

### The Ohio Democracy.

The Ohio Democrats celebrated the 8th of January, at Columbus with great spirit. The *animus* of the occasion may be inferred from an account by a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, that "the speeches were more hostile to the existing Government of our country than any Rebel tirades ever published in the land of the Secesh."

We make brief extracts from several speeches:

**Judge Bartley:**  
After depicting the sad condition of the country, he answered the momentous question, how shall we get out of it? The best way would be for Lincoln and Hamlin to resign, and if they were capable of a generous and noble act, and were disposed to be patriotic they would at once surrender the power they have proved themselves incapable of controlling for the welfare of the country. There are three ways of getting out of the difficulty: One is to go on with the war, free all the negroes, and subjugate the Southern States. Another way is to cease the war, declare an armistice, open negotiations, and endeavor to bring back the Union by compromise and conciliation. [This plan was received with very general applause.] The third way is, to let the Southern States go off into a Confederacy by themselves. If the speaker were a Black Republican, he would consider it his duty to favor the latter plan; for if their doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" be true, a separation must be the final result. But that was not the position of the Democratic party. Of the three propositions the most sensible, as things now stand, and he spoke only for himself, would be to declare an armistice, and go into negotiations for compromise. The audience heartily agreed with the speaker. The trial of arms had been made, and fatally made. We had been whipped more than half the time. Still the administration had faith in Providence, but why Providence allowed himself to be whipped so often was curious.

**Judge Thurman:**  
The President has as much power to suspend the Constitution of Ohio as he has the writ of *habeas corpus*. It was the doctrine of the President and his followers that the Executive has the power to do anything that is necessary to put down the rebellion. If this be so he can abolish the State Governments, can turn Congress out of doors; and if there shall be, as no doubt there will be, a Democratic Congress next year, we have no assurance that an armed force will not turn them out. On the same principle, he may suppress all the courts in the country. If the green backs fail [a voice "Or are gambled away,"] or Chase's paper-mills give out, the President, if he thinks it necessary to carry on the war, can take every dollar from the citizens of every State. He can do more than that—he can deprive you, not only of your political franchise, your personal liberty, and your property, but he may demand the sacrifice of your lives also. This is what the doctrine of necessity leads to.

**Hon. J. W. Jewett:**  
Who ever thought that Proclamations were to make laws? They were designed to command obedience to laws; but the mere executive of law has been proper to proclaim law to the people, and overthrow law and government as heretofore understood and recognized. The speaker then took up the several proclamations of the President, and denounced them as in contravention of law.

Two years since, said Mr. Jewett, I was so unfortunate as to be a candidate for your Governor, and I never regretted not being elected until the morning I read the President's Proclamation authorizing the arrests of persons suspected of disloyal practices, by irresponsible officers. I then regretted there was not some one in the Governor's chair who had the backbone to issue a counter proclamation. [Repeated cheers.] I would have made that proclamation before you, Dr. Olds, were made inmate of the Bastille. [Applause.]

30. The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, and the negroes where they are.

Responses by L. R. Critchfield, the new Attorney General. Thinking, perhaps, it was expected of him to manifest a due amount of gratitude for his election he went in and out Herod Herod. He came down on the Government savagely, and if ever any of its minions attempted to carry out their unlawful measures in his sacred locality, he was ready for armed resistance to them. He didn't believe one half of the people of the North cared whether Abe Lincoln or Jeff Davis occupied the White House in Washington. During this strain of remarks, Mr. Flagg left the Hall, shaking his head, some who observed him thought at the rank treason of this man whom the people of Ohio have placed in one of the most important official positions in the State.

Among the curiosities lately added to the Museum, is a musquito's skull, containing the souls of twenty-four extortioners and the fortunes of twelve printers—nearly half full.

### From Arkansas.

Gentleman direct from Arkansas says the Richmond *Whig*, confirm the report of the intelligence of the capture of Arkansas Post. The garrison, four thousand in number, was principally militia, who fought gallantly for several hours, until they were completely surrounded by a greatly superior force, when they capitulated. Reinforcements were on the way but failed to reach them.

Gen. Holmes was concentrating his forces in the State, where he expected to be able to make a successful stand for the defence of the trans-Mississippi department. The approaching column of the enemy was known to be heavy, but confidence pervaded the minds of our people. The troops were complaining bitterly of having been but poorly supplied by the Richmond authorities, yet they maintain their spirits, and promise a good account of themselves. The country has been almost entirely drained of supplies, and as neither army can long subsist upon local means, or can probably procure adequate subsistence for a great length of time, early offensive operations may be anticipated.

*Petersburg Express.*  
**Committal of Major Sanders to Fort LaFayette.**

Major Reid Sanders, who fell into the hands of the blockaders off Charleston with the "intercepted dispatches," was examined in New York on the 1st inst., and committed to Fort LaFayette. The *Herald* says: He was then under the assumed name of Geo. A. Sherman, and claimed to be a British subject. He was dressed in mechanics' apparel, and on being searched documents were found secreted on his person which confirmed the suspicion that he was bearer of rebel dispatches. Sanders was conveyed to this port, and transmitted from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to the custody of the United States Marshal, where it was thought he would be a valuable witness in condemning the prize vessel on board of which he was when captured. He here denied his identity, insisted that his name was Sherman, and that he was a British subject. This subterfuge was, however, detected by Prize Commissioner Elliott, who recognized him as Reid Sanders, with whom he (the Commissioner) had been well acquainted.

The Marshal said he was also acquainted with Sander's father and mother, and that the movements of the accused were watched from the time he left home until he was brought to this city. Sanders ultimately acknowledged his name, and admitted that he was known at home as Major Reid Sanders, of the Confederate army. He asked that he might not be sent to Fort LaFayette, as he was in bad health. A physician, however, was consulted, and he was transmitted to Fort LaFayette on Saturday, under the charge of Deputies Pool and Buckley. Major Reid Sanders is somewhat like his father, stout and stunted, ruddy complexion, and about 25 years of age. His apparel was an excellent disguise, and completely transformed the man of military bearing into the laborer in search of hire.

### Deserters and their Punishment.

Hon. W. Porcher Miles recently introduced a bill into Congress to prevent straggling in the army, and offering a reward to those who should apprehend deserters. Mr. Miles remarked that the practice of straggling had entailed great difficulties upon our generals, and had even been so great as to deprive us of the fruits of victory on more than one occasion. We dare say the South Carolina Congressman is right in his statement of the evils of the practice of straggling, but we think the remedy he proposes will not effect his object, because not aimed at the vital point of the matter. The privates in our army never fail to straggle when their company officers set the example, and until the officers are broken of this bad habit, the men may be expected to follow it.

We have seen our army upon a long and tiresome march, and almost the first men to break ranks and betake themselves to rest upon the roadside, or at neighboring farm houses, have been the captains and subalterns.—Let Mr. Miles modify his bill so as to embrace the punishment of these officers, and the remedy will then be applied. More than that, it is the duty of these officers together with their file closers to prevent the men from straggling, and if they would do their duty, they would make the men maintain their places in the ranks.

Connected with the same subject, we are pleased to see that Mr. Graham, of Texas has introduced a bill providing for disfranchising those who basely refuse to aid the cause of our country by skulking from the enrolling officers or deserting from the army. As a countryman remarked to us a few days ago, it is very hard that a man who has done all in his power to secure the independence of the Confederacy, should after the war, go to the poll, and put in his vote for any measure, and one of those cowardly miscreants should step up immediately after and put in his vote to tie off the other. We trust Congress will disfranchise them all.—*Dan. Appeal.*

## Iredell Express.



STATESVILLE,  
Thursday, : : : : February 19. 1863.

### Dranght of the Seine.

—The Atlanta *Confederacy* says:—"Valandigham is not a Yankee. He was born in Maryland, and is of the best of Maryland stock. The purest of Southern blood courses his veins, and there is not a single Yankee idea or instinct in him. We are personally acquainted with him, and have the history of himself and his ancestors from his own lips. He is a man of high character, pure morals and is a giant in intellect, with a mind richly stored with the treasures of history.—As a profound thinker and a statesman, he has but few equals and no superior in America, considering his age, for he is quite a young man."

—Henry Laurens Pinckney, the founder of the Charleston *Mercury*, and for upwards of fifteen years, its editor and proprietor, recently died in that city.

—Cotton in New York is getting hard on to one dollar a pound. At that rate the value of one year's crop would be about \$2,000,000,000.

—The Mormon Saints have established a Theatre at Salt Lake City, Brigham Young and President Kimble officiating at the opening. Songs, dances, the comedy of "The Honeymoon," and the farce of "Paddy Mile's Boy," made up the initiatory bill.

—The Tusculum *North Abolitionist* of the 30th ult., furnishes the following particulars of a recent raid of Van Dorn at Holly Springs: "A reliable gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from below, reports that Gen. Van Dorn made another attack on Holly Springs a few days ago, capturing 700 prisoners, and cutting the 3d Michigan cavalry up very badly, only a few escaping. The infamous scoundrel Captain Latimer, who made himself infamous by his depredations in this County, and who had been burning houses and cutting up extensively about Holly Springs, was hung by order of Van Dorn, only ten minutes being allowed him to make his arrangements for his long journey."

—Major Austen, of Morgan's brigade, on the 4th instant, captured and destroyed a wagon train on the Pike between Laverne and Nashville. He also captured a number of prisoners, including a Captain and a Quartermaster.

—Among the Acts passed at a recent extra session of the Louisiana Legislature was the following: "An Act to appropriate fifty dollars and eighty acres of land to every soldier from this State, in the State or Confederate service."

—There is a little romance in the life of Mrs. G. B. McCallan not generally known. It appears that she was engaged, some seven years ago, to Gen. A. P. Hill, the rebel.—Her present husband has since had several "engagements" with the rebel General.

—A few days since a lady who came thro' the lines at Fredericksburg under flag of truce, brought a message from Hon. D. W. Voorhees of Indiana, to Gen. Jackson, to the effect that he (Stonewall) was the only man living who could beat him (Voorhees) in his Congressional district, so great is the admiration of the distinguished chieftain in the Northwest.

—Major Leon Smith, who captured the Harriet Lane, is the same man who, on the 17th of April, 1861, laid the boards along side the Star of the West. The Texas *Telegraph* observes, were the first two vessels employed by the Yankee Government against the South.

—A late dispatch from Indianapolis says: "Bills have been introduced in the House looking toward a stringent enforcement of the thirteenth article of the Constitution, prohibiting negro immigration. The Democracy will pass one or the other of these bills. Lincoln's freed negroes cannot come into the State of Indiana."

—The Selma *Sentinel* learns from a gentleman direct from Vicksburg, that the best qualities of sugar is selling in that city at from five to ten cents per pound. He stated that any quantity of it was being wasted by the soldiers who are at Vicksburg. He also stated that after the sugar was purchased, and that amount paid for it, it would cost very heavily to get it off; as it was a matter of impossibility to get it shipped on the railroad.

32.—The present Congress has refused to make any change in the Exemption Law.—The bill which passed the House to repeal the clause exempting the owner of twenty slaves, was lost in the Senate.

33.—We learn that on Thursday night last, while some militia officers were attempting to arrest several conscripts, in Yankin county, the parties fired upon each other, when three of the guard and two of the conscripts were killed.

34.—The Legislature of N. C. adjourned sine die last week.

### The Standard's TAIL in Trouble.

The Greensboro *Patriot*, which of late has been transformed into the caudal appendage of the *Standard*, or to use plain English the tail of the voracious beast that picks up the crumbs which fall from Gov. Vance's table—in its last issue, undertook to vilify the *Iredell Express* and its editors, by squirting at us a portion of the slime which was generated in the crucible of a mean and morbid mind, contained in a carcass fitting to wear the collar of "Master Holden," and do the bidding of the Great "Buffalo" whip, at Raleigh, who can "kill, and make alive," and perform other wondrous things! The writer of the article in the "Patriot," is a very small specimen of the genus homo, if he be not in fact a cross between the lowest bred cur and the smallest atom of the canine species, therefore, his pusillanimous yelping at our heels, disturbs our equanimity as little as any other base-born pup would, that might keep his insignificant carcass beyond the reach of our booted toes, which the aforesaid villifier, we make no doubt, will endeavor to do.

This writer belongs to the herd of "Buffaloes" that infest the State from "Carrick to Cherokee," and yet the "incipient rebellion" is doubtless a myth, says he. No myth at all, Sir. Why do armed guards traverse the State? What meaning do the proclamations issued by Gov. Vance, convey? Why are men landing together to oppose the laws? Five men were shot dead in an adjoining County, last week, and yet the "incipient rebellion" is doubtless a myth. We charge, again, that there is "incipient rebellion" in the State, and we charge that the *Standard and Patriot* have done a full share in instigating it! Under the leadership of these sheets, people are rebelling against the Government—against the Cause of the South—against the woe which the soldiers are forced to take to support their families, by refusing it. The *Standard and Patriot* say all that they dare say to the people to make the war unpopular, without putting their own necks in the halter, and the consequences are visible on every hand. The soldiers in the field are as true as steel, and thousands at home will stand by them to the last, excepting the *Standard* and its Tail.

Why is not the "Buffalo," who has assailed the Editors of the *Express*, in the field, showing his *Patriotism*, instead of cowardly barking at our heels in Greensboro? Is he exempted by age? Is he a coward? or is he deficient in *patriotism*?

We call upon Gov. Vance to first make no means fail to call at Greensboro for the Tail. The *Standard and Patriot* are claimed by the Yankees for allies, and Northern newspapers are copying, often, articles from both papers to show a want of friendship for the Confederate cause. We will republish extracts to show these facts, next week. No wonder that Lincoln's army belts our coasts, waiting for their friends in the interior to prepare the way for an easy conquest, like ripe fruit which falls to the earth.

### Corn versus Tobacco.

Since the Legislature has been discussing the propriety of restricting the culture of tobacco, it may reasonably be feared that farmers will rebel against such an assumption of power, and be disposed to plant more than they would otherwise have done. We trust, however, they will give the subject an impartial consideration. Tobacco bears enormous prices, but so does grain and every description of food. And if by any possibility there should be an inadequate crop, whether from a dry season or from the narrow breadth of land planted in corn, the effect may be disastrous to our cause. The great struggle in which the country is engaged may and probably will be decided at an early day—at any rate, within the limits of the present year.—But there is an immense army to support, and they cannot render efficient service without a plenty of food. We beseech our brethren, then, of the agricultural districts, to give their earnest attention to the production of the largest possible quantity of grain. The surplus above the necessary supply for bread may be converted into meat, the profits on which are very great. We would also suggest to plant abundantly of peas, than which nothing is better adapted for stock hogs during the summer and fall.—*P.A. Express.*

As with tobacco, so with cotton. There is enough of both tobacco and cotton to supply the people of the South, several years, but of corn not enough for one year. Plant grain, peas, potatoes, &c., instead of tobacco and cotton.

### No War News.

We have no war news of interest to communicate this week. The status of neither army has been changed for several weeks, that we can perceive, and no battles of importance have been fought. Skirmishing, now and then, continues to be the order of the day at several points, with alternate success, the Confederates taking a few prisoners and occasionally losing a few men. Report states that Charleston, Savannah, or some other place, is to be attacked by the Yankees, some time, but when no one can tell.

The most hopeful sign for closing the war, is the disaffection in the North West. A resolution has been introduced into one branch of the Indiana Legislature, demanding an armistice and proposing that a Convention of all the States be held at Nashville, at an early day, to adjust the present trouble and end the war. New Jersey is moving in the same direction. Louis Napoleon, it is thought, will offer either mediation or intervention early in the Spring, if the war does not cease before he makes up his mind to take the step. Meantime, the South should prepare to defend her borders to the last extremity; and not "put her trust in princes."

35.—We were pleased to receive a call, this week, from Mr. Wm. F. Williams, one of the Editors of the "Mountain Mercury," published at Marion, N. C. We are gratified to learn that the "Mercury" is prospering finely.

36.—It is reported that Gen. D. H. Hill has been offered the command of the army in North Carolina, and that he will probably accept the charge.

### From the North via Grenada.

MOBILE, Feb. 11.  
A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, 11th, contains a dispatch to the *Crisis* from Grenada, which says that Chicago dates to the 4th had been received there and New York dates to the 3d. Dry goods had advanced beyond the reach of greenbacks. Gold was 162½. Twelve Confederate prisoners were frozen to death at Camp Douglas.

San Francisco dispatches of the 3d, say that Judge Cragmer had decided that greenbacks were not a legal tender.

The U. S. gunboat *Hatteras* was sunk by the British ship *Spyfire*.—[What will Puritanic Brother Jonathan say to this tweak of his nose by John Bull? Of course, he will not think of resenting it.—Ed. Exp.]

Dispatches from Indianapolis of the 3d, say that Federal deserters are making forcible resistance to their arrest. There was great excitement in consequence.

The Kentucky Legislature have ordered out 20,000 troops under the Military Board, to resist the enforcement of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

### Latest from the Front.

Matters remain quiet in front. The heavy snow storm which visited us Tuesday will probably check military operations for some time to come, though important movements are on foot, known only to whom it may concern, and which it might be imprudent to disclose. If Rosencranz designs an advance, he can only accomplish it by the turnpike road—the other avenues being rendered almost impassable by the weather. We hear frequent rumors of changes and transfers in important commands, but consider them merely the idle gossip of the camp.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, it is said, will direct the movements of our army in the future. The men have the greatest confidence in him, and he is as much a favorite with the army of Tennessee as he was on the Potomac. Our army is being gradually increased by voluntary enlistments and by means of the conscription officers, and the health of the camp is as good as usual, considering the severity of the weather.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

### Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12.  
In the Senate, Mr. Sparrow of Louisiana submitted a resolution declaring it the purpose of Congress to maintain the right to the free navigation of the Mississippi river, as stated in the act of the Provisional Government, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House Bill repealing the clause in the Exemption Act relative to overseers on plantations, was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, Wm. McRae introduced an Exemption Bill repealing the present laws and leaving the power to the President and Secretary of War. Referred.

The Impressment Bill was discussed but no action was had thereon.

### From the United States.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.  
The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* says that the Yellow Book in the possession of Count Mercier contains evidence that the removal of Butler was known to Drayn De L'Huys in Paris long before it was known to prominent members of Congress in Washington.

### Adjournment of the General Assembly.

The Legislature of 1862-3, adjourned at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. There was but little business done on yesterday beyond the ratification of bills, &c.

Before the final adjournment the Hon. R. S. Donnel, Speaker of the House, delivered an appropriate and eloquent address, acknowledging the compliment conferred on him by making him Speaker, &c. Mr. Donnel, was very popular, and we mean no flattery to that gentleman when we say that the Speaker's Chair has seldom been more worthily filled. Our Reporter requested a copy of Mr. Donnel's remarks for publication, but he was unable to furnish them.

From some cause unknown to us and greatly to our regret and mortification, our Senate Reporter was not in his place yesterday, and hence we are unable to give either the proceedings or a synopsis of the proceedings of that body. We may mention the fact, however, that the Speaker, Hon. Giles Mebane, discharged the duties of that arduous and responsible position, during the session just closed, in a manner highly creditable to himself and acceptable to the Senate. Being for a number of years a member of the Assembly and being thoroughly acquainted with the routine of business, his deportment was characterized by an ease and grace that gave dignity to the whole body. A better selection could not have been made than Mr. Mebane for presiding officer.

Most of the members left us yesterday early this morning, but a few remain, being loth to sever, we suppose, associations which they have formed and which they find very pleasant and agreeable. Western mem-

bers are eager to reach their homes that they may rejoin their families and look after their private affairs, while many of the Eastern members whose homes are in the hands of the enemy, wander about undecided and abstracted, not knowing where to go or what to do. Theirs is indeed a sad lot, but we trust that before the next meeting of the body whose deliberations have just closed the cloud that now obscures the horizon may have passed, and that peace and quiet, prosperity and happiness and a thousand blessings and comforts to which we are now strangers may be ours, and that an independent South may take its place as one of the brightest jewels in the family of nations.—*Ral. Progress*, 13th.

### Fight in Culpepper, Va.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Tuesday, says that a rather severe fight took place at the Rappahannock bridge, in Culpepper county, on Friday last, between a portion of Hampton's cavalry and a body of abolitionists, who had been sent to destroy the bridge. The vandals partially succeeded in their design, but before it was fully executed our men came upon them, and after a hot fight drove them off, with the loss of four killed, some eighteen or twenty wounded, and thirteen prisoners. Our loss was one killed, seven wounded and two missing. The enemy was pursued some miles from the river, but so rapid was their flight, that but little damage was done them on the retreat, nearly their whole loss being sustained in the fight at the bridge.

The bridge was a new one, and not of a very substantial character, and we learn that only a small portion of it on the north bank of the river was injured. If necessary it can be repaired in a few days.

### Outrage and Retaliation.

The Shelbyville (Tenn.) *Banner* learns from the best authority, that Gen. Morgan, a few days since, sent a flag of truce to Murfreesboro' to convey ladies who were anxious to see their sons reported to be mortally wounded and prisoners. Gen. Rosecrans seized the whole party, charging them to be spies, and threatened their execution. Gen. Bragg when informed of the facts, replied with spirit and determination to this violation of the rights of war, and ordered twice the number of Federal officers of the highest grade in his custody to be placed in close confinement preparatory to their being condemned and hung without delay if Gen. Rosecrans shall execute those embraced under the flag of truce.

### The Reported Destruction of the Florida.

The Northern papers, of the 2d, contain the rumors which were in circulation at Havana on the 25th ult., of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, (*see* *Ovieto*.) The following is a summary of the rumors:

On Tuesday, January 27th, it was reported in Havana that heavy firing was heard at Matanzas and Cardenas as if coming from vessels of war engaged in a serious contest at sea. It was also stated that the *Florida*, or some other rebel vessel, had been chased by several U. S. gunboats; but with what result had not been learned. It was then believed at Matanzas that the firing and chasing were connected with the same vessel. This rumor was strengthened by the arrival of the *Creole*, from New York, on the following day, which reported that she had been spoken by the Union gunboat *Cayuga*, which vessel reported that she had observed a steamer on fire, supposed to be the *Florida*, and that three other vessels were firing into her with great rapidity. The locality of this engagement was not definitely stated; but that it was in the vicinity of the Cayes, off Cardenas and Matanzas.

### Alabama.

The modesty of General Joseph E. Johnston is thus beautifully illustrated by the *Mobile Courier*:

Our great guest at present is the immortal Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.—Night before last he was serenaded at the residence of Gen. McCall, with whom he was sojourning, by quite a mob of Mobilians. They called for him loud and long. Finally he appeared, whereupon three loud shouts were given for the hero of Manassas, to which he replied:—"Gentlemen, the hero of Manassas is not here tonight, he is in Charleston." Three cheers were then given for the hero of Seven Pines. To which he replied:—"Gentlemen, no one man was ever the hero of Seven Pines. In that bloody battle there were many heroes under our flag, and the very noblest of them were from Alabama." Whereupon he made his bow, said "good night," and retired amid shouts and cheers that he did not stop to answer.

### A Caution.

Great care should be taken that the matter for vaccination should come from a perfectly healthy person. A death occurred in Augusta, Georgia, recently, under very shocking circumstances, from erysipelas, or some similar disease communicated by vaccination with diseased matter.—*Ech.*

Several articles are crowded out.