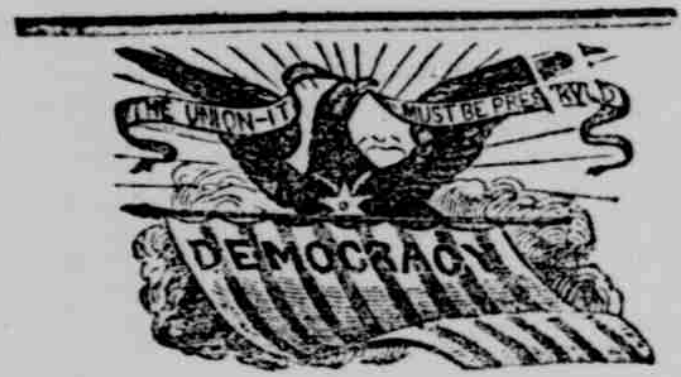


THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA:

THURSDAY JUNE 9, 1864



Caught in his Own Trap.

Mr. Long said in his famous speech in Congress, in relation to which the miniature edition of Greeley made such a splutter, that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people, and of these alternatives I prefer the former." In commenting upon this speech of Mr. Long, the Republican said: Long's offence consisted in saying that he preferred that the independence of the rebels should be acknowledged rather than see them subjugated," and asked us if we would not endorse the sentiment. We then promised to answer the question when our neighbor answered whether he would prefer the complete subjugation and extermination of the Southern people to acknowledging their independence, putting the proposition precisely as Mr. Long laid it down. To this the Republican answered that it was in favor of subjugation, and that this could be done without the trouble of extermination," and added "if you do not believe it, it is because you are blind to facts, and are an advocate of their cause." We said in reply, that he had refused to answer our question, that he evaded the real matter in issue, and that he intimated that if we did not believe the rebels could be subjugated we were disloyal; for saying which the Republican now says we misrepresent it.

Wherein? Was it, because we did not give it the benefit of the extermination part of the clause above quoted? If so, did he not also misrepresent Mr. Long, in the same particular and to the same extent? And did he not pervert what he said he had given a "plain and direct answer to the Democrats question"? Or was it a falsehood absolute instead of a perversion?

Demagoguery.

The following letter appeared in a late number of the New York Tribune: Sir: Till reading your editorial in Saturday's Tribune, I supposed that the Treasury Sanitary Commission had been replenished by the receipts of copper coins, that individual donations would not be necessary for some time. But finding that such is not the case, I desire to send the enclosed hundred dollars—all I have to-day—to assist in the great and pressing needs of this eventful hour: claiming the privilege of forwarding more hereafter.

So unexampled will be the demands on this noble and beneficent organization during the coming weeks, why would it not be judicious and timely to appeal directly to the people at large to send at once, whatever their hearts impel, through their loyal Post Offices and Publication Offices? I SAY AT ONCE; for at such a time as this, delay is death to hundreds of the noblest heroes who ever fought and bled for an imperilled country. Yours truly, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The giving of one hundred dollars by Mr. Colfax to the Sanitary Commission of New York was well, but we cannot but think that there are hundreds of poor crippled soldiers unable to earn a living, and many destitute families made such by the war who reside in his own Congressional District, whose hearts would have been gladdened by the aforesaid hundred.

We would not detract an iota from the feeling of sympathy for the sick and wounded soldiers, but we do think that the whole system of Sanitary Commissions is of itself an acknowledgment of the unwillingness or inability of the government to provide for them. Let the government make suitable provision for its sick and wounded soldiers, and thus throw the burden of their care equally upon all, leaving the immense sums raised by private donations to go to the support of their needy families at home. By so doing much suffering and evil would be prevented and both the sick and wounded soldiers and their families would be comfortably provided for. We do not know that the above letter was published in the Tribune at the instance of Mr. Colfax, but the fact of its publication at all looks very much like it as intended for home consumption, to influence the voters of Mr. Colfax District this fall. Add to this the expressions in the letter itself "all I have to-day"—"claiming the privilege of forwarding more hereafter," and the suspicion is aroused that there was mixed up with the worthy Mr. C.'s patriotism and philanthropy, at least a small modicum of vanity and demagoguism.

A little fellow not more than five years of age, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," said he knew it was not true; his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

Questions and Answers.

The Republican last week asked us the following questions, viz: "Do you not believe that the rebels, men, women and children will have to be totally annihilated before they can be subjugated? And are you not in favor of acknowledging their independence at once?"

To the first of the above questions we answer no, so far as the women and children are concerned, but as to those capable of bearing arms, we do not believe that under present policies of the Federal administration they can ever be subjugated. With three years and a half of relentless warfare, urged with all the ferocity of barbarism, so far from being subjugated they are more thoroughly united in their determination to resist the Federal armies than they have ever been before. This result was foreseen by democrats and the patriotic conservative portion of the republican party from the beginning. It was this knowledge that caused Congress in July, 1861, to adopt the Crittenden Resolution, and the correctness of which even President Lincoln, as late as the middle of September following, acknowledged. The cause of the absolute unanimity of sentiment in the rebellious States adverse to a return to the Union, is owing in no small degree to the radical measures inaugurated by the administration. There have been times since the commencement of the war when if terms of amnesty and re-union in accordance with the usages of civilized and christian nations, had been offered them, the rebels would have laid down their arms and returned to their allegiance, and it is yet even possible that they would do so provided an assurance were given them that their persons and rights as individuals and as States under the Constitution would be protected by the Government, but so long as a felon's death and the confiscation of their property are the only terms offered them, what worse pray, will it be for them to fight on to the last, even with the prospect of failure? They can only die, and their property be confiscated and their wives and little ones reduced to beggary in either event.—Would any brave man ignobly yield his all—all that is dear to himself or to those dearest on earth to him—as long as it is in his power to resist?

In answer to the Republican's second question, we say, that depends upon the policy to be hereafter pursued. If existing policies are to be continued we say yes; if they are to be allowed to return upon the laying down of their arms and yielding obedience to the Constitution, and when returned, they are to be permitted to enjoy the rights guaranteed them by that instrument, we say that we are not in favor of acknowledging their independence. The reason why we entertain these preferences is that, we do not believe it either wise, humane, or christian to go on murdering a people and desolating their country, only to carry out the insane idea of fanaticism, without the least hope in the world of succeeding in making them our friends and orderly fellow citizens by this process, but if they were offered just and christian terms we still think they might possibly return, and under a just Government learn, in time, to forget the bitterness and folly of the present.

The Copperhead papers attempt to depreciate Gen. Grant's recent victories in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania, and thus exhibit their cloven foot. They think, although Lee fell back and Grant pursued, that we rather got the worst of it—that we were injured more than the rebels.—The poor miserable traitors lose no opportunity to depreciate the valor of our troops and success of our arms, by making out that they are insignificant affairs, amount to nothing, or at most were dearly bought victories, but let the rebels gain a temporary advantage, they make out that we have met a terrible reverse, and that the rebellion can never be put down by our armies. Is it my wonder that our soldiers hate copperheads?—J. M. Republican.

The foregoing is a fair specimen of the silly contemtable twaddle which the administration orators and presses designate argument. Let us analyze it and see of what it is composed.

1st. There is the slang phrase Copperhead, intended to be applied to democrats.

2d. The falsehood that Democratic papers attempt to depreciate Federal victories?

Then the writer waxes wonderful bold and denounces them as "poor miserable traitors" which he knew was false when he penned it, and that though not least, demon like endeavors to excite the ill will of our soldiers by assuming that most if not all of them hate Copperheads, alias, democrats. How long could the Republican exist if it were deprived of its favorite nutriment, abuse and slang?

The rebels fired on Fort Sumter, and this the abolitionists offer as an excuse why they wage a war of subjugation and extermination, to-day away with State rights and to free the negroes. If the abolitionists had never fired upon the Constitution the rebels, we presume, would never have fired on Sumter. The abolitionists have been firing upon the Constitution of our fathers for the past twenty years, and they have got it well nigh battered down.—*St. Wayne Times.*

About Niggers. The abolition papers are very severe in their denunciations of rebels for their cruelties to nigger troops. The same papers boast that nigger soldiers show no quarter to rebels. Nigger soldiers are a great institution. Cruelties exercised by them is sublimely glorious; but cruelty toward them is hellish in the extreme.—*Exchange.*

THE CLEVELAND PLATFORM.

Fremont and Cochrane Nominated for President and Vice President.

Mr. Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

1st. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

2d. That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

3d. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise.

4th. That the rights of free speech, free press, the habeas corpus be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

5th. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

6th. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of government, and in time of war the want of them is criminal.

7th. That the right of asylum except for crime and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty. That any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

8th. That the national policy known as the Monroe Doctrine has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of an anti-Republican Government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.

9th. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the faithful soldiers, and the earnest leaders of the Union army and Navy for their heroic achievements, deathless valor in defence of imperiled country and of civil liberty.

10th. That the one true policy for the Presidency adopted by the people is strengthened by the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendment.

11th. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

12th. That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

13th. That the confiscation of the lands of rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers is a matter of justice.

Colonel Moss moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President upon this platform. Carried.

Mr. Ransom moved to reconsider having that it would be better policy to wait until after the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Daves, of Troy, seconded the motion, believing that any nomination at this time would be premature and calculated to defeat the very objects of this Convention.

Mr. D. continued at length in eulogy of General Grant, and insisted that it would be unfair if not suicidal to press a nomination now.

Colonel Moss moved that John C. Fremont be declared the nominee of this convention for President of the United States.

Mr. Ransom moved as an amendment that the nominating Convention be held in Cleveland on the first Wednesday in September, each State to have a representation equal to that in Congress. Lost, only nine in the affirmative.

Mr. Powell, of Washington, moved to turn over to the Radical Convention at Baltimore on the 6th of June, declared out of order.

The nomination of John C. Fremont was then made by acclamation.

General Cochrane, B. Gratz Brown and General Butler were named for Vice President.

Mr. Cochrane said that it had been deemed wise to choose him the President of the Convention. He was grateful for that honor, satisfied with the proceedings for he saw in them the establishment of a great party, and henceforth he would be content to labor not for party success but for the salvation of the country.

Yesterday for the first time he had heard his name mentioned in connection with the nomination for Vice President. He doubted the wisdom of such a choice, it was his clear conviction that with such a platform if the Convention will take some gentleman who is fairly identified with war worn Democracy of the country, and place him side by side with its chosen champion it will establish a great and glorious party, whose principles are founded upon truth, justice and freedom.

Heartily endorsing those principles he begged leave to retire.

Mr. Gilbert taking the chair, the question was put in nomination of General Cochrane, which was confirmed, with voices in the negative.

On the Road to Monarchy.

Senator Sumner, the leading Abolition fanatic in the U. S. Senate has introduced a bill in that body making the appointment of all Federal officers to civil office to be during good behavior. This means, for life. Just think of it—every postmaster, every custom-house officer, every surveyor of port, every light-house tender, every U. S. District Judge, and every other officer appointed by Executive authority, holding office for life. By this, old Abe would saddle on the country an army, amounting to many thousand, men of the deepest abolition dye, to inflict their official presence among men as petty autocrats, for life.—Who says we are not on the high road to a monarchy, if not a despotism most absolute. This is the aim and object of the men in power, and they will have it before they will give up the rule of the country.—*Southern Ohio Argus.*

It is said that Jones, the sculptor, has made a bust of Chase. Whether it be so or not, it is very evident that Chase has made a bust of the country.

THE NEWS.

From the Chicago Times, June 4.

No dispatches from Gen. Grant were received yesterday, telegraphic communication having been interrupted by a storm on the Peninsula. By a steamer which left White House on Thursday noon, we have a report that the 6th Corps was having an engagement at that time, brought on by a sudden and rapid movement of that body from left to right. Rebel prisoners state that Ewell is in command of the rebel army, Lee being in Richmond, sick.

On Wednesday morning an attack was made upon Butler's left wing, the assailants being repulsed. It is reported that Fitzhugh Lee and 500 of his men have been captured by Gen. Smith. The story of an engagement on the James River, between the Monitor and a rebel ram, is not credited at the Navy Department.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman are to 7:30 P. M. of Thursday. McPherson had moved from Dallas to the front of the rebels at New Hope Church; Schofield and Hooker had pushed forward towards Marietta; and Stoneman's and Garrard's cavalry had occupied Alatoona Pass.

From the Chicago Times, June 7.

On Saturday night the rebels made an attack upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, suffering a repulse at all points. On Sunday there was no fighting. Hancock's line is within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels are building intrenchments at Bottom Bridge, on the west side of the Chickahominy, to repel a threatened Federal crossing at that point. The latest advices from Gen. Grant announce that "Everything is going on well."

In the unsuccessful rebel assaults upon Butler's lines on the 21st, "our losses were heavy, but those of the rebels were much heavier."

The latest dispatch from Sherman is dated at Ackworth Station, yesterday noon, and announces that he has full possession of the railroad (the Western and Atlantic) within six miles of Marietta. Ackworth is about fifteen miles northeast of Dallas, ten miles northwest of Marietta, and thirty miles northwest of Atlanta.

Gen. Fremont has written a letter, stating that, if any man is nominated at Baltimore whose past life justifies well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, he will give him a cordial and active support; but, if Mr. Lincoln be re-nominated, "there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with a view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election," and he (Fremont) will accept the nomination of the Cleveland Convention; and, as a preliminary step to this acceptance, he has resigned his commission in the army. John Cochrane has accepted the nomination for Vice President.

The sword at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair was awarded to Gen. Hancock. His vote was 2,493. McClellan received the next largest number.

European advices are to the 26th ult. The Confederate loan declined 5 to 7 per cent. upon the reception of the news of the battles in Virginia, but subsequently recovered 3 per cent. The price of cotton is advertised for sale. The Laird rams have been purchased by the British government. The Duke of Malakoff (Marshall Pelissier) is dead. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from 8 to 7 per cent. The Daily was won by Blair Athol.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 194½ and closed at 194½.

From the Chicago Times Wednesday June 8.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant are up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning. An assault was made upon Burnside on Monday night, which was repulsed. On Friday last an unsuccessful attempt was made to push the rebels back from their position on the north side of the Chickahominy. Important positions were secured by the Federals at the outlet, but were subsequently recaptured by the rebels. Sheridan took possession of Bottom's Bridge on Friday night.

We have nothing later from Gen. Sherman. The rebels made seven distinct charges upon McPherson's lines on Saturday, the 26th ult., and were repulsed in every instance. The losses were heavy upon both sides.

The republican national convention met at Baltimore yesterday noon. Rev Dr. Breckinridge, of Ky., was chosen temporary chairman. A warm debate took place upon the question of calling the seceded States for delegates.—That Stevens protesting against such a procedure as in involving recognition of the right of such States to vote in the Electoral College.—It was finally determined to call them.—South Carolina, when called, was greeted with mingled hisses and applause. Committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization, and resolutions, and the convention adjourned, till evening.

At the evening session the committee on permanent organization made a report, which named ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, as President of the convention, with a Vice President and a Secretary from each State.

Mr. Dennison made an address, and was followed by Parson Browlaw; when, no report being ready from the committee on credentials or the committee on resolutions, the convention adjourned until this morning. There are two sets of delegates from Missouri—charcoal and claybank—whose case is before the committee on credentials. The question of admitting delegates from seceded States will come up to-day, and a lengthy and warm debate thereon is expected.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We understand that the Congressional Central Committee has postponed the Democratic Congressional Convention in the Seventh District to the 20th of July. It will be held at Greencastle, as heretofore announced.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Eleventh Congressional District, has issued a call for a Convention to be held on the 14th day of July, at Anderson, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and transact such other business as may come before it.

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U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under the Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

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. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial use.

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. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation

the value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levied in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay Over Eight Per Cent. Interest.

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Federal Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31 day of March, 1864, was \$765,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,357,125, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$100,000,000 per annum.

Subscriptions to the National Banks noting as long ago as 1863, were not based on the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Richmond, Ind. First National Bank of Evansville, Ind. First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind. First National Bank of Lafayette, Ind. First National Bank of Marion, Ind. First National Bank of Terre Haute, Ind.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks), will furnish information on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Chas. J. Bennett and Co.

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