DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY ..... SEPTEMBER 26

The Union it must be preserved. —Jackson

Democratic Union State Ticket

Election Tuesday, October 14.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
Of Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH KISTINE,
Of Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
Of Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B HORD,
Of Decatur County.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT.
MICHAEL C. KERR,
Of Floyd County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District—JOHN LAW.
2d " JAMES A. CRAVENS.
3d " HENRY W. HARRINGTON.
4th " WILLIAM S HOLMAN.
5th " EDMUND JOHNSON.
6th " ALEXANDER B CONDUITT.
7th " DANIEL W. VOORHEES.
8th " JOHN PETTIT.
9th " DAVID TURPIE
10th " JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
11th " JAMES F. McDOWELL.

Habeas Corpus.

Judge STORY, in his commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, thus comments upon the following clause in that instrument: (Vol. 2, pp. 195–6–7.)

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

In order to understand the meaning of the terms here used, it will be necessary to have recourse to the common law; for in no other way can we arrive at a true definition of the writ of habeas corpus. At the common law there are various writs, called writs of habeas corpus. But the particular one here spoken of is that great and celebrated writ, used in all cases of illegal confinement, known by the name of the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* (that you have the body to submit,) directed to the person detaining another, and demanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum, et recipiendum*, to do, submit to and receive whatsoever the Judge or court, awarding such writ, shall consider in that behalf. It is, therefore, justly esteemed the great bulwark of personal liberty; since it is the appropriate remedy to ascertain whether any person is rightfully in confinement or not, and the cause of his confinement, and if no sufficient ground of detention appears, the party is entitled to his immediate discharge. This writ is most beneficially construed; and is applied to every case of illegal restraint, whatever it may be; for every restraint upon a man's liberty is, in the eye of the law, an imprisonment, wherever may be the place, or whatever may be the manner, in which the restraint is effected.

Mr. Justice Blackstone has remarked with great force, that "to bereave a man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism as must at once convey the alarm of tyranny throughout the whole kingdom. But confinement of the person by secretly hurrying him to jail, where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary force." While the justice of the remark must be felt by all, let it be remembered that the right to pass bills of attainder in the British parliament still enables that body to exercise the summary and awful power of taking a man's life, and confiscating his estate, without accusation or trial. The learned commentator, however, has slid over this subject with surprising delicacy.

In England this is a high prerogative writ, issuing out of the Court of King's Bench, not only in term time, but in vacation, and running into all parts of the king's dominions; for it is said, that the king is entitled, at all times, to have an account, why the liberty of any of his subjects is restrained. It is grantable, however, as a matter of right, *ex merito justitiæ*, upon the application of the subject. In England, however, the benefit of it was often eluded prior to the reign of Charles the Second; and especially during the reign of Charles the First. These pitiful evasions gave rise to the famous Habeas Corpus Act of 31 Car. 2, c. 2, which has been frequently considered as another magna charta in that kingdom; and has reduced the general method of proceedings on these writs to the true standard of law and liberty. That statute has been, in substance, incorporated into the jurisprudence of every State in the Union; and the right to it has been secured in most, if not in all, of the State Constitutions, by a provision similar to that existing in the Constitution of the United States. It is not without reason, therefore, that the common law was deemed by our ancestors a part of the law of the land, brought with them upon their emigration, so far, as it was suited to their circumstances; since it affords the amplest protection for their rights and personal liberty. Congress have vested in the Courts of the United States full authority to issue this great writ, in cases falling properly within the jurisdiction of the National Government.

It is obvious, that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise, which may justify, nay, even require, the temporary suspension of any right to the writ. But as it has frequently happened in foreign countries, and even in England, that the writ has upon various pretexts and occasions been suspended, whereby persons apprehended upon suspicion have suffered a long imprisonment, sometimes from design, and sometimes because they were forgotten, the right to suspend it is expressly confined to cases of rebellion or invasion, where the public safety may require it. A very just and wholesome restraint, which cuts down at a blow a fruitful means of oppression, capable of being abused in bad times to the worst of purposes. Hitherto no suspension of the writ has been authorized by Congress since the establishment of the Constitution. It would seem, as the power is given to Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in cases of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge, whether exigency has arisen, must exclusively belong to that body.

In the celebrated case of JOHN MERRYMAN of Baltimore, who made application to Chief Justice TANEY, that the writ of *habeas corpus* may issue to Brigadier General GEORGE CADWALADER, who was holding and detaining him, commanding him to produce the petitioner before Judge TANEY for him to adjudge the justice of his imprisonment, the writ was disobeyed. An attachment was issued May 26, 1861, against General CADWALADER for contempt in refusing to produce the body of JOHN MERRYMAN, according to the command of the writ of habeas corpus. Judge TANEY said he ordered the attachment, because upon the face of the return the detention of the prisoner was unlawful upon two grounds:

1. The President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, can not suspend the writ of habeas corpus, nor authorize any military officer to do so.

2. A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, for an offense against the laws of the United States, except in the aid of the judicial authority and subject to its control; and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law. (See American Annual Cyclopædia, pp. 355–6.)

The Proclamation.

The Louisville *Journal* makes the following comments upon the President's emancipation proclamation:

We shall not stop now to discuss the character and tendency of this measure. Both are manifest. The one is as unwarantable as the other is mischievous. The measure is wholly unauthorized and wholly pernicious. Though it can not be executed in fact, and though its execution probably will never be seriously attempted, its moral influence will be decided and purely hurtful. So far as its own purpose is concerned, it is a mere *brutum fulmen*, but it will prove only too effectual for the purposes of the enemy. It is a gigantic usurpation, unrelieved by the promise of a solitary advantage however minute and faint, but on the contrary aggravated by the menace of great and unmixed evil.

Kentucky can not and will not acquiesce in this measure. Never! As little will she allow it to chill her devotion to the cause thus cruelly imperilled anew. The Government our fathers framed is one thing, and a thing above price; Abraham Lincoln, the temporary occupant of the executive chair, is another thing, and a thing of comparatively little worth. The one is an individual, the sands of whose official existence are running fast, and who, when his official existence shall end, will be no more or less than any other individual. The other is a grand political structure in which is contained the treasures and energies of civilization, and from whose lofty and shining dome, seen from the shores of all climes, center the eager hopes of mankind. What Abraham Lincoln as President does or fails to do may exalt or lower our estimation of himself but not of the great and benificent Government of which he is but the temporary servant. The temple is not the less sacred and precious because the priest lays an unlawful sacrifice upon the altar. The loyalty of Kentucky is not to be shaken by any mad act of the President. If necessary, she will resist the act, and aid in holding the actor to a just and lawful accountability, but she will never lift her own hand against the glorious fabric because he has blindly or criminally smitten it. She can not be so false to herself as this. She is incapable of such guilt and folly.

The President has fixed the first of next January as the time for his proclamation to go into effect. Before that time the North will be called upon to elect members of Congress, and the new Congress will assemble. We believe that the proclamation will strike the loyal people of the North in general with amazement and abhorence. We know it. We appeal to them to manifest their righteous detestation by returning to Congress none but the avowed and zealous adversaries of this measure. Let the revocation of the proclamation be made the overshadowing issue, and let the voice of the people at the polls, followed by the voice of their Representatives in Congress, be heard in such tones of remonstrance and of condemnation, that the President, aroused to a sense of his tremendous error, shall not hesitate to withdraw the measure. The vital interests of the country demand that the proclamation shall be revoked, the sooner the better, and, until it is revoked, every loyal man should unite in vigorously working for its revocation. If the President by any means is pressed away from the Constitution and his own pledges, he must be pressed back again and held there by the strong arm of the people.

The game of pressure is one that two can play at; and it is no slight reproach to the conservative men of the country that heretofore they have not taken their fair share in this game as played at the national capital. The radicals have been allowed to have the game too much to themselves. We hope this reproach will now be wiped away.

The Louisville *Democrat* thus criticists this extraordinary document:

The President of the United States has shown frequently a determination to resist the radicalism of his party, although his efforts to resist appeared, in the progress of events, to be giving way. The proclamation of yesterday morning shows that the Abolitionists have pressed him into their service; not entirely, but virtually. The long so-licited proclamation has come. It is virtually what the radicals desire. Although they can still find fault with it, they will accept it as a hopeful sign of progress. Those who desire the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is can now expect little aid from the President.

* * * * * *

On what shadow of authority can the President rest this proclamation? Will military necessity cover an act of this sort? If it will, then may not State organizations be abolished and State lines obliterated by a military proclamation? May not political rights be conferred on slaves by proclamation in all the States, free as well as slave? May not Indiana and Illinois be compelled to allow negroes to make their homes in those States? May not all provisions of State Constitutions be overriden by a simple proclamation of the President? Slaves can not be set free in this State unless they are removed from its limits; that is a constitutional provision—can it be overriden by a proclamation? If a State can not nullify a plain right of the Federal Government, where does the Federal Government get the power to nullify the right of a State? In our opinion the President has as much right to abolish the institution of marriage or the laws of a State regulating the relation of parent and child, as to nullify the right of a State to regulate the relations of the white and black races. This attempt to execute laws, by trampling laws equally valid under foot, is absurd. By all true interpretations of military necessity, the power dies with the necessity—it has no permanent vitality.

* * * * * *

But none are to be compensated until they prove their loyalty, and how is that to be done? How is a man to give any demonstration of his loyalty, where loyalty is not protected? Cannot the President reflect that if there are no manifestations of loyalty in the seceded States, it is the fault or misfortune of the Government itself? The Government has not been able to protect the loyal sentiment in the seceded States. Individuals there are under a rigid, despotic, *de facto* Government; they are forced to silent acquiescence at least; and often forced into the rebel army. In vain have they looked to the Government to protect them. Thousands have waited and waited, and given it up in despair; although far better Union men than the Abolition cohorts who have demanded this proclamation.

In the name of Eternal Justice, what right has a Government to inflict penalties for disloyalty, produced by the impotence of the Government itself? Let it first show its power to protect the citizen against the despotism of the rebellion, and give him a chance to be loyal; and then punish him if he remains disloyal, by Constitutional penalties, not by arbitrary proclamations against laws and Constitutions. When the Government is able to do this, the rebellion is over, and the military necessity, the only plea for this exercise of unwarrantable power, ceases. So that there can be rationally no place for it.

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

Glorious Termination of the Maryland Campaign —Brilliant Victories of Gen. McClellan—Gen. Lee will now retire to Centreville and hold that Position—Talk of a new Expedition to Richmond—How Richmond can be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

The campaign in Maryland has terminated, and the termination is most glorious for the Union arms. The result is owing entirely to the superb generalship of Gen. McClellan, and is the most fitting rebuke that can be administered to his vile calumniators. The entire rebel force has now been driven to the south side of the Potomac. The soil of Maryland is no longer polluted by the dirty feet of her unwelcome and self-constituted deliverers. Although the battle of South Mountain, on the 14th inst., was indecisive, the battles of the 16th and 17th (particularly that of Wednesday, the Waterloo of the war) were decisive. The whole rebel army was defeated in that battle, and retreated across the Potomac to Virginia. The campaign in Maryland is at an end. Pennsylvania is now safe. The shopkeepers of Harrisburg may now bring back their goods which they sent north for safe keeping, and the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania may now venture to bring back from New York the archives of the State and the State treasure.

Whatever may have been the motives that caused the invasion of Maryland, there can be no doubt as to one of them. Maryland is essentially a Southern State. Her productions, her institutions, her people and their manners and customs, her modes of transacting business, her commercial and domestic relations, her social features, are all Southern and not Northern. There are at this moment 40,000 of her young men in the rebel army, and scarcely 5,000 in the Union army. Gen. Lee, therefore, expecting to be able to maintain himself in Maryland until he had accomplished the strategic object of the invasion, had reason to believe, and did believe, that the presence of the Confederate army in that State would cause such popular demonstrations all over Maryland as would result in the expulsion from its borders of every vestige of Federal authority and in its union with the Southern Confederacy. This would certainly have been the case if Gen. Lee had defeated the Union army on the 17th. But it was Gen. McClellan, and not Gen. Lee, who was victorious on that day.

General Lee's military operations in Maryland have failed only for the want of troops. If, at the decisive moment on Wednesday, he had had 10,000 fresh troops to hurl against Burnside at the bridge of Antietam, the day would have been lost to us, our army would have been annihilated and General Lee would have remained in Maryland. I do not make this statement at random. I know what I say is true; and the history of the battle when it comes to be written, will show it to be so. How many troops do you suppose General Lee had in Maryland altogether? 150,000? 100,000? He had, to fight the battle of Antietam, just fifty six thousand combatants; not a man more. I know that fact positively; and this included the troops that had fought at Harper's Ferry and captured that place on the 15th. The divisions of Jackson, Walker, and A. P. Hill, left Harper's Ferry on Monday afternoon, crossed the Potomac on one pontoon bridge, got into position and rested on Tuesday, and were ready to fight and did fight at Antietam on Wednesday. Moreover, the artillery ammunition of the Confederates gave out during the afternoon of the 17th, and they fired out of their rifled cannon pieces of railroad iron about eighteen inches long. Scores of these missiles were found on the field on the 18th.

It is now ascertained that the reinforcements which have been moving up from Richmond toward Maryland during the last two weeks did not move by railroad any further north than Warrenton Junction. Near Manassas Junction there is a space where the track has been torn up for five miles. There is no equipment or rolling stock on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and none on the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester. These two railroads, therefore, are useless to the Confederates, so far as the moving of troops are concerned. The reinforcements, it is now ascertained, marched from Warrenton to Winchester, and are now marching from Winchester to Martinsburg. It is said they amount to 25,000 men.

What complexion the campaign will now assume does not yet appear. If any large portion of General Lee's reinforcements have reached him, he may cross into Maryland again, and resume the offensive. But if he has entirely abandoned the idea of campaigning in the State, he will no doubt move down from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg, and, leaving a strong rear guard there, proceed with his main body to Fairfax and Centreville. That position he can, and no doubt will, hold all winter, if he does nothing more. It need not be expected that he will detach any portion of his army for the immediate protection of Richmond. That task is in other hands.

Some of the Eastern journals will begin to clamor now for another advance on Richmond. Richmond *may* be taken now, in the manner devised by General McClellan months ago, namely: by a fleet of iron clad vessels and mortar boats sailing up the James river, and by a column of 200,000 troops transported to the White House and to Yorktown, and thence to march through the Peninsula. Richmond can be taken in that way, and in no other way. It cannot be taken by a column of troops marching overland by way of Manassas and Culpepper. It is talked here today freely of sending all the troops now here on that very old wild goose chase, leaving the forts here to be garrisoned by the new recruits. Such an expedition, if it starts this week, might get as far as the north bank of the Rappahannock. But by that time General Lee's whole army would be on Arlington Heights. It will not do any longer to despise and underrate the enemy we have to fight. Men who live for four days at a stretch on green corn and green apples, who fight such a battle as that of Antietam with a raging diarrhœa, who have had no whole shoes for months, whose hats are without either crowns or brims, whose officers ride with bare feet and with their spurs tied on with twine strings—and who do all this not merely cheerfully, but with enthusiasm—are not exactly the men to be despised. How sad to think that such heroic devotion and self-abnegation are not enlisted in a better cause! X.

Massachusetts Politics.

A remarkable incident has taken place in Massachusetts politics. A number of the most distinguished citizens of that State have resolved on political action for the country independent of party. They have issued an address to the people, full of patriotic sentiments, inviting joint action of all men for the common good. They say:

We may differ on all such questions—now is not the time to discuss and foment such difficulties. All Democrats—all Republicans—all men of other parties—all good men who are willing to lay down their lives and offer up their means to sustain the Constitution and laws under which they have lived and prospered, can unite on the one platform, of sacrificing everything to sustain the country, the Constitution and the laws, and put down the rebellion. It is a platform broad enough for every man to stand upon—it presents a work grand enough to call out all we have of power, all we have of energy, and all we have of mind—it is holy enough to satisfy the aspirations of all good men. We must be united, as one body animated by one soul, or we cannot succeed. The war has languished—other matters, other issues, have been too much attended to, instead of giving all to the war. Politicians, not patriots, are striving to divide us—striving to save the party—not the country. So far, twenty millions of true and loyal men have been foiled at an awful cost of life and treasure, by five millions of traitors, fighting against their mother who has raised and protected them to their present strength. This must not be—it will not be, if the people unite as one man, to prosecute and put an end to the war, tolerating no other issues, till that great end is accomplished.

They proceed in their address to invite the co operation of all the lovers of their country. We give the conclusion of the address and the signatures:

In order, therefore, that the loyal men in Massachusetts may in the most effectual manner sustain and support the Government, the Constitution and the laws, and aid the chosen and constituted head of the nation, the President, in his patriotic and self sacrificing labors to save the country and put down rebellion, we ask the people of this Commonwealth, irrespective of all party, to meet at some future time to be agreed upon, to nominate candidates for State officers at the coming election, and take counsel together for the common weal.

Joel Parker, Cambridge,
J. G. Abbott, Boston,
Daniel S. Richardson, Lowell,
Theodore H Sweetzer, Lowell,
S. W. Stickney, Lowell,
Jas. M. Keith, Roxbury,
Wm. D Northend, Salem,
Homer Bartlett, Boston,
G. A. Somerby, Boston,
Henry G. Gray, Marblehead,
W. B. May, Roxbury,
Nathaniel Silsbee, Salem,
Fred O. Prince, Winchester,
Linus Child, Boston,
L. Saltonstall, Newton,
A. Curry, Newburyport,
G. S. Hillard, Boston,
H. G. Parker, Cambridge,
Oliver Stevens,
E. B. Biglow,
Wm. D Swan, Dorchester,
P. H. Sears, Boston,
B. Poole, Topsfield,
Elihu C. Baker, Medford,
A. W. Stetson, Boston.

This address is accompanied in the Boston papers by a call for a Convention at Faneuil Hall on the 7th of October. The call is signed by several thousand citizens. We trust the good work may go on in Massachusetts.

The Prospect of the War.

[From the London Times, Sept. 9.]

From the speculations, however, we may turn with far less uncertainty to the broad prospects of the war. To us, and, indeed, to all European observers, it appears a manifest impossibility that the North should succeed in its purpose of subjugating the South. The case seems to lie in a nutshell. The Federals, after learning the true nature of the work before them by a terrible reverse, commenced the real business of the war with 700,000 men. With all this enormous force they have, as a matter of fact, failed to produce any material impression on their enemy, or to achieve a single step of importance toward the object of the war. On the contrary, their grand army, after an unsuccessful and inglorious expedition against Richmond, has been recalled in haste for the protection of Washington, while the border counties are less safe than they were six months ago. The simple question, then, is, whether the new army now ordered can be expected to accomplish what a more powerful and better army has already failed in accomplishing, and whether the South, welded into solid strength by a year's successful war, will prove an easier prey than it was found at first. To these questions we can see but one reply. The Federals may gain—what they have never gained yet—a great battle; and we are told, indeed, for the fifteenth time, that an engagement of that decisive kind is now imminent; but we can not imagine how the result would have any conclusive effect on the war. If Richmond had been captured, even that conquest would not have been equivalent to the conquest of Virginia, whereas Virginia is but one of a dozen States either inveterately hostile or so divided in sentiment as to be tenable only by military occupation. The Confederates have succeeded in driving the Federals from Richmond, and they are now engaged, in their turn, in threatening Washington. They may possibly take it, they may possibly experience a severe defeat in the attempt, but the restoration of the Union will remain, in either event, as remote a conclusion as before.

THE TIMES CANNOT UNDERSTAND US.

[From the Times, Sept. 8th.]

Nothing less than the shock of some startling national calamity seems likely to rouse New York, at least, to a sense of peril. Its complacency is really surprising. It considers the "situation of affairs in Virginia," of which the Government dares not say a word, as "improving!" While the roar of the Southern cannon can almost be heard from the Capitol at Washington, and it is at least probable that the loss of a battle still undecided may drive the President and his Ministers from the city as fugitives, there is quite "a buoyant tone in the commercial and financial circles" of New York. On what this cheerfulness and confidence are founded it is impossible for ordinary observers to perceive. The present is dark enough to warrant any degree of gloom and despondency; and it is only by resolutely refusing to look at it that this lighter mood is possible. Wall street turns its eyes from the Rappahannock, where a retreating Federal army is fighting doubtfully to defend Washington, and says nothing about the possible disaster that a few hours may precipitate.

What is most pressing the financial circle throws out of its calculations. It passes over the increasing strength and audacity of the guerrilla bands in the West as insignificant, though they are taking town after town, and capturing prisoners in numbers large enough to raise a skirmish into a battle, and a battle into a victory. These raids, that indicate the spirit of the population of the West so decidedly, are set down in financial circles as "unimportant temporary successes." In fact, everything is unimportant except the future achievements of the armies that are not yet raised, and, even if raised forthwith, can not for many weeks be organized. While the remains of the first levies that were to restore the Union are being forced back, in all the wreck and ruin of defeat, on the frontier from which they marched as invaders, the financial circles ignore all that has happened and rest their new speculations on what will be done by the armies of the future. "No doubt is now entertained that a series of Union victories will soon commence," they will regain Tennessee and Missouri, disperse the Confederate force "that has so long disputed the advance of the Union army in Virginia," and will also effect the "speedy capture of Richmond." On these predictions the commercial world of New York is encouraging itself into a greater disposition to make speculative ventures."

A Convention of Governors.

The Missouri *Republican* says:

There is to be a Convention of State Governors at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the 24th inst. A call for such an assemblage has been issued by Governor Curtin and one or two others, and invitations have been sent out to the Executives of the different loyal States.

We can perceive no necessity for a meeting of the Governors of the loyal States at Altoona or any other place. They have plenty to do at home, and can not attend too closely to their own business. They would have no more authority in a convention than as many Justices of the Peace, and they must be very cautious in their assumptions. If there is any one thing that would more quickly arouse the passions of the people of the North than any other thing, it would be the appearance of the working of the secession poison among our politicians. We will have none of that deadly nonsense. If the General Government is unequal to the performance of its functions in a manner agreeable to the people, a squad of Governors can not help the matter. The idea of a call for the assemblage of the State Executives is an unhealthy one. It did not originate in a sound head. It will not be approved by sound men.

There is no occasion, no excuse, for extra Constitutional Congresses. Shall we, in making war for our nationality, embrace the delusive and fatal doctrine of Provincial Sovereignty, that we took up arms to crush? Shall we now enter into the ways of the revolutionists, and hunt up South Carolina precedents? Shall we have now a miserable imitation of the Congress of Southern Governors, called by the lunatic and traitor Wise, in 1856? Have we not seen enough of the logical results of South Carolina teachings? Is Governor Curtin envious of the fame of Henry A. Wise? If the Governors are very badly off for want of "a policy"—that is to say, if they want the war to be made more "vigorously"—let them increase their exertions in preparing troops for the field—let them endeavor to improve on the selection of officers—and we think they will have but little time hanging heavily on their hands.

But whatever they may think, we do not believe they could be engaged in business more likely to make them infamous or ridiculous than that of meeting at Altoona to draw up a whereas and resolutions, which would have about as much effect upon the President as it ought to have—that is to say, as much as a township or ward meeting or a small conference of ministers of the Gospel. It will be a mark of good sense in a Governor not to be at Altoona on the 24th inst.

The Proclamation.

The New York *World* thus concludes its comments upon the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN:

This new proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclaims, in substance, that on the 1st of next January he will still issue another proclamation putting in force the main provisions of the confiscation act. It is unbecoming the dignity of a great Government to make such menaces as to what it will hereafter do in a territory, of which a powerful armed foe disputes the jurisdiction. If on the 1st of next January the war is substantially ended, there would be some reason in giving the insurgents their election between submission and civil penalties, but they will laugh such offers to scorn. So long as they can confront us with great armies that part of the proclamation which relates to slaves coming within our lines is particularly weak. The law is the same as it was several months ago. If a proclamation on this point is necessary, why was it so long delayed? Its issue at this late day looks like a concession to radical clamor.

The New York *Times*, another Republican print, in its comments upon the proclamation says:

It will have an influence on the labor of the North and West. It will, to a certain extent, bring the *black labor of the South in competition with the white labor on the extensive grain farms of the West*, unless the existing stringent laws of some of the Western States, confining the negro to his present geographical position, are adopted in all the other free States.

The President's Proclamation.

Mr. Lincoln has yielded to the radical pressure and issued a proclamation. It is, on the whole, a curious document. We have no inclination today to discuss its wisdom or the probabilities of the effect it will produce in rebeldom. We have only anticipations of evil from it, and we regard it, as will an immense majority of the people of the North, with profound regret.

It will be observed that the President postpones the day for his proclamation of freedom to take effect, until the first day of January next. He appears to regard it in the light of a threat rather than a weapon of war, and it would seem that he anticipates some effect on the minds of the rebellious men of the South from connecting with the threat a proposal to free slaves on the compensation principle which he suggested to the last Congress. That it will have such effect no one who appreciates the state of the rebels can have much hope. The only result which an adherence to the principles of this proclamation can lead to, is the continuation of the war, in a dark future, in which the end is beyond our vision.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

ANTIETAM.—The small river or creek, so frequently alluded to in the dispatches as the scene of the recent conflicts in Maryland, is called Antietam (pronounced An-tee-tam.) It rises on the line of Franklin and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, and falls into the Potomac between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

DIED.

RUSCH—On Thursday, September 25, Carrie, only child of F. P. Rusch, aged eleven months and twenty-three days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Rusch, No. 35 North New Jersey street, this afternoon at three o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by address-ing—

DR. J. C. DEVERAUX,
P. O. Box, No. 3353, New Haven, Connecticut.
aly22-d&w'61

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Sept. 24th 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until 10 o'clock, A. M., Monday, the 6th day of October, 1862, for

200 Tons Baled Hay,
3,000 Bushels Oats, (in bulk.)
5,000 " Ear Corn, (in bulk.)

To be delivered at the United States Forage House, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Hay to be good clear Timothy—hard pressed—each bale not to weigh less than 300 pounds.

None but well filled, clean oats, and sound merchantable corn will be received.

One-third (⅓) of each to be delivered in ten (10) days, one-third (⅓) in twenty (20) days, and balance in thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Each bid must be accompanied by sufficient guarantee for its faithful performance.

Form of bid and guarantee can be had at this office.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty tons of hay, 1,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of oats.

sept26-dtd JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

WANTED.

FIVE hundred (500) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered within six (6) days at the Government Stables in this city, for which the highest price in cash will be paid.

s25-d2t CHAS. W. HALL, Exchange Stables.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. Sept. 17, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the city taxes for the year 1862 are now due, and the duplicate placed in my hand for collection. Persons indebted to the city for taxes will please call and settle the same

s18-d2w JOS. K. ENGLISH, City Treas.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
NEW FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS!
Received
AT CALLINAN'S,
NEW FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS,
RIBBONS AND LACES.
No. 28 East Washington Street, North Side.
s25

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT U. S. A. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 23d, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office for until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1862,

2,000 Cavalry Horses and 1,000 Artillery Horses.

All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana

Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows:
500 within ten (10) days from date of contract.
500 " twenty (2) " " "
500 " thirty (30) " " "
500 " forty (40) " " "

Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no grays); good, square trotters; bridle wise, and of size sufficient for Cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

(1) 252 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 16 hands high or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness.
(2) 504 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 15½ hands high or upwards, strong, quick, and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken, and square trotters in harness.
(3) 244 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, sizes suitable for exchanges in the two first named Horses, well broken, and square trotters in harness. Each Horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds.

Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows:
80 Horses of the first named, 160 " " second " } 300 Horses,
60 " " third "

Within fifteen (15) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes, respectively, within twenty-five (25) days from date of contract, and the residue (400) within thirty-five (35) days from date of contract.

No bid will be entertained, unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this Office.

No bid will be entertained for less than 100 Horses.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses."

Any other information will be promptly given, on application to the undersigned personally or by letter.

JAMES A. EKIN,
s24-dtd A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MUSIC.

THE BEST PIANO FORTES.

A LARGE AND FINE STOCK AT WILLARD & STOWELL'S.

CAVALRY BUGLES, **Drums and Fifes.**

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT WILLARD & STOWELL'S. sept25

FOR THE WAR.

COLT'S PATTERN
SELF-ACTING REVOLVERS!

NAVY AND BELT REVOLVERS,
A full supply—New Pattern.

Swords at Cost Prices.

Bowie, Pocket, and Table Knives; Fruit Cans; Nails; Belting Rope, and Building Hardware.

At No. 21 West Washington St.
je22 J. H. VAJEN.

BOOKS, &c.

INDIANA WHOLESALE BOOK AND PAPER HOUSE.

WE invite attention to our large stock of School Books and Paper, selected for the wants of the trade throughout the Western States.

We keep constantly on hand large quantities of—

School Books,	Wall Paper,
Letter and Cap Paper,	Window Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,	Blank Books,
Bonnet Board,	Pass Books,
Wrapping Paper,	Tack Memorandums,
Slates and Pencils,	Portemonaies,
Lead Pencils,	Penholders,
Steel Pens,	Inks, &c., &c.

We will furnish goods at Cincinnati prices. We will give cash or trade for rags. Orders filled promptly.

Bowen, Stewart & Co.
s24-d2w

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
FALLON'S
No. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

E. & H.

Earl & Hatcher,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

200 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar just received from Memphis, and for sale by
EARL & HATCHER.

500 BBLS Refined Sugar for sale by
EARL & HATCHER.

500 BAGS Rio Coffee;
100 Bags Java Coffee;
10 Bales Mocha Coffee;
For sale by EARL & HATCHER.

TOBACCO.

150 BOXES 5 Lump;
100 Boxes 10 Lump;
75 Boxes 8 Lump;
100 Boxes bright lbs;
50 Boxes dark lbs;
500 Caddies ¼ lbs;
50 Kegs Six Twist;

The above assortment of Tobacco is now the largest to be found in the West, and will be sold below the current rates.

EARL & HATCHER.

PATENTS.

PATENTS

OBTAINED FOR NEW INVENTIONS OF EVERY description. Fees contingent on success. No patent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, &c. Address AMOS BROADNAX,
nov18-d1y Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

STATE FAIR.

NOTICE.

THE VALUE OF THE BRONZE AND SILVER Medals offered in the premium list not having been fully understood, it is deemed necessary to give the following notice:

Bronze Medals each $50 00
Silver " " 25 00

These will be large, pure metal and well executed.

Diplomas are in their order the third highest commendation offered by the State Board followed by cash premiums.

All persons having stock, machinery or other products are earnestly requested to become exhibitors.

ENTRY FEE.

No exhibitor is required to pay one dollar member's fee, as heretofore, but ten per cent. will be charged on the amount of each premium competed for

W. H. LOOMIS, Secretary.
sept19 Indianapolis, Indiana.

MEDICAL.

CONFIDENTIAL.

YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE INJURED themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure or the duties of married life; also, middle-aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read

"THE SECRET FRIEND."

Married ladies will learn something of importance perusing "THE SECRET FRIEND."

Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of Ten Cents.

DR. STUART & CO. can be consulted on all diseases of a private or confidential nature, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., (Sundays from 9 to 11 A. M.,) at their office, No. 13 East Third-street, up-stairs, between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Heurie House.

Address DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO.,
mch21-d&w1y-ls-'62 Cincinnati, Ohio.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

MEDICAL BOOKS, &c.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
CHARTERED
BY THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

Just Published.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

A Medical Report,

Containing Thirty Five Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

ON A NEW METHOD OF treating Venereal Diseases, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder &c., without mercury! containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency