WEEKLY SENTINEL.

MONDAY........................NOVEMBER 3

The Union! it must be preserved.
—*Jackson*

Here You Have It.

ASHLEY, a violent radical Republican, was elected to Congress at the late contest in Ohio from the Toledo district. Here is an illustration of his loyalty; in a speech at Toledo he says:

If the President recedes one step from his anti-slavery position, there will be a counter revolution in the North. I never will submit to the rule of traitor sympathisers.

Iowa Election.

The latest news from Iowa in reference to the recent election in that State is, that the Republican majority on the State ticket will probably not exceed twelve hundred and it may fall below one thousand. The Democratic gain in the State on LINCOLN's vote is from ten to twelve thousand.

The majority for MARTIN, Democrat, for Congress, in the Fourth District, is between six and seven hundred.

The Volunteers.

The Corydon *Democrat* says: "By polling the list of volunteers who went from Crawford county it has been ascertained that eighty-four more Democrats than Republicans have volunteered from that county, yet the Democratic State ticket has a majority of two hundred and thirty eight. In Floyd county it is known that two thirds of the volunteers voted against Mr. LINCOLN, yet the Democratic majority is six hundred and sixty. This shows that the people will not indorse the ultraism of the *late* Republican party. That's what the matter!"

The Baltimore Arrests—The Right of Petition Invaded.

The recent arrests in Baltimore of Union citizens were made by the order of General WOOL for having petitioned for his removal. This was their only offense. For daring to exercise the *right of petition* for the redress of grievances, inoffending loyal citizens were arrested and deprived of their liberty. Thus was another constitutional right stricken down by a Federal officer. But such was the popular indignation that the President was forced to order the release of those thus arbitrarily and unjustly arrested. Petition is the most humble form of seeking redress for grievances. It is the prayer of the inferior to the superior power asking relief. It is the only mode of opening the portals of heaven and reaching the ear of the Ruler over all. *He* does not refuse to hear the petition of the humblest and most insignificant of his creatures and shall earthly and finite rulers? General WOOL was offended because his removal was asked from the President. The loyalty of those who thus petitioned is not questioned. Neither is it claimed that the petition was without cause or that any harm to the Government could come from it. But this right guaranteed by the Constitution was invaded and citizens were arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned. So glaring was the injustice that the President overruled the acts of his officers.

But has General WOOL in this act committed any greater infraction upon the rights and liberty of the citizen than have his superiors, the President and the Secretary of War? All over the country, since the commencement of the war, arbitrary arrests have been made for political offenses, even where the jurisdiction and authority of the courts were unrestricted. To those persons the right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus have been denied. It appears the President respects the right of petition, but the other more consequential rights, more essential for the protection of the citizen from injustice, are disregarded with impunity by the Chief Magistrate. The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, everywhere regarded as essential to public liberty, have been trodden under foot by high officials in disregard of the Constitution. Are not these rights equally worthy of respect as the right of petition? Their preservation is of far higher importance practically to the citizen than the latter, yet those rights which give life and vigor to the tree of liberty are invaded as though the Constitution which guarantees them was not a law to the ruler.

The only hope for the preservation of constitutional liberty and a constitutional Government is an unequivocal and overwhelming condemnation of those outrages upon the rights of the people. Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania have uttered their rebuke. Let the States which are yet to hold their elections add their remonstrance to the invasions of popular rights by those whose highest duty it is to protect them. It is not for the maintenance of *a* government that the people are pouring out their life's blood and treasure lik . ater. That is not the object of the struggle. But it is to preserve *the* government bequeathed to us by a patriotic ancestry, with the rights it guarantees—freedom of speech and the press, exemption from arbitrary arrest, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of petition. Unless these rights are preserved and secured to the citizen, the glory of our Government will have departed.

A Serious Charge—What the Purport!

A friend informs us that Governor MORTON, in a speech at the camp of instruction in this city, stated that there were secret organizations existing throughout the State, the purpose of which was to separate Indiana and the Northwestern States from the East and attach them to the Southern Confederacy. He then requested the officers of the Legion who had come here to be instructed in military drill and tactics, when they heard such propositions at their homes to resist them and frown upon every man who inculcated such sentiments. There was no favorable response to this attempt of His Excellency to use his position to slander the citizens of his State and to excite political acrimony and to intensify partisan differences.

We venture the assertion that there was not one candid man in the assemblage he addressed who believes that any such organizations exist in this State having the object in view which the Governor with assumed gravity and seriousness alleges. And if His Excellency entertains such an opinion he is more credulous and more easily imposed upon than we should suppose it possible for an individual to be, having the reputation he has for superior sagacity and ability. JOE WRIGHT, in his speeches during the canvass, doubtless for the purpose of alarming old women and children, charged that if the Democrats elected a majority of the members of the Legislature, that that body would at once detach Indiana from the Union and float her off into JEFF DAVIS's dominions. But the ex-Governor is given to humbuggery and he thought, doubtless, that this scarecrow was a capital electioneering trick to frighten men into the support of JOE WRIGHT & Co. The *Journal* hammered away at the same idea before the election, and it has given currency to it since, but as its statements and predictions in regard to political matters have so universally failed, its readers regard it as a silly romance.

There is not an honest man in Indiana possessing ordinary intelligence who will entertain the belief that there are combinations, open or secret, among her citizens having as an object the separation of the North-western States from the Eastern and uniting them with the Southern Confederacy. Yet there is doubtless a purpose in the systematic and persistent effort being made to create the impression upon the public mind that such is the case. Such charges before the election, although not justifiable, might be excused as an electioneering dodge. But when no party success is to be obtained by their reiteration it looks as though there was some sinister motive in continuing them, especially when they come from the Governor of the State. His Excellency is a disbeliever in an Union of the Northern States. In case the rebellion succeeds, and the Southern Confederacy becomes a fixed fact, if its independence is acknowledged, he has expressed the opinion that a general disintegration of the Northern States will follow—that they cannot be held together. We believe he places it upon the ground that, if the principle of secession is admitted, the right of a State to separate from the Union whenever its supposed or real grievances, or interests may prompt it, a demoralization of all the States will be its result. But we cannot appreciate the philosophy of this theory. There would never have been an aggregation of the colonies, out of which grew the Union of the States, if common necessities and common interests had not prompted and sustained it. And the Constitution was ordained to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and promote the general welfare." If the Southern Confederacy is established, it does not necessarily follow that the mere success of the rebellion will disunite the Northern States. Even if it is admitted a State has the right to secede, it is unreasonable to argue that she will therefore exercise it. The same considerations which induced the colonies to unite in a common government originally may firmly hold the States together which now render a voluntary allegiance to the Federal authority. There can be no doubt of this if the general welfare of all is promoted by such an Union. It is evident from the train of reasoning in Governor MORTON's speech delivered in Washington City a few weeks ago, that in his opinion there is not sufficient community of interest between the Northwestern States and the Eastern to hold them together in one Government, if the Southern Confederacy is established. That is the idea and teaching of his Washington speech, and no apostle of secession ever put forth stronger disunion sentiments. While His Excellency may earnestly desire and hope that the Southern States may be forced to remain in the Union, and thus perpetuate the ascendancy of the Federal Government over all the States, it is fair to infer from his expressions that if the rebellion becomes a success he has no faith in the Northern States remaining together. And all the talk about secret organizations existing in this State having for their object the separation of the Northwestern from the Eastern States, is but to *familarize* the public mind with the idea that in case of a dissolution of the Union—the separation of the Southern States from the Federal Government, the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy will necessarily follow, giving as the reason that there will then be no identity of interest between the East and the West—that there can be no Union between them which will promote the "general welfare." What other motive can the Governor and his peculiar friends have in keeping the idea of a separation of the West from the East constantly before the public? They all know that there are no organizations among the people to to effect such an object, but the Governor may have established a secret order to work out his dream of a Northwestern Empire.

This fact should be distinctly remembered. Only Republican speakers and Republican papers are keeping the idea of the separation of the West from the East, and a Union of the former with the Southern Confederacy, prominently before the people.

The District Judgship.

There is already quite a scramble for the District Judgship made vacant by the demise of Judge HUNTINGTON. Among the applicants for the position we have heard mentioned the names of Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary, and Hon. JOHN P. USHER, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Judge DAVID MCDONALD, Hon. ALBERT G. PORTER, Judge W. T. OTTO, Hon. ALBERT S. WHITE and ROBERT C. GREGORY, Esq., of Lafayette, Judge HUGHES, of the Court of Claims, J. S. NEWMAN, J. D. HOWLAND, Judge J. T. ELLIOTT, and we have no doubt a host of others would be very happy to become the recipient of this very desirable mark of the President's favor. The Lafayette *Courier* urges the claims of Mr. WHITE upon the ground that he was the champion of the President's emancipation and compensation policy as suggested by the latter to Congress at its last session, and it thinks that Mr. LINCOLN should not only remember but reward his friends. We have heard that Mr. PORTER's claims may overshadow all others on account of some of his opportune votes to his party at the last session of Congress. The friends of Mr. SMITH, who are numerous, are confident he can obtain the position, unless Mr. LINCOLN should be unwilling to lose his patriotic and sagacious counsels in the exigencies of the country and disturb the present structure of his Cabinet. Among all the candidates we believe none would equal Mr. SMITH in the ability, urbanity and impartiality with which he would administer the duties of this highly important and responsible judicial position, and we believe he would be entirely acceptable to the profession.

A Point Well Put.

RICHARD T. MERRICK, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Chicago, in a recent speech to a Democratic meeting in that city made the following strong point:

"The South are either belligerents or they are not. If they are not our Government has degraded itself by recognizing them as such in the conduct of the war. If they are belligerents, they are entitled to every right accorded by the laws of war. The confiscation of private property is forbidden by those laws, and slave property forms no exception to the general rule, as was settled in the award made by the Emperor of Russia, arbitrating between our Government and Great Britain, after the close of our last war with her, and compelling her to pay us two millions of dollars for slaves taken from our citizens during the war. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS presented and argued the case for our Government."

Will some of the Abolition fanatics dispose of that center shot?

Negro Diffusion.

We copy an article this morning from the New York *Tribune* advocating the diffusion of the negro through the Northern States from considerations of philanthropy, christianity and interest. The next step will be an advocacy of amalgamation, the admixture of the white and black races, to improve the inferior from motives of humanity. It has been the policy of Indiana to exclude this improvident and undesirable population from her borders. They are indolent, unless compelled to labor. Their idea of liberty is freedom from work. They are not producers. They add nothing to the public wealth. Shall such a population be forced upon Indiana against the clearly expressed will of her people? The negro cannot live in the free States upon terms of equality with the whites. It is a justifiable prejudice too deep-rooted to be overcome. Is it right then to attempt to degrade the white laborer by forcing him into competition with the black?

Still Harping.

We understand that Ex-Governor and Ex-Plenipotentiary JOE WRIGHT is stumping Illinois. It is intimated that the distinguished, or perhaps we might with more propriety say extinguished, gentleman is strongly disposed to represent Illinois in the United States Senate. If he only has time and opportunity he will increase the Democratic majority in that State by thousands.

The State Election.

The official returns of the recent election in this State have been received. JAMES S. ATHON, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, received 127,777 votes, and WILLIAM A. PEELE, Republican, received 118,386. Democratic majority upon the State ticket 9,391. Governor LANE's majority over HENDRICKS in 1860 was 9,760. This shows a Democratic gain in two years of 19,151 votes.

At the Presidential election in 1856 Indiana cast 235,431 votes. In 1860, at the Presidential election, she gave 272,143 votes, a gain in four years of 36,712 votes. The total vote at the recent election was 246,163—a decrease of 25,980 in two years. The natural increase of voters in that period, taking as a basis the ratio of increase from 1856 to 1860, would not be less than 20,000. This calculation shows a decrease, taking the natural increase into consideration, of 45,980 voters in two years.

The Infusion of the Negro Element in the North—The Determination of Abolitionism to Accomplish it—The Abolition Argument in Favor of it.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 17.

Suppose work were scarce and wages low, would the influx of fugitives as manual laborers injure our white working men? We hold that it would not, because

1. Every fugitive wants immediate pay for his labor in the products of labor—in food, clothes, shelter, &c.

If all the fugitives from rebels were to earn a hundred dollars each betwixt this and the first of May next, they would, meantime, have spent nineteen twentieths of it in the products of home labor, as aforesaid. If they do ten thousand days' work for others this fall and coming winter in a certain county, they will consume to an equal extent the fruits of others' labor. In other words, they will consume quite as much labor as they will produce, enabling scores of whites to attain higher, easier, better recompensed positions as directors and overseers of their labor than they could otherwise expect.

If the laborers of a certain county or district were to kill all the cattle and horses therein and forbid the importation of more, so as to secure to themselves more work, they would commit the identical blunder that is made by those who object to negroes coming North to work.

But is it a blunder?

We regard it as more and worse.

We believe it is got up, not at all in the interest of white labor, but wholly in the interest of Jeff. Davis and his slave Confederacy.

We believe that its object is the nullification of the President's proclamation of freedom by compelling the slaves whom the proclamation emancipates to grind on in the prison houses of the rebellion.

We believe it a base appeal to the prejudice of the ignorant and imbruted, designed to extend and facilitate the sway of ignorance and brutality.

For instance:

In Illinois laborers are deplorably scarce, owing to the heavy drafts made by the war. One-third of the adult, able bodied males of that State are either engaged in the war or have been disabled while so engaged. Labor is of course in eager demand. There will be less land plowed, less wheat sowed this fall than usual, because of its scarcity. Meantime thousands of fugitives from slavery to rebels are reaching her southern border. These are readily hired by those who want them, irrespective of party. But those who *don't* want them—or rather who *do* want to make capital for their party and the rebellion—are making a furious outcry against this. They are determined that it shall stop—that their State shall be left unplowed and unsowed in order that these poor fugitives from the support of armed treason shall be driven back into its support again or left to starve or freeze during the coming winter for want of food and shelter. When such treason to the republic and to humanity seeks concealment under the cloak of Democracy, is it not high time that said cloak be torn away, leaving the treason exposed to general scorn and loathing.

Admiral Porter's Mississippi River Flotilla and its Objects.

Excepting the unsilenced rebel fortifications and batteries at Vicksburg, the Mississippi river, since May last, has been reopened to our commerce from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. Vicksburg, however, has continued and remains a barrier which only our vessels of war have been able to pass; and the running the gauntlet of these enfilading rebel batteries for a mile or two is a dangerous adventure, even for a vessel of war unprovided with a heavy coat of iron mail.

In addition to these rebel works at Vicksburg, the banks of the river, above and below, are infested with guerrillas, lying in wait for unarmed commercial steamers. The consequences are that while between Cairo and New Orleans there is no trade whatever, all the intermediate communications, from point to point along the river, are seriously interrupted.

General Butler, at New Orleans with a considerable army and thousands of African contrabands, and perhaps full one third of the white population of New Orleans to feed, is necessarily subjected to many annoying extortions, inconveniences and embarrassments. He sees, for instance, that while, even under a military order, he can not reduce the price of flour in New Orleans below ten dollars the barrel, it is selling in St. Louis for less than five, and, with an unobstructed river, could be delivered to him at six dollars. And so with beef, pork and all the other articles of subsistence. He is paying twice or thrice the prices at which he could purchase them with an open river way to Cairo. Nor is this all. While the rebels blockade the river at Vicksburg they are enabled at that point to bring from Texas large amounts of supplies for the rebel armies in Mississippi and Alabama.

The Government fully apprised of all these disadvantages to us and the advantages to the enemy from this state of things, has resolved to put an end to it. Accordingly Admiral David D. Porter has been appointed to the supreme command of our iron-clad gunboats, rams, transports, &c., of the Mississippi, and, with a flotilla of some sixty vessels of all descriptions, will soon move down the river, to clear away all rebel obstructions, including guerrillas, movable batteries and the formidable works on the bluffs of Vicksburg. Those works will be the only impediments sufficient to delay the progress of more than one vessel; but they may baffle the whole squadron unless supported by a co-operating land force. Doubtless, however, when the attack is made on Vicksburg, such a force will be employed, and probably it will be drawn from our army of Corinth the splendid fighting soldiers of which seem to be as indifferent to the hottest fire as salamanders.

The expedition of Admiral Porter, at all events, like that of the indomitable Farragut to New Orleans, is organized and equipped for success. Its commander belongs to a salt water family whose achievements of distinction extend through half a century. With the arrival of the flotilla at New Orleans the river will be completely reopened to trade; for Admiral Porter will have gunboats enough to enable one or more to pass every point along the stream from Vicksburg to Cairo once or twice a day. Thus the superabundant provisions of the Great West will find a hungry market at New Orleans for millions of supplies, and thus the multitudes of soldiers, sailors, poor white inhabitants and contrabands dependent upon Gen. Butler will be abundantly supplied, to the saving of millions of dollars to the public treasury.

Equally important, in a military view, will be the complete separation thus effected between Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas on the west from our rebellious States on the eastern side of the Mississippi. The former will thus be cut off from the chances of being reinforced from the rebel armies on the eastern side of the river, while the latter will be cut off from their Texas supplies of flour, corn and cattle.

Finally, with this great enterprise of Admiral Porter accomplished, our naval forces, from Washington down to the sea, and thence along the coast to the Balize, and thence up the Mississippi and the Ohio to Parkersburg, in Virginia, will almost completely encircle the rebellion.

The break in the circle between the Ohio and the Potomac is now disputed by the great army of the rebel General Lee. We hope, however, before the expiration of October, to be able to report the forcible removal of that army, routed and broken, a hundred miles or two southward. Anticipating, too, the speedy expulsion of the rebels from Kentucky, we expect, with the return of the high waters of winter in our cotton States, that our light draught gunboats will be able to shell their way into the interior of every one of said States, from the Southern seaboard to a conjunction with our armies from the North. With the prospects of this double invasion before them, we adhere to the idea that another Union victory or two in the field, with the victorious movement of Admiral Porter's fleet down the Mississippi, will bring our rebellious cotton States to the saving alternative of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation—submission to the Union.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The Compensated Emancipation Proposition—Conversation Between the President and Border State Representatives.

"DEAR SIR: I called, at the request of the President, to ask you to come to the White House to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and bring such of your colleagues as are in town."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10, 1862.

Yesterday, on my return from church, I found Mr. Postmaster General Blair in my room, writing the above note, which he immediately suspended, and verbally communicated the President's invitation, and stated that the President's purpose was to have some conversation with the delegations of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, in explanation of his message of the 6th instant.

This morning these delegations, or such of them as were in town, assembled at the White House at the appointed time, and, after some little delay, were admitted to an audience. Mr. Leary and myself were the only members from Maryland present, and, I think, were the only members of the delegation at the time in the city. I know that Mr. Pearce, of the Senate, and Messrs. Webster and Calvert, of the House, were absent.

After the usual salutations and we were seated, the President said, in substance, that he had invited us to meet him to have some conversation with us in explanation of his message of the 6th; that, since he had sent it in, several of the gentlemen then present had visited him, but had avoided any allusion to the message, and he therefore inferred that the import of the message has been misunderstood, and was regarded as inimical to the interests we represented; and he had resolved he would talk with us, and disabuse our minds of that erroneous opinion. He then disclaimed any intent to injure the interests or wound the sensibilities of the slave States. On the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible, wasting, and tedious war; immense armies were in the field, and must continue in the field as long as the war lasts; that these armies must, of necessity, be brought into contact with slaves in the States we represented, and in other States, as they advanced; that slaves would come to the camps, and continual irritation was kept up; that he was constantly annoyed by conflicting and antagonistic complaints. On the one side, a certain class complained if the slave was not protected by the army; persons were frequently found who, participating in these views, acted in a way unfriendly to the slaveholder; on the other hand, slaveholders complained that their rights were interfered with, their slaves were induced to abscond, and protected within the lines.

These complaints were numerous, loud and deep, and were a serious annoyance to him, and embarrassing to the progress of the war; that it kept alive a spirit hostile to the Government in the States we represented; strengthened the hopes of the Confederates that, at some day, the border States would unite with them, and thus tend to prolong the war; and he was of opinion, if this resolution should be adopted by Congress and accepted by our States, these causes of irritation and these hopes would be removed, and more would be accomplished toward shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victory achived by Union armies; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarily, and in the same patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation was a subject exclusively under the control of the States, and must be adopted or rejected by each for itself; that he did not claim, nor had this Government any right, to coerce them for that purpose; and such was no part of his purpose in making this proposition, and he wished it to be clearly understood, that he did not expect us there to be prepared to give him answer, but he hoped we would take the subject into serious consideration, confer with one another, and then take such course as we felt our duty, and the interest of our constituents required us.

Mr. Noel of Missouri, said that in his State slavery was not considered a permanent institution; that natural causes were there in operation which would at no distant day extinguish it, and he did not think this proposition was necessary for that; and, besides that, he and his friends felt solicitous as to the message on account of the different constructions which the resolution and message had received. The New York *Tribune* was for it, and understood it to mean that we must accept gradual emancipation according to the plan suggested or get something worse. The President replied, he must not be expected to quarrel with the New York *Tribune* before the right time; he hoped never to have to do it; he would not anticipate events. In respect to emancipation in Missouri, he said that what had been observed by Mr. Noel was probably true, but the operation of these natural causes had not prevented the irritating contact to which he had referred, or destroyed the hopes of the Confederates that Missouri would at some time range herself alongside of them, which in his judgment, the passage of this resolution by Congress, and its acceptance by Missouri would accomplish.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, asked what would be the effect of the refusal of the States to accept this proposal, and desired to know if the President looked to any policy beyond the acceptance or rejection of his scheme. He replied that he had no designs beyond the action of the States on this particular subject. He should lament their refusal to accept it, but he had no designs beyond their refusal of it.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if the President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry out this scheme of emancipation. To which he replied he thought there could not be. The President then went off into a course of remarks not qualifying the foregoing declaration, nor material to be repeated to a just understanding of his meaning.

Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution, and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up, if provision was made to meet the loss and they could be rid of the race, but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the Government or by indirection, as through the emancipation of slaves in this District, or the confiscation of Southern property as now threatened; and he thought before they would consent to consider this proposition they would require to be informed on these points; to which the President replied that, unless he was expelled by the act of God or the Confederate armies, he should occupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Maryland had nothing to fear either for her institutions or her interests on the points referred to.

Mr. Crisfield immediately added: "Mr. President, if what you now say could be heard by the people of Maryland, they would consider your proposition with a much better feeling than I fear without it they will be inclined to do."

The President—"That (meaning the publication of what he said) will not do; it would force me into a quarrel before the proper time," and again intimating, as he had before done, a quarrel with the Greeley faction was impending. He said he did not wish to encounter it before the proper time, nor at all if it could be avoided.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, then asked him respecting the constitutionality of his scheme, and he replied, as you may suppose: "I have considered that, and the proposition now submitted does not encounter any constitutional difficulty. It proposes simply to co operate with any State by giving such State pecuniary aid;" and that he thought that the resolution, as proposed by him, would be considered rather as the expression of a sentiment than as involving any constitutional question.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, thought that, if this proposition was adopted at all, it should be by the votes of the free States, and should come as a proposition from them to the slave States, affording them an inducement to put aside this subject of discord; that it ought not to be expected that members representing slaveholding constituencies should declare at once, and in advance of any proposition to them, for the emancipation of slavery. The President said he saw and felt the force of this objection; it was a fearful responsibility, and every gentleman must do as he thought best; that he did not know how this scheme was received by the members from the free States; some of them had spoken to him and received it kindly; but for the most part they were reserved and chary as we had been, and he could not tell how they would vote. And, in reply to some expression of Mr Hall as to his own opinion regarding slavery, he said he did not pretend to disguise his anti slavery feeling; that he thought it was wrong, and should continue to think so, but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that too, as well by the act of the North as of the South; and, in any scheme to get rid of it, the North, as well as the South, was morally bound to do its full and equal share. He thought the institution was wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognized the rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect those rights as fully as similar rights in any other property; that property can exist, and does legally exist; he thought such a law wrong, but the rights of property resulting must be respected; he would get rid of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proprietor and offering him inducements to give it up.

Here the interview, so far as the subject is concerned, terminated, by Mr. Crittenden's assuring the President that, whatever might be our final action, we all thought him solely moved by a high patriotism and sincere devotion to the happiness and glory of his country; and, with that conviction, we should consider respectfully the important suggestions he had made.

After some conversation on the current war news we retired, and I immediately proceeded to my room and wrote out this paper.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

We were present at the interview described in the foregoing paper of Mr. Crisfield, and we certify that the substance of what passed on the occasion is in the paper faithfully and fully given.

J. W. MENZIES,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
R. MALLORY.

March 10th, 1862.

Killed and Wounded at Perryville.

The official list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Perryville or Chaplin Hill has been published. The 38th, 42d and 88th regiments and the 4th and 5th batteries from this State participated in the deadly struggle. The following is the list of those killed and wounded.

THIGTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Killed.

Company A—Sergeant Elias J Smith, Robert W Padgett.

Company B—Michael McMakin, M Dawson, Wm Bruce.

Company D—Corporal Robert F Bell, James Ryan, Josiah K Lush, Ezekiel Rylrin, Jas Alexander.

Company E—Simon Peter, John Ferguson.

Company F—Corporal George Tewell, James Dailey, Val Stineman, Wm Strausburg.

Company G—M F Coverman.

Company H—Corporal J M Stoute, J W McDaniels, Wm McSnider.

Company I—J W Briner, E Hanbee, A Kesterson, J F Polson.

Company K—Corporal Robert Kemp, James Austin.

Wounded.

Company A—Harrison Hobbitt, F M Johnson, Henry Burton, D T Stewart, Elias Smith, Sergt Adam Osborn, W P Moore, Benj Taylor, J F Peyton, Wm Ellis, Wm White, J W A Sevirn, E M Lenard, Thos Hares, Jos Tegarden, Corp McKown, L H Webb.

Company B—Sergt F Mauch, Corp Devois Veron, Orson Judkins, Jos Flanegan, H Lance, Chris Wartz, A J Watson, Sergt Isaac Ellis, E Cooper, Dan Jacobs, Wm Labry, E Edwards, W Shockley, W J Shaney, E Tiller, S Burgess, S Kingsly, Andy MdMonigle, Jas Knight, Corporal Charles Derreese John Naflers, Bugler J N Foote.

Company C—Color Sergeant Wm Hazzard, M Hazzard, Jesse Wilson, Andrew Campbell 2d Lieut M F Davis, T Price, J Brinton, D Wilson, A Craig, W Waterson, J Gorrell.

Company D—J H Stacley, Wm Kermach, P S Marshall, R L Brown, Captain J B Glover 2d Lieutenant James B Low, George Batt, John J Supple, Jos M Weston, Wm W Reese, J Brough, J Gibbon, P Wolf.

Company E—H Beesley, 1st Sergt B S Bull, S M Clure, H Sharron, S Manyou, J K Gregory, W H Green.

Company F—Corporal William James, James Chapel.

Company G—Thos Ashbrook, S C Kayne, J H Everman, B Everman, Corp B Traux, Benj Sharp, W M Struit, J C Summitt, T B Wampler, W G Williams, A F Berry.

Company H—Corp G H Bunce, J F Harrold, Albert Wood, Charles Young, R B Reynolds, T Froons, Sergt V M Carr, Corp T Kane, Jos L Leach, J H Randolph.

Company I—Corp W M Hoggitt, G Carroll, W Beatty, G W McMichael, I Leonard, G W Hazlewood, J P Jacobs, G McBride, J Simons, C McDaniels, Corp Wm Hobson, J B Proctor, Geo Holland, H F Benson, Wm Merritt, S B Morgan, W D Pimrock, Sergt A A Jackman, Corporal C A Hammonds, E Perkhiser, G Suddith, W K Carr.

Company K—Capt John Saxton, Corp. J McCarthy, J H Bird, Sergt G S Newman, John Washburn Amos Adkins, William Riggie Jacob Dean.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed.

Company A—Capt C J Olmstead, Corp John Riggs, Lewis Alms, John Depugh.

Company B—Wm C Jackson, Wilson Larkin.

Company C—F M Miller, Pleasant Jones, A Cameron, W P Camp.

Company E—Wm Matthews, Robt. Mooney.

Company F—Jas Skeleton.

Company G—A J Brown, Robert Baker, Thos Hunter.

Company A—A B Walker.

Company I—Sergeant William Ainsly, Joseph Peach.

Company K—Corp O Buggingman.

Wounded.

Lieut Col Chas Denby, Major J M Shanklin.

Company A—Serg Robt Hayden, John James, Bryan S Skelly, John Allbeecher, John W Methias, Wm J McCutchen, James Penny, Isaac Fairchild, Daniel Thomlins, Aug Huff, Conrad Fogel, Thos Denninson, Alonzo Braynard, John P Simpson, Wm Sanders, Jas F M Hopper.

Company B—A C Anderson, Corp E Rust, Jno B Smith, F M Whaley, John McDaniel, Joseph Thomson, E Overland.

Company C—Lieut Sam D Smith, Serg E M Grisby, C H Gernsley, R Grisby, T Aamlian, J W Killian, J W Whitaker, John Krose, James Linsley, Jasper Richardson, Chas Sutton, W L Whitesides, A J McIntire, Hugh Woolard, Wm Beatle.

Company G—Captain Eli McCarty, Serg J A Palmer, Corp R McGechee, W E Grisby, P H Ragdale, Geo Burch, H Bronourg, R T Carroll, J S Haller, W S Hussey, George W Reese, Benj Hopkins, William Jackson, R A Newberry, H Peachy, John Russell, S Williams, J C Jackman, R Hunter.

Company H—Corp J C Nick, H F Miller, Wm R Tuley, Wm Hendricks, Ben Linsley, Marion Lemon, P S Mead, Henry Mansfield, Fred McCooper, C W Davis, Jas West, E Beard, Henry Jones, A Bohen, J W Bolan, Wilson Wire, A Gentry.

Company D—2d Lieut J C Overell, Sergeant Lewis Jaugen, Music John Zimmerman, Music Jas W Caslin, Corp Griffin Laffin, Jas Smith, Jno A Hearon, John Oliver, Jno Withers, Ben F Lawrence, Wm Collier, Geo Wander.

Company E—R B Lucas, Geo Reed, Robert Richardson, Cornelius Matthews, Andrew Spencer, Jno W. Patterson, Geo Hillman, Thomas J Ward, Wm J Pirett.

Company F—H H Wallace, Charles Hopkins, Ralph Skelton.

Company I—Sergeant Wm Davidson, Wm Ambrose, Thomas Burch, S W Newkirk, J B T Daring, R K Hays, Jas P Kinman, M C Barrett, Samuel Garland.

Company K—Lieut E M Knows, Sergeant J D Linxwiller, Corp E Peringo, James Baker, E Brosshears, W H Clifford, George S L Griffith, Robert Heedson, J M Hall, Phillip Helder, Jas H Humphrey, Geo L Mastees, Peter Slater, Samuel Reed.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Killed.

Company B—James E Bailey.

Company E—Mathias Marker.

Wounded.

Company A—Daniel Hammond and Frank N Beigler.

Company B—Christian Kaufman and Levi Hoke.

Company C—Sergt E G Paige, Jer Goodwell and H W Thomas.

Company D—Charles Bergout, Thos D Johnson and Joseph Cummings.

Company F—Corp John Close, Sam'l H Sturgeon, David R Palmer, Isaac Miller, Thos Gray and Samuel N Smith.

Company K—Corp Henry Saunders, A Carder and J B Roberts.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Killed.

Sergt Francis R Heldebud, J E Smith and Thos Nugent.

Wounded

Corp Oscar Reynolds, Corp Amos Young, Corp Ghoram Blair, B R McLellan, W T Francis, R Haines, James Ray, B Tremayne and C Kasbaum.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Killed.

Sergt Wilson Grisinger and Fred'k Ehiech.

Wounded.

Corp Isaac Mendenhall, Sam'l P C Freeman, Dan Jones, Abraham Forry, And'w Petteh, Chas W Miller, Ormand Huff, Wm F Marshall, Wm Plummer and David E Miller.

Hon. Wm. E. Niblack.

We see that Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, formerly member of Congress from the First District, has been elected to the Legislature from Knox county. The people of Knox have certainly been very fortunate in securing the services of so able and distinguished a gentleman.

Whilst there are a number of gentlemen, who will occupy seats in the House of Representatives, who would reflect honor upon the position, yet we would be highly gratified to see Mr Niblack chosen Speaker. We think he would not only discharge the duties of the position ably and well, but his election would give general satisfaction to the Democracy throughout the State.—*Lawrenceburg Register*.

A Case of Outrageous Invasion of Personal Liberty.

History of an Illegal Arrest—Shall Federal Usurpation Override the Habeas Corpus—The Case of W. H. Winder.

We copy the following from the New York *World* of October 27:

A telegram from Boston informs us that on Saturday afternoon an application was made to Judge Clifford, of the United States Circuit Court, for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. W. H. Winder, of Philadelphia, a political prisoner now confined in Fort Warren; and that Hons. G. W. Biddle, Peter McCall and Wm. B. Reed, three distinguished members of the Philadelphia bar, appeared before the Judge as Mr. Winder's counsel.

Mr. Winder has been a prisoner of the Government for more than a year. Early in September, 1861, he was arrested in virtue of an order bearing the signature of Secretary Cameron, without warrant, imprisoned without trial in Fort Lafayette, subsequently taken to Fort Warren where he has since been confined, uninformed of the cause of his arrest until after the lapse of more than half a year, never allowed to confront his accusers of whose charges of disloyalty no proof was ever given, and to day is as guiltless of any crime known or unknown to the laws, of treason, or the abetting of treason, as any member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Last March Mr. Winder wrote to Secretary Cameron, begging to be informed at whose instance and upon what representations he had been induced to issue the order for his arrest and confinement in Fort Lafayette. Secretary Cameron replied that he knew nothing of his arrest until he saw the fact stated in the newspapers, but "presumed that it was done by order of the State Department, which had charge of such cases." To this Mr. Winder replied by transmitting a copy of the document on which Col. Burke took charge of him and placed him in the fort—this being an introduction by Wm. Millward, the United States Marshal of Philadelphia, of his deputy, Mr. Sharkey, "who carries with him Mr. Winder, to be delivered to your custody per orders of the Secretary of War;" and also a telegraphic dispatch to Mr. George A. Coffey, the United States District Attorney: "Have telegraphed Marshal Millward to arrest Wm. H. Winder, and transfer him to Fort Lafayette; signed S. Cameron, Secretary of War."

To this message Secretary Cameron promptly and curtly replied that he had sent Mr. Winder's letter to the Secretary of State, and disavowed all knowledge of his arrest, with a request for his release if he had been held by his (Cameron's) direction.

Mr. Winder also made an appeal to Secretary Seward, upon whom the responsibility of the arrest was thus fixed, an appeal afterwards reinforced by the opinion of a Cabinet officer that, notwithstanding Mr. Winder's decided political differences with his opinions, he had none the less confidence in his loyalty and patriotism. Secretary Seward had caused an order to be read to the State prisoners, in which he stated that the employment of paid counsel would only have the effect of prejudicing the case of such parties as did it, would be deemed an offense, and would occasion prolongation of imprisonment. In accordance with this order, never having employed counsel, in December last Mr. Winder addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he stated his ignorance of the causes of his confinement, the breaking open of his desks and chests, the ransacking of his private papers, the publication of their garbled and misrepresented contents, and requested permission to go to Washington for an investigation of his case, or a statement of the charges against him, the full testimony and the names of his accusers, or else an unconditional release.

To Secretary Stanton in February, and in May to Gen. Dix and Judge Pierrepont, the Commissioners appointed by the War Department for the examination of political prisoners, Mr. Winder reiterated the circumstances of his case, exhibited the proof, the declarations, and the admissions of his innocence and loyalty, and renewed his demand for unconditional and prompt release. He stated to those officials that in common with his fellow-members of the company to which he was attached he had taken an oath to support the Constitution and Union, and declared that he was still under its responsibility. He declared, too, that he was ready on every proper and lawful occasion to take the oath of allegiance a thousand times, but Mr. Winder's release was tendered to him (an admission of his undisputed innocence) on condition of his taking the oath of allegiance. He declined to accept release upon those conditions. A second time release was offered, accompanied by a letter of explanation from Governor Seward, intended to remove his supposed objections, stating that support of the Constitution did not include support of the individual members of the Administration.

Mr. Winder replied that he was an innocent and loyal man, unjustly arrested, illegally imprisoned, and his ojection to taking the oath applied to all tests and conditions which for an instant admitted that he had done anything inconsistent with the character of a true and loyal American, and of course declined again release upon terms. As a discriminating test, imputing past and intended future wrong, he said that it was not possible for him to calumniate himself by taking the oath, and that he preferred the interior of Fort Warren with the *mens conscia recti* to freedom purchased at the expense of character.

When the Secretary of War announced that the President would grant amnesty for past offenses and take parole against the commission of future ones, he refused to be turned loose stained with the unnamed guilt of the past supposed to be covered by the "amnesty," and the equally nameless guilt of the future averted by the "parole." With no power to compel a vindication of himself against this stain, to remove the cloud from his name, he declared it an exquisite aggravation of the wrongs already done him, which the order admits and purports to correct. The wrong done was illegal incarceration without charge, proof, or trial. The redress proposed was to confess that there was wrong and to receive amnesty therefor, to acknowledge intention of future wrong, and then to give parole to forego such intention. Mr. Winder again renewed his demand to be reinstated at home in his original position before arrest.

His demand has remained unheeded till the present hour. Now, through counsel, he has applied to the United States Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Our readers know with what contempt Judge Hall's action was treated in the late Buffalo case. In the case which recently came before Judge Smalley in Vermont, Judge Advocate Turner, by order of the Secretary of War, telegraphed to C P Baldwin, the United States Marshal of the District, this despotic and illegal order:

"Pay no attention to the habeas corpus for the liberation of Lyman Barney and Field, and if any attempt be made to liberate them from custody resist it to the utmost, and report the names of all who may attempt it."

If the Secretary of War shall attempt a similar proceeding in the case of Mr. Winder, or President Lincoln shall sanction any, the slightest, impediment to the orderly course of the law, and the doing of justice to an oppressed and injured man, there will then have been consummated such a body of outrageous tyranny as should make twenty millions of people blush to bear the name of American citizens.

Politics in the Episcopal Church—Bishop Hopkins's Protest—The Bishop of Ohio.

The protest of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, to the House of Bishops lately in session, against the introduction of political topics into the Pastoral Letter to the Church for the present year, with the proceedings to which it owed its origin, show that party dissentions are entering into the Episcopal, as they have into other ecclesiastical orgagizations, promising to leave their usual bitter and unwholesome fruit.

Foremost in this work, according to the record, is the Bishop of Ohio, who is the author of of the Pastoral Letter—as accepted and published by the Church; a gentleman whose piety, theological learning and devotion to the interests of the Church have given him a wide reputation and an extensive influence, but whose want of sagacity in politics is as remarkable as the elegance of his manners and the amiability of his character.

It is a thing greatly to be regretted that Bishop McIlvaine has become a politician. How he came to be drawn into the party vortex it is easier to conjecture than it is to demonstrate. That it was not at first by his own motion, we sincerely believe. Temptations came from without; and doubtless, with the best intentions, and from what he considered the most unimpeachable of motives, he embarked. It could not have been in the hope of personal fame or influence: for of that he had enough. The devil tempts such men through their loves—which are their points of weakness. The love of Bishop McIlvaine is for the Church. If, in a body, the Church could be brought to the support of the Government: if, through her means, the Government could be preserved, how vast would be her influence for good, and how venerable she would appear upon the pages of future history. He forgot—as it is natural for a high prelate to forget—that the true mission of the Church is to the hearts of individuals; and pictured her to himself in the more imposing but less Christian attitude of the recognized and applauded savior of a national unity, and a body of political institutions.

Bishop McIlvaine went abroad as the semi official representative of the Lincoln Administration to the people of Great Britain. His high position in the American Church, and his reputation for learning and piety, gave him access everywhere to the circles of the noble, the intelligent and the influential; and had his knowledge of the American character and politics, his appreciation of the true state of the country and its interests, and his impartiality, been equal to his influence, no man could have done more good, or earned a nobler fame as a public benefactor.

But here is where he failed: Bishop McIlvaine is no statesman. He has no enlarged conception of political principles—no exact ideas of political rights. His notions of political values are drawn from the leaders of Republican newspapers; his knowledge of the state of the country and the opinions of the people, from the same or similar sources; his convictions of political justice from party platforms. He is a Republican clerical politician—tinctured with the *pseudo* humanitarianism of his party, and the unsound theories which are common to his profession. And the judicious of his fellow-citizens were disappointed and mortified, when, in the accounts which reached them of his receptions and addresses, they saw him giving his abilities and influence to the dissemination of the fallacies of American party Abolitionism and the untruths by which it claimed the support of the people.

We have a right to say a word here of the spirit of those who, for their own purposes, and in utted disregard of the welfare of the Church or the interests of religion, drew this well-intentioned but politically weak man from those diocesan duties which he performs with so much dignity and to so general acceptance, and embark him in a work for which he had neither calling nor capicity. The invitation, we have no doubt, came from Washington. It came in a form which at once flattered his self-love and appealed to his patriotism and his love of that Church to which his life had been devoted. The form of an angel of light, in which the arch enemy sometimes appears, only conceals, not diminishes his malignity. However faithful the service, he is none the less inexorable toward the implement. They who employed the Bishop of Ohio cared nothing whether he stood or fell, nor how much the Church might suffer through his influence or example; nor will they, in their selfishness, mourn over the division of the body of Christ, of which he may thus be the occasion. They wanted a messenger to carry to the higher classes of English society a deceptive view of our national affairs and popular feelings, and they found it in the Bishop of Ohio.

The protest and proceedings to which we have referred, show that the Bishop of Ohio continues to be a politician, and that, like other clergymen, when they embark in the exciting and absorbing current of politics, he seems willing to forget not merely the interests of his church, but to make them subordinate to those of his party. How consistent, as a dignified Christian prelate, or how courteous, under the circumstances, toward the venerable Bishop of Vermont, his conduct in the House of Bishops, we will not pretend to decide; but of his desire to link his church with the State, and make common cause between it and the Administration, there can be no question. The pastoral letter to which allusion is made is already before the public. To its contents we may hereafter refer. Suffice to say, by those who read it, it will be found to partake far more of the character of a party pamphlet than of a solemn address by a body of Christian ministers to a people seeking religious instruction.

The Episcopal has hitherto been remarkable among American Churches for the care which it has taken to avoid all political excitement. This it has done in accordance with an established principle. The dogma of the right of alliance between Church and State, either directly or indirectly, it has expressly disavowed. To this it owes its moral power, its unity of spirit, and its freedom from distracting dissensions. This admirable course, for its own sake, as well for the sake of religion, it is to be hoped it will be enabled to preserve. Men not themselves professedly religious love to look upon it as standing like a beacon, whose foot is on the eternal rocks, rising calmly amid the turbulent waters of daily life, its light undimmed by their rage, and its foundation unshaken by their violence. And sad it is to think that the first movement to vail its radiance and shake its firmness comes from one so venerable for his age, so influential from his position, and so loved for his holy living and his many virtues.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The Habeas Corpus Destroyed in New Hampshire—The Secretary of War vs. the Chief Justice of New Hampshire.

A case nearly similar to the BENEDICT case of Buffalo has occurred in New Hampshire. NATHANIEL BATCHELDER having been arrested for alleged disloyal practices, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge BELL, Chief Justice of New Hampshire, on the return of which the following letter was read:

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 13, 1862.

Hon. Jacob H. Ela, United States Marshal, Rochester, N. H.:

SIR—Your telegram to the Secretary of War, under date of the 13th inst., relative to the writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of Nathaniel Batchelder, arrested for disloyal practices, has been referred to this office for reply.

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that, by an order issued under the authority of the President of the United States, a printed copy of which is inclosed, the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in all cases of arrests for "disloyal practices," to which class of offenses that of Nathaniel Batchelder manifestly belongs. The Secretary instructs me to say, that to the writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice Pell (Bell) you should return these facts as your warrant for holding the prisoner in custody. Should any attempt be made, after the return, to release the prisoner by the civil authority, which is not anticipated, the Secretary directs that you appeal for support and protection, in the discharge of your duties, to the military force of the United States in your vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.

The New Hampshire *Patriot* reports the decision thus:

"After argument by counsel, the Chief Justice said that it seemed to him inexpedient, and useless to the prisoner, to issue an order for an attachment which could not be enforced; that the Government of the United States had plainly expressed their determination to resist by force any attempt of the civil authority to deliver the prisoner, and that he received this not as a threat, but as the announcement of a settled resolution, which, with the vast armies under their control, they had the ability to execute against any power which the State can command for the enforcement of the law. He therefore declined to take further action in the case."

Stonewall Jackson Administers the Sacrament.

The following is from the Knoxville, Tennessee *Register* of September 30:

On the morning of a recent battle near Harper's Ferry, after a sermon by one of his Chaplains, Stonewall Jackson, who, by the way, is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, administered the sacrement to the church members in his army. He invited all Christians to participate in this ceremony. A Baptist, the straightest of his sect, thoroughly imbued with the idea of close communion, was seen to hesitate; but the occasion and the man who presided, overcame his scruples, and thus it has happened that the prospect of a fight and the eloquence of Jackson made a Baptist forget that baptism is the door into the Church.

In all Jackson's army an oath is rarely uttered. A religious enthusiasm pervades it which makes every man a hero. Conscious of the justice of our cause, and imbued with the strongest convictions of patriotism, his men are irresistible. In this incident we have an explanation of General Jackson's invincibility, and we are thus enabled to understand why his men are all heroes, and why they endure without a murmur the severest hardships to which any troops have been subject during the war. Wneh peace is restored it will be honor enough for any man to say, "I belonged to the army of Stonewall Jackson."

THE NEXT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—As the Democracy of the State have secured in the House (as well as in the Senate) a majority, we are of those who indorse the doctrine of rewarding the competent and the faithful, we suggest the name of the Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk as highly deserving the Speakership. His efficient services in the triumph which we have just attained award to him, we think, the position.—*Covington Friend*.

INTERVENTION.—It is stated that General Asboth has received private letters from Paris, confirmatory of the reports that Napoleon means to send troops enough to Mexico to bring the whole number up to one hundred thousand, and then make that country a base of operations against the United States, if peace be not made with the rebels.