

# The Democracy of Indiana—The Convention at Indianapolis—The Lincoln Administration Denounced.

The Cincinnati papers of Thursday last contain reports of the proceedings of the Indiana Democratic Convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday, July 30, from which we compile the following resolutions:

That we protest, in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in the name of all that we hold dear in the future of our beloved country, against the mischievous measure of negro emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the payment for such negroes out of the national treasury; and we further protest against the resolution of Congress pledging the nation to pay for all negroes which may be emancipated by the authority of any of the Southern States; that we regard such measures, involving as they do an expenditure of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, as measures of transcendent enormity, and fruitful only of national beggary to the land we love; that we are unalterably and unconditionally opposed to all schemes having for their object immediate or remote, the taxation of the white man for the purchase of negroes anywhere; that we deny the constitutional right of the President or Congress to adopt a policy which taxes white labor to pay for negroes, or which would make the government or people slave dealers, a policy which, if not arrested by the votes of the people will entail upon unborn generations of our kindred a debt more overwhelming and appalling than ever cursed any nation of ancient or modern times.

That in opposition to measures of this kind we desire to entreat the peaceful and powerful agent of the ballot of a free people, and say, in the language of another, "We will neither surrender our rights nor forsake them. We will maintain our constitutional liberty at all hazards; and as a necessary step toward this end, we will maintain the Union in like manner. We are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

That in the language of the resolution of the conservative members of Congress, the doctrine of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike inconsistent with the Constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country; the first have already involved us in a civil war, and the others (the Abolitionists) will leave to the country, but little hope to the speedy restoration of the Union on peace.

That the people of Indiana having inhibited, by the State constitution and law, the entrance of free negroes and mulattoes into this State, and as the present disturbances on our border are likely to bring in an influx of that population from neighboring States, we respectfully ask the public authorities of Indiana to see that the constitution and laws are properly enforced on that subject. When the people of Indiana adopted the negro exclusion clause by a majority of ninety-four thousand votes, they meant that the honest laboring white man should have no competitor in the black race—that the soil of Indiana should belong to the white man, and that he alone was suited to her free institutions.

That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans while the most startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

That we approve of and endorse the resolutions drawn by Hon. John J. Crittenden, and adopted by the conservative members of Congress on the 22d day of January, 1861, as a clear and just declaration of the objects which ought to be had in view by the American people in the present fearful emergency of their national affairs.

**Vegetables for our soldiers.**—Green corn can be put upon the following manner and is excellent in soup: Have ready a pot of boiling water, and drop your corn in the ear, suffering it to remain about fifteen or twenty minutes, then take it out, and when cool, cut it from the cob and spread it on a dish or clean boards, and put it in the sun to dry; when perfectly dry, put it in small bags, and it will be ready to send off to our soldiers, who suffer so much from the want of vegetables.

Onions can be dried by cutting it in thin slices and strapping it on a thread, and then hanging it up in the sun.

Cucumbers can be made into catsup, in the following manner, viz: Take full grown cucumbers, peel and grate them, then dip out the juice from them, and season the pulp with vinegar, salt and pepper, bottle it, and seal the bottles carefully.

Tomatoes, too, can be made into catsup, or can be dropped into jars with their skins on, and then the jars filled up with cold vinegar and closely stopped. They keep very well this way and taste nearly fresh.

If each lady will furnish a few things, a number of large boxes will soon be packed. Let each town and neighborhood furnish all they can.

The Petersburg papers give exciting rumors concerning Jackson's army, but the Richmond papers say no one there knows anything about Jackson or his movements.

# THE WAR EVER CHASE.

Now the North (N. J. Journal). No nation ever was a fortune country, for she thrives by the follies of our European countries. But alas! now she has reversed her policy, and instead of thriving by avoiding these follies, she has not only adopted them, war, taxes, oppressions, but she has gone a step further, and is endeavoring to destroy her own liberties, the liberties of white men, in order to strengthen or secure those of the black race. The history of mankind presents us with many insane follies of nations; but more equal in insanity to this stupendous folly of Republican America, in this month of the nineteenth century. A year and a half ago, the American Republic, with the motto "E Pluribus Unum," flaming in her bosom, was developing her resources of mind and body, with an external force, and an internal freedom, that had never a parallel in the world's history. "A continent and two oceans," said the London Times, "are in the hands of this people." With a most heroic past, we had the promise of a most glorious future. At peace with all the world, and with ourselves—the terror of the nations—a career of national prosperity was opening before us unlimited in extent, rivaling in happiness the fabled Utopias of the poets. Out of the once unknown wilderness, in less than three centuries, a mighty empire had arisen. Upon the scarcely rotted roots of the primitive forest growing stood teeming with busy life, and growing like the prairie grass in spring. The boldest and most enthusiastic speculator could have scarcely ventured to predict the destiny of this country, if integrity had continued to govern her deliberations, and wisdom had prevailed in her councils. Her worst enemy, as he looked out upon the vast inheritance of this people, stretching from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific, from its island seats in the North to the Florida reefs, with all its teeming millions, and all its evidence of prosperity everywhere, must have been compelled to exclaim, with Bala, the son of Peor, as he looked out upon the tents of Israel, "Whither all the plagues of Noah," "who can count the dust of Jacob, or the number of the fourth part of Israel. As the valleys are they spread forth, as gardens by the river side, as trees of lignum which the Lord hath planted as cedar trees beside the waters."

All this prosperity and promise for the future was the natural result of the constitutional policy of the Democratic party, which had ruled in the land so long. The party held as the policy of its creed a strict construction of the Constitution; equal and exact justice to all who are entitled to the privileges and immunities of all forms of association based upon equality to institutions whose principles were guaranteed by the Constitution. Had such policy been adhered to, this nation to-day would have remained a united and a happy people. But a sectional organization, professing for the benefit of the great eternal hostility to slavery, revolutionary in its origin and destructive in its policy, proposed to govern this country by usurpation; to overthrow and set at naught every guarantee of the Constitution in reference to fifteen States of the Union; to cut them out of the magnificent territories acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union; to maintain this Union just as the Union between England and Ireland is maintained; just as Great Britain attempted to maintain the Union between the mother country and the American colonies. When the danger of a disrupted Union was upon us, and all the honors of civil war, menaced, they persistently refused all attempts at conciliation and compromise, and preferred the arbitrament of war to that of peace and conciliation. They refused conciliation and compromise, and when they did so they knew that war would result from the refusal.

The war they invited—day, hanged for—is now upon us, and has brought in its train all the ruin that has waited upon its blood-stained footsteps. Every fundamental principle of constitutional liberty has been scattered to the winds—anonymous expenditures, the result of speculation and fraud, demands oppressive and exorbitant taxes—whole legions of victims have been offered up, and there is hardly a home, as in ancient Egypt, "in which there is not one dead"—a large portion of the productive industry is being turned from the peaceful pursuits of agriculture to where the reapers descend to the harvest of death—everywhere individual and national bankruptcy are staring us in the face.

In the legislative councils of the nation every hour makes manifest that the object of the war is to uphold the Government, the Constitution, or the Union. "to lift the artificial weight from all men's shoulders," in the language of President Lincoln—to wage an unceasing conflict against the institution of slavery—to not the white man of his liberty, that the slave may enjoy it. Nine-tenths of the legislation of Congress has been this season directed towards the condition of the slave, and how to alleviate that condition, while the awful situation of this Government, intended for white men, is entirely lost sight of. In the meantime the nation "cries and staggers to and fro like a drunken man."

Democrats of New Jersey! the hour when you are to meet in council is not far distant. Upon you, together with your confederates in other States, rest the hope of the country. With a bold, vigorous and determined effort you can help to save it; but it will not be by half-way temporizing measures. You cannot save it by endorsing and approving the acts of the present Administration; by endorsing attacks upon the constitutional liberty of the subject; by approving of a war of subjugation and extermination. The coming, untried promoters of this war, who are speculating upon the blood and treasure of this nation, have no desire that it shall cease. Under the specious and delusive cry that Government is in danger, and the Constitution must be upheld, they are opening the fountains of the one and rendering nugatory every provision of the other. Read the history of the past year; read the daily legislation of the men in Congress who are banding in this strife, and then tell us honestly—do you believe this to be a war for the Union or the preservation of the Constitution? If you do not, it is high time you should cry aloud and spare not.

It is time that you should arouse from the lethargy that enervates, and the false security that deludes you. If you believe that the further continuance of this war will only entail untold miseries upon yourselves and your posterity, you have a right to demand that it shall cease. You have the right by all constitutional means within your power to endeavor to make it a reality. If not, you acknowledge a right and a power in this Administration which only belongs to despotic governments, that are founded in force, and not in the consent of the governed.

Senator Douglas said in the Senate before discussing the war that these Republican case now clamor for, this one year, seven years, or thirty years, the result must be the same—a cessation of hostilities when the parties become exhausted, and a treaty of peace recognizing the separate independence of each section. Emancipation, subjugation, co-separation, one of the three must be the result of the war between the Northern and Southern States.

Now the question is, will you wait until a war of years has prostrated every interest, destroyed a sixth part of your population, and made a waste and desolation of the North, or will you demand peace now? Is the freedom of the negro of more importance than that of the white man? If so, clamor for war. Are the groans of the wounded more unusual to you than the wail of the stricken and the ring of the hammer? Then clamor for war. Do you desire an instant cessation, that shall make you and your remotest posterity "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Federal Government? Then clamor for war. Do you desire to see this Confederate Government transformed into a vast centralized military despotism? Then clamor for war. Do you want to witness the final wreck of all the glories of our past, and our hopes for the future? Then clamor for war.

# The Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.  
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1863.

The State Election on Thursday last was, in its result, a very extraordinary one. It swept the political earth like a hurricane, tearing into fragments the bands of party. The wreck is visible in all directions. The strongest party bulwarks were crushed beneath its violence. God be praised, it was a bloodless achievement in itself, and we sincerely hope will prove a great blessing.

The election passed off here with little or no undue excitement. Several persons, with strong personal feelings of opposition to Mr. D. A. Davis, exerted themselves against him, and probably did something considerable towards accomplishing his defeat.

A few of the friends of N. N. Fleming, Esq., put his name on a ticket with this gentleman and proclaimed it a "compromise ticket." It was not, however, generally accepted, and is believed to have received a very moderate support from those who supported Mr. Fleming. At all events, Mr. Davis was badly defeated, much to the regret of his personal friends, who really know him to be admirably well qualified in all respects to make a most useful member in a legislative body.

The Charlotte Democrat is in distress because of the partisan character of the late canvass, and intimates its concern that the course of the Observer has been of that character. The Democrat will obligate us by pointing out anything of the kind in the Observer. If there has been anything in the Observer at all unkind in relation to Mr. Johnston we do not know it, and we do not think the Democrat can find such a remark. The Democrat must permit us to say that its bitterness has quite equalled that of almost any paper we see.

The Democrat is also troubled that the Observer should have followed the lead of the Standard and supported Col. Vance. It can imagine no reason for such a proceeding other than parsimony. Cannot the Democrat admit honesty of purpose in anybody? It would seem that it cannot. We gave our reasons for supporting Col. Vance very plainly, though in a very kind manner. They may be briefly summed up thus: we thought Col. Vance the best man for the place. We have a right to think without any impudences or motives, and we think that only a bitter partisan would impeach them.

As we have had occasion once before to remark, there has been but one paper among those supporting Col. Vance which has indulged in any bitterness. We have seen no paper of the other side that has not been full of it. The Democrat may thank itself and its friends for what has occurred.—Fay Observer.

It is truly very strange what a remarkable effect party spirit exerts over men. If we did not know the editor of the Western Democrat, we would not venture to print these words; but knowing him to be a clear-headed, cautious and conscientious man, his course in the late canvass has excited our surprise only so far as it has afforded a striking illustration of the blinding and hardening effect of party spirit on a good man. The Observer has told the truth on our neighbor, as also in relation to those persons in the State which have supported Col. Vance; and we hope, now that the election is over, he may be enabled to discover it. Up to this time, however, the editor of the Democrat doubtless thinks the Observer, Recorder, Patriot, Press, Argus and Watchman were very bitter sheets against Mr. Johnston, notwithstanding it would be hard for him to find in any of them a disrespectful or unkind word against him. Some of them may have published a paragraph from the Standard in regard to his success at the bar, and the Greensboro Patriot may have hit back pretty hard once or twice at those who were assailing Col. Vance. But with very slight exceptions, these journals permitted things to take their course without an effort to control them. We thought it wise to pursue this policy, and now, when the people have spoken, rebuking in such gentle tones those clamorous, censorious and unjust sheets who advocated Col. Johnston's claims by bitter assaults upon Col. Vance, its wisdom is not less apparent than the vindication of the latter gentleman is gloriously complete.

# NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

## ROAN COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

County	Votes	County	Votes
Army	407	Johnston	164
County	221	Vance	221
do	1463	Ramsey	221
do	302	Whitman	221
do	905	Shober	221
do	327	Fleming	221
do	716	Davis	221
do	425		
do	372		
do	123		
do	614		

WAKE—Senate, Russ, 1813; Blodgett 348; Commons, Henry W. Miller, 1742; Alfred, 1627; Laws, 1643; Busbee 409; Marriot 372; Jones 476. High Sheriff.

CABARRUS—Commons, W. S. Hama, no opposition. Senate—Cabarrus and Stanley Smith, no opposition. J. L. Bundy, Sheriff. MECKLENBURG—Senate, John A. Young. Commons, John L. Brown and E. C. Grier. R. M. White, Sheriff. DAVIDSON—Senate, H. Adams. Commons, Dr. E. L. Beal and Henry Walker. Loftin, Sheriff.

Counties	Vance	Johnston
Catawba	606	555
Dare	726	172
Rowan	1324	405
Johnston	300 m.	
Guilford	1950 m.	
Alamance	600 m.	
Cabarrus	636	504
Mecklenburg	421	1241
Wake	2186	435
Stanly	909	8
Davidson	1368	162
Fredrick	1315	163
Wilkes	1278	115
Burke	500 m.	
Wayne	240 m.	

THE ARMY VOTE.	
As far as heard from, the vote in the Army foots up as follows:	
Vote of Regiments	Vance, 6,966; Johnston, 3,341
Vote of Companies	Vance, 844; Johnston, 667
	Vance, 7,810; Johnston, 4,008
Vance's majority,	3,804

## ANOTHER VICTORY.

A telegraphic dispatch was received last night, stating a fight had taken place on Saturday, at South-Western Mountain, Orange county, Virginia, near Gordonsville, between Jackson's forces and Pope's Army. Jackson drove them several miles and captured 300 prisoners, who had already arrived at Richmond. Twenty-nine officers were taken. Gen. C. S. Winder, in command of Stonewall's original force was killed.

The Confederates have retaken Malvern Hill. The capture of a Federal army in East Tennessee is not confirmed. Our forces have gained a victory and drove the enemy.

The Ram Arkansas, which did such splendid fighting near Vicksburg lately, left her moorings at that place several days ago to co-operate in an attack on Baton Rouge, and when about thirty miles from that place, her machinery getting out of fix, she was attacked by the Federals. In order to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals her crew took to their boats and blew her up. This ended another of our Confederate vessels.

Cons.—Capt. McCoy requests us to say he is anxious to buy a hundred thousand bushels of Corn immediately, for the use of our army at Richmond. He is paying large price, and hopes the patriotic people of Rowan, Davie and Davidson will respond to this call as promptly as possible.

DISSENTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of deserters from the 42d Regiment. The people of the country owe it to themselves and the State to do all in their power to cause these men to be arrested and sent back to their companies. Let there be no shrinking from the performance of this duty.

Good Morn.—Gen. D. H. Hill, commanding the Department of North Carolina, embracing this State and that part of Virginia South of James River, has issued an order in conformity with orders from the commanding General, forbidding all officers and soldiers to interfere with the trains in said department or district. All military persons who assume control over the officers of the Railroads between Richmond and the South Carolina line, will be reported, at once and charges preferred against them.

A large and rapid steamer with a valuable cargo, entered a Southern Port last Wednesday.

# CONFIDENTIAL.

The people of North Carolina having elected Col. Z. H. Vance Governor of the State, almost unanimously, we feel authorized by that portion of them in Rowan and surrounding counties to call on that gentleman to resign his office of Colonel and come home at once, preparatory to entering upon his new office.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th inst. says: Nothing but the Executive host can prevent several important engagements during the next few days. The armies of Jackson and Pope must be in close proximity in the country adjacent to Gordonsville. Important movements of troops and occasional heavy skirmishing are occurring on the two banks of the James, below Richmond. And Bragg has shifted his position in the West from which the latter general can only extricate himself by a speedy flight or fast-run. Nor is it improbable that the enemy's mortar fleet may attempt some enterprise along the banks of the James river.

The present stagnation in the military atmosphere may, therefore, at any moment, be relieved by heavy thunder around the entire horizon. Our people can confidently await the news, as brisk and hard fighting is sure to result in the advantage of the Confederates. So that our armies are fighting that is all that our people demand; all the rest is sure to go well.

Prisoners of War.—About 3,000 Yankee prisoners were sent to the Yankee lines from Richmond a few days ago. A number of Confederate prisoners had arrived at Richmond. Among them are Com. Barron, Gen. Buckner and Tighman and Pettigrew.

Capt. Ramsey.—Is Capt. Blodgett will carefully examine the returns from this county, he will perceive that he is slightly defeated. It is a noticeable fact that the Captain got fewest votes in localities where he addressed the people. Our compliments to the Captain. What does he think of "Holden's party"? The Captain was mistaken. It was the people's party that defeated you, Captain.—Ed. Standard, Aug. 2.

True, and we are glad Holden acknowledges it. We believe the State Journal did more to elect Vance than all other papers in the State put together. With this exception, the newspapers did nothing "worth relating." But the people did the work, and they did it well.

Dr. Burnside.—This eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, died at Charlotte in this State, after a brief illness on the 1st inst. He was at the head of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., and a leading man in the Church at the time of his death.

SURPRISED.—Fifteen men of Capt. Wm. B. Clement's Cavalry Co. were surprised by the Yankees last Tuesday, at White Oak Swamp Bridge, & six of them taken prisoners, to wit: Mr. Hendrich, of this place; Nathan Bailey, Albert Rice, John S. Wagoner, and Bart Garwood, of Datic, and Mr. Youns of Davidson county.

We learn that Samuel Woodson, of this town, made a very narrow escape, and that nothing but his cool, determined courage saved him. Also that Mr. Hendrich made a Yankee bite the dust before he surrendered.

The War in the Southwest.—The enemy advancing from Memphis—Hanging of a Confederate prisoner, etc.

Gannado, August 4.—The enemy is reported to be advancing on Senatobia, in three columns, from Memphis, estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 strong. Reinforcements are being sent from this place to Colonel Jackson.

Cavalry casualty attached a provision train en route to General Farnum, near Austin, Mississippi, a few days ago, and were repulsed with considerable loss.

A Cairo dispatch, dated the 28th, says: The rebels made a dash at Hannibal, yesterday. Our cavalry did without firing a gun. The rebel cavalry attacked our infantry and killed fifteen, taking some prisoners, and have possession of the town.

Col. Logan hung Mr. Whipple, a wealthy and influential citizen of Jackson, Tennessee, on the 28th ult., for plotting Confederate partisans to a bridge which they burned. Logan also burnt the houses of several sympathizers. Dr. Leffewich, a Yankee cotton buyer, was captured by guerrillas near Brownsville, last week, with \$25,000 in specie. He has arrived here. Prisoners taken yesterday report from below that the Yankees have evacuated Baton Rouge, and that General Breckinridge is in possession of the city.

The Yankees driven from Baton Rouge.

Mobile, August 6.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, yesterday, says:

General Breckinridge this morning attacked Baton Rouge, driving the Yankees from their position. For one hour the musketry firing was very heavy. There was also heavy firing from the direction of the river, which may have been the guns of the Arkansas, as she was to have co-operated. The Yankees were driven through the city to the river bank.

## GUNBOAT BURNED.

The Yankees having failed in their efforts to get about the gunboat which last Sunday evening, grounded in the mouth of the Appomattox river, applied the torch to her Tuesday evening and burnt her to the water's edge. She is said to have been badly shattered by our light field battery, which, we have stated, played on her for two hours Sunday evening.

On Monday, two other gunboats, which had been sent to the relief of the first mentioned, also got aground near the same place, and at a late hour Tuesday evening were still immovable. Unless an extraordinary spring tide should come to their assistance it will, we have little doubt, be found expedient to burn them also.—Rich. Examiner, Aug. 7.