

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT. J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor. PLYMOUTH, INDIANA: THURSDAY JUNE 2, 1864.



The End of the War.

When will the war end? This question is beginning to agitate the minds of the people pretty generally. It is well it should do so. The people furnish the men, and under the operation of the financial system of Sec. Chase, they are by means of a high tariff, and an exorbitant Revenue law, just beginning to feel the oppressive pecuniary burdens necessary to carry on the war.

which our fathers so painfully taught will have, at an equal expense, to be unlearned by our posterity. The American once so boastful of a liberty that was won for him, will have to learn to be equally vain of the badges of a servitude which he has won for himself.

We have neither Constitution, laws nor liberty. The substance has long been gone; but there will be a contest over the shadow. That which we look upon as temporary will have to be made permanent; for we are giving permanency to its cause.

How can this vast work be done? Easily. The despot is not wanting in the implements. He can draw out a sixth part of the people to-day, and no voice is raised to protest. He can do the same to-morrow, and the next day, and still if a man were to dare to complain, the multitude would cry out "treason."

The thing is promised. It does not rest in conjecture, but in threat; it is in that part of the programme which no secret is made. The Governor of Ohio lays it down to the soldiers; so does the Governor of Indiana. Generals set it forth at the head of their armies, and in their official orders. First crush out the rebels, and then come home and crush out the party opposed to the war, and all who are opposed to the crushing operation.

But it does not rest merely in threat—it is equally grounded in necessity: party necessity. It has entered upon a progress in which there is no halting place short of autocracy. The further it goes, the more inexorable its necessity to continue.

The following from the Cincinnati Enquirer so nearly expresses our views, and so plainly foreshadows the future of this Country under the war policy that we give it place to the exclusion of other matter, and ask for it a careful perusal.

The end of the war by any process short of extermination, does not lie in the direction of Richmond, nor in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico. It lies in an opposite quarter. Russia holds all of Poland—and has held it for several generations—but is the war between Russia and Poland over? Fighting ceases for a time; but each generation, burning to revenge the wrongs of its predecessors, flings arms in its hand, and renews the struggle.

The war between Russia and Czechia is said to be over. How? The people are all driven out or exterminated. That little horde of patriots, with whom we sympathize until we took to imitating their oppressor, have either fallen or fled leaving their native land a wilderness.

The United States is not Russia as yet. We have no institution of despotism.—That work is yet to be accomplished.—When the South is conquered, overrun, disarmed, and held down by troops, cannon, arsenals, domestic espionage, summary executions, terror domestic trenchery and suspicion, then the work of institutionalizing despotism at home will be to be begun.

They will protest, but they have given away, in the name of liberty their title to protest. They may resist, but they have exhausted their powers in putting down the only principle upon which they can safely resist. They may appeal to guaranteed rights and the Constitution; but where is the Constitution; where are the guaranties? They have stood by and in their bound rage and frantic faith seen them ravished, and applauded the ravisher.

Every step toward the conquest and subjugation of the South is a step nearer the place where the work in the North will have to begin. The power to hold the South must be a concentrated, consolidated power. For the North to keep the South in permanent subjugation will require the relative strength of the two parties; be the heaviest job ever undertaken.

The Republican papers are discussing the one-term principle for and con. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and we have no wish to intermeddle, but nature has shown that great evils, scourges and annoyances, such as measles, small-pox, scarlet fever, mumps, etc. are all directed by her on this one-term principle, and we live in hopes, therefore, that the pestilence of Black Republicanism will pass over us after the first infliction without the possibility of a recurrence.

Stanton telegraphed all over the country, two weeks ago, that Gen. Butler held the key to Richmond. But owing to Butler's obliquity of vision we suppose, he seems to have been so unsuccessful in hunting for the key-hole, that he has turned entirely round, and made tracks in an opposite direction from the "rebel" city.

We shall be called upon to progress backwards over a century.—The lessons

The Cleveland Convention—Non-Abolition of Fremont and Cochrane.

The great event which we have to announce this morning is the action of the Cleveland convention yesterday, by which the republican party is split through the middle, the seceding half forming a new party and taking a new name, with Fremont and Cochrane as its candidates for President and Vice President.

Our ample telegraphic dispatches furnish graphic descriptions of the proceedings, a noticeable feature in which was the appearance in the convention of a body of representatives of the Lincoln Presidential interest, and an attempt by them to prevent the consummation of the grand purpose for which the assemblage had met.

The first question which arises in every mind is, which will take the lead as the stronger party—the new, fresh, vigorous, bold, defiant, outspoken, tyrannical-hating organization, with the Pathfinder as its leader, or the old, effete, corrupt, plunder-greedy, civil-liberty-invading, country-destroying ramp of the republican organization, with Lincoln astride. We fancy that even now there can be no doubt on that score. Vigor will distance decrepitude in that race.—Times June 1st.

It is well occasionally to try to catch a glimpse of the "new nation" which is to be when the war is over, the "rebellion" crushed, and the grand and glorious principles of progress embodied in abolitionism, are fully engrafted on the body politic.

The radical national convention met at Cleveland yesterday. John Cochrane, of New York, presided. Gen. Fremont was nominated for President, and Gen. Cochrane for Vice President. The resolutions declare for the Union, the constitution, and the laws; for the suppression of the rebellion without compromise; for the rights of free speech and a free press; and that, during yesterday, they made successful denunciations against his works.

The radical national convention met at Cleveland yesterday. John Cochrane, of New York, presided. Gen. Fremont was nominated for President, and Gen. Cochrane for Vice President. The resolutions declare for the Union, the constitution, and the laws; for the suppression of the rebellion without compromise.

From the Chicago Times Tuesday. On Sunday Gen. Grant's forces had successfully crossed the Panuncky, and occupied a position three miles south of that river. A cavalry fight took place on that day, in which the rebels were defeated; but, up to 2 P. M.—the date of our latest advices—no general engagement had occurred. A portion of Gen. Butler's force, under command of Gen. Smith, not being required for defensive operations, has been transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and has probably, before this, effected a junction with that Army.

On Saturday last McPherson's corps of Sherman's army had an engagement with the rebels near Dallas, Ga. The Federals were victorious, losing only 300 men, while the rebel loss amounted to 2,800.

The special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 26th inst., give the following particulars in reference to the altercation between Mr. Voorhees and Senator Chandler:

A personal difficulty occurred last evening at the dinner-table of the National Hotel, between Mr. Voorhees and Senator Chandler. Whilst sitting at the table, Chandler, talking about Democrats, made use of abusive language, and addressed his remarks to Voorhees. Some words passed between them, and Voorhees struck Chandler in the face. They clenched, and were parted. Mr. Haneman, a friend of Voorhees, remarked that Chandler should not have talked as he did, whereupon the latter struck Haneman, who, in turn, pitched into and severely handled the Senator.

Stanton telegraphed all over the country, two weeks ago, that Gen. Butler held the key to Richmond. But owing to Butler's obliquity of vision we suppose, he seems to have been so unsuccessful in hunting for the key-hole, that he has turned entirely round, and made tracks in an opposite direction from the "rebel" city.

BEAR THIS FACT IN MIND—A resolution to the following effect was introduced into the U. S. House of Representatives the other day:

Resolved—That the Union is not dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any one seceded State shall be put down or subdued either by force or voluntary submission to the authority of the Constitution and laws, such State shall be restored to all the rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order and control its own domestic institutions, from all legislative or executive control.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, sixty-seven Abolition votes were cast for the motion, and it was carried. The Rebelsians thus declaring that the Union was dissolved, and that not one of the Confederate States, whether conquered or voluntarily returning to its allegiance, should ever again be considered one of the States of the Union.

THE NEWS. From the Chicago Times, June 1. Dispatches from Gen. Grant are to G. C. Clark yesterday morning, when his headquarters were at Haves' Shop. He states that the rebels made an attack upon his left on Monday evening, and were repulsed with considerable slaughter; and that the Federals, in turn, made an attack, drove the rebels from their entrenched skirmish line, and still held it.

The forces transferred from Gen. Butler to Gen. Meade, under command of Gen. Smith, were sent up the York River, on transports, to White House, and were expected to arrive within supporting distance of Warren by yesterday noon.

Gen. Butler states that the rebels attacked his lines on Monday and were repulsed; and that, during yesterday, they made successful denunciations against his works.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, states that there had been some slight skirmishing, but that no change had taken place in the positions of the antagonistic armies.

The radical national convention met at Cleveland yesterday. John Cochrane, of New York, presided. Gen. Fremont was nominated for President, and Gen. Cochrane for Vice President. The resolutions declare for the Union, the constitution, and the laws; for the suppression of the rebellion without compromise.

From the Chicago Times Tuesday. On Sunday Gen. Grant's forces had successfully crossed the Panuncky, and occupied a position three miles south of that river. A cavalry fight took place on that day, in which the rebels were defeated.

On Saturday last McPherson's corps of Sherman's army had an engagement with the rebels near Dallas, Ga. The Federals were victorious, losing only 300 men, while the rebel loss amounted to 2,800.

The special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 26th inst., give the following particulars in reference to the altercation between Mr. Voorhees and Senator Chandler.

A personal difficulty occurred last evening at the dinner-table of the National Hotel, between Mr. Voorhees and Senator Chandler. Whilst sitting at the table, Chandler, talking about Democrats, made use of abusive language, and addressed his remarks to Voorhees.

Stanton telegraphed all over the country, two weeks ago, that Gen. Butler held the key to Richmond. But owing to Butler's obliquity of vision we suppose, he seems to have been so unsuccessful in hunting for the key-hole, that he has turned entirely round, and made tracks in an opposite direction from the "rebel" city.

Stanton telegraphed all over the country, two weeks ago, that Gen. Butler held the key to Richmond. But owing to Butler's obliquity of vision we suppose, he seems to have been so unsuccessful in hunting for the key-hole, that he has turned entirely round, and made tracks in an opposite direction from the "rebel" city.

U. S. 10-10 BOND.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under the Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

THE NEWS. From the Chicago Times, June 1. Dispatches from Gen. Grant are to G. C. Clark yesterday morning, when his headquarters were at Haves' Shop.

Gen. Butler states that the rebels attacked his lines on Monday and were repulsed; and that, during yesterday, they made successful denunciations against his works.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, states that there had been some slight skirmishing, but that no change had taken place in the positions of the antagonistic armies.

The radical national convention met at Cleveland yesterday. John Cochrane, of New York, presided. Gen. Fremont was nominated for President, and Gen. Cochrane for Vice President.

From the Chicago Times Tuesday. On Sunday Gen. Grant's forces had successfully crossed the Panuncky, and occupied a position three miles south of that river.

On Saturday last McPherson's corps of Sherman's army had an engagement with the rebels near Dallas, Ga. The Federals were victorious, losing only 300 men, while the rebel loss amounted to 2,800.

The special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 26th inst., give the following particulars in reference to the altercation between Mr. Voorhees and Senator Chandler.

A personal difficulty occurred last evening at the dinner-table of the National Hotel, between Mr. Voorhees and Senator Chandler. Whilst sitting at the table, Chandler, talking about Democrats, made use of abusive language, and addressed his remarks to Voorhees.

Stanton telegraphed all over the country, two weeks ago, that Gen. Butler held the key to Richmond. But owing to Butler's obliquity of vision we suppose, he seems to have been so unsuccessful in hunting for the key-hole, that he has turned entirely round, and made tracks in an opposite direction from the "rebel" city.

Stanton telegraphed all over the country, two weeks ago, that Gen. Butler held the key to Richmond. But owing to Butler's obliquity of vision we suppose, he seems to have been so unsuccessful in hunting for the key-hole, that he has turned entirely round, and made tracks in an opposite direction from the "rebel" city.

LEMON'S DRUG STORE. LARD OIL, WALL PAPER, TOYS TOYS TOYS. OAL OIL, WINDOW PAPER, TOYS TOYS. TANNERS OIL, STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS. SPERM OIL, ALL KINDS, ASSORTMENT. LINED OIL, PAINT BRUSHES, FRESH DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Stave BOLTS. We will pay the following prices from this date until November 1st, 1864, for STAVE BOLTS and HEADINGS: White Oak Stave Bolts, \$6.00 pr. cord. Red Oak Stave Bolts, \$5.50 " " " " " "

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE. This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the St. Louis Fair, held at Robertson, on the 1st day of October, 1863.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. AMERICAN HOOF AIR COOKING STOVE.

AMERICAN HOOF AIR COOKING STOVE. This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the St. Louis Fair, held at Robertson, on the 1st day of October, 1863.

AMERICAN HOOF AIR COOKING STOVE. This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the St. Louis Fair, held at Robertson, on the 1st day of October, 1863.

AMERICAN HOOF AIR COOKING STOVE. This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the St. Louis Fair, held at Robertson, on the 1st day of October, 1863.

AMERICAN HOOF AIR COOKING STOVE. This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the St. Louis Fair, held at Robertson, on the 1st day of October, 1863.

AMERICAN HOOF AIR COOKING STOVE. This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the St. Louis Fair, held at Robertson, on the 1st day of October, 1863.

AMERICAN HOOF AIR COOKING STOVE. This Stove took the First Premium over all other Cook Stoves at the St. Louis Fair, held at Robertson, on the 1st day of October, 1863.

AT LEMON'S DRUG STORE. THE LATEST HARNESSES AND SADDLES AND A. RENBERGER. DR. O. BAIRD, Bremen, Marshall Co., Ind. COAL OIL AND COAL OIL LAMPS. NEW STOCK. LAUER AND BRO. HATS AND CAPS. BOOTS AND SHOES.