THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

A Chattanooga dispatch announces the arrival of Howell Cobb and Mallory, the late rebel Secretary of the Navy, at that place as prisoners of war.

A fight occured near Brazos, Texas, about the 16th, between a Union force under Colonel Barrett, and the rebels under Slaughter. The enemy were driven toward Brownsville, but being reinforced, rallied and compelled the Union forces to retreat to Brazos, with a loss of seventy-two killed, wounded and missing. Captain Sedgwick and Lieutenant Temple, of the 34th Indiana, were captured. Slaughter claims a great victory, but admits a loss of forty killed.

The custom house at Savannah has been reopened. The first shipment of cotton, two hundred and fifty bales from Augusta, had arrived. There are thirty-five thousand bales of cotton at Macon, and three hundred thousand bales in Georgia altogether.

The following appointments have recently been made for the several military Departments: Gen. Thomas commands at Richmond; Gen. Halleck the Pacific; Gen. Meade the Atlantic; Gen. Sheridan the Southwestern, and Gen. Sheridan the Trans-Mississippi Departments.

To morrow is the day appointed for the execution of Bowles and Milligan. A late dispatch from Indianapolis says: The friends of Milligan are confident that his sentence will be commuted, but all agree that Bowles will stretch hemp. The unfortunate men are preparing for death and consult spiritual advisers daily.

Kirby Smith, it will be seen by the despatch in another column, has surrendered all the Confederate forces, arms and munitions, in the trans-Mississippi department. This ends the rebellion. There are no more rebel armies in the field. It only remains now to re-establish civil authority in the rebellious States, by placing loyal men in authority and the work will be done. Has the war been a failure?

The Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson appears in our columns to-day. It will be seen that he distinctly adheres to the policy of Mr. Lincoln in regard to the destruction of slavery in the rebel States, but enlarges the number of classes excepted. Very few loyal men will quarrel with President Johnson for this slight difference with his predecessor. We hope he will deal with prominent traitors in such a manner that treason will be regarded in future as a very dangerous amusement in this country. Unless the leaders of the rebellion are severely punished the friends of those who have fallen in defence of the Union will be greatly dissatisfied. We do not wish to be regarded as cruel or revengeful toward a vanquished foe, but we think there is such a thing as being too magnanimous or merciful toward the leaders of the recent unjustifiable and wicked rebellion, for the good of the country. Public opinion, we believe, demands the condign punishment of every prominent rebel included in the excepted classes that may be caught, and we trust that this may be the policy pursued by our authorities, otherwise there will be no guaranty for the future peace of the country.

The junior editor of the secesh or treason "organ grinder" across the way has come to the conclusion that we do not like him. If he means to say we dislike him he is mistaken. Hate is an emotion he is as incapable of exciting in our breast as any other worthless pup we have no proprietary interest in. He says we lie when we say he tried to explain away what he "said in reference to the assassination of Lincoln,"—that it was not at any time necessary for him to make an explanation, as his friends knew the particulars and he deemed that sufficient. He adds: "The editor and his votaries had not the manhood to ask the junior to make the explanation; moreover if these advocates of mob law had done so, it would have afforded them little comfort."

What would you have done, honey, had "these advocates of mob law" asked you for an explanation? Kicked them down stairs or showed them a clean pair of heels? Either "would have afforded them very little comfort" Explain which you would have done, for our satisfaction, won't you? Do, and we will send you a stick of candy or chewing gum. Your friends knew the particulars, did they, and that was sufficient, was it? Then why did you refer to the matter in your next issue, and say many things were said about it in a jocose way while the report was regarded as a huge canard? Was that explanation intended for your friends alone? Changing the subject,—do your friends know the particulars in regard to your refusal to vote for McClellan last fall? Did you refuse to vote for him because he was too much of a war man or not enough? Some of your friends, we understand, do not "know the particulars" and would like to hear your explanation. If you remain silent they will conclude they have as good a right to bolt the ticket when it does not suit them as you had. But, to return from this slight digression. You decline any further controversy with us. We are sorry, inconsolable. We had promised ourself much amusement in hearing you rave at us, and exhibit the true instincts of your depraved nature, but if you remain silent we shall not enjoy the sport of poking you in the ribs to hear you grunt, or scraping your fence with a stick to hear you bark. Good bye, if you will go.

Great complaint is made by the troops in the army of the Potomac of the hardness of their officers in compelling them to drill four hours a day, when they are so soon to be mustered out. An outbreak occurred in the 9th corps, and the ammunition had to be taken away from them to prevent trouble. A regiment of regulars was sent to quell the disturbance, but were compelled to desist.

A Sensible Proposition.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says: Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has urged the Secretary of War to issue an order permitting every Union soldier to bear to his home, as an heirloom to his family, the musket he bore through the conflict for the salvation of the Republic. This suggestion meets with universal approval.

Abuse of Former Slaves.

Letters from Raleigh, from persons conversant with the sentiments of the slaveholders in North and South Carolina, state that the negroes in those States are being driven away from their old homes by their masters, who refuse to hire them as full laborers; consequently the blacks are in a pitiable condition.

The Soldiers Fair at Chicago, for which they have been for many weeks making preparation, opened on Tuesday. Every thing possible has been done to render it attractive. It is well worth a trip to Chicago to see it.

Shocking Casualty.

At a fire which occurred about five miles west of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday night of last week, seven children (the oldest 15 years, and the youngest six months old,) were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry, the parents, were also severely burned. The fire was accidental.

An expedition sent up the Roanoke river, proceeded as far as Halifax, a rebel naval station, and captured the steamers Cotton Plant, Fisher and and Dally, the engines of Cushing's torpedo boat, and a nondescript rebel craft. The vessels had on board corn, cotton and liquors. Cotton was also found on the banks of the river, and brought off.

Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has never been classed as a negro worshipper; but he says that he "would rather trust the poorest black man in Tennessee with a vote, than a miserable, canting hypocrite of a rebel, who has sneaked back into the Union without taking time to wash the stains of loyal blood off his hands." This is the feeling among a large class of Union men in the South, who have suffered everything but death at the hands of the rebels, during the past four years.

Letter from California.

SOLANO COUNTY, California, May 5, 1865.

Editor Marshall County Republican:

The people of this vicinity, though they have been nearly starved out from the effects of last year's drouth, have life enough left to rejoice exceedingly over the glorious news that flashed over the wires a few weeks ago. We have a few of those detested Copperheads among us, but they now profess to be as good Union men as we are, nevertheless have a peculiar way of expressing their sentiments. [So have their brethren in Plymouth. They are the same all over the Union.—ED.]

On Friday, April 14th, a goodly number of people assembled here to celebrate the taking of Richmond. Drums were beaten, anvils fired, patriotic songs sung, and every one present expressed his gladness by way of speech or cheer—and did not go home until morning. On learning the surrender of Lee and his forces a still larger number of men, women and children met at the same place, and expressed their joy in a similar manner as before, and the next evening the Maine Prairie Rifle company went to Silversville and joined with the people there in celebrating the great events. A few Copperheads stood aloof—taking no part in the proceedings. Still further to manifest our feelings over the victories achieved, and the prospects of a speedy peace, a grand picnic was got up and came off here Saturday, April 15. Almost every body, men, women, children and babies, for miles around, came with banners flying. A larger number of people never assembled before on any occasion in this section of country. The Rifle company, which, by the way, is in a flourishing condition, constantly increasing in numbers and becoming more efficient in drill, paraded for an hour or two, fired a salute, and then dinner was announced. Soon we were standing around long tables, richly and bountifully supplied with every thing the greatest epicure could wish. None went away hungry for there was enough and some to spare. The meeting was then organized by electing Capt. Bennett chairman, and Lieutenant A. S. Hoskins secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Jackway, Sr. On being called upon Mr. Milton Wasson, J. M. Dudley, J. T. Elliott, A. A. Sanders, J. Watters and Jackway made short, stirring, and spicy speeches. Mr. John Frazier read a letter from his brother who had been in the rebel prison at Andersonville. Among other things he said they were enclosed in an open field, slept on the ground, with no covering to protect them; rations, corn bread, corn and cobs ground up together, about two inches square, a small piece of bacon and a pint of peas each day. One thousand two hundred died in one week, and as many as 250 in one day.

Dr. Ogden, from the commencement of the rebellion has been intending to write a doxology on its close. Considering that time at hand he has composed it. It was quite harmonious, and he sung it amid the greatest uproars of applause. Miss Porter and Mrs. Roberts received great applause for singing "Kingdom Coming," and several other patriotic songs. Every one went away happy for we had a good time. In the evening every one that felt disposed went to J. Pearson's and had a social dance. Sunday was not infringed on much.

The Southern Methodist college was burned on the evening of the 26th of April. Thus has one more of the institutions gone up that educated the southern chivs. Your Correspondent,

J. WATTERS.

Davis and Breckinridge.

The Grand jury of the District of Columbia to-day found a true bill against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge, for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overt act is a raid made in July last, within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this Court, the killing of citizens, destroying property—Breckinridge being present in person, and Davis constructively. District Attorney announced the fact in court, and asked for a bench warrant for Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring Davis before the court.

North Carolina.

President Johnson has appointed W. W. Holden, editor of the Raleigh *Progress*, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, directing him to call, at the earliest practicable time, a convention of delegates, to be chosen by the qualified *loyal* electors, to purge the Constitution of the State of the stains of treason. The United States military and naval forces are directed to aid in the work assigned to Gov. Holden. This action may be assumed as marking still further the policy of the President in dealing with the seceding States, as foreshadowed in the letter of General Wilson to the rebel Governor of Georgia.

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Jay Cooke & Co. report the subscriptions on Saturday to the 7-30 loan at $1,510,900. The largest Western subscriptions were $50,000 from the first National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky; $50,000 from the Harrisburg, Penn., National Bank; $43,00 from the Second National Bank of Chicago. The largest Eastern subscription was from the first National Bank of Albany. There were 1,057 individual subscriptions. Total subscriptions for the week, $9,733,600.

Capture of some Supposed-to-be Noted Rebels.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Lieut. Holly, commanding a division of cavalry, under date of Cape Sable, May 18th, reports having captured a boat on the 17th off Bay Port, Florida, containing seven white men and a negro, endeavoring to escape to Havana. The white men gave the following names: Frank P. Anderson, Richard S. McCulloch, Henry W. McCormick, Julius C. Pratt, Thos. A. Harris and Isaac A Horner. Their trunks contain considerable rebel currency, some gold and a few papers. They undoubtedly had been holding important positions in Richmond, which place they acknowledged having recently left. The colored man stated that he was hired at $10 a day and his freedom on arriving at Havana, to guide them from Tallahassee. Their conduct leads to the belief that they were men of some importance and their names are undoubtedly fictitious. They have not yet arrived at Key West.

Governor Pierpont and Party.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Governor Pierpont accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, arrived from Washington this afternoon on the steamer Diamond en route for Richmond.—The Governor and party landed at this place and spent a few moments in viewing the works, and left at 5 o'clock for Richmond to establish his seat of government.

Surrender of the Entire Trans-Mississippi Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27.

Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen Canby, dated near New Orleans, May 26th, states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27th, 1865.

The Trans-Mississippi Department surrendered yesterday to Major General Canby. The terms being the same as agreed upon by Gens. Grant and Lee.

The lines are now open, and the press and per mit system entirely abolished east of the Mississippi.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Oath of Allegiance—Classes of Persons Excepted from Amnesty.

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 existing rebellion, and to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly, or by implication, participated in said rebellion; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who have so engaged in such rebellion have since the issuance of said amnesty 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 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 hereby proclaim and declare: That I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the preservation 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 rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition nevertheless that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect of the 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 now 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 naval or military officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army and 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 commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade their 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 absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the military academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection 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 been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon 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 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 persons 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 December 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 not henceforward 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 facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits 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, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

[L. S.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

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

A PALATIAL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT—THE KNABE PIANO SALESROOMS.—One of the most complete successes that it has ever been our pleasure to record, in that business of great and energetic competition, the piano forte trade, has been accomplished by Messrs J. Bauer & Co., of New York and Chicago, the representatives of the "Knabe Piano" in those cities. The great popularity and increasing demand for those instruments has compelled the Messrs. Bauer to remove their establishments in each of the cities named, to more extensive and commodious premises. In New York they have leased the large five story marble building No. 650 Broadway, one of the most elegent buildings on that great thoroughfare; and in Chicago they have secured the most beautiful location for that business in the city, a suite of extensive rooms connected with the magnificent Opera House just completed. Each of these places will be decorated and furnished in style of regal splendor that will surpass any rooms used for like purposes in this country or Europe. The secret of this great success is alone due to the brilliant and superior qualities of the Knabe Piano For harmony, sweetness of tone, great power, and a thorough equalization throughout the entire scale, as well as their pliant touch, they are universally pronounced by the press and the musical profession, as being unsurpassed by the instruments of any other maker. One of the most prominent qualities of the Knabe Piano, and one of which is generally over-looked by the purchaser, is the superior workmanship which characterizes them, and it is conceded that they will retain their tone, and the general usages of wear far beyond those of any other first class maker. In fact the Messrs. Bauer guarantee the Knabe Piano in regard to the qualities we have mentioned for a period of ten years, which is double the time mentioned over other instruments.

In connection with their extensive Piano business the Messrs. Bauer are largely in the manufacture and importation of musical instruments and almost every description of musical merchandize, and dealers and others will find at each of their establishments as varied and extensive assortment of these articles, and as liberal inducements offered to purchase as can be found in any northern city. *Chicago Tribune.*

Terrible Explosion at Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26th, 1865.

One of the most terrific explosions that has ever occured in this country, was the main ordnance depot, with surrounding magazines, at Mobile, at two o'clock yesterday. The shock was dreadful, and the city shook to its very foundation. Eight squares of buildings are now in ruins, and many a victim is burried beneath the walls. Five hundred persons being buried outright. The loss incurred, it is said, will reach eight millions of dollars. It is not yet ascertained by what agency the explosion originated.

Dr. Blackburn's Plot and Pedigree.

Dr. Luke R. Blackburn, of infamous notoriety, in his efforts to infect Northern cities with disease, is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and a son of a gentleman familiarly known there as "old uncle Ned Blackburn." Mrs. Morris, the wife of Judge Morris, one of the Chicago conspirators on trial here, is a sister of this Dr. Blackburn. It will be remembered that she was sent to Kentucky, to her father's house, by General Hooker, upon confession made by her, and promises of future loyalty. It seems that while the sister was engaged with the conspirators in Chicago, the brother was in Bermuda, purchasing infected clothing for transmission to Northern cities.

Simultaneously with both of these movements. Booth was in Canada, no doubt arranging the details of the deed of horror which has made his name forever accursed. All these fiendish plots were hatched about the same time, last fall, and it is impossible to believe that they had not a common origin They were not the conception of hair-brained zealots, working secretly and independently, but the programme for a strong, concerted action to alarm and demoralize the North, and break down its courageous determination to press on the war. A straggling calamity here and there would not answer the purpose Strange misfortunes were intended to fall on the nation with stunning rapidity, working consternation and inviting anarchy, by "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

We are not disposed to think that these conspirators to burn, infect and assassinate, acted without that concert which alone could make them successful in their diabolical schemes. And we think it highly improbable that they incurred the penalties of their crimes without having been impressed with the idea, from some high quarter, that they were rendering the Confederacy peculiarly important service, and selling their lives dearly.

The Sherman and Stanton Imbroglio.

NEW YORK, May 25.

The special to the New York Commercial, dated Washington, May 25th, says: "The quarrel of Sherman and Stanton increases in intensity and bitterness. The Chronicle contains a long communication from one of Sherman's friends on the recent events and the general management of the War Department. The action of Secretary Stanton is reviewed in seathing terms.

CANDIDATES.

RECORDER.

J. F. LANGENBAUGH will be a candidate before the Republican Union Convention of Marshall County, for the nomination as a candidate for Recorder of said county, at the approaching election.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

My tract of Land lying on Wolf Creek, being the south-east quarter and lots 3 and 4 of section 32, town 33, range 3, in Marshall County, containing 235½ acres, all good timber land.

TERMS.—One-half Cash; balance in twelve months, with interest. Note to be secured by mortgage. Title indisputable.

DORMAN N. DAVIDSON,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

☞ For information inquire of T. Cressner, Plymouth Branch Bank. [June1—31-2w

New Furniture Store!

Vinnedge & Co.,

Have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties that they have recently opened at their New Furniture Rooms in PLYMOUTH, on the south side of

LaPorte Street,

A Large and Well Selected Stock of

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Settees, Tables, Stands, What Nots, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Chairs of every description, Wardrobes, Baby Cribs, Book Cases, Secretaries, &c., &c., &c.

Having bought their Furniture during the late decline, they are enabled thereby to offer

GREAT BARGAINS

to all in want of anything in their line.

COFFINS,

of every style and size, kept constantly on hand, and a HEARSE to attend Funerals when desired.

They intend also to manufacture all kinds of Furniture, which they will warrant to be of the very best quality, and of superior finish.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

VINNEDGE & CO.

June 1, 1865—31tf

Julius Bauer & Co's

Great Piano Forte and Melodeon

EMPORIUM.

WAREROOMS IN

"Crosby's Opera House,"

69 Washington Street,

NEW YORK WAREROOMS 650 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents for the United States for

WM. KNABE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

Gold Medal Piano Fortes.

As to the relative merits of these PIANOS, we would refer to the Certificates of Excellence in our possession from

Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosca, G. Satter, H. Vieuxtemps, Louis Staab and E. Muzio,

Musical Directors of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All Instruments *guaranteed for five years.*

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

SOEBBLER & SMITH, BOARDMAN & GRAY, A. H. GALE & CO.,

And other First-Class Pianos.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of *PIANOS IN THE CITY*, which for Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch, and Beauty of Finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivalled.*

☞ Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instrument should not prove entirely satisfactory. A *liberal discount* to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities we are prepared to fill orders with dispatch.

Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S

CELEBRATED

Harmoniums, Melodeons & Organs.

ALSO, FOR

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S

Melodeons & Organs.

Manufacturers and Importers of

Musical Instruments,

Strings, Accordeons, Violins,

CLARINETS, DRUMS, GUITARS,

BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

And Other Musical Merchandise.

THE SILVER AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, of our manufacture and importation, are used by most all of the *Best Bands in the United States*, and whenever exhibited have always received the Gold Medals and HIGHEST PREMIUMS.

Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, London, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish *Dealers, Bands* and *Individuals* with every article in this line, at manufacturer's lowest prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Julius Bauer & Co.,
69 Washington St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

New York Warerooms, 650 Broadway. [n30tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$280,000,000.

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, 1865, and are payable 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.

The Interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent	per day	on a	$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
Ten "	"	"	$500	"
20 "	"	"	$1000	"
$1 "	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the 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 3-10ths 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 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 sixty days, 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 of 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, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

May 15, 1865.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

Plymouth Branch of the Bank of the State.
First National Bank of Laporte.
First National Bank of South Bend.
First National Bank of Valparaiso.
First National Bank of Warsaw.

May 25, 1865. [n30-3m

LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Plymouth, State of Indiana, on the 31st day of May, 1865.

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

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

LADIES' LIST.		
Anders Elizabeth	Pearson L D	Miller S M
Anthony Mary	Swon Nancy	Mueller William
	GENTS' LIST.	Poher George
Bollinger A	Boyce Jno	Ross William
Joslin Myra	Coulon J W	Rocher G
Morris Adelia	Hall & Smith	Robinson Benjamin
Morris A R	Kyser Andrew	Sotman Charles
Myers B-il	Miller J H	Shaffer David

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

C. P. & C. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Leave Laporte at ..... 7:20 A. M.
Arrive at Plymouth at ..... 9:20 A. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave Plymouth at ..... 4:35 P. M.
Arrive at Laporte at ..... 6:35 P. M.

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—June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; July 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26; August 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; September 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27; October 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25; November 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29; December 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

PLYMOUTH—at his office in Woodward's Brick, second floor—June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; July 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; August 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; October 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; November 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; December 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Huntington—Exchange Hotel—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—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.

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 bro't about by the indiscretions of youth, etc., etc., successfully treated. [June1-31tf

Wanted—40,000 Feet

Good Green & Dry Lumber,

SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

H. B. PERSHING.

Plymouth, May 25, 1865. [30-3t

Good News for Marshall County.

Wool Carding and Spinning

—AT—

Tippecanoe Factory,

TIPPECANOETOWN, INDIANA.

Mr. A. Boyd

Will receive at Plymouth WOOL for Carding and Spinning. Office at Vinnedge & Co's Furniture Store.

☞ WOOL received and returned the same week. ☜

We have a large assortment of Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, White and Plaid Flannels in great varieties, which we will exchange for Wool at the Factory. Cash paid for WOOL at the market price.

N. B. & P. S. ALLEMAN.

Tippecanoetown, May 23, 1865. 30-2m

WAR NO MORE!

GRIM-VISAGED WAR

Having smoothed his wrinkled front, the attention of the people of Plymouth and vicinity is called to

Kelley & Kendall's

New Grocery & Provision Store,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,

Where they can buy all kinds of

Choice Family Groceries

—AT THE—

Very Lowest Prices.

In the Grocery line they keep

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Syrups, Candles, Starch, Soap, Raisins, Prunes, Tobaccos, Cigars, &c., &c., &c., &c.

In the Provision line,

Fish, Meats, Potatoes, Dried Fruits, Cheese, Candies, Crackers, etc.

In addition to the above they have likewise a large and varied assortment of

Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware,

and everything else usually found in a first class Grocery House.

The Highest Market Price in Cash

PAID FOR PRODUCE,

SUCH AS

Butter,
Eggs,
Chickens,
Potatoes,

and all other kinds of Country Produce. Intending to keep a full supply of all kinds and qualities of

GROCERIES,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL

VERY CHEAP,

they invite everybody to call and examine their stock.

WASHINGTON KELLEY,
WILLIAM M. KENDALL.

Plymouth, May 18, 1865—28tf

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG

AND REJOICE

Over the Glorious News coming daily from

Our Victorious Army!

In commemoration of this state of affairs

S. & M. BECKER,

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA,

Have concluded to offer their goods at greatly reduced prices. They call the attention of the community to the fact that they have

REMOVED

FROM CORBIN'S BLOCK OPPOSITE,

To Brownlee's New Brick Block,

BETWEEN

H. B. DICKSON & CO'S AND BUCK & TOAN'S

HARDWARE STORES,

Where they have now a Splendid Stock of

NEW GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Having secured during the late decline in the price of goods a fine and rare selection of articles in our line, and together with the

Large and Commodious Store Room

we now occupy, we are enabled to offer inducements to our customers

NOT TO BE SURPASSED

BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

S. & M. BECKER.

Plymouth, May 11, 1865—28tf

REMOVAL!

H. B. DICKSON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Immense Stock of

HARDWARE,

To the Corner Room of

Brownlee's New

Brick Block,

MICHIGAN STREET,

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA,

WHERE THEY INVITE

All of their Old Customers

To Come and See them, and as many New Ones as can get into the Store.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

H. B. DICKSON & CO.

Plymouth, May 11, 1865—28tf

Change of Business

Locality!

J. SPEYER,

(FORMERLY SPEYER & SCHANE,)

Has this Day Removed to S. & M. Becker's Old Stand,

well known as

CORBIN'S CORNER,

WHERE, AS HERETOFORE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Will be kept constantly on hand, and will be offered for sale at the

Very Lowest Terms Possible.

Thankful for received patronage at the old stand, (next to Pershing's Drug Store,) the undersigned begs to solicit a continuance of the same at the new stand.

Motto Unchanged:

Quick Sales,

Small Profits,

—AND—

Strictly Honest and Fair Dealing.

J. SPEYER.

Plymouth, May 34, 1865—28tf