having an eye to the prosperity of that establishment, were in favor of demolishing the Democrat office." We neither heard or heard of any such proposition as the Democrat speaks of, at least by any responsible person, but if any of our friends think it would benefit us to demolish the Democrat office we trust they will banish the idea at once. Its destruction by a mob of Union men would do us infinitely more harm than good. If let alone it will soon die a natural death, or be smothered to death by its own stench.

One of the last of the special acts of President Lincoln was the appointment of Col. Ben. Spooner United States Marshal for the district of Indiana. Col. Spooner was in most of Sherman's battles in the West, and lost his arm at Kenesaw Mountain.

Mr. Lincoln After Death.

The World's Washington special gives the following description of the corpse: Death has fastened on his frozen face all character and idiosyncracy in his life. He has not changed one line of his grave countenance. The mouth is shut like that of one who had put his foot down firm, and so are his eyes, which look as calm as slumber. No corpse in the world is better prepared according to appearance.

RETRACTION.—Mather & Co., advertising agents, New York, having paid our claim against them in full, we retract all we said to their prejudice in our issue of March 23d.

Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston Agree upon an Armistice.

The Negotiations Annulled by the President and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—As reports have been in circulation for some time, of a correspondence between Gens. Johnston and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon, and the result is as follows:

Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Gen. Jos Johnston, commanding Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina:

The contending armies now in the field to maintain their *statu quo* until notice is given by the commanding general of either one to its opponents, and a reasonable time, say forty-eight hours allowed.

2. 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 of five men to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide action of both State and Federal authority. 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.

3d. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments and their officers and Legislatures, and taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State governments have resulted from war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4th. The re-establishment of all the Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as delegated by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

5th. People and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and of the States respectively.

6th. The executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence, in any place of their residence.

7th. The general terms we leave to a general amnesty, so far as the executive power of the United States can convey, or on condition of disbandment of the Confederate armies, and the distribution of arms and resumption of peaceable pursuits by officers and men, as hitherto composing the said armies, not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms. We individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Commander Army United States in N. Carolina.
J. E. JOHNSTON,
General Commanding Confederate Army, N. C.

The proceedings of General Sherman were unapproved for the following, among other reasons:

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

Second—It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel government.

Third—It undertook to re establish the rebel State governments, which had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and treasure, and placed arms and munitiods of war 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 certainly subjects loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt consumed by rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth—It puts in dispute the existence of loyal State governments and the new State of Western Virginia, which has been recognized by every department of the U. S government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation laws and relieved rebels of every degree who had slaughtered our people from all pains and penalties for their crime.

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 formed 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.

All the Southern refugees in Washington called upon President Johnson on Monday morning.

Publication has been made of certain changes of several officers, including Gen. Halleck to command at Richmond. This is not correct. Gen. Ord remains in command of Virginia, as heretofore. Gen Halleck commands Virginia and North Carolina. Gen. Gillmore remains in command of the department of the South.

Music is the only earthly bliss that the imaginations of man have transferred to heaven.

Thorns and briars are but discouraged buds.

The President's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Never before in its history has Washington presented so mournfully grand a scene, and never before has a great nation offered such a heartfelt tribute to the memory of a deceased ruler as that paid to the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln by the American people to day.

THE SCENE OUT OF DOORS.

At an early hour this morning the vicinity of the White House was thronged with people of all ages and colors, endeavoring to find eligible places from which to view the funeral pageant, although the cortege did not start from the Executive Mansion till two in the afternoon. The colored people of which the crowd was largely composed, were on the ground first, and by a sort of pre-emption right, took possession of the railing in front of the President's house, and the sidewalk on the opposite side of the avenue. The interstices in the iron fence surrounding the mansion, were perfectly black with the faces of those whose best friend was lying in death within the granite walls before them.

A peep at the White House on this occasion, although probably all of the sad gazers had seen it a hundred times before, was earnestly sought for, and none were satisfied till their curiosity was gratified. The scene was a picturesque one, and the best indication of the reverence in which the memory of Abraham Lincoln is held by the colored race throughout the country.

As the morning hours wore on, the crowd in front of the house increased, and kept on till it became a jam.

The horse cars were compelled to stop running, and vehicles of all kinds had to turn off into the back streets. The streets for squares on either side of the Executive Mansion were filled by the various State delegations, societies, delegations from the Union leagues of the large cities, and Masons and Odd Fellows, white and colored, on their way to take a place in the grand procession.

SINGULAR AND AFFECTING DEMONSTRATION.

Most conspicuous among them all, however, was the procession of colored women, which marched two by two along the avenue to join their friends in front of the Mansion. Over two hundred women were in front of them on crutches, their heads white with the frosts of age, and dressed in garments exhibiting all the hues of the rainbow; one clad in handsome mourning, some in red, white and blue calico. Some wore handsomely trimmed bonnets, and a few, who had probably none to wear, had covered their heads with handkerchiefs.—They were followed by a long string of colored urchins. The sight was novel. Four years since a procession of this description could no more have passed unmolested along the streets of the National Capital than it could have passed over the Long Bridge from Virginia into the District of Columbia without passes from slave-driving masters. The morning trains brought in large crowds of citizens from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and other cities.

The latter city sent over 1,000 Union Leaguers. Philadelphia was represented by the City Council and the hose companies, and the other places mentioned by members of their municipal governments. The inmates of the several military hospitals also turned out to pay their tribute of respect to the deceased President. The crowds in front of the President's mansion were kept back by guards, and of those who succeeded in passing the outer line, none were admitted to the house without tickets.

THE EAST ROOM.

Within the mansion stillness reigned, and the great crowd that filled the rooms seemed for hours scarcely to stir. The green and blue rooms were reserved for the use of delegations, pall bearers, &c. The East Room, hung with black, shrouding every chandelier, covering every mirror, drooping from every pilaster, and darkening every window, was densely crowded.

THE CATAFALQUE.

In the center stood an imposing catafalque, on which the coffin was placed, surrounded with flowers, with crosses and anchors of flowers leaning against it at the head and foot.

THE SPECTATORS.

Nearest it, and facing the side, stood Chief Justice Chase and the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. Next to Mr. Chase on the left, and toward the head of the room, stood ex-Vice President Hamlin, and by his side, the late Vice President, now President, Andrew Johnson. Immediately next to him was his old friend, Preston King, of New York. Immediately behind this party stood the Cabinet, and further toward the lower end of the room, the members of the House and Senate and their officers. On Chief Justice Chase's right hand stood the Diplomatic corps, in full dress, and wearing all their decorations. Next them were the heads of Bureaus and other prominent officials. At the head of the coffin were members of the clergy and physicians to the President. Behind them was the guard of honor, together with a large number of prominent military and naval officers; foremost among whom were Lieutenant General Grant and Vice Admiral Farragut.

Near the foot of the coffin were ranged chairs covered with black for the members of the family. Just before the ceremonies began, Capt. Robert Lincoln entered, accompanied by Private Secretaries Nicolay and Hay; but Mrs. Lincoln, with her younger son, preferred to mourn in private.—Beyond the chairs for the family stood the Illinois and Kentucky delegations. As chief mourners, in addition to those already mentioned, there were present Governors Fenton, of New York; Andrews, of Massachusetts; Brough, of Ohio; Oglesby, of Illinois; Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Bradford, of Maryland; Pierpont, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission; Rev. Dr. Hill, President of Harvard College, and a large number of distinguished and eminent citizens from all parts of the country.

No ladies were present till just before the ceremonies began, when Mrs. Senator Sprague, accompanied by her sister, Miss Chase, and Mrs. Secretaries Stanton, Dennison, Welles and Usher, entered.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

A few moments past twelve, just as Captain Lincoln and the Private Secretaries, with such other members of the President's household as were present, entered the room, the solemn hush was broken by the voice of the clergyman, standing at the head of the coffin, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, intoning the solemn service for the burial of the dead, according to the liturgy of the Episcopal church, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord. He that believeth in me, though were he dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth in me shall never die. I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand in the latter day on earth;" and so on until the services appointed to be read at the grave.

Bishop Simpson followed in a lengthy prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, who had been the President's pastor, then read the funeral sermon.

PRAYER OF DR. GRAY.

The Rev. Dr. H. Gray, D. D., Pastor of E street Baptist Church, closed the solemn ceremonies by prayer.

THE PROCESSION.

The various dignitaries then moved out of the East Room in the prescribed order, and the procession was formed at two minutes past two o'clock.

Amid the booming of the guns and the tolling of bells, the cortege commenced moving from the Executive mansion. The procession was over two miles in length, and occupied one hour and forty-five minutes in passing a given point. The column was headed by the 22d U. S. colored troops, who marched with trailed arms. Their admirable marching and soldierly bearing was remarked by all, and formed one of the most prominent features of the occasion.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The following is the order in which the column moved along the Avenue:

Col. Yeaton's colored troops; a squadron of cavalry, mounted; two regiments of the Invalid corps, preceded by a band of that organization; officers of the army and navy—among them were Admirals Dupont, Goldsborough and Porter, and Commodore Bell; officers of the marine corps, followed by the marines and a battery of light artillery, guns draped in mourning; a regiment of cavalry; the clergy in attendance; Generals of the army on duty in Washington and their respective staff; Surgeon General U. S. A., and the physicians to the deceased; Governors of the States; then came the hearse, drawn by six grey horses, and preceded by the pall bearers, and flanked on either side and the rear by detachments of thirteen men of the Invalid Corps. The pall bearers were, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Morgan of New York, Johnson of Missouri, Yates of Illinois, Wade of Ohio, Conness of California; on the part of the House, Dawes of Massachusetts, Coffroth of Pennsylvania, Smith of Kentucky, Colfax of Indiana, Worthington of Nevada, Washburne of Illinois.

Army—Lieut. Gen. Grant, Maj. Gen. Halleck, Brig. Gen. Nichols.

Navy—Vice Admiral Farragut, Admiral Shubrick, and Col. Seeline of the Marine Corps.

Civilians—O. H. Browning, George Ashman, Thomas Corwin, Simon Cameron. Next came the family of the deceased in the private presidential carriage, followed by the relatives and the delegates of the States of Illinois and Kentucky, as mourners.

The President, in a close carriage, escorted on the right by Gen. Augur, and on the left by Gen. Slough; the Cabinet Ministers' carriages; the Diplomatic Corps, in full attendance; the Chief Justice, followed by Associates of the Supreme Court; members of the Senate and House of Representatives, preceded by the officers of the respective bodies; members from the several States and Territories; Assistant Secretaries of the different Departments; delegations from New York, Brooklyn, and other cities. Gen. Butler headed the Boston delegation, marching on foot, also many other prominent men. The Perseverance Hose Company, from Philadelphia, the colored clergymen of the District, the Fenian Brotherhood, the Quartermaster's Regiment, composed of employees of the Department; officers of the Smithsonian Institute, members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; Washington and Georgetown municipal authorities; the clergy; the clerks and employees of the Departments and Bureaus, preceded by the heads of such Bureaus and their respective clerks.

The streets were filled by an immense multitude. Every available window on Pensylvania Avenue was crowded. The procession was the finest of the kind ever witnessed in this city, or probably in the country. Those who remember the funerals of Presidents Harrison and Taylor, say that the solemn pageants on those occasions could in no respect be compared to this. The remains were escorted to the Capitol, where the funeral service was read and the mourners dismissed.

The body lies in state in the magnificent rotunda, and is now in charge of the Illinois delegation. The remains of little Willie Lincoln will be disintered from their resting place in the Glenwood Cemetary to-morrow, preparatory to being removed to Illinois along with those of his father.

The Chicago Conspirators.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—General Hooker issued general orders No. 30 this evening, in which he promulgates the finding of the military commission which, for three months past, has been engaged in the trial of the alleged Chicago conspirators. The Commission have acquitted Buckner S. Morris and Vincent Marmaduke, and they are to be discharged upon their taking the oath of allegiance. They find Charles Walsh and A. T. Semmes guilty of all the charges and specifications, and sentence the former to five years' imprisonment at hard labor from the 7th of November last, and the latter to three years' imprisonment at hard labor from the same date, at such place as the commanding general may direct. Gen. Hooker has named the State penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

Cantrill's trial has been continued: Anderson committed suicide, and Charles Travis Daniels escaped. The Commission found a verdict against Daniels, but it has not yet been promulgated. The findings against G. St. Leger Grenfell have not yet been announced officially; but it is death, at such time and place as Gen. Hooker shall designate. The Commission has been disolved. Walsh and Semmes will be conveyed to Columbus to-morrow evening.

Booth Believed to have Fallen and Fractured his Leg—His Disguises.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the Government, render it nearly certain that Booth's horse fell with him on Friday night, the 14th inst., and it is believed caused a fracture of one of his legs. It is also reported that he has divested himself of his moustache.

The likeness of Booth published in *Harper's Weekly* is said to be correct. The attention of surgeons and the public is called to these circumstances. If Booth is lying concealed and wounded, the rewards offered and the detestation of his crime by all loyal citizens will soon bring him to light.

SEWING MACHINES.—Persons wishing to purchase Sewing Machines, either for manufacturing or family use, will find it to their interest to call at this office. tf

PIANO FOR SALE.—A first class Piano for sale on reasonable terms. A credit of six months will be given on a portion of the amount. Enquire at his office. tf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TERRIBLE DISCLOSURES!—SECRETS FOR THE MILLION!

A most valuable and wonderful publication! A work of 100 pages, and 30 colored engravings. DR. HUNTER'S VADE ECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume which should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges that ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER No 3 Division Street, New York.
(Jne 30 '64—1y

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustache? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in SIX WEEKS. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 158, Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 23, 1865—n21y1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Plymouth, State of Indiana, on the 25th day of April, 1865.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," give the date of this list and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Brinkley Selah M, Baldwin Mary, Bair Anna, Baldwin Elizabeth, Harris Louisa, Meadon Emiline, Obermyer Susannah, Swartz Permelia

GENTS' LIST.

Beschentdiga H C, Curtis James Noah, Crum John G 2, Completon M C, Dawson William, Earl Edward, Flory Noah, Garvey Peter, Garrison William, Isoomb HG 2, Maley N, Vigle Henry

O. H. P. BAILEY, P. M.

PRETTY LAKE NURSERY—Located two and a half miles west of Plymouth, on the Plymouth and Knox Road, near Pretty Lake, Marshall County, Ind.

J. C. BRUMBAUGH & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

The proprietors of the Pretty Lake Nursery beg leave to inform the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties that they are cultivating a large lot of Fruit Trees, and will have a lot ready for market by the fall of 1865 and spring of 1866, comprising all the varieties of Apples, all the leading varieties of Peaches, a choice selection of Cherries, Pears, Apricots, German Prunes, Quinces, Lawton Blackberry, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grapes, &c., &c. They also have different kinds of Ornamental Trees, consisting in part of Norway Spruce, Balsam of Fir, Scotch Pine, Arbo Vitæ, White Pine, Hemlock, Red Cedar, Silver Poplar, etc., etc.

They have made arrangements with other Nurseries to supply any Fruit or Ornamental Trees which they may not have.

They will sell Apple Trees from 16 to 20 cents; Cherry Trees 50 cents; and other trees in proportion.

All orders will be promptly filled, and shipped as directed.

J. C. BRUMBAUGH & BRO.
Post Office Address, Plymouth, Ind. n26-3t

A. D. STREIGHT,
PUBLISHER OF FIRST CLASS
Subscription Books,
Northeast Corner Washington and Meridian Sts.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

STEVENSON'S POPULAR WORK,
Indiana's Roll of Honor,
Which graphically describes the actions of our brave soldiers in suppressing the Great Rebellion, and vividly portrays the noble deeds of Indiana's Patriotic Dead, is
Now Ready for Agents!

We desire to employ a few good men to canvass the State for "Indiana's Roll of Honor." To those who desire to engage in the Book business, this is a splendid opportunity, as there is no work now published which meets with such ready sale. The publishers desires to complete the canvass of the State as soon as possible, and is prepared to offer liberal terms to competent Agents. We would call the especial attention of disabled officers and soldiers who have been honorably discharged the service, to the above. Address as above. ap27-4t

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator on the estate of David Ellinger, deceased, late of Marshall County, Ind. The estate is probably solvent.
S. S. PERSHING, Adm'r.
april 20, 1865—25-3t

BLANKS
Of nearly all kinds kept on hand at the REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tax Payers! Take Notice and Warning!

I have commenced the assessment for Income Tax for 1864, ending December 31st. All who have not Blanks to return their income, by calling on me at my office, will be furnished with the same. Every person must give in their receipts from ALL sources, and the proper deductions and allowances will be made. Merchants who have not taken an inventory of their stock in trade for 1864, will have to do so forthwith, as I shall not take and receive their return until such is done.

The assessment will be made this year according to law, and all who do not report and return according to the same, must abide the result, without regard on my part of "fear or favor." C. WHITMORE,
Ass't Assessor U. S. Revenue Tax,
6th Division, 9th District Indiana.
Office in Woodward's Brick, Plymouth, Ind. ap127-2w

The Spring and Summer Trade Campaign Opened!

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!

LAUER & BRO.,

Have received and opened for the Spring and Summer Trade of 1865, a Large and Complete Assortment of

Men's and Boy's Clothing,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Shirts, Collars, Ties,
Hosiery, Notions, &c., &c.,

all of which will be sold at extremely low rates. Our Boots and Shoes are especially deserving of public attention, as regards quantity, quality and price.

Our Clothing embraces all qualities, and will be sold very cheap.

Call and Examine
Goods and Prices
BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

☞ Store second door South of Pershing's Drug Store.
LAUER & BRO.
Plymouth, April 20, 1865. 25tf

New and Splendid Stock of
MILLINERY GOODS.

Mrs. Dunham

Would inform the Ladies of Plymouth and vicinity that she has removed her Millinery Shop to the

SECOND FLOOR OF WOODWARD'S BRICK BUILDING,

where she has opened the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Plymouth, comprising everything usually found in a first-class Millinery Shop, to which she invites the attention of all. Her stock consists in part of the

Latest Styles and Best Quality of
BONNETS, HATS, CAPS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
Laces, Head Dresses,

and a great many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which she will sell at prices consistent with the times. Ladies will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Therefore, remember to call on

Mrs. Z. A. DUNHAM.
Plymouth, April 13, 1865. 24tf

New Firm! New Goods!

Spring and Summer of 1865.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the Merchant Tailoring business, would inform the public generally that they have just opened a

Large and Elegant Assortment of
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
Linings,

etc., etc., for Men and Boy's Wear, which we will MANUFACTURE TO ORDER on short notice, in the latest and most fashionable style, and

As Cheap as the Cheapest!

Being daily in receipt of New Goods, we feel confident of our ability to satisfy the wants of our customers in all respects whatsoever.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to CUTTING.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble whatever to show goods.

☞ Shop on LAPORTE STREET, one door west of Cleaveland's old store.

JAS FORCE, PETER KRUIGER. } Force & Kruiger.
Plymouth, April 13, 1865. 1n24tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. J. Long, Eclectic Physician,

Will visit regularly every month during 1865, the following places:

South Bend—at B. F. Price's Furniture Store—April 18, 19 and 20; May 22, 23, 24 and 25; June 20, 21, 22 and 23; July 18, 19, 20 and 21; August 22, 23, 24 and 25; September 19, 20, 21 and 22; October 17, 18, 19 and 20; November 21, 22, 23 and 24; December 19, 20, 21 and 22.

PLYMOUTH—at his office in Woodward's Brick, second floor—April 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29; May 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31; June 23, 27, 28, 29 and 30; July 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26; August 28, 29 and 30; September 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; October 23, 24, 25 and 26; November 20, 21, 22 and 23; December 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Huntington—Exchange Hotel—May 2, 3 and 4; June 6, 7 and 8; July 4, 5 and 6; August 2, 3 and 4; September 5, 6 and 7; October 3, 4 and 5; November 1, 2 and 3; December 5, 6 and 7.

Warren, Huntington County—best Hotel—May 6, 7 and 8; June 9, 10 and 11; July 7, 8 and 9; August 5, 6 and 7; September 8, 9 and 10; October 6, 7 and 8; November 4, 5 and 6; December 8, 9 and 10.

Rochester—Central House—May 11 and 12; June 13, 14 and 15; July 11, 12 and 13; August 15, 16 and 17; September 12, 13 and 14; October 10, 11 and 12; November 7, 8 and 9; December 12, 13 and 14.

CURABLE DISEASES.

Cancer, and all cancerous affections, ulcerations and tumors of different forms, amenorrhea, or absence of the menses, dysmenorrhea, or painful menstruation, leucorrhea, or fluor albus, chlorosis, or green sickness, prolapsus uteri, or bearing down, and all female complaints, general debility, &c.; fever and ague and chronic affections of the kidneys, gravel, all diseases of the back and loins, liver complaint, diseased spleen, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, elephantiasis, scrofula, hip disease, white swelling, salt rheum, giddiness of the head, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, neuralgia, scrofulous leprosy, king's evil, and those difficulties brought about by the indiscretions of youth, etc., etc., successfully treated. [april14-24tf

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN
HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS' BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets, New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and Firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom Bend or Break like the Single Springs, and consequently Preserve their Perfect and Beautiful Shape Twice as Long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and Great Comfort and Pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are Superior to all others.

They are the Best Quality in Every Part, and Unquestionably the Lightest, Most Desirable, Comfortable and Economical Skirt Ever Made.

FOR SALE in all First-Class Stores in This City, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
April 6—23m3

NEW GOODS!
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Just opened, at our Store Room in Hewett & Woodward's Block, West side of Michigan street, a splendid stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising in part the latest and most fashionable styles of Silks, Challies, Berailes, Lawns, Ginghams, Bombazines, Plain, Dotted and Striped Swiss Muslins, Prints, Ladies Cloth, Shawls, Cloakings, &c., &c. We have also a large stock of

CLOTHING,
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Trunks, Valises,

and everything else usually found in a *FIRST CLASS CLOTHING STORE.* Our stock of

Carpets and Oil Cloths

IS LARGE AND COMPLETE,

and to it we invite special attention. ☞ Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will make it to your interest to buy of us.

Remember our place of business—*Hewett & Woodward's Brick Block, West Side of Michigan Street.*

DAVIDSON & CO.
Plymouth, April 20, 1865. 25tf

1865. 1865.

"18 years established in New York City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Eclectric Powder for Insects
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Jiggers, Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in PLYMOUTH, IND. april3,1865—21-6m

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some of our correspondents to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared according to directions, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where the medicine was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich., Mirror.*

1865.

A Voice from the Far West.—Speaking of COSTAR'S *Rat, Roach, &c.,* EXTERMINATOR—"*more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.*