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WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL.

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ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,

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Poetry.

For the Daily Sentinel.

To Josephine.

Thou cam'st! Like a star from the blue depths of heaven,
To smile o'er the waves of a wild rolling sea;
Like the sky's deepening azure to the lone bark storm-driven;
Like the sunrise to watchers, thou cam'st unto me.

Thou cam'st! And the waters were lulled 'neath the light
Which played o'er that wave where the billows before
Were wild with the winds of mad tempest and night
With a thunder cloud's darkness hung gloomily o'er.

Thou cam'st in thy beauty, thy light and thy love,
Like the angel from Heaven for Ishmael sent
Like the glory which burst upon Paul from above
When the sin-gyves which bound him were riven and rent. B. P. C.

Selected Miscellany.

From the London Times's Special Correspondent.

The Civil War in America.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The impression is forcing itself into a conviction that neither General McClellan or any other General will convert the mass of men under arms here into a well disciplined army, according to the European standard, or the notions of the most easily satisfied military critics. There is something radically deficient—a sentiment wanting, without which respect for the officer and obedience on the part of the man cannot be developed into a system of uniform action in all times and under all circumstances. If the army be turned into regulars, and strictly drilled and handled, two or three years will, no doubt, eradicate the spirit of equality in military matters; but the task is difficult, for the defect to be remedied is nearly innate. The better the class from which recruits come, the greater the difficulty of reducing them to proper subjection. The punishments in the army are quaint and capricious; they render men ridiculous, and harden without terrifying them; and not a few of the officers regret that they have no power to order flogging, which has a certain efficacy in the case of men who cannot be reclaimed by other means. Let the war go on, and there will be greater results produced than the reduction of this force to good discipline. The Americans will learn that at last, when they see the use of it; at present they are a good deal like children beginning the alphabet. They are slow to believe they are actually engaged in something more than a large faction fight.

The result of the Maryland election would be more satisfactory and conclusive if Gen. Dix had not done his gendarmerie work so effectively in Baltimore. His proclamation was so alarming that the citizens formed a deputation to ascertain its meaning, and were informed that his intentions were honorable. But the wholesome rigor of his arrests on Wednesday resembles nothing so much as the process of voting for an Imperialist deputy, "or taking the sense of the people" at Nice on the question of annexation. Nevertheless, the fact of the majority for the Union remains, and the faith of the Government in bayonets and martial law is justified so far. Nor will they hesitate to employ the same machinery to develope Union sentiment in the South. Can liberty be too dear? May it, like life, be purchased at the cost of every consideration which renders it of value? The American people now laugh at the idea of any ultimate danger to their liberties and independence from armed force, or national sentiment itself; but the steps by which the ruin comes may be as stealthy as those by which revolution, and rebellion, and civil war came,—hasty and rapid. "All men think all men mortal but themselves;" and the Americans, relying on the enlightenment of their democracy, deride the fears of those who think the results which follow the conquests of the armed in republics will develop themselves in the New World. The personal character of General McClellan affords a guarantee that he is not the man who would seek to elevate himself on the fragments of the institutions for the assertion of which he is now preparing an offensive army: but it may so happen that he may be forced to avert greater evils by assuming for a time the chief control of the State with the consent of those who are the masters of public suffrage if not of public opinion.

The dangers of defeat will be greater than those of success; but the latter will be attended with enormous difficulties. Even the Maryland apparatus of Government, though simple and effective, is not constitutional; and when it is applied to the Confederate States it will become one of the most extraordinary organizations which ever were beheld in a country calling itself free. Personal experience induces me to believe that the same spirit, unanimity and courage which the South exhibits in its resistance in the field will be displayed in every form of passive opposition to the efforts of the North to reduce it to subjugation when the fight shall have ceased. The Unionists persist in declaring there is a large party—to be consistent, they ought to declare there is a majority—of the people in the seceded States opposed to the principles of the Confederates and to the independence for which they appear to be fighting. If so, the task of reamalgamation will be more easy; if not, the Federalists will be reduced to the pleas and the machinery of force exercised, as they contend, for right, but still applied to oppress a majority of the people in the slave States. If there be a General Dix in every State, a man capable, resolute and active, with overpowering force at his disposal, all the States may be reduced to the condition of Maryland, and the polls may be made to give Union returns, but the supposition is very unreasonable; and, even if it be verified, the world will see with disgust the resurrection in the great Republic of the spirit and substance of the most absolute despotism covered with cerecloths of liberty. The Southern people have now poured out all their passion into the mould of a distinct nationality, and their only tie to the North is a common language and traditions, which, belonging to the history of their short-lived career are now old as the stories of the Heptarchy.

With the recognition of Southern independence would come the most serious questions of all, and it is not possible that some of them could be settled without a renewed struggle. The North can never be made to admit the right of the slave States to recover their vagrant chattles within their dominions; nothing but the complete prostration of the North at the feet of the South could induce her to allow that which the Constitution now argumentatively yields as a right, when the Constitution shall have been rent asunder. An extradition treaty would be a record of infamous defeat. But how are the raw edges of the slave States to be applied to the caustic of the free States, in which opposition to slavery shall have become an article in the new Constitution? For many hundreds of miles, take what frontier you may, a mere geographical line or navigable river will separate the two Confederacies in which every interest and every principle of commerce will be in extreme antagonism. Both States must erect forts, build custom houses, establish frontier guards along marsh and mountains, to fight the battles of hostile tariffs and to watch the smugglers of men as well as money. Wherever the frontier runs that must be the case, but its line is yet to be drawn in blood if the contending parties are deaf to the voice of mediation. Nor can any one pretend to say what issues may not be raised concerning the Territories or the States purchased for the Union by the funds of the United States, or the national forts and arsenals, and property seized by people in insurrection.

The politicians here can only see one result—conquest. It will cure all wounds and settle all controversies; but, if events prove they are mistaken, the time may come for an armed truce on both sides, and an active mediation in an honest and impartial spirit, which shall lead to a peace and the most satisfactory adjustment of these questions the nature of them permits us to expect. Any solution will lead to "a strong Government"—that *summum bonum* of aristocratic South and democratic North. Either one centralized strong Government or two will arise in this country, but no one can say whether the development will take place at once or after a terrible interregnum of disorder and political trouble, and universal suffrage will find its master in its own favorite creation—armed despotism. The other day a soldier said to an officer who was about to punish him for neglect of duty, "If you do I'll not vote for you at the next election." "You spoke too late," quoth the officer; "here I am now with the power to punish you, and I'll double it for your threat,"—a very pregnant little story for people to think over in all its bearing.

NOVEMBER 9.

The departure of Mr. Thurlow Weed and Bishop Hughes for Europe is in pursuance of the resolution, the existence of which I announced in a previous letter, to send unofficial ambassadors or representatives to England and France to counteract the effects of Mason and Slidell's mission and to make explanations and enter upon negotiations with the two Governments, as well as to sound the depths of popular feeling, and ascertain the views of leading men in the political world.

There were several candidates for the important mission. Mr. Everett appeared in Washington and had several interviews with Mr. Seward about the time the project was started, and Bishop M'Ilvaine and Mr. Kennedy were mentioned as coadjutors in the mission. Whatever the causes, the gentlemen did not go, but Mr. Weed and Bishop Hughes, two of Mr. Seward's best friends, faintly disclaim the notion that their voyage to Europe is on diplomatic business. The former is the Nestor of the outside politicians who pull the legs and hands of the players on the stage; he is an astute, clear-headed, able man, who has managed the company on his side of the House for many years with success and profit, and the newspaper he edits is one of the best written and most decent in the United States. Bishop Hughes is a Roman Catholic prelate of attainments and political experience, moderate for one in his position, skilled, and anti-English. He has worked the Irish element in the States for a considerable period, and has used it in favor of Mr. Seward. It will be a keen encounter of wits. Mr. Slidell, when he finds himself alongside of Mr. Dayton in Paris, will doubtless feel very much like an otter swiming alongside an alderman.

NOVEMBER 11.

Unless the Confederates obtain a signal success at Beaufort and force the Federalists into the sea it is plain they have been placed in a hazardous position. The end of the wedge will have been driven into "the peculiar institution" in its softest place. In those Sea Islands live vast populations of ignorant negroes, subject to the scanty and scattered whites, most of whom must be called away from their homes and plantations to form the Home Guard and Local Militia. It will be impossible if they really desire to escape, to prevent them flocking to the Federal fleet and camp, and coercion may precipitate the country into the horrors of servile insurrection. Of the 40,000 inhabitants in Beaufort county 34,000 are slaves! There are 1,200 white men capable of bearing arms, of whom probably one-half are away in the Confederate ranks, leaving few, indeed, to look after the plantations and the blacks. If the Confederates can inclose their enemies with a living wall they may prevent the fearful calamities which impend over them; but the alarm and apprehension which must prevail all over the country and in the large towns cannot fail to add new horrors to war, and to fill every heart with fear almost as bitter and dreadful as death itself. But has the North considered what it will do in case there is a *levee en masse* of the slaves, and that they form their unwelcome myriads upon the Federal camps?

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 10.

The Habeas Corpus Speech of the Hon. G. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on Tues-the 10th inst.

Mr. Pendleton (Democrat, Ohio,) moved that the memorial of Messrs. Howard, Gatchell and Davis be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions declaring that Congress alone has the power, under the Constitution, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He said:

Mr. Speaker, these memorialists are members of the Board of Police of the city of Baltimore. On the 1st day of July last, at the dead hour of night, they were arrested and conveyed to Fort McHenry by a detachment of United States soldiers under command of Gen. Banks. They were in the performance of the duty assigned to them by the laws of their State. The peace of the city was then unbroken. The Federal Courts were in full operation within her limits. Judges, Marshal and the District Attorney were in the exercise of their accustomed functions. The process of the courts, if I am correctly informed, had not been interfered with, except in one memorable instance, and then by the President of the United States himself. These gentlemen were arrested without a warrant. They have been detained without an indictment. They are deprived of their liberty without process of law. They have not been confronted with their accusers. They are not informed of the nature of the accusation against them. They have been denied the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

The President of the United States, in his message to this House, in response to a resolution of it, has declined to furnish the grounds for their arrest. On the same day when he did so, while their petition for redress of a great grievance was pending before the House, the President had them conveyed out of the district and State in which they had been arrested, and where, if at all, they had committed the crime, first to Fort Lafayette and then to Fort Warren. They are arbitrarily held by military power. They are entirely helpless. They have presented their memorial to Congress asking that Congress may examine their case, or that it may be remitted to the judicial tribunal to be legally heard and determined, and my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee can find no more fitting response to a reasonable request like this than the respectful petition shall lie unanswered on this table. The writ of *habeas corpus* was invented for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of just such a case as this. It commands that the body of a prisoner shall be produced, that the cause of his commitment may be inquired into, and that he may be discharged if he is illegally held, or remanded if he is held by competent authority on a charge of crime. These gentlemen would have been glad to avail themselves of this writ which the President commanded his Generals to suspend, and to hold them at his own sole will and pleasure.

The President, in his message at the extra session of Congress, gave us his reasons for his action in the matter. He says: "I have authorized that the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended;" and before he did so, he talked considerably of his right and the propriety of doing so. The privilege conferred by the *habeas corpus* is to institute and command an inquiry as to whether a person is held by competent authority under the charge of crime. If a person is so held he is remanded; and if he is not, he is discharged. The provision of the *habeas corpus* act has never been invaded by the Executive power until now. Sir, the object of this suspension, and the effect also of it, is to prevent inquiries into the legitimateness of the imprisonment under military power. The object of this evasion of the great charter of liberty is to enable military officers and others who have like power to arrest and imprison men though they have committed no crime against the laws of the land, and to punish them, not as the law prescribes, but in whatever way those who have the power may ordain. If I rightly construe the message of the President, he claims authority to seize, to hold and detain all persons not engaged in the land or naval forces, not men engaged in enterprises against the Government, but all persons whom he may suspect, and to imprison them without regard to the provisions or process of law.

The President further claims the authority of the Constitution, of which it is a complete violation, to arrest whoever in his judgment he may think proper. The President says his authority is derived by implication, and because, I suppose, he deems it inconvenient to have the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* vested in Congress alone. Now, the only clause which refers to the subject is one which provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion, or under circumstances when the public safety demands it. This is, undoubtedly, the only implication that can be derived authorizing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Who shall suspend it? That is question. It is not vested in the Executive exclusively, nor in Congress exclusively, but in all the departments of the Government. I grant that under the arbitrary rule of Elizabeth, of England, and during the early part of the reign of Charles I, it was exercised by these monarchs, but Charles was compelled, at the price of his thrown, to assent to the bill of rights, by which he bound himself never to imprison a man without due process of law. Charles did not stand by his interpretation of the ancient Constitution, and after ten years of struggle with his people, he lost his throne and his life as the penalty of his infraction of it. His successor tried all means and every kind of scheme to retain this arbitrary power, which was at last swept away forever by the great charter. We are told by the eminent historian, Macaulay, that Charles II sought to repeal the *habeas corpus* act, for that he hated it as only tyrants can hate whatever stands between them and their own despotic wills. And this *habeas corpus* act was the most striugent curb ever imposed by a legislature on a tyrant.

When William and Mary came to the throne they declared that the Crown did not possess the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and from that hour to this, one hundred years before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, England had no monarch during all her foreign wars and intestine troubles, wayward and wicked enough though some of them were, who dared to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or who ever claimed that they had the power to imprison a citizen without due process of law. All history to which I have had access confirms this view of the case. Hume and Macaulay claim this right as the principal in the great structure of the English Constitution. But here, according to this novel theory of government, the President may suspend the Constitution and the laws of the United States made under it. He may, as it is claimed, do all this, supersede them all, disregarding the limitations enjoined for the exercise of his prerogatives. He may abolish all the laws of the land and substitute in their place his own will. He may abolish the whole system of Government built up and bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers, and he may build up for himself a new and entirely different system. All this he may do, it is claimed, rightfully, legitimately and without interference.

I hold this assumed position is untenable and indefensible; that there is no warrant for it in the Constitution or in the principles which underlie the theory of government, nor in the spirit of liberty which is the boast of our institutions. It will reduce this nation, if this theory of government is deliberately adopted, to the condition of slavery; and I say that any nation that will willingly adopt it is lost to all sense of manly independence, is lost to the appreciation of its own dignity and national rights, and for them the yoke of the slave is the only fitting emblem. We are told, in defense of this theory, that it would exist only in cases of rebellion against the Government. We are also told that it was not intended that the Constitution of the United States should be operative in times of civil war. Our fathers hoped that civil war might never befall us, but they knew human nature too well to expect that we should forever enjoy profound repose. They had freed themselves from the yoke of oppression; they had successfully conquered enemies without and tories within, and then they formed a Constitutional Government, recognizing in them that honesty and good sense which mark the patriot. Is it to be supposed that they would adopt a Constitutional Government to be operative only in time of peace, and that that Constitution should be superseded whenever discord of war would present an opportunity to set it aside, and substitute for it the will of military power.

The Constitution gives to the several departments of the Government all the power ever intended to be used for any purpose. If the laws of the United States are too lenient, they may be made more stringent. If Judges are imbecile, let them be impeached. Let the whole machinery of Government be revised and improved, if you will; but whoever goes beyond that to support the Government, would destroy the Constitution under the pretense of preserving it. The Government has no right to break down the Constitution to uphold itself. It was never intended for a moment that the Constitution, under any circumstances, should be superseded. The President holds office under the Constitution, you sit here under it; the Judges sit and pass judgment in virtue of the provisions of that instrument alone. and if you supersede it, neither you, nor the Judges, nor the President himself, possesses any more power than the humblest man in the land. Supersede the Constitution! You might as well try to repeal all laws for the guidance of society, and let the nation go adrift to ruin at once. The only way to preserve the Government is to preserve the Constitution, to observe its limitation, and to obey its prohibitions. When the Constitution falls, then, indeed, the Government falls. This is not the way to preserve Governments.

Ambition makes its own opportunity, and under this system of superceding the Constitution in times of public calamity, the public mind will become degraded, the people on every fresh occasion for the exercise of this power will yield still a little more to those encroachments, till the public will be destroyed, the public intellect warped, the national character tarnished, and the national love of liberty and independence overthrown. They will become the plaything of every tyrant, and each successive invasion of their rights will be tamely submitted to until all appreciation of independence, rights, and freedom is forever lost. It is vain to say that this is an idle dream—the realization of the facts is before us. Six months ago, when the *habeas corpus* act was first suspended in the case of Merriman, who was held on a charge of treason, the public mind was intensely excited. Now what is the fact? Citizens are committed and imprisoned because in the public newspapers they dare criticise the acts of the Government. Newspapers have been suspended, and the whole power of the Government despotically exercised without a public murmur.

We are told also that when the public danger shall have passed away, the Constitution will be restored to its pristine vigor, and people will be allowed to resume their accustomed liberty. When was this ever so? When were the invaded and restricted rights of a people ever restored to their exact position except by the sword? When was liberty once surrendered ever restored except by blood? For the willful surrender of their rights no nation ever resumed them only through the agencies of a revolution, and you can not make a nation sensible of rights that in time of danger possesses no rights. You can not increase and strengthen virtue, and courage, and patience in a people by teaching them that in times of great public calamity and danger to the State, they must rely for their safety not on their own virtue, and courage, and constancy, but on the power and good will of their rulers. No free nation ought ever to listen for a moment to the arguments of State necessity. The history of those people who have been so deceived is written in the wreck of free institutions. It is marked with wrongs, with high hopes destroyed. and noble aspirations violated and trampled upon.

If we look over the pathway of desolation thus exposed to view, we may easily imagine that we see the spirit of American independence and American freedom hovering over this day, tearfully praying that it, too, may not be added to the long list of victims immolated on the altar of State necessity. This argument of State necessity always proceeds from the Executive power. It is the voice which issues from the throne itself, and unless speedily answered, unless answered now, ere long comes the mandate to surrender to military power. An imperial throne rises on the ruins of an overthrown republic; oaths are violated, liberties swept away, rights trampled on, and a nation is prostrated in the dust. This is but the familiar picture which presents the dire effects of a people submitting to the plea of State necessity. We are further told that in times of great public danger the people ought to sustain the hands of their rulers by confiding in their integrity of motives and disinterestedness of action. Yes, sir, I would sustain them with the public confidence while they adhered to the provisions and principles of the Constitution; but I would paralyze them, sir, with distrust whenever they commenced the work of usurpation.

It was Demosthenes, in his divine phillipic, who told the Athenians that the surest defense of a free people against tyranny was distrust. Athenians did not heed his warning, and from that hour to this Grecian independence and Grecian liberty have been but a name. William, Prince of Orange, wisely taught the same lesson to the Dutch when Philip of Spain asked their confidence in his administration, and they wisely heeded the lesson; and then the immortal glories which clustered for two hundred years around the Dutch Republic testify to the truthfulness of the axiom. I, sir, speak not in behalf of the memorialists—upright and honest men as they are, and unjustly deprived of their liberty as I know them to be—I speak in behalf of the Consitution, I speak in behalf of the liberties of the nation, I speak in behalf of my constituents, I speak in behalf of myself and in behalf of you, my colleagues, on this floor.

And I say here that the proposition that the President has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, arbitrarily and without reason, without regard to the principles and provisions and process of law to detain the citizen of any portion of this country, is utterly and entirely indefensible. And I further say that it becomes every member of this House, in virtue of his oath taken here before this tribune of the people, to support and preserve the Constitution, and in virtue of the position we hold here to support the framework of the Government, and as representatives of the people, solemnly in the face of Heaven and of our responsibilities to protest against it.

Our Bequest to Posterity.

We are to bequeath a thousand millions or more of debts, growing out of this rebellion to our posterity; that just now seems inevitable. Shall we bequeath them and the *cause* of it, too, so that they may have a like contest, while national credit shall be impaired by the debt we are creating?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We hope not. The rebellion is the result of no *one* cause, but of a combination of causes. The most prominent of all is Abolitionism. The most powerful instrument in making abolitionism effective to work out the present result has been the New York *Tribune*. Its whole effort has been exerted not only to estrange the people of the two sections, but to make them hate each other. Once hating each other and believing themselves enemies, rebellion and war was an inevitable consequence. There has been no limit to the barefaced misrepresentation and untiring efforts which the *Tribune* editors have constantly resorted to in order to accomplish this object. Its extensive circulation and great influence with the Republican party have made its efforts effective. Therefore, we say, prominent among the causes of this rebellion is the New York *Tribune*, and now, having aided so much in causing the rebellion, it seeks to have the Government pursue a policy which will make disunion perpetual. We trust *this* cause will never be bequeathed to posterity, but that God in His mercy will speedily remove it and its authors to some more congenial sphere for their diabolical operations.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Bogus North Carolina Convention.

From documents which we have received from Washington, we learn that the application of Charles Henry Foster, for a seat in Congress, as a member from the Hyde district, in North Carolina, has been made and referred to the Committee on Elections, before whom the matter is now pending. These documents have been forwarded to us with the hope that we should see the fairness and propriety of Mr. Foster's movements, and probably, also, the fairness of the whole Convention movement, including the election of Marble Nash Taylor, as Governor of that State.

But to use the inelegant though appropriate phrase which is current at this time, we don't see it, and can not be made to see any such thing. The whole affair, though wearing a decent appearance before the public, and capable as it is of being decently clothed for presentation to a Congressional committee, ignorant of the details, is nevertheless a complete humbug, and one which those interested ought not to try to impose upon the country.

And however the intimation may be given us that the aid of the press is not solicited, and that its interference is impertinent, we may add that the *Sun* never has, and never will, hesitate to denounce and expose transactions of this nature, whenever and wherever concocted. And it will continue to do so. The convention alluded to did not, in *bona fide* intent, represent to any serious extent, the people of North Carolina, and its proceedings are not entitled to consideration.—*New York Sun.*

The Position of Kentucky.

We yesterday met and freely conversed with a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who, as soldier and politician, has long played a prominent part in its affairs, and who was then on his way to Washington to admonish the President and his advisers against the *emancipation policy* enunciated and advocated by Secretary Cameron. He has not only been a Union man from the inception of our troubles, but really has been an extreme leader against secession, standing firmly and confidently on the platform of State rights and the preservation of the Government inside of the Constitution. Now, he feels himself, as the representative of the Union element his State, compelled to seek an audience with the heads of the Government to represent to them what is the real feeling of the loyal portion of his people—that if *loyalty* is expected from Kentucky, Mr. Secretary Cameron and his policy both must be repudiated by the Government.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

TESTING THEIR PATRIOTISM.—A test is about to be applied to the patriotism of those gentlemen who want shoulder straps and have long swords dangling at their sides. It is proposed to reduce the pay of all commissioned officers of the army during the war. It is argued that such a measure will soon demonstrate which officers hold their positions for love of country, and which for the pecuniary emoluments. It is not intended to disturb the rate of pay of privates and non-commissioned officers. There will doubtless be considerable fluttering when the proposition is made to Congress, and the pressure may be strong enough to prevent any such measure being carried.—*Cin. Press.*

☞ There is a report in Lexington, Kentucky that Cassius M. Clay is likely to resign his position at the Court of St. Petersburg, on account of unpleasant social relations with the other foreign Ministers, growing out of his famous London *Times* letter, and other doings and sayings about the home rebellion. I can not vouch for its truth, and only give it as I hear it here, where anything concerning him would be as likely to be known as anywhere else.

Our Army Correspondence—The 6th Indiana in Kentucky.

CAMP MCCOOK, BACON CREEK, Hart county, Ky., Dec. 11th.

EDITOR SENTINEL: I write you to-day from a new camp. As was expected, we struck tents at Camp Sixth Ward about 7 o'clock on last Monday morning, and by 8 o'clock we were on the march—the 6th Indiana in the advance. We reached Bacon Creek about 1 o'clock, pitched our tents on a beautifully elevated piece of ground, full view of the railroad and surrounding country, and were followed by the whole brigade. In the afternoon the 6th brigade, under Gen. Johnson, passed us, and we are now in the immediate vicinity of Green river. Gen. McCook's headquarters are at this place. Everything here presents a lively appearance. Troops constantly arriving; bands almost continually discoursing music.

To-day has been a lively time in camp. The long looked for Paymaster, Mr. Hendricks, presented himself, and is now busily engaged in paying off the soldiers. They are receiving pay up to the 31st of October.

As I have not given you the names of the officers of the 6th, I will now do so. They are all brave men, and if the opportunity affords them, will not disgrace the State of which they are all proud.

The organization consists of—

T. T. Crittenden, Colonel; H. Prather, Lieutenant Colonel; A. H. Abbott, Major; —— Earnshaw, Adjutant; W. E. McClelland, Quarter master; Dr. Schussler, 1st Surgeon; Dr. N. B. Sharks, Assistant Surgeon.

Company A—Captain, P. P. Baldwin; First Lieutenant, Delany Kavenaugh; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Moore.

Company B—Captain, Hagerman Tripp; First Lieutenant, Samuel F. McKeehan; Second Lieutenant, Frank M. Rust.

Company C—Captain, A. W. Prather; First Lieutenant, James Willett; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Hoover.

Company D—Captain, Russell; First Lieutenant, A. J. Grayson; Second Lieutenant, —— Miller.

Company E—Captain, Vantress; First Lieutenant, —— Hall; Second Lieutenant, —— Solomon.

Company F—Captain, B. Glasscock; First Lieutenant, John Newland; Second Lieutenant, —— Crawford.

Company G—Captain, James Moffatt; First Lieutenant, Samuel F. Finney; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Fults.

Company H—Captain, James Davis; First Lieutenant, John Charlton; Second Lieutenant, John Neal.

Company I—Captain, Campbell; First Lieutenant, S. D Hucklebery; Second Lieutenant, George Crabb.

Company K—Captain, George W. Brown; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Smock; Second Lieutenant, George B. Green.

Various reports are in circulation here of the strength and position of the rebels. All agree that their force is mostly concentrated at Bowling Green, and that they are strongly fortified. Many think that a hard battle is to be fought there. This is presumed to be the fact. There are not many between Green river and that place, though some little skirmishing has been going on in the vicinity of Mumfordsville to-day, but no damage done. Their only object appears to be merely to retard and harass our forces as much as possible, but no great opposition will be made to prevent the army from crossing the river. The greatest trouble now is transportation. Railroad communication is cut off at this place, caused by the burning of the bridge, which will be put in running order in a very few days; but the Green river bridge cannot be built this winter, and from that point everything will have to be conveyed over the roads by wagons.

There has not been much said about the President's Message; in fact the most of the Kentuckians in this part have not read it.

We have just learned that by a resolution of Congress eleven Commissioners have been appointed to confer with a like number of the Confederacy, for the purpose of settling our difficulties and bringing the war to a close. This is, I think, a wise and patriotic course. The Committee is composed of eminent men, and will doubtless be the means of saving the lives of thousands of human beings—really "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The officers and men of this regiment are all full of animation, and should a battle go off at Bowling Green, you can look out for a good account of them. Col. Crittenden is in high spirits and feels sanguine that his regiment will sustain the reputation they so well deserve.

The sutler, James Lindly, of Vevay, is now reaping his harvest, and by the by, is very unlike sutlers generally, as his prices are very moderate.

The number of sick is on the decrease, partly owing to the pleasantness of the season; for, until to day, the weather seems more like September than December, the grass is as green as in the spring of the year. The water here is much better than at Sixth Ward. The only remarkable thing here is a Log Hotel, built in the form of a log. It presents a singular appearance, and is quite a respectable building.

This place has been well scourged, and was at one time a kind of headquarters for the rebels. The citizens are all now for the Union; whether it is from necessity or not is hard to tell. Large armies change the minds of many, through fear—though 'tis said this county gave a large Union majority at the last election.

Yours, truly, W.

Our Army Correspondence—The 6th Indiana in Kentucky.

CAMP MCCOOK, Bacon Creek, Ky., December 13th, 1861.

EDITOR SENTINEL: In my last I stated the 6th regiment were getting their pay. Of the amount received the soldiers sent to their friends at home fifteen thousand dollars, showing by this that they were not unmindful of the loved ones at home. Many hearts will be made glad when the welwelcome messages arrive. Rev. Mr. Barnes, the Chaplain, is the Agent, who has now gone to Indiana for that purpose.

Bacon Creek bridge is now up and in running order; the cars passed over this morning. The great impediment now is Green River, which will take some time to build, though it is said the timbers are all ready and will be here soon.

The 1st Minnesota regiment detailed a lot of men yesterday morning to build the bridge across Bacon Creek, and whilst they were at work clearing away the rubbish the train arrived with the timbers ready framed, and by 10 o'clock this morning it was completed. Hurrah for the Minnesota! they are a noble set of fellows.

Col. Crittenden is drilling his men twice a day, and is determined to have the crack regiment. His men are now ready to follow him even to the cannon's mouth. Yours, W.

The Great Army.

The great army of freemen now fighting for the integrity of the Union, is contributed by the several States as follows—the second column showing the percentage of soldiers to the population of the several States, and the third the number of inhabitants to each soldier sent:

States.	No.	Percentage.	Prop'n to Pop'n.	
California	4,686	1.23	or 1 to 82	inhabitants.
Connecticut	14,636	3.11	or 1 to 31	"
Delaware	2,775	2.47	or 1 to 40	"
Illinois	84,941	5.03	or 1 to 20	"
Indiana	62,018	4.52	or 1 to 22	"
Iowa	20,768	3.04	or 1 to 33	"
Kentucky	15,000	1.29	or 1 to 77	"
Maine	15,007	2.42	or 1 to 41	"
Maryland	7,000	0.96	or 1 to 104	"
Massachusetts	30,195	2.45	or 1 to 41	"
Michigan	29,331	3.90	or 1 to 26	"
Minnesota	4,160	2.41	or 1 to 42	"
Missouri	31,486	2.57	or 1 to 38	"
New Hampshire	10,379	3.18	or 1 to 31	"
New Jersey	12,420	1.84	or 1 to 54	"
New York	110,389	2.87	or 1 to 35	"
Ohio	91,441	3.84	or 1 to 25	"
Pennsylvania	113,859	3.89	or 1 to 26	"
Rhode Island	7,183	4.06	or 1 to 24	"
Vermont	8,780	2.78	or 1 to 36	"
Virginia	12,779	0.80	or 1 to 125	"
Wisconsin	14,945	1.94	or 1 to 51	"
Kansas	5,000	4.27	or 1 to 23	"

☞ W. H. Talbott, of Indianapolis, will be a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for Treasurer of State. Mr. T. is a gentleman of splendid business qualifications and a Democrat of the truest stamp. He would be a formidable opponent before the people.—*Vincennes Sun.*

Military Items.

—IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER—REGULATION OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE.—Orders have been received at the Adjutant General's office from the Secretary of War, directing—first, that no more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the Governors of States, except upon the special requisition of the War Department. Second—the recruiting service in the various States, for the volunteer forces already in the service, and for those that may hereafter be received, is placed under the charge of General Superintendents for those States respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits.

We subjoin the General Superintendents of the Western States as follows:

Ohio—Major N. C. McRae, U. S. A., at Camp Chase, Columbus.

Kentucky—Major W. H. Slidell, 15th infantry, at Louisville.

Indiana—Col. J. S. Simonson, U. S. A., at Indianapolis.

Illinois—Col. P. Morrison, 8th infantry, at Springfield.

Michigan—Lieut. Col. E. Backus, 3d infantry, at Detroit.

Wisconsin—Major R. S. Smith, 12th infantry, at Madison.

Minnesota—Capt. A. D. Nelson, 10th infantry, at Fort Snelling.

Iowa—Capt. H. B. Hendersbott, 2d artillery, at Davenport.

Missouri—Col. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A., at Jefferson Barracks.

Kansas—Commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth.

— You fight mit Siegel?

— Some of the regiments on the Potomac are putting up commodious cabins for holding meeting for intellectual improvement during the winter evenings.

— A stand of colors, costing $230, is to be presented to the 58th Indiana regiment by the citizens of Gibson county.

—David Montgomery, of the 38th Indiana, W. McGreary, John A. Moore, W. L. Swim, I. Sauerhaber, Peter Holliday, Augustus M. Davis, Thos. Allen and McDonald Maddox, all of the same regiment; Conrad Justice, J. H. Shaw, James Jackson, N. Carpenter, A. B. Richards and I. N. Webb, of the 30th Indiana, and G. Rathen, of the 30th Indiana, have died in the hospital at Louisville.

—We find the following in the special dispatches of the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and lady, and accompanying party, were the recipients of an excursion to Fort Washington to-day, on the steamer Mount Washington, including the inspection of the man-of-war steamer Pensacola, opposite Alexandria, and a sham fight on the brig Perry.

—Camp Sullivan is now deserted.

—Omar Tousey, of this city, recently of the 19th Indiana, has been appointed Adjutant of the 7th regiment.

—We learn from a reliable letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Kickapoo, Kansas, that Capt. Rabb, of the Indiana Artillery, who was lately taken prisoner by the Secessionists, has been released on parole. The Kansas troops are wintering at Kickapoo.

—We regret to learn that J. R. T. Gordon, son of Major Gordon, of the 11th United States regulars, was killed recently at Cheat Mountain, Western Virginia.

In a letter to his father from Brigade Headquarters Cheat Mountain Summit, Western Virginia, August 29th, 1861, he used the following language in reference to a brace of pistols sent him by his father: "Those pistols you sent me will be here to-night. The only return I can make you will be to use them to the best advantage on the first opportunity, which I think will not be long in coming."

—M. C. Garber, the able editor of the Madison *Courier*, who is now a brigade Paymaster, writes as follows to his paper from Washington under date of the 9th inst:

I do not see my way clearly to the best mode of managing and disposing of confiscated slaves, nor have I met with any one that does. The President, in his message, is clear and practical and business-like until it comes to the negro; on that subject he, like all others I have met here, is embarrassed and *muddy*. The New England Representatives, and those who entertain their peculiar opinions on slavery, are fearful the war will be made to assume a character the opposite of that which brought the Republican party into power; that war will be waged for the joint purpose of suppressing the rebellion and maintaining the status of slavery. All confiscation laws, the execution of which is left to the courts, will be inoperative in slave States, but the institution will most probably be driven out of the District of Columbia. The proceedings of the next six days in Congress will be likely to indicate more fully the temper of the members, the result of their labors in regard to this vexed and important question of slavery, and the disposition to be made of the confiscated contraband negroes.

Senator Bright, I am told, has lost much of his bullying and defiant manner. It is said in private he explains, or tries to, his unfortunate letter of introduction of the man with the "improved fire arms" to Jeff. Davis, and also his letter from "My Farm." Bright deprecates any inquiry into his conduct, and professes to be surprised that any one could doubt his loyalty. Paragraphs to this effect have found their way into the papers, but it won't save Bright; he must explain from his place in the Senate. I have hardly a doubt of his expulsion. The dignity of the Senate requires it: and, to say nothing of the illegal mode of his election, and the indecent conduct of the traitors in the Senate who foisted him into that body and kept him there, the letter introducing Lincoln, which also acknowledged the Confederacy and its President, is sufficient cause for his expulsion. The letter to Lincoln was unbecoming a Senator of the United States, and on that ground the Senate ought to expel him. I look for the expulsion of Powell and Bright, and I believe the mode is now under consideration.

—SECOND GERMAN REGIMENT.—Col. Mansfield of this regiment will address our German citizens, in a few days and urge the claims of his regiment, which we understand to be filling up very rapidly. Several Germans of our city will commence immediately recruiting for this regiment. Col Mansfield himself is a well educated military man, and will prove a popular commander.—*Lafayette Journal.*

—COL. WAGNER AND HIS CONTRABAND.—Col. Wagner, of one of the Indiana regiments, has a contraband. A correspondent, speaking on this subject, and writing from Col. Wagner's home in this State, says:

The good people of our neighborhood were somewhat astonished, a few days ago, by the advent of one of the sable sons of Ham, saying that he came all "de way from *Ole Virginia* by de order ob Massa Wagner. Massa Wagner say Missy Wagner not harta', and I muss cum an' cut wood an' make fires for Missys dis winter. So Master Wagner sends me, dat's how I cum here." Now I would ask, has Col. Wagner, or any other Colonel, any right to send negroes from Virginia to Indiana? Please enlighten us, Mr. Editor, in your next issue.

—Captain John S. Williams, of the 40th, has been tendered and accepted an appointment as Adjutant General in Gen. Fitch's staff.

—The Common Council of Cincinnati has passed a resolution congratulating Charles Anderson on his escape from the Texas rebels.

—R. T. Durrett, formerly of the Louisville *Courier*, who was sent to Fort Lafayette, has returned home, having taken the oath of allegiance. We learn that the liberty of ex Governor Morehead and Barr of Kentucky was offered on the same terms, but refused.

—Ten thousand men have left Indiana for Kentucky within the past ten days.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

To Josephine.—No. 2.

Down in the depths of the beautiful river
Wheeling and darting the swift fishes go,
While above them in sunlight the waves leap and quiver,
And we to the wild wind our white canvas throw.

Gaily we'll speed now the bright billows over,
And lightly we'll sing of the eyes that we love,
And we'll laugh when the wild duck or highwing-ing plover
Flies safely beyond us or whistles above.

No death to the birds and no harm to the fishes
Bring we for the sake of the beautiful one
Who, with heart good and gentle, a care for all teaches
That have life in innocence under the sun.

Down in the depths of the beautiful river
Wheeling and darting the swift fishes go,
While above them in sunlight the waves leap and quiver,
And we to the wild wind our white canvas throw. B. P. C.

Supreme Court of Indiana.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Moses Jenkinson vs. Martin B. Ewing—Allen C. P. Affirmed, 3 per cent.

William Burtch vs. State ex rel., Antonii Richardville, administrator—Knox C. C. Reversed.

Ernest Kratemeyer vs. Henry Brink—Vanderburg C. C. Affirmed.

Anthony Ligtz vs. Joseph B. Hoyt et al.—Tippecanoe C. P. Affirmed, 1 per cent.

Charles B. Knowlton vs. Hamilton E. Smith—Cass C. C. Reversed.

Edward P. Colerick et al. vs. Jonas W. Faunley at al.—Allen C. P. Dismissed.

William H. Branham vs. Pearl S. Cossett—Jennings C. C. Reversed.

Franklin Boos vs. Oliver Caldwell—Fayette C. C. Affirmed.

Richard S. Moore vs. Henry McBride—Kosciusko C. C. Affirmed.

Samuel C. Cassell vs. Joseph S. Stidham et al.—Wayne C. C. Affirmed.

Jonas Cook vs. Willis Bean, administrator—Owen C. P. Reversed.

Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago Railway Company et al. vs. Henry Cochrane—Wabash C. C. Reversed.

William C. Ewing vs. John Hatfield et al.—Perry B. C. Affirmed.

Charles Robinson et al. vs. Agalons Bush—Boone C. C. Affirmed.

John McKee vs. John S. McDonald et al.—Putnam C. P. Reversed.

Philip Strange vs. Presley W. Prince—Daviess C. C. Affirmed.

State ex rel. Jane Sumpter vs. Ormand Barlow Parke C. C. Reversed.

Bazil Dearth vs. State of Indiana—Carroll C. C. Affirmed.

David H. Cadwallader et al. vs. Tilman Hartley et al.—Putnam C. C. Affirmed.

Samuel Boober et al. vs. Joseph H. Ray—Wabash C. C. Reversed.

John F. Hill vs. Levy Haversmith—Marion C. P. Affirmed 1 per cent.

Alexander Webb et al. vs. Samuel Deitch—Johnson C. C. Affirmed, 1 per cent.

Oliver Young et al. vs. James Lashee et al.—Howard C. P. Dismissed.

John G. Doughty vs. Joseph Hamilton—Marion C. P. Affirmed, 3 per cent.

Oliver McIntire vs. Edwin G. Whitney, President, &c.—Jefferson C. C. Affirmed one per cent.

Christian Kratz et al. vs. David Sinton et al.—Knox C. C. Affirmed, 1 per cent.

State vs. John Roble—Morgan C. P. Affirmed.

Joseph P. Prall et al. vs. David S. Silver—Tippecanoe C. C. Affirmed, 3 per cent.

John Rosser vs. Wm. H. Bingham—Tippecanoe C. C. Reversed.

George B. Spurrier et al. vs. John Briggs—Floyd C. C. Affirmed.

Azel Waldo et al. vs. Wm. W. Waters et al.—Marion C. P. Reversed.

Johnson County Democratic Convention.

The Democracy of Johnson county assembled at the Court house, on Saturday, the 14th inst., and was called to order by John Whitesides, Chairman of the Central Committee.

On motion, Mr. Green, of Hensly, was called to the chair and C. Byfield appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to attend the 8th of January Convention at Indianapolis.

On motion of Mr. Polk, the convention nominated seven delegates, namely:

George Cutsinger of Clark, John Polk of Pleasant, Henry Demasal of Union, Capt. Pinney of Blue River, Daniel Doty of White River, William Pritchard of Ninevah, Sam'l Green of Hensley.

It was then moved that nine contingent delegates be appointed, one from each township that had a delegate, and two from Franklin township, that township having no delegate.

The contingents are as follows:

From Hensley, —— Montgomery; Samuel Henry, from Pleasant; Ephraim Adams, from Blue River; —— Pendleton, from Ninevah; John Whitesides and C. F. McNutt, from Franklin; Jacob Dossel, from White River; John McNutt, from Clark; James Kirlin, from Union.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to vote as a unit at the State Convention.

On motion, the Franklin *Herald* and *State Sentinel* were requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

On motion, adjourned.

SAMUEL GREEN, Chm'n.
C. BYFIELD, Sec'y.

Rebel Forces in the Field.

The recent messages of the rebel Governors, and other official documents put forth by the State authorities, enable us to form a pretty correct estimate of the strength of the rebels now in the field. It is, leaving off odd hundreds, as follows:

States.	Authorities.	No.
Georgia	Governor's Message	27,000
Louisiana	Governor's Message	25,000
South Carolina	Governor's Message	19,000
Virginia	Governor's Message	83,000
Tennessee	Governor's Proclamation	35,000
Kentucky	Estimated	10,000
Missouri	Price's Proclamation	5,000
Alabama	Estimated	22,000
Mississippi	Vicksburg Sun	21,000
Florida	Estimated	10,000
Texas	Estimated	30,000
North Carolina	Governor's Message	35,000
Arkansas	Report of Adj't of State	24,000
Maryland	Estimated	3,000
Total		349,000

Where it Came From.

Napoleon is said to be the author of the saying that "one bad General is better than two good ones," mentioned in President Lincoln's message. During Napoleon's first campaign in Italy the Directory sent Kellermann to take command of one portion of the army. Napoleon at once sent in his resignation, with a letter to Carnot in which he says:

"Kellermann would command the army as well as I; for no one is more convinced than I am of the courage and audacity of the soldiers; but to unite us together would ruin everything. I will not serve with a man who considers himself the first General in Europe, and it is better to have one bad General than two good ones. War is, like Government, decided in a great degree by tact."

The Directory reconsidered the matter and Kellermann was recalled.

BRITISH NAVAL FLEET IN AMERICAN WATERS.—The following table will show the number and strength of British vessels now in American waters:

Designation of Fleet.	No. of Vessels.	Guns.	Men.
North America & West Indies	30	714	8,075
Gulf of Mexico	4	319	2,210
Pacific	20	427	4,160
Grand total	54	1,360	14,445