

## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

J. G. OSBORNE, : : : Editor.

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## Caught in Its 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 seen 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 Republicans 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 prevaricate when he said he had given a "plain and direct answer to the Democrats question"? Or was it a falsehood absolute instead of a prevarication?

## 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 Treas. and Sanitary Commission had been largely replenished by the receipts of re-enlistments, 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.

So unexampled will be the demands on this noble and benevolent 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 local Post masters 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 COFLAX.

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 their 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 was 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 demagoguery.

## 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.

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

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 General's success in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania, and thus exhibit their chicanery.

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 lost 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 of little value, but that we rebels gained a temporary advantage, in making out we have not a terrible reverse, and that the rebellion can never be put down by our arms.

It is a wonder that our soldiers hate copperheads!

—M. C. Republican.

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

1st. There is the slang phrase Copper-head, intended to be applied to democrats.

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

Then the writer waxes wonderous bold and denounces them as "poor miserable traitors" which he knew was false when he penned it, and last though not least, demoralizes endeavor to excite the ill will of all of them hate Copperheads, slias, democrats. How long could the Republican exist if it were deprived of its favorite nutrient, 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 do 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.

—F. 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 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.

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 defense of imperiled country and of civil liberty.

10th. That the one term policy for the Presidency adopted by the people is strengthened by the exciting 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 Ross moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President upon this platform. Carried.

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

Mr. Davers 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.

14th. That the question of the recon-

struction of the rebellious States belongs to the people through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

15th. That the confiscation of the lands of rebels and their distribution among the soldiers is a matter of justice.

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

Mr. Ross 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.

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 as 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.

16th. That the nominating 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.—Thad Stevens protesting earnestly against such a procedure as in voting a recognition of the right of such a convention to the electoral College.—It was finally determined to call them—South Carolina, when called, was created 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 Brownlow; 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.

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

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