THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863. VOL. XIV, NO. 24

RECRUITS WANTED!

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICERS OF THIS BATTALION are now in the South in order each young man citizen of Louisiana, who is within conscript age, who may come forward and offer themselves for service.

By recent authority of the Secretary of War, any persons liable to conscription may be enlisted, and conscripts enrolled may be assigned to fill up this organization.

A bounty of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid to all liable to conscription, who come properly recommended.

The recruiting stations will be Mobile, Ala., Jackson, Miss., and such other points on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, nearer New Orleans.

Captain H. H. MILLER, 3d company, will be stationed in Mobile as recruiting officer, and Captains C. W. SQUIRES, 1st company, Captain J. B. RICHARDSON, 2d company, and Lieut. NORCOSM, 4th company, at Jackson, on the line of Walker Station, on the underground at Mobile, applications may be addressed.

J. B. WALTON,
Colonel Commanding and Chief of Artillery.

1st Army Corps Department Northern Virginia.

I have established my recruiting office at room No. 82, Bonham House, Jackson, Miss.

C. W. SQUIRES,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
Battalion Washington Artillery.

Newspaper papers copy one month and send duplicate bills to C. W. Squires, Jackson, Miss.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.

HDQRS. 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT—DEPARTMENT MISS AND EAST LOUISIANA, JACKSON, MISS., February 11, 1863.

ALL officers and soldiers are positively forbidden to interfere with private rights or private property. The law in such cases will be seen by reference to the Rules and Articles of War, and to General Orders No. 24, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, if planned 27 ember 13th, 1862, all of which make officers and soldiers responsible for any depredations committed by them, whenever the liability can be fixed upon them. If the soldiers cannot be identified, the company officers are liable. If the company cannot be ascertained, the regimental officers are responsible, and if the regiment is not known the brigade commanders are liable. Persons so aggrieved must assert in the names, companies, regiments and brigades, to which the parties belong who shall report to the undersigned. If the property destroyed before their commands leave, reparation will be enforced. But if such reports are delayed until the guilty parties are gone, it is just to improperly place the liability upon others.

Results in military are similar to those in civil life—the guilty must be made out and the liability fixed before a remedy can be applied. Commanding officers of corps are hereby ordered to keep their men out of the city and within their lines; and in cases where depredations are reported to them, commanding officers will be held strictly responsible.

By command of Brigadier General JOHN ADAMS.

THOS. J. ARMSTRONG,
A. A. General.

Special Order No. 271.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS., January 19th, 1863.

Major-General T. C. Tupper:

YOU will issue orders to the several commanders of companies for their officers and regiments to return in view of a regular muster for service of the war, who have already been detailed or volunteered in the service of the State. Special Orders No. 19, issued from this Headquarters on the 16th instant, will not be interpreted with the assembling officers until the disbanding of said organizations.

II. You will assemble the companies in the several rendezvous at this place, and report the number of men to date in each company now ordered into service to the number of seventy, including commissioned officers, and cause all absentees to return immediately to their commands.

III. You will order all field, company and staff officers, but no subaltern officer, and all which makes between the ages of sixty and forty years, who are permanently or temporarily residing in the State, to be in readiness to the draft, except such as may be liable and have not been discharged from conscription. All those discharged from the service, and those who are relieved from State service by reason of surgeons' certificates, together with those who are exempt from conscription by act of Congress, are not liable to draft, nor are persons exempt by the laws of the State.

By order of JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES B. HAMILTON,
Adjutant and Inspector-General,
State of Mississippi.

$250 REWARD,
For the following Deserters.

A. GAYER is a German by birth, light gray eyes, dark hair, ruddy cut and slightly gray; weight about one hundred and eighty pounds, very straight and well built, 5 feet 9 inches high, and very soldier like looking man. He lays slightly when speaking on account of two of his lower front teeth being knocked out.

RICHARD CORCORAN is six feet high, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, considerably freckled, weight about one hundred and eighty five pounds, aged about thirty years, born in Ireland, and was formerly one of Irish firebrands. He is the third joint, tattooed on the arms, one of the tattoos representing an Indian female.

The aforesaid men are charged with having committed robbery between Lexington and Richmond, Miss., on or about the 6th instant. They are supposed to have in their possession a large quantity of Yankee money, taken from the Pulaski Depot Robbery, on the 5th instant, at the place.

The above reward will be paid to any party apprehending the above persons, with the aforesaid money, and placing them in the hands of the proper authorities at this place.

A. BOUANCHAUD,
Captain commanding Pointe Coupee Battery.

Jackson, Miss.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

JUST received on consignment 800 boxes Tobacco, 6 assorted brands. For sale by

D. W. BUSICK,
Jackson, Miss.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE PLANTATION, NEGROES AND STOCK, etc. The owner wishing to change his occupation offers for sale his plantation, lying about 100 miles above Mobile, and within ten miles of rail to Mobile and New Orleans—very healthy and well watered country, about sixteen hundred acres, eight hundred in cultivation, very productive, has just cut last crop, comfortably ceiled and under good fence, now occupied by a large gin house, screw, negro cabins, stock, implements, all new.

ALSO—Forty valuable Negroes, fifteen Mules, five wagons, cattle, hogs, pork, corn, fodder and farming utensils, a splendid chance to enable a purchaser to make a full crop the present year for thirty-five hands. For further information apply to

JOHN H. ECHOLS.

At the office of Secretary of State.

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY, August 1st, 1862, from Oxford, Miss., a negro fellow, CHARLES, about twenty years old, medium high, dark color and shows a lot of teeth when laughing. When heard of last (November, 1862) she was in the employ of one Major Burleson, of Alabama. Office of Secretary of State, Jackson, Miss., will be paid for her delivery to me at Kingston, Ga.

D. GALBREATH.

A CARD!

THE undersigned is informed that during his absence, busy and malicious men have propagated false reports with a view of inducing the belief that he would not return. Such reports are totally unworthy of notice if confined to the locality where the authors are known. Slander the runner has a thousand tongues, and so lovely are its productions that a premium should be paid for fabrication they never reach. I have, therefore, deemed it proper to depart from the rule of dignified silence in the hope that the authors may be spared the shame and infamy the final close such a career must bring to all such reports. To my standing commercial, social and political, I refer by the testimony of thousands, whose interest of any character, would settle all my hopes of happiness are involved, and it is to have lived among you for twenty-five years, with an upright scholastic reputation, to be the best evidence of my character. To those who have lived in years and sustained the standard of true Southern honor, to the proper time these matters will be true. Against the creeping serpents, the dull sting is powerless, and the slander falls harmless from their hiding places to the light of day, to be crushed beneath the heel of truth and justification.

A. LEVI.

The Port Hudson and Clinton (La.) papers please copy and send bills to this office for collection.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Grenada, on the 20th of December, 1862, my fifth wife, MARY LOUISA JANE, twenty-two years of age, very light complected, five feet high, and has a scar on her left leg. She is supposed to be at Jackson or Vicksburg. I will pay fifty dollars for her delivery to me at Grenada, or to any jail so that I can get her.

MRS. JANE ELIZABETH JONES.

125 MULES AND HORSES,
For Sale at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., I will sell at auction, Black Hawk, Choctaw county, Mississippi, a select collection of Valden Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

125 Mules and Horses,

That have been cold round as well for service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

P. M. LEATH,
Major and Quartermaster,
C. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
500 HORSES AND MULES,
At Water Valley, Miss.

UNDER orders from the Department, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, at auction, at Water Valley, Mississippi, on TUESDAY, 17th day of February, 1863, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and to continue from day to day until completed.

Five Hundred Horses and Mules,

Purchasers will find this a splendid opportunity for improvement. Terms cash.

W. P. AVERY,
Captain and A. Q. M., C. S. Army.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

John R. McClanahan----Benjamin F. Dill,

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SPEECH OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

His Opinion of Mr. Lincoln's Election, the Rebellion and Emancipation.

From the London Times, Jan. 17.]

Yesterday afternoon a deputation from the executive committee of the emancipation society, waited on his excellency, the American minister, in Portland Place, for the purpose of presenting him with a resolution agreed upon at a special meeting of the committee, approving President Lincoln's proclamation.

Among the gentlemen composing the deputation were the Rev. Baptist Noel, M. A.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Mr. Beaj. Scott, F. R. S. A., chamberlain of London; Rev. Newman Hall, LL. D.; Rev. B. Everest, Rev. J. H. Rylance, Mr. W. Evans, chairman of the emancipation society, etc., etc.

Mr. Evans appropriately introduced the deputation, after which Mr. Cheeson read the resolution as follows:

That this committee, constituted without respect to political party or social distinctions, for the development of British anti-slavery feeling, has learned with profound satisfaction of the issue, on the 1st of January, of President Lincoln's proclamation, declaring the freedom of all persons held as slaves in the States, or parts of States, in rebellion against the United States government. That the President's injunction to the persons declared free to abstain from violence, except in self-defense, and to accept reasonable terms of hired service, with the offer of military employment under the United States government, is as effectual rebuke to the imputation that servile war was contemplated by the proclamation, or that the liberated negro would be left to starvation and to crime. That this committee recognizes in the limitation of that declaration of freedom to the districts so described an indifference on the part of the President and his Cabinet to the injustice and evil of slavery in other districts of the Union, but an act of submission to the Constitution and to the decision of the judiciary of the United States, as finally expressed by the law of the land. That this committee also connects with this proclamation of freedom, under the authority of martial law, the offer of compensation to loyal slaveholders for the loss of their slaves and that great scheme of emancipation submitted to Congress in the message of December 1, 1862, as an amendment to the Constitution. That these acts, taken together, and with them other measures tending to the freedom and equality of the subject race, inspire this committee with hearty confidence in the anti-slavery purposes of the United States government. That this committee, therefore, offers to President Lincoln and his ministers, through their representative in this country, its warmest congratulations upon the auspicious aspect they have given to this new year, and joins with the President in invoking for these acts of freedom, justice and mercy "the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Mr. Taylor, M. P., expressed the great pleasure he felt at the course the American government had lately taken in regard to slavery. That course would greatly enlighten the people of this country, as many had been misled as to the origin and result of the war. Slavery had been one of the causes which had sown dissensions between the two countries. He therefore believed that the proclamation would not only tend to the entire abolition of slavery and the continuance of the Union, but that it would greatly conduce to a lasting peace between England and America. (Hear.)

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel said he cordially approved Mr. Lincoln's policy. He had observed Mr. Lincoln's honest intention to maintain the Constitution on the one hand, and to do what the Constitution allowed on the other, for the liberation of the slave. The President had used the war power which had been put into his hands, and he, (Mr. Noel,) hoped that, under God's blessing, it might be the means of bringing the rebellion to a close. In abstaining from taking the same course in the border loyal States, he recognized the President's submission to the Constitution. But he, (Mr. Noel,) hoped and trusted the loyal States would accept the liberal offer which the government had made, and that, before long, America would be free from the stain of slavery. (Applause.)

The Rev. Newman Hall said the opinion of this country on the American struggle had been greatly misrepresented. The leading newspapers, which are supposed to represent public opinion, really did not represent the feelings of the masses. Many of the upper and middle classes had been misled on the question, but the working classes had not. No meetings had been called in support of slavery, while the meetings which had been held against it had been of the most triumphant character. All the opposition that had been attempted had been an utter failure. He would just give one illustration of the inconsistency of those who misrepresented public opinion. In the *Times* of the day before there had been a leading article; in the first paragraph of which the President had been condemned, on the high ground of philanthropy, for not issuing the proclamation, while in the next paragraph he had been condemned for what he had done, on the ground that he had invaded the Constitution. Now, when one paragraph in a leading journal contradicted another, he did not think there was much danger that the great body of the people would fall into error on the question. (Hear.)

Dr. Jacob Bright said he concurred in what had already been said. In Lancashire, where they would find opposition to the continuance of the war, if they were to find it anywhere, the working classes were almost unanimously in favor of the North. He had seen the question tested in Rochdale and many other places, and in those places he had seen a strong, warm and earnest feeling in favor of emancipation displayed. [Approbation.]

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

His excellency then replied in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN: I receive this expression of the sentiments of so respectable a body with great pleasure and great satisfaction. I need not say how encouraging such manifestations will be to those persons in my country represented by the President of the United States, who have been driven into the necessity of maintaining such a painful struggle as has been carried on by them in America in defense of great principles of public law and public order. I am very much encouraged by the circumstance that there is growing here, and in Europe generally, a better conception than has heretofore prevailed of the principles involved in the struggle. The election of Lincoln was a great declaration of the majority of the people of the United States in favor of the principle of human freedom. The signification of it was that the persons then elected to places of responsibility should be so far imbued with that principle as that, while they carried on the government in the spirit of freedom, they should at the same time avoid the necessity of a struggle of physical force. It was the conviction on the part of the opponents of that policy that the result would be as certain by that process, though perhaps much slower, that drove them into the desperate measure of stopping it at the threshold by violence. The consequence was that the government was attacked at its very foundations. The struggle to preserve it has been going on from that time to this. If there has been what otherwise might be thought extraordinary haste and precipitate energy in any of the measures which have been taken by the government, it has not been owing so much to any will of their own as to the fact that the violence of the resistance has caused the necessity for them. I think the idea which it is desirable to present distinctly is this—that the struggle has been one of self-defense against the aggressive system that was threatening destruction to the whole edifice of government as it stood, for the reason that it was too favorable to freedom. And with regard to this proclamation, the desire on the part of the President of the United States has been, as I conscientiously believe, not to hasten the measure of emancipation any faster than popular sentiment in the slave States would demand, nor any faster than the emergency should dictate; or, in other words, simply so to act as to prevent those very convulsions which war is too apt to precipitate. Therefore, in all matters incidental to the maintenance of his policy, regard has been steadily had to the possible avoidance of those dangers of servile war which necessarily must have been foreseen by all thoughtful persons during the contest. Therefore, while always keeping in view the ultimate consequences of this most remarkable, and, I may say, unprecedented struggle, I trust that the great result which we all hope to arrive at will be eventually reached, not, perhaps, immediately, not, perhaps, to-morrow, or the next day, but ultimately, by a steady perseverance in one course, which may force the consent of all parties, and yet avert the fearful consequences which we might naturally apprehend. I am extremely gratified in the assurances which have been given by several gentlemen with respect to the state of popular feeling in England on this subject. I have myself had occasion to notice the fact that, although some of the exponents of the public sentiments have appeared to be at times exceedingly harsh upon the United States, yet that when opportunity offered for an appeal to the people themselves the sentiment has uniformly responded to the policy which the United States government have enunciated. I am, therefore, encouraged to hope that the clouds which have hitherto gathered and at times somewhat portentously over the amicable relations of the two countries have now more and more the appearance of vanishing from the sky. I feel sanguine that the expression of sympathy from here, which I have been lately the medium of repeatedly communicating to my countrymen, will have the effect of clearing away many impressions that may have been received by reading the attacks of hostile journals, and telling them too much as the true expression of the sentiment of the people. I think, by understanding distinctly—which they will now have the opportunity of doing—that the policy of Great Britain has not retrograded on the subject of slavery, where it may yet exist, and that it is true to the former pledges it so nobly gave to the world of its devotion to the principle of human freedom—the growing conviction of that fact will have the effect in America of restoring those amicable relations and reviving those warm sentiments which ought to be entertained between the two kindred people at all times. Gentlemen, I shall no longer detain you. I will just say that I shall have the pleasure in communicating to my government a knowledge of the sentiments which have been expressed here by you to-day.

The deputation then thanked his excellency for the courtesy with which he had received them, and withdrew.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Position of Illinois.

Special to the Chicago Times.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 4.—The following resolutions were reported in the senate this morning by Mr. Vandeveer, from the committee on Federal relations, and ordered printed, and made the special order for Tuesday morning next:

WHEREAS, The Union has no existence separate from the Federal Constitution, but, being creat d solely by that instrument, it can only exist by virtue thereof; and, when the provisions of that Constitution are suspended, either in time of war or in peace, whether by the North or the South, it is alike disunion, and

Whereas, The Federal government, can lawfully exercise no power that is not conferred upon it by the Federal Constitution; the exercise, therefore, of other powers, not granted by that instrument, in time of peace as well as in times of peace, is a violation of the writers will of the American people, destructive of their plan of government and of their common liberties; and

Whereas, The Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exercise of coercive powers confided to the general government, and that, in case of differences and conflicts between the States and the Federal government too powerful for adjustment by the civil departments of the government, appeal must be made to the sword by the States or by the general government, but to the people, peacefully assembled by their representatives in convention; and

Whereas, The allegiance of the citizen is due alone to the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof—not to any man, or officer or administration; and whatever support is due to any officer of this government is due alone by virtue of the Constitution and the laws; and

Whereas, also, The condition of the whole republic has become critical, especially the preservation of the liberties of the people of Illinois, imperatively demands that we, their representatives, should make known to our fellow-countrymen our deliberate judgment and will:

We do therefore declare. That the act of the Federal administration in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law, without warrant or authority; transporting them to distant States; incarcerating them in political prisons without charge or accusation; denying them the right of trial by jury, witnesses in their favor, or counsel for their defense; withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers, and the cause of their arrest; answering their petitions for redress by repeated injury and insult; prescribing in many cases, as a condition of their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal; in the abridgement of freedom of speech and of the press, by imprisoning the citizen for expressing his sentiments; by suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship over others, wholly incompatible with freedom of thought and expression of opinion; and the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police, to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens; declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime; in declaring the slaves of loyal as well as disloyal citizens, in certain States and parts of States, free; the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation; the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom and secure the elevation of the negro; the transportation of negroes into the State of Illinois, in defiance of the repeatedly expressed will of the people; the arrest and imprisonment of the representatives of a free and sovereign State; the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State, without the consent of her Legislature, are, each and all, arbitrary and unconstitutional, a usurpation of the legislative functions, and a suspension of the judicial departments of the State and Federal governments, subverting the Constitution—State and Federal—invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union, establishing, upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States, a consolidated military despotism. And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's Constitutions, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpations. Believing that our silence will be criminal, and may be construed into consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power, and place the same before the world, intending thereby to warn our public servants against further usurpations. Therefore,

Resolved, By the senate (the house of representatives concurring herein), That the army was organized, confiding in the declaration of the President in his inaugural address, to-wit: that he had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed, and that he believed he had no lawful right to do so, and that he had no inclination to do so; and in the declaration of the Federal Congress, to-wit: that this war was not waged in any spirit of oppression or subjugation, or any purpose of overthrowing any of the institutions of any of the States; and that, inasmuch as the whole policy of the administration, since the organization of the army, has been at war with the declarations aforesaid, culminating in the emancipation proclamation, leaving the fact patent that the war has been diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery, a fraud, both legal and moral, has been perpetrated upon the brave sons of Illinois, who have nobly gone forth to battle for the Constitution and the laws; and, while we protest against the continuance of the gross fraud upon our citizen soldiers, we thank them for that heroic conduct on the battle field that sheds imperishable glory on the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That we believe the further prosecution of the present war cannot result in the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution as our fathers made it, unless the President's emancipation proclamation is withdrawn.

Resolved, That, while we condemn and denounce the flagrant and monstrous usurpations of the administration and encroachments of abolitionism, we equally condemn and denounce the ruinous heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of our government, and the peace and liberty of the people; and fearing, as we do, that it is the intention of the present Congress and administration, at no distant day, to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby sever the Union, we hereby solemnly declare that we are unalterably opposed to any such severance of the Union, and that we never can consent that the Northwest shall be separated from the Southern States comprising the Mississippi valley. That river shall never water the soil of two nations, but, from its source to its confluence with the Gulf, shall belong to one great and united people.

Resolved, That peace, fraternal relations, and political fellowship should be restored among the States; that the best interests of all and the welfare of mankind require that this should be done in the most speedy and most effective manner; that the only way we must look for a restoration of the Union and the blessings of peace, and to these ends we shall direct our earnest and honest efforts; and hence we are in favor of the assembling of a national convention of all the States, to so adjust our national difficulties that the States may hereafter live in harmony, each being secured to the rights guaranteed respectively to all by our fathers; and which convention, we recommend, shall convene at Louisville, Kentucky, or such other place as shall be determined upon, at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, further, therefore, That, to attain the objects of the foregoing resolution, we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States, the administration at Washington, and the Executives and Legislatures of the several States, to take such immediate action as will secure an armistice, in which the rights and safety of the government shall be fully protected, for such length of time as may be necessary to enable the parties to meet in convention as proposed; and we therefore earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens everywhere to observe and keep all their lawful and constitutional obligations, to abstain from violence, and meet together and reason each with the other upon the best mode to attain the great blessing of peace, unity and liberty.

And be it further Resolved, That, to secure the co-operation of the States and the general government, Stephen T. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, H. K. S. O'Melveney, Wm. C. Goudy, Anthony Thornton, and John D. Caton are hereby appointed commissioners to confer immediately with Congress and the President or the United States, and with the Legislatures and executives of the several States, and urge the necessity of prompt action to secure said armistice, and the election of delegates to, and early assembling of, said convention, and to arrange and agree with the general government and the several States upon the time and place of holding said convention; and that they report their action in the premises to the general assembly of this State.

Resolved, That the speaker of the house of representatives be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and to each of the governors and the speakers of the house of representatives of the several States.

MEETING OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS AT CORINTH.

They Approve and Endorse the War.

CORINTH, Miss., January 30.—At a meeting of all the officers of the different Illinois regiments stationed at this post, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting being called to order, Lieut.-Col. Phillips, 9th Illinois, was elected president, and Major Forsee, 57th Illinois, was elected vice-president, and Adjutant Letton, 50th Illinois, secretary. Col. Chetlain, 12th Illinois, stated that the object of calling the Illinois officers together was to adopt resolutions to show to Gov. Yates and the other State officers of Illinois, and to all our friends at home, that we are still in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that we will uphold our President and Governor in all their efforts to put down this rebellion. On motion, a committee of five, unanimous was then elected, consisting of the following officers:

Col. Chetlain, 12th Ills., commanding post; Col. M. M. Bane, 59th Ills., commanding 3d brigade; Lieut.-Col. Wilcox, 52d Ills.; Col. Burke, 66th Ills.; Col. A. J. Babcock, 7th Ills.; Col. Merry, 9th Ills., commanding 2d brigade; Lieut.-Col. Merrill, 64th Ills.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our government is now engaged in a struggle for the perpetuation of every right dear to us as American citizens, and requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men in its behalf, and

WHEREAS, We have beheld, with feelings of sadness and deep regret, the bitter partisan spirit that is becoming dangerously vindictive and malicious in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the plans of the Federal and State authorities in their efforts to suppress this infamous rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That having pledged our most cherished earthly interests to the service of our common country in the hour of national peril, we ask our friends and neighbors at home to lay aside all petty jealousies and party animosities, and as one man stand by us in upholding the President in his war measures, in maintaining the authority and dignity of the government, and in unfurling again the glorious emblems of our nationality over every city and town of rebeldom.

Resolved, That we tender to Governor Yates and Adjutant-General Fuller our warmest thanks for their untiring zeal in organizing, arming and equipping the army which Illinois has sent to the field, and for their timely attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, and we assure them of our steady and warm support in their efforts to maintain for Illinois the proud position of pre-eminent loyalty which she now occupies.

Resolved, That we have watched the traitorous conduct of those members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, who, misrepresenting their constituency, have been proposing a cessation of the war, avowedly to arrange terms of peace, but really to give time for the exhausted rebels to recover strength, and renew their plotting to divest Governor Yates of the rights and authority vested in him by our State Constitution and laws; and to them we calmly and firmly say: Beware of the terrible retribution that is falling upon your coadjutors at the South, and that, as your crime is ten-fold blacker, it will swiftly smite you with ten-fold more horror, should you persist in your damnable deeds of treason.

Resolved, That in tendering our thanks to Gov. Yates, and assuring him of our cordial support in his efforts to crush this inhuman rebellion, we are deeply and feelingly in earnest. We have left to the protection of the laws he is to enforce all that is dear to man—our wives, our children, our parents, our homes—and should the loathsome treason of the madmen who are trying to wrest from him a portion of his just authority render it necessary in his opinion for us to return and crush out treason there, we will promptly obey a proper order so to do, for we despise a sneaking traitor in the rear much more than an open rebel in front.

Resolved, That we hold in detestation, and will ever execrate any man, who in this struggle for our national life offers factious opposition to either the Federal or State authorities, in their efforts or measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this Godless rebellion.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all propositions for a cessation of hostilities, or a compromise, other than those propositions which the Government has constantly offered: Return to loyalty and obedience to the laws on a common level with the other States of the Union, under the Constitution as our fathers made it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill, of the 64th Illinois, not being able to attend, sent the following telegram, which the meeting decided to have inserted in the proceedings:

GLENDALE, Miss., Jan. 30, 1863.

To Colonel Chetlain: I am sorry to say that indisposition makes it impossible for me to attend on the committee, but I will authorize the committee to sign my name to any resolutions expressive of our utter abhorrence of the treasonable sympathy shown to Southern traitors by traitors at the North, and especially those who may have found their way into the legislative halls of our own noble State.

JOHN MORRILL,
Lieutenant Commanding.

Col. Bane, of the 59th Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Phillis, 9th Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcox, 52d Illinois, and other officers present, then addressed the meeting.

On motion, it was decided to have a copy of the resolutions sent to the commanding officer of each Illinois regiment in this district, to be read at dress parade to-morrow evening, and to be voted upon by the men of each regiment. Also, that copies of the proceedings be sent to Governor Yates, the speaker of the senate and house of representatives, of the Legislature of Illinois, and to the Chicago and Springfield papers.

Three rousing cheers were given for our national and State government, three for our old flag, and three for our army and navy, after which the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

HEADQUARTERS 9TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY, CORINTH, January 30, 1863.

Adjutant T. W. Letton, Secretary:

The resolutions were read this evening to the enlisted men of the respective companies of my command, without any commissioned officer being present, and the 1st sergeants have reported that the resolutions were approved and unanimously adopted, without a single dissenting voice.

Your obedient servant,
JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 9th Ill. Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ILL. INFANTRY.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting last evening were read at dress parade this afternoon, and they were unanimously adopted. The regiment which I have the honor to command can be depended upon to put down rebels in their front or traitors in their rear

JAMES B. HUGGIS,
Major Commanding 12th Ill. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 59TH ILL. INFANTRY.

The resolutions were read on dress parade this afternoon, and were adopted without a dissenting voice.

T. W. GAINES,
Major Commanding 50th Ill. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 52D ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

I have the honor to report that the 52d regiment Illinois volunteers, after listening attentively to the reading of the resolutions at dress parade, and without word or comment from any one, adopted them, with ten dissenting votes.

Very respectfully, E. A. BOWEN,
Major Commanding 52d Ill. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 57TH ILL. INFANTRY.

Resolutions passed at the meeting of Illinois officers last night were read to the 57th Illinois infantry on dress parade to-night, and heartily indorsed by every man in the regiment, and three hearty cheers were given for them, for Governor Yates and the army.

Very respectfully, E. FORSH,
Major Commanding 57th Ill. Infantry.

The 64th and 66th regiments Illinois infantry, being on outpost duty, have not sent in their reports.

JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieut.-Col. 9th Illinois, President.
T. W. LETTON, Adj't 50th Ill., Sec'y.

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 bitterly hostile to the existing Federal Government 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 noble or generous 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" is 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 the 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 to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus.* It was the doctrine of the President and his followers that the executive has the power to do any thing 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 away 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. H. J. Jewett:

Who ever thought that proclamations were to make laws? They were designed to command obedience to law; but the mere executive of law has seen proper to proclaim law to the people, and to overthrow law and government as heretofore understood and recognized. The speaker 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 this morning I read the President's proclamation authorizing the arrest 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 an inmate of a bastile. [Applause.]

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

Response 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 Herodes 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 remark, Mr. Flagg left the hall, shaking his head, some who observed him, thought at the rank treasury of this man whom the people of Ohio have placed in one of the most important official positions in the State.

The Spirit of Abolition—The Good Time Coming—An Amiable Man.

In a debate in the house of representatives on the 4th of the present month, Thad. Stevens, chairman of the committee of ways and means, and the leader of the Republican party, stated as follows:

They will find that they cannot execute the Constitution in the seceding States; that it is a fatal nullity there; and that this war must be carried on upon principles wholly independent of it. They will come to the conclusion that the adoption of the measures I advocated at the outset of the war, the arming of the negroes, the slaves of the rebels, is the only way left on earth in which these rebels can be exterminated. They will find that they must treat those States now outside of the Union as conquered provinces, and settle them with new men, and drive the present rebels as exiles from this country; for I tell you they have the pluck and endurance for which I gave them credit a year and a half ago in the speech which I made, but which was not relished on this side of the house, nor by the people in the free States. They have such determination, energy and endurance that nothing but actual extermination, or exile, or starvation will ever induce them to surrender to the government. I do not now ask gentlemen to indorse my views, nor do I speak for anybody but myself; but, in order that I may have some credit for sagacity, I say that gentlemen will write this down in their memories. It will take two years before they will call it up, or before they will adopt my views, or adopt the other alternative of a disgraceful submission by this side of the country."

The impossibility of exterminating seven millions of the Anglo-Saxon race, scattered over a country as large as one-third of Europe, is apparent to every one not "nigger crazy" and possessed by devils, as it is evident this "old Bedlamite" must have been. The time when such ravings will be listened to by the common-sense, practical people of this country is drawing to a close, for practical and common-sense men they are, and kind-hearted, also, although their passions have been roused to insanity, and their patriotism used by fanatics and knaves to rain them nationally and individually. The recent speech of Mr. Spaulding in Congress shows that our finances are irretrievably ruined—that national bankruptcy is immediate and inevitable. Nothing can save us. Then comes national and individual sorrow, such as we expect. The contractors, the jobbers and the upright man of business will—with the expansion of the currency about to take place, and the paralysis which is sure to follow it—find themselves stripped of the earnings of their lives, and involved in the ruin and disgrace which is about to overtake the country. The cunning and duplicity of Mr. Chase will be no longer available to conceal these facts.

We are engaged in a war of conquest. Such a war can only be sustained by money, economy and great ability in the administration, and by those who conduct the armies in the field. Great nations embark in such wars only after long military experience has given them disciplined armies and great generals, and then the country to be conquered is one within the means of accomplishment by the power undertaking it. Passion and fanaticism have precipitated us into attempting what a thinking man never sees to be an impossibility. In times of civil war public sentiment changes suddenly. Lord Bolingbroke says he was three times an exile and three times Prime Minister in the civil wars of England. We have daily evidences of the rapid changes going on around us in the public mind as to the practicability of the contest we are engaged in, and woe be unto those who continue to mislead the public in this behalf.

History shows that defeat by any nation is sustain the expenditure we had attempted in the past two years. Wild fury has silenced admonition and investigation. Our expenditures are three times greater than were those of England in the last two years of the great Napoleon, when she was subsidizing the armies of Europe, and had one thousand ships afloat. At that time she had taken all the colonies of her maritime rivals, and almost monopolized the commerce and the manufactures of the civilized world. With all impediments, with the accumulations of capital of centuries, an expenditure, small in comparison to what we are now making, entailed taxes on her which have pauperized the great mass of her people, though she closed the war she was engaged in successfully. From appearances we are to lose our colonial empire, for that is what the South is to us. This will certainly be the case, unless we stop the war