

in front of their ranks, fire over their heads at us, and then call upon us not to fire back for fear of hurting them.

The madness which would inaugurate civil war in the North, and set neighbors and brothers to cutting each others throats, because the President has proclaimed freedom to slaves in States which have attempted to secede from the Union—have utterly rejected the authority of the Constitution of the United States—have formed for themselves a new Constitution—made a new flag, and to maintain these are waging an unnatural and bloody war, is beyond human comprehension.

That we should fall upon and devour each other, to protect the Constitutional rights of those who declare to the world that they have forever renounced and adjured all allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, would be a spectacle so monstrous that no parallel could be found in history.

There is but one salvation for this people, and that is the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; and this can surely be accomplished if we are but united; and I pray God that the storms of party and passion, which now obscure the heavens, may speedily pass away, and again discover us to the world a united people, unalterably resolved to vindicate our honor, and preserve the Union which our fathers gave.

I believe that the masses of men of all parties are loyal, and are united in their determination to save our Government, however much they may differ on other points; and I do sincerely hope that men of all parties will be willing to abate much of their peculiar opinions in subordination to the great cause of preserving our national honor and existence. And in conclusion, allow me to express my confidence that your deliberations will be animated only by an ardent desire to foster the honor and interests of our blessed State, and to cherish and protect, at whatever cost, the power and the glory of the government of our common country.

OLIVER P. MORTON,  
Governor of Indiana.

The following general order announces the troops for whom exchanges have been effected, and the time and place of reporting themselves again for duty.—It is a very important document to many a soldier.

#### GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 11.

STATE OF INDIANA, Adj't General's Office, Indianapolis, Jan. 26. }  
EXCHANGE OF PAROLED SOLDIERS.

General Orders No. 10, issued by the War Department, announcing a further exchange of prisoners of war, are published for the information of all officers and soldiers.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, }  
Washington Jan. 10, 1863.

1. The following officers and men have been declared duly exchanged as prisoners of war, since the announcement in "General Orders" No. 191, of Nov. 19, 1862:

1. All officers and enlisted men who were delivered at City Point, Va., from the 11th of November, 1862, to the 1st of January, 1863.
2. All officers and enlisted men captured at Harper's Ferry.
3. All officers and enlisted men paroled at Winchester, November 15 and 26, and December 1, 1862.
4. All officers and enlisted men paroled by Col. Imboden, November 9, 1862.
5. All officers and enlisted men paroled at Goldsborough, N. C., May 22, 1862, and delivered at Washington, North Carolina.
6. All captures of officers, enlisted men, and camp followers, in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana, up to January 1, 1863.
7. All captures of officers, enlisted men, and camp followers, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, up to December 10, 1862.
8. All captures on the sea and gulf coasts and the waters flowing into the same, up to December 10, 1862.

The paroled troops herein declared to be exchanged, will be, without delay, equipped for the field and forwarded to the armies to which they belong, from posts or camps wherever they may be collected.—All officers and enlisted men absent, in virtue of being on parole, will, now that they are exchanged, immediately return to duty with their proper commands.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

All officers and soldiers of Indiana regiments or batteries, absent from camp, will report forthwith, to the undersigned, at his office, so that they may be forwarded to their posts of duty.

Transportation passes necessary to comply with this order, can be procured from the Adjutant General or Military Commandant at this post, on application by mail or otherwise.

#### INDIANA SOLDIERS AT HOME!

Have you ever thought of the effect on you and your honor in after years, of being returned as deserters, and so reported on the records of the War Department, and of your own State? Reflect for a moment! Are you willing to bear through life and to entail upon your family, after you are dead, the disgrace of being a deserter? Your pride of manhood, the proud name of Freedom, Honor and Patriotism, ALL urge you to return to your post of du-

ty, without further delay, and before it is too late.

By order of the Governor.

LAZ NOBLE  
Adj't Gen. Ind.

## THE DEMOCRAT.

CHARLESTOWN—

Wm. S. FERRIER, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

#### Have we Fought Long Enough?

There is a large class of persons who seem to tire and become discouraged in all important enterprises, no matter of what magnitude, that can not be accomplished with the first effort. And it may be safely set down, as a general rule, that this class of men never accomplish anything worth accomplishing. We find these faint-hearted, desponding individuals, now ready to give up the struggle for the restoration of the Union! Upon this subject a writer in the Cincinnati Commercial, makes some pertinent suggestions:

There are those who say we have fought with the South long enough. And so we have, too long, indeed, unless we had good reasons to take up arms at first; but allowing such good reasons, we have not fought long enough, because we have not yet gained our object. Does not the cry, "We have fought long enough," come chiefly from the lips of those who would have fought on the other side, had they lived South of the Ohio?

The men of '76 bore the brunt nearly eight years to secure the beginning of our nationality; are their successors so degenerate as to throw away that nationality, and give up the experiment of free government in America, because they can not endure a war of less than two years?—Are Anglo Saxon pluck and patriotism and power of endurance so soon played out?—Did our fathers pay too high a price for our freedom? And will our children reproach us for saving their birthright, even at the expense of a hundred battles more? True, we may be compelled to give over at last, through sheer exhaustion, but we have not done our best. We know that we know, too, that its resources of men and money are much more nearly wasted than our own.—Why should we give up, when all for which we have struggled, if attainable at all, is now so much nearer than ever?

Talk of peace! With whom shall we treat for peace? Have we lost our memories? Is any loyal man so verdant and confiding as to suppose that the men who so treacherously began this war by a conspiracy to overthrow a Government which they were sworn to support—such as Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Toombs, Breckinridge, Yancey, Slidell and Benjamin—are men with whom an honorable treaty can be made, and by whom an honorable treaty can be kept? They are absorbed with the wild, ambitious purpose of founding a great Slave Empire on the ruins of American freedom and civilization; and they are sagacious enough to see that such a scheme can only succeed through the humiliation and subjection of the North. When you talk of peace, you are proposing to make these men the masters of our destiny. They flout and denounce the Northern masses as only fit to be their slaves; and you propose to prove it true, by a cowardly, servile surrender to the terms their haughtiness may dictate. If there can be no peace but by giving up this continent to be ruled and ridden by that gang of filibusters and pirates who have disrupted our National Union, and made themselves the assassins of their country, then, in God's name, let the war rage on till we be all dead men!

One of three things: A peace which binds the North in chains to the victorious car of the South; or a peace which gives the South time to establish and consolidate a recognized nationality, preparatory to another war, in which the North would be ten times more distracted and disabled than now; or a peace coming through the triumph of our arms, and the re-establishment of Federal authority over all the land.

What remains is, we must fight it out or do worse. It will take time, it will add enormously to our burdens; it will impose great sufferings; it will tax our united strength and our highest wisdom to the utmost; it may drain the blood of your heart and mine; but such is the price we must pay for a nation's life and liberty, its honor and safety. And the future—bles-

sed with public order and prosperous quiet—will say, "These are richly worth all they cost."

"Fighting Joe" Commands the Army of the Potomac.

Major General Burnside's resignation of the command of the army of the Potomac has been accepted, and Major General Hooker has been assigned the command. This is good news. The army and the country know Gen. Hooker to be a fighting man, and an officer of extraordinary ability, and there will be a general restoration of confidence in the army, which has so long been wasted and fretted by tedious inaction and needless reverses. General McClellan has unquestionably been the favorite of the army of the Potomac, but next to him, the boys who carry the guns, believe in "Joe" Hooker. He is a gentleman of winning personal qualities. There is that in his personal appearance that commands respect and imparts confidence. Erect, alert, with a piercing, kindling blue eye, heavy-boned under jaw, thin lips, quietly and smilingly compressed, head poised like a game-cock's, brilliant, slightly curling hair, a high, compact forehead, a form broad shouldered, deep chested, slight in the waist, his appearance is superb and commanding. Depend upon it, when the army fights under "Fighting Joe," there will be somebody whipped so that there will be no dispute about it.—There have been some doubts expressed since his splendid gallantry on the field at Antietam made him conspicuous, whether he could command a Grand Army as admirably as all recognize he has commanded a corps. The weight of the evidence is, that he will not be unequal to the enormous responsibility now thrown upon him. The testimony taken before the Congressional Committee of investigation into the Fredericksburg disaster, shows that Gen. Hooker was the man who had mastered the situation, when a consultation was held after the removal of McClellan, as to what was to be done. He would not have stuck in the mud on the north side of the Rappahannock, for the want of pontoons. His idea, and it was the correct one, was to march across the upper fords of the Rappahannock and direct to Bowling Green, twenty miles beyond Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, making that the place for discharging the supplies, instead of Belle Plain and Aquia Creek, on the Potomac. This was a bold but sound plan. And it appears that at Fredericksburg Gen. Hooker was not so anxious for a fight as to be willing to give battle with all the chances against him. He protested against the last bloody and fruitless attempt to carry the enemy's line at Fredericksburg, and if his protest had been heeded, two thousand of our braves who fell in the assault upon the stone wall which sheltered the enemy's centre, would not have been harmed. The more that is known of him the more certainly is found in him the qualifications of a Great Captain.

There is another good symptom. It is understood that Gen. Hooker peremptorily refused the command of the Army of the Potomac, unless the Washington authorities would stipulate that they would not meddle with him. He has no disposition to be implemented in the hands of a parcel of bungling politicians. The President and his immediate advisors have probably entered into an agreement to stop tinkering with the Army of the Potomac, and permit the new commander to have his way. It is important that they should stick to their bargain, and cease to interpose their crude suggestions and ever-present fears for the safety of Washington, between a competent an army as was ever mistered, and the saving success that is within its power. Now is the time for the Washington "by-authority" meddlers to start back, and allow a military man to conduct a campaign on military principles. By the time the army is reorganized it will be paid off; the demoralization that has been complained of will vanish like a baleful mist, and inspired with electrical energy of its leader, it will sweep on to victory and "on to Richmond."—Cincinnati Commercial.

Dr. John Taggart, of this place, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 4th Indiana Cavalry. He left on Monday morning to join his regiment. Dr. T. is an excellent young Physician, and will no doubt well and faithfully discharge the duties of his position.

Lieut. Stephen S. Cole of this place, has received the appointment of 1st Lieut. in the regular army, cavalry service.

Stephen A. Douglas on the Cause and Effect of the Rebellion—Letter from Thos. B. Bryan, Esq.

BRYAN HALL,  
CHICAGO, January 20, 1863.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS—Observing that the Hon. F. A. Eastman, Representative from this city, has recently reported the prediction of Stephen A. Douglas, uttered in his hearing, and addressed to Southern men, to the effect that the rebellion would result in the overthrow of slavery; and the accuracy of Col. Eastman's recollection being called in question, I deem it due to truth to add my humble testimony to that conviction of the lamented Senator.

It happened that, in behalf of Chicago, the duty was assigned me of delivering the welcome address to that patriotic Statesman on the occasion of his last return to Chicago, and, indeed, of the last public appearance of his life. On the way to the great Wigwam, devoted to his reception, the conversation naturally turned upon the rebellion; and although I do not remember, and do not propose to quote his exact words, I do remember, and never shall forget, their earnest purpose. In his wonted terse and emphatic language, he declared that the leading politicians of the South—the Southern conspirators, as he more than once called them—were alone responsible for the war, and for the political suicide of the South, AND OF SLAVERY, which it would involve. No man ever uttered a more scathing denunciation of these archtraitors than fell from the lips of Judge Douglas.

No allusion, direct or indirect, was made to Abolitionists, but the entire infamy of the causeless and accursed revolt was placed where it belonged, and in a far different latitude from that assigned to it by some modern historians.

And from the speech delivered by him on the occasion referred to, allow me to make the following extracts, which may be regarded as the dying utterances of the patriot, who, a few weeks thereafter, laid in this building in pomp; but in the cold embrace of death, to receive the last homage of more than a hundred thousand friends:

The return we receive is war, armies marched upon our Capital, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?

The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an agonizing process, forced in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Arms have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war; only patriots—or traitors.

Such is the incontrovertible testimony of the great champion of the Democratic party, to the true origin and the inevitable effect of the rebellion. And is it not as manifestly opposed to the assertion of some of his professed followers now as is their present attitude toward the Government opposed to that which rendered the close of his life illustrious for patriotism? Is it not time that we, the people, turning a deaf ear to the treasonable buzz of the political aspirants who swarm about the Capitol hives, should discuss among ourselves the great national questions, in which we are all directly and vitally interested?—Democrats, Republicans, men of all parties, ponder well the words of Douglas, and seriously ask yourselves, whether are we drifting? You men of muscle—muscle of brain as well as of arm—think for yourselves. Think—think—think; and make your thoughts heard, known and respected. There is, essentially, the same difference between the genuine patriotism of the voice from the army and the plow, and that of the political aspirants who swarm about the Capitol hives, and the vitiated atmosphere of the city.

Think you not that if, at the beginning of the rebellion, Douglas, or his great prototype, Andrew Jackson, instead of James Buchanan, had held the reins of Government, they would have not been tightly drawn around the necks of South Carolina traitors, until every palmetto would have hung full of the ripened fruits of treason? Why now such a fierce and indignant outcry against the loyal men of the North, and such mild acts and gentle utterances toward the conspirators of the South, whose insurrection against our blessed Government has deluged the land in blood, and made all its hills and valleys echo with the wailings of lamentation and mourning? Why is it that scheming politicians at the North are claimed in fellowship by those very conspirators at the South, who unbottled their wrath and heaped their anathemas upon the devoted head of Douglas in the evening of his life, and united their traitorous voices in one great chorus of rejoicing at his death?—Why those honeyed words, that, starting from the perjured lips of Vallandigham and his coterie of followers, are echoed from the haunts of treason at Richmond? The answer is found in the same speech of Douglas, when he said of the rebels: "They hoped in the Northern States party ques-

tions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North."

"This very dissension he warmly deprecated as giving victory to secession; and thus inaugurating anarchy in its worst form, and bringing upon us all the horrors of the "French revolution."

Shall we permit political tricksters to throw dust in our eyes and fill our ears with mere party catch words, that they may attain some petty political triumph, while the nation goes down in the dark sea of anarchy and ruin? Which then do you choose, and to which will you be deaf—the solemn warning of the patriot standing at the very portals of eternity, or these latter utterances, these inflammatory appeals to the people against the Government, so seditious as to startle the loyal ear and chill the popular heart? Let every man answer to his conscience and his God.

THOS. B. BRYAN.

## CARY'S COUGH CURE, OR PECTORAL TROCHES.

[See Advertisement in another column.]

#### New Albany Ledger for 1863.

THE NEW ALBANY LEDGER is so well known to the people of Southern Indiana that we do not deem it necessary, every few months, to issue a new prospectus, urging our friends to increased exertion in its behalf. We have been content to receive that patronage which the people of their own free will, have been disposed to yield, and if it has not been all that we think we have merited, we have not complained.

But, as a number of subscriptions expire with the beginning of the new year, we have deemed it proper to call the attention of subscribers to a regular correspondence that each and all will not only renew their subscriptions, but that they will induce as many of their neighbors as possible to take the paper.

The Weekly Ledger is the largest paper in Indiana, and is now the cheapest, considering the amount of reading matter which it contains.

The Ledger will, as heretofore, advocate the principles of the Democratic party, believing that upon their success depends the only hope for the restoration of the Union and the salvation of the country.

During the coming session of the Indiana Legislature we shall have at Indianapolis a regular correspondent, who will keep our readers thoroughly advised of the proceedings of that body. We shall also give a synopsis of the doings of Congress.

As usual, a large portion of our space will be devoted to the publication of army news, in which all are so vitally interested. We shall also give the latest market reports from our city, Louisville, and other points.

#### Terms of the Weekly Ledger.

Single copies, per annum.....\$2 00  
To clubs (each).....1 50  
In all cases in advance, and the paper discontinued when the time expires.

#### Terms of the Daily Ledger.

One copy, per annum.....\$7 00  
One copy, per month.....60  
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NORMAN & MATTHEWS,  
New Albany, Indiana.

#### The Continental Monthly for 1863.

This magazine has become the property of the association of men of character and large means. Devoted to the NATIONAL CAUSE, it will ardently and unconditionally support the UNION. Its scope will be enlarged by articles relating to our public defenses, Army and Navy, gunboats, railroads, canals, finance and currency. The cause of gradual emancipation and colonization will be cordially sustained. The literary character of the Magazine will be improved, and nothing which talent, money, and industry combined can be achieved will be omitted.

The political department will be controlled by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, and Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, of Washington, D. C., the literary, under control of CHARLES GODFREY LELAND of Boston, and EDMOND KIRK of New York.

#### TERMS:

Three Dollars a year—Postage paid by the Publisher. Two copies \$5; three copies \$6; six copies \$11; eleven copies \$20; twenty copies \$36, the postage (36 cents a year) paid by subscribers. Address John F. Troy, No. 50 Green St., New York.

January 1, 1863.

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A new serial, by T. S. ARTHUR, will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

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