DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY .... SEPTEMBER 26

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
HENRY BRADY.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
J. H. KENNEDY and J. K. PLUMMER.
FOR TREASURER,
VALENTINE BUTSCH.
FOR SHERIFF,
JEFFERSON SPRINGSTEEN.
FOR RECORDER,
JOHN B BREWER.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
WM. HUNTER.
FOR SURVEYOR,
DANIEL FERRIS.
FOR CORONER,
SAMUEL PARROTT.
JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
WILLIAM W. WICK.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, (12TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT),
JOSEPH W. NICHOL.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, (5TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT),
DAVID S. McKERNAN.

Documents.

We have for sale the following documents upon the issues of the day:

Governor Seymour's Speech.—The speech of Horatio Seymour before the Democratic State Convention of New York: Who responsible for the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise, and comments on the President's Emancipation Proclamation. All in one pamphlet. 16 pages. Price, $1 per 100.

Facts for the People.—A terse and forcible review of the issues now before the country. 16 pages. Price, $1 per 100.

Republican Conspiracy to Dissolve the Union.—And the speech of Judge McCarty, reviewing the political blunders of the party in power. Eight pages. Price fifty cents per hundred.

Orders promptly filled. Address

Elder, Harkness & Bingham,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

☞ For fresh Baltimore oysters, raw, stewed or fried, go to Cunningham's, Illinois street, opposite the Governor's mansion.

☞ The yearly meeting of Friends has been in session at Danville for a week past. It adjourns to-day.

Les Miserables.—The fourth part of this great work has been published under the name of "St. Denis." Bowen, Stewart & Co., have it. 25 3

Masonic Notice.—There will be a special meeting of Indianapolis Chapter, No. 5, this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock.

Chas Fisher, Secretary.

☞ There will be a meeting of Washington Division Sons of Temperance, this (Friday) evening, for the election of officers and other business. Every member is expected to be present.

☞ A man named Robert Ferguson was arrested yesterday and his case laid before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, now in session, for passing what is called Plymouth checks for bank bills.

☞ Daniel H. Hutchens, a minister of the Society of Friends, has appointed a meeting for religious worship at Friends' meeting house this evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ A Frenchman named Victor Le Maire was arrested a few days since in this city for forging furloughs and discharge papers for soldiers, and will be sent to the old Capitol prison at Washington, D. C.

☞ A number of recruits in butternut jeans attracted considerable attention yesterday as they marched up Washington street. They were from Green county, we believe, and were good-looking loyal men.

Peaches and Hams.—O. B. Stout & Bro. are in daily receipt of those choice Cleveland peaches. They have also Ferguson & Mansur's brand of sugar cured hams, the best in the market, at wholesale and retail.

Fire.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the back building of the residence of Mr. Schnull, on Alabama street. The engines were speedily upon the ground and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done.

Franklin Township. — The Democrats of Franklin township will meet at the Township House, on Saturday, October 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., in mass convention. Hon. A. B. Conduitt will be present and address the meeting. dw

To the Public.—My place of business will be closed on Thursday and Friday, September 25 and 26, for the observance of the Jewish New Year.

H. Bamberger, Hatter,
No. 16 East Washington street.

☞ The shops and stores of our Hebrew population were closed yesterday and will continue closed to-day in observance of the Jewish New Year. One week from to-morrow they observe the "Feast of the Atonement" and the Tuesday following that of the "Tabernacle."

☞ A lady of pleasure was arrested yesterday on Washington street for endeavoring to seduce some of our military beaus. She protested loudly against such a violation of private rights and by her eloquence drew quite a crowd about the City Building. She was marched off to the lock up.

Ice, Ice.—The greatest luxury in warm weather is ice. Without it how could we endure the heated term? Blessed be the man that invented ice—ice in summer. Mr. Geo W. Pitts, on Vermont street, has the nicest, cleanest and most transparent ice which he delivers each morning to his customers. Call on Mr. Pitts and he will keep you cool.

☞ The alarm of fire yesterday evening about the time folks were going home to tea, was a false one. The engines raced over the city and people ran in different directions, but no burning building was discovered. The air was heavy and the smoke from different mills and factories hung in clouds over them and some one of them probably gave rise to the alarm.

☞ The Union Agricultural Fair at Edinburg is a complete success. The fair ground yesterday was crowded with people. All the stalls were occupied at an early hour, and the halls were full to overflow with produce, implements of husbandry, articles of housewifery, rich specimens of art, &c. To morrow fine stock will be on exhibition in the forenoon and in the afternoon, and in the forenoon of Saturday the fastest horses in the United States will be exhibited. It is the most splendid affair of the season.

From Louisville.—Our people are waiting in considerable anxiety to hear something favorable from Louisville. Must it be that this rich and populous border city shall fall into the hands of the enemy, and our own fair State menaced by their advancing hosts. Hawes says *no*, he don't believe a word of it, consequently he has been making new improvements in his popular oyster depot, and has just completed a mammoth ice chest—the largest, perhaps, in the United States. Hundreds of our citizens called yesterday to view the monster and many to buy some of the beautiful fresh oysters which it contains. No. 3, opposite the Bates House.

Cutting Affray.—On Wednesday evening, two citizens, Lewis Voorhees and Robert Anderson, got into an argument on Illinois street about the President's emancipation proclamation. Angry words were used, and finally Anderson, we are informed, said that a negro was a good as an Irishman. The lie of course followed this announcement, and then a blow from Anderson, when Voorhees, in attempting to fire a pistol at his antagonist, shot one of his own fingers off. He then drew a knife and used it. Anderson was severely cut, we learn, and Voorhees was arrested by officers Bussey and Reeves. He will be examined before the Mayor this morning.

☞ The preparations for the Fair next week are progressing finely, and the indications are that this will be one of the most successful exhibitions ever held in the State. Let our farmers bring on their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, grains, fruit and vegetables; our mechanics their machinery and specimens of their handicraft; and the ladies their ornamental needle work and fancy articles, preserves, jellies, pickles, and whatever else that will add to the merit of the Fair. The entries are only ten per cent. of the premiums offered. Tickets, good for one admission, twenty-five cents.

Entries can be made at the Secretary's office, on the Fair ground, on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

From Kentucky.—Gentlemen from Kentucky who live in the neighborhood where Kirby Smith's forces encamped opposite Cincinnati, say that he never had more than 7,000 men there.

The safety of Louisville is assured, but news with respect to the situation of the forces of Bragg and Buell is of course contraband. It is safe, however, to say that the military authorities expect to rid Kentucky speedily of rebel forces.

Gen. Morgan, from Cumberland Gap, is well able to take care of himself, and is picking up rebel goods and trains with as much facility as his namesake "John" of the Confederate army ever did the like. A few days ago a fellow brought into his camp a large drove of mules he had gathered up in the central counties and was driving to the army South, thinking he had entered the lines of his rebel friends. He opened his eyes wide when he found his mules and himself were prisoners to another Morgan than his own "John."

Gen. Dumont is at Louisville without a command. Why or wherefore no one seems to know.

Testimony of an Escaped Soldier.

We have before us the sheets of a remarkable book, now in press and soon to be published by A. S. Barnes & Burr, entitled "Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army," by an impressed New Yorker. The book is evidently written with care and great ability, and the author, who is the son of an eminent clergyman, has made excellent use of his eyes and mind while among the rebels, and of his pen since his escape.

Some of his experiences are startling, and all of them instructive. The following may give some light on the origin of rebel arms:

Very early in the rebellion, an extensive establishment for the manufacture of field artillery existed in New Orleans, which sent out beautiful batteries. These batteries I saw in various parts of the army. This factory was under the superintendence of Northern and foreign mechanics. Memphis supplied some thirty two and sixty four pounders, also a number iron Parrot guns. These were cast in the navy yard by the firm of Street & Hungerford. At Nashville, Tennessee, the firm of T. M. Brennan & Co. turned out a large amount of iron light artillery of every description; and shortly before Nashville was evacuated, they perfected a fine machine for rifled cannon, which I examined. They sent a spy North, who obtained, it was said, at the Fort Pitts foundry the drawings and specifications which enabled their workmen to put up this machine. This expensive, and to them valuable, machine was removed to Atlanta, Georgia. In escaping home I came through Nashville a few weeks since, and saw about a dozen large cannon still lying at this foundry, which the sudden flight of the rebels from Nashville prevented them from rifling or carrying away. All know that the Tredgar Iron Works in Richmond, Virginia, is an extensive manufactory of guns of large calibre. Indeed, every city of the South, having a foundry of any size, boasts of furnishing some cannon.

Many of these guns were defective and even dangerous. One battery from a Memphis foundry lost three guns in a month by bursting, one of them at the battle at Belmont, on the 7th of November.

After the rebel reverses at Forts Henry and Donelson, and the retreat from Bowling Green and Nashville, when Gen. Beauregard took command of the army of the Mississippi valley, he issued a call to the citizens for bells of every description. In some cities every church gave up its bell. Court houses, factories, public institutions and plantations sent on theirs. And the people furnished large quantities of old brass of every description—and andirons, candlesticks, gas fixtures and even door knobs. I have seen wagon loads of these lying at railroad depots waiting shipments to the founderies. The rebels are in earnest.

But the finest cannon have been received from England. Several magnificent guns of the Whitworth and Blakely patents I have seen or heard described as doing good execution among the "Yankees." How many have been imported I can not tell, but surely a large number. In explanation of my ignorance upon this point let me state this fact: For some months after the blockade was declared, vessels from Europe were running it constantly, and the Southern papers boastfully told of their success. The Confederate authorities saw the evil of this publicity, and many months ago prohibited the notice of such arrivals. Hence we see no mention of them recently, but it is a great mistake to imagine that there are none. The constant arrival of new European arms and ammunition, the private talk in well informed circles, the knowledge of the latest European news, and especially the letters from Confederate emissaries regularly received in the South, convince me that the blockade is by no means perfect. From the innumerable inlets all along the Southeastern coast, and the perfect knowledge possessed of these by rebel pilots, it is perhaps impossible that it should be so. The wisdom of the South in compelling the papers to omit all mention of the facts in this case is most unquestionable. Well would it be for the North if the press were restrained from publishing a thousand things which do the readers no good and which constantly give aid to the rebel leaders.

As to small arms, the energies of the South have been more than fully developed in their manufacture than is dreamed of by the North. As early as April, 1861, Memphis had commenced the alteration of immense quantities of flint lock muskets, sent South during Floyd's term as Secretary of War. I saw this work progressing, even before secession was a completed fact there. New Orleans turned out the best rifles I ever saw in the South. They were similar to the French Minie rifle, furnished with fine sword-bayonets. The Louisiana troops were mostly armed with these. At Nashville and Gallatin, Tennessee, rifles were also made, and I suppose in every considerable city in the South. In addition, it should be known that thousands of Government arms were in the hands of the people, all through the Southern States, how they procured them I do not know. These were gathered up and altered or improved, and issued to the troops. Many of the regiments went into the field armed with every description of guns, from the small-bore squirrel rifle and double-barreled shot gun to the ponderous Queen Bess musket and clumsy but effective German Yager. The regiments were furnished as fast as possible with arms of one kind, and the others returned to the factories to be classified and issued again. Sword bayonets were fitted to double barreled shot guns, making them a very effective weapon. Others were cut down to a uniform length of about twenty four inches, and issued to the cavalry. Common hunting rifles were bored out to carry a Minie ball, twenty to the pound, and sword bayonets fitted to them. One entire brigade of Tennesseeans, under Gen. Wm. H. Carroll, was armed with these guns.

In short, at the beginning of the year 1862, there was rather a surfeit than any scarcity of arms all over the South. Indeed, the energies of the entire people were employed in the production of every description of small arms, and the enthusiasm displayed rivals the example of ancient Carthage, in her last fruitless struggle against the Romans. And this enthusiasm pervades all classes. I doubt not, if the bow was considered a weapon of war now, the fair maidens of the South would gladly contribute their flowing tresses for bowstrings, if necessary, as did the women of Carthage. Their zeal and self-denial are seen in the fact that the ladies have given vast amounts of jewelry to be sold to build gunboats, fortifications, &c ; the women of Alabama actually contributing $200,000, as estimated, for the construction of a gunboat to protect the Alabama river. Does the reader ask, Why such sacrifice? THEY ARE IN EARNEST. They think they are fighting for property, home, and life.

☞ Why is it, that when the whole city rejoices over the victories in Maryland, the Custom House and Postoffice flag is never raised? Is it because McClellan is in command? We do not understand it. It is singular that the principal officers of the United States forget they have a flag when the Union armies are triumphant.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Colonel Link.

Our city is again called upon to mourn the loss of a gallant Colonel—another victim of this unnatural fratricidal war. Colonel Link is dead. He has sacrificed his all—his life—upon the altar of his country, and he will receive his reward in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen for all time to come.

Colonel Link served his country with distinguished gallantry during the Mexican war, and his courage and military skill at that time won for him distinction and promotion. When the tocsin of civil war first sounded—when the country first called upon her sons to raise up and defend her from traitor hands,—Colonel Link, true to the patriotic impulses that had before led him to the field of battle, promptly responded, and raised one of the first companies recruited in the State. He was appointed Colonel of the 12th regiment, and in that position he commanded the love and respect of his men, and under his discipline the regiment became the model regiment in the service. Reorganized, it held its own against thrice its numbers on the bloody fields of Richmond, until at last forced to give way before the overwhelming forces opposed to it, Colonel Link, while striving to rally its shattered columns, received his wound, which unhappily proved mortal. Idolized by the entire regiment, highly esteemed at home, and having by his many genial and charitable qualities in social life, accumulated hosts of friends here, his loss is universally lamented, and has cast a gloom over the entire city.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

A Good Speculation.

When General Butler took command in New Orleans after the surrender of the city, one of his first official orders interdicted the circulation of Confederate notes, which, constituting the almost exclusive circulating medium, were held in immense numbers. This interdiction brought the rebel paper down to fifteen cents on the dollar. At that rate Andrew J. Butler, a brother of the General, and formerly of San Francisco, went quietly into the market, supplied with specie from the United States military chest, and bought up all the rebel paper he could get hold of. When his purchases were complete, an order was issued by General Butler commanding the banks of the city to redeem all Confederate paper presented to them with their own paper, specie or United States treasury notes at par. Thereupon, Andrew J. Butler walked down to the bank with, it is said, about $1,500,000 Confederate notes, for which he had paid fifteen cents on the dollar, or $250,000 in United States money—received his $1,500,000, returned (probably) $250,000 to the military chest whence he had taken it, and came out of the little job with $1,275,000 profit on less than six weeks' work, and without the investment of one dollar of his own money.—*Stockton Dem.*

☞ In a recent speech in Dublin, Archbishop Hughes is reported to have said:

It (the United States) is one country still, and must and shall be one. [Great cheering.] No matter what may occur—no matter the foreign interference, whether military or naval, that may destroy the cities round the borders of that country—no matter what may occur, the question must end as I have described—that the people shall remain one, and if the party that is nominally called "rebel"—the term I don't use in respect of them at all [hear, hear]—if that party shall triumph, then I will transfer my allegiance to that party, not as a party, but as the legitimate Government of the United States. [Loud cheering.]

To Local Advertisers.—Occasional, or transient local notices will not be inserted in this paper hereafter unless they are paid for when handed in, and to insure insertion must be handed in before 6 o'clock P. M. Local notices of five lines and under will be inserted one time for 50 cts.; each additional insertion of the same matter, 25 cts.; marriage notices, 50 cts.; funeral notices, $1; pay required in advance. Notices for benevolent societies not exceeding five lines, one insertion, 25 cts. The above terms will be strictly observed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BEAL as an independent Unconditional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the Twelfth District.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES. A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct to

Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL,
je9-d&w4m 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TOMLINSON & COX, Druggists, No. 18 East Washington Street,

Have been appointed agents for the sale of

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,

THE WONDERFUL GRANULUS, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Wheezing, Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, and Diseases of the Lungs. Sold in large boxes, 25 cts., 51 cts., and $1 each. n18d&w1y

CAUTION.

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and OBTAIN only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts: the sedative and soothing effect to the mucus lining of the windpipe into the Bronchii allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. feb11-d1y'62

☞ SINGER & CO.'S LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the recent improvements, is the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all sewing machines. This machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in tarletan to the making of an overcoat—anything from pilot or beaver cloth down to the softest gauze or gossamer tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fell, hem, bind, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other machine. The Letter A Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ Indianapolis Office—No. 3 Odd-Fellows' Hall, Washington street. ap18-d1y

Campaign Sentinel.

The Weekly Indiana State *Sentinel* will be furnished for Three Months, during the Campaign, at

25 CENTS A COPY.

☞ Send in the names. d&w

MERCHANT TAILOR.

W. F. RUPP,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

No. 105 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
ap9-d1y

GROCERS.

WM. GLENN & SONS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

70 AND 72 VINE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND PEARL STREETS,

Cincinnati, O.,

HAVE A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK of Groceries of all kinds, bought exclusively for cash, to which we invite the attention of close cash buyers. aug30-d1m

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 25.

Flour in fair demand and the market firm; superfine $4 10@4 15.

No change in wheat.

Corn dull and drooping at 38@40c.

Oats dull and prices declining; new 39@40c; old 44@45c.

There was an active demand for barley and 95c was offered and refused; there was very little offering.

Rye unchanged.

Whisky unchanged; sales at 28c.

Provisions unchanged and quiet.

Bacon shoulders sold at 4½c which is a slight decline.

Pork unchanged and steady.

Beef quiet.

Lard unchanged in price; no quotations of importance.

Groceries firm; good jobbing demand.

Gold advanced to 18 and demand notes to 14 premium; silver 12 premium; these are the buying rates.

Exchange remarkably dull.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 25.

In flour there is more doing and the market is a shade firmer for all grades; small sales at $5 10@5 30 for superfine State; $5 35@5 65 for extra; $5 10@5 30 for superfine Western; $5 40@5 70 for common to medium extra Western; $5 80@5 85 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 95@6 75 for trade brands market closing quite firm.

Canadian flour quiet and steady at $5 40@5 60 for common and $6 75 for choice.

Rye flour quiet and steady; small sales at $3 50@4 50.

Corn meal quiet and without material change.

Whisky dull at 32½@33c.

The rapid advance in gold and sterling exchange has a favorable effect on the wheat market, and with a fair export demand prices are 1@2c better; sales Chicago spring at $1 12@1 18; unsound do $1 08; Milwaukee club $1 15@1 20; amber Iowa $1 19@1 21; fair red Illinois $1 24; unsound do $1 15¾; winter red Western $1 27@1 29; white Ohio $1 38; white Michagan $1 35@1 36.

Rye quiet and unchanged.

Barley quiet and nominal.

Corn firmer; moderate business at 57@61c for shipping mixed Western; 53@58c for Eastern; 42@52c for damaged and heated; 61c for white and 65c for yellow.

Oats dull at 58@60c.

Groceries steady.

Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged at 22.

Sugar in good demand and firmer; sales at 8½@9c; Cuba 9⅝@9¾c; Porto Rico 9¾@11¼c; New Orleans 8c.

Molasses quiet; New Orleans sold at 37c; Barbadoes 38c.

Pork steady; fair business doing; sales at $11 62½@11 75 for mess, $11@11 50 for prime mess and $10 25 for prime.

Beef steady.

Lard steady and in good demand and closed a shade firmer; sales 9@9¾c.

Butter is selling at 12@16c for Ohio and 16@20c for State.

Cheese dull at 7½@9¼c.

GROCERIES.

MORE NEW GROCERIES!

Ruger & Caldwell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 68 East Washington St.

Five Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BUTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef;

200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar;

200 HOGSHEADS Island Sugar;

400 PACKAGES, Herring, Codfish, Halibut, and Mackerel;

500 BARRELS Refined Sugar;

300 BARRELS Sirup and Molasses;

500 BAGS Rio Coffee;

200 BAGS Java Coffee;

200 BAGS Roasted Coffee;

200 CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong Teas;

ALSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade;

CORDAGE, Cigars, Fruits, Liquors; all kinds of Nuts, Rice, Soaps, Tobacco, and Wooden Ware, besides a general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by

RUGER & CALDWELL,
68 East Washington street.

MERCHANTS visiting the State Fair would do well to call and examine the above goods at

RUGER & CALDWELL,
je13'62-d&w1y 68 East Washington st.

OYSTERS.

MANN & Co's
CELEBRATED
FRESH CAN BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

ARE now in market, received daily by Adams' Express, at the Depot, No. 3, North Illinois street, opposite the Bates House.

G. W. Hawes, Agent, will attend to all orders and furnish supplies in the State of Indiana.

Dealers and consumers, old and new patrons, remember your interest is ours.

DEPOT—No. 3 North Illinois street, opposite the Bates House.

aug21-d&w3m G. W. HAWES, Sole Agent.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.]

Noon Reports.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Losses in the Late Battles.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS.

AFFAIRS ON THE BORDER.

EXCITEMENT CONTINUES AT LOUISVILLE.

Proclamation of the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into the service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering the measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection: Now, therefore, be it ordered—

First, That during the existing rebellion, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging voluntary enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, offering aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested or who are now or hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this, the 24th day of September, 1862, and of the independence of the United States the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—A large crowd assembled at the Executive Mansion to day for the purpose of serenading the President, who having been cheered and called for, appeared at an upper window and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and thank you for it. I have not been distinctly informed why it is on this occasion you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose [interruptions] its because of the proclamation. [Cries of "good," and applause.] I was about to say I suppose I understand it [Laughter, and voices—"That you do;" "You thoroughly understand it."] What I did I did after very full deliberation, and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. [Cries of "Good," "God bless you," and applause.] I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. [Cries "No mistake;" "All right;" "You've made no mistakes yet;" "Go ahead, you're right."] I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment upon it, and may be take action upon it. I will say no more upon this subject.

In my position I am environed with difficulties, yet they are scarcely so great as the difficulties of those who upon the battle field are endeavoring to purchase with their blood and their lives the future happiness and prosperity of this country. [Applause, long continued.] Let us never forget them.

On the 14th and 17th of the present month

sidering the gathering a political one, as he has already forwarded more troops in proportion than any other State under the two last calls of the President.

The conduct of the war has been the topic.

Two propositions have been discussed. These were:

1st, To demand the immediate removal of McClellan.

2d. The approval of the President's emancipation proclamation.

These propositions have been discussed during the afternoon.

Governor Andrew made fully an hour's speech in favor of both. He urged that the removal of McClellan should be demanded by this body. He was asked who should take his place? His reply was that Fremont's staff was perfect and ready. Is not the reply the request of the meeting of the New England Governors with the New York Committee of Providence.

Governor Sprague also urged the removal of McClellan, and showed by his remarks that he has gone over—body, soul, and breeches—to the infernal Republicans.

Gov. Tod strongly opposed the proposition, declaring that the people would rise up en masse and repudiate it.

Gov. Curtin also opposed it, stating that had it not have been for McClellan the rebels would have been successful in Maryland, and that he fought the battle of Antietam before his reinforcements arrived and was successful with a force much less than those engaged against him.

Governor Bradford declared that even if there was a blemish in McClellan's character, this was no time to demand his removal. He believed him to be the best General in the country—that he had the perfect and unqualified confidence of all loyal men in Maryland, as he should have in every loyal State.

At the evening session Governor Andrew offered a preamble and resolution hailing with gratification the emancipation proclamation of the President, also embodying his views on the question of Generals in a modified form.

Gov. Tod offered a substitute of a more conservative nature. The real points have not as yet transpired.

Gov. Solomon offered still another set, when a lengthy debate took place in reference to the several documents, which was participated in by Andrew, Tod, Kirkwood and Bradford. The debate became somewhat animated.

Governor Andrew insisted upon his extreme views while Governor Bradford met the whole matter by stating that the proclamation would amount to nothing beyond the lines of our armies further than that it would be a handle to the rebels and be made a rallying cry against us.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 24.—A gentleman from Williamsport this morning, says no troops had passed into Virginia up to three o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Neither had any of the different divisions received any orders for a forward movement.

The impression seemed to prevail among the soldiers that when they did move they would proceed into Western Virginia, crossing at Williamsport.

The enemy he says will undoubtedly dispute the crossing here, and when McClellan orders a forward movement a battle will no doubt take plyce at this point.

This gentleman dined in the house at Hagerstown where Lee and staff made their headquarters. A lady of the house says she heard Lee instruct his officers to see that no depredations were committed by soldiers while in Maryland, but when they entered Pennsylvania they might pillage and destroy everything on their route.

Quartermaster General Hale visited the different hospitals at Hagerstown to-day, and reports the sick and wounded properly cared for. They have bandages and all necessary appendages for their comfort, but jellies and other delicacies are much needed.

From Bangor.

BANGOR ME., Sept. 24.—One hundred guns were fired here at noon to day, bells rung, and bonfires made in the evening, in honor of the President's proclamation.

Night Dispatches.

missioner of Indian Affairs, stating that the difficulty with the Chippewas in Minnesota had been adjusted, but he is fearful that the troubles with the Sioux in the same State have only just commenced; and that they will be of long continuance.

General Prince and other officers recently captured from the late army of Pope, have been released by the rebel Government, and will arrive at Annapolis this evening.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has just arrived from Altoona.

Surgeon-General Hammond has returned from the battlefield between Manassas and Bull Run. He reports that our people have buried 3,000 rebels left dead and unburied on the field, though it will be remembered the rebels held the field after that bloody engagement. There yet remain 600 rebel corpses to be interred. These interments, under the direction of our Army Medical Department, are in addition to those made by the rebel army previous to its leaving for Maryland, which must have been numerous. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the rebel killed far outnumbered ours in that battle.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—A special to the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

The excitement here is still great. Thousands of families left to-day. The city is placed strictly under martial law. Citizens are organizing into companies. The work on the fortifications is being pushed forward.

Acting Brigadier Gay's cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets and advanced guard to-night, nine miles from Bardstown.

A large amount of arms and ammunition was found in possession of secessionists here this evening.

The enemy are reported as moving still nearer.

Gov. Morton arrived here to-day.

Prentice is busy distributing arms to Union men.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis commands the city militia.

Gen. Nelson has siege guns planted on the Indiana shore, and says he will fight the enemy to death. If they take the city he will burn it or shell them out.

The secessionists are terribly excited and indignant.

All citizens who are not enrolled in some company to morrow will be pressed into the trenches.

Seven divisions of Buell's army are coming up from the direction of Salt River.

The enemy seem to be concentrating at Bloomfield. About 12,000 of them were seen this morning beyond Salt River on the Bardstown road.

From New York.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Private information leads to the belief that the action of the loyal Governors at Altoona is based upon an incorrect outside statement. An explicit and authentic report of the sayings and doings of the Convention will, it is hoped, be obtained.

A Sharpsburg letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says it has been semi-officially stated that our loss in the battle of Antietam was 9,220 killed, wounded and missing, and the loss of the enemy, judging from the appearnuce of the battle field, must exceed 15,000.

Dr. Duffie, brigade Surgeon on Sigel's staff, arrived at Philadelphia from Richmond, where he has been a prisoner for four or five weeks.

One of Pope's officers had been deliberately shot at Richmond and reported died of congestion of the brain.

Three or four thousand rebel soldiers were under guard upon charge of attempted desertion.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The court martial appointed for the trial of Gen. McKinstry assembled this morning in the absence of Gen. Harney who has been ordered to Washington and left for the East this morning.

Gen. S. B. Graham was elected as acting President.

Charges and specifications were called for but the gentleman having them in charge could not at once be found.

After a discussion of preliminary matters the court adjourned till Friday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 23.—Yesterday afternoon the steamer Thomas Swan arrived with seventy secession prisoners from New York, who were immediately sent to Aiken's Landing.

It is understood that all of Pope's officers, now [illegible] come down the river next there have been battles bravely, skillfully and successfully fought. We do not yet know the particulars. Let us be sure that in giving praise to particular persons, we do no injustice to others. I only ask you, at the conclusion of these few remarks, to give three hearty cheers to all the good and brave officers and men who fought those successful battles. [Cheer after cheer was given, when the President bade the crowd good night and withdrew.]

The procession then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase. He understood they had just paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate to thank him for having issued a proclamation which will find a response in the hearts of the American people. No one, he said, can rejoice more sincerely in the belief that the judgment you have expressed will be the judgment of the entire people of the United States. I am better accustomed to work that to speak. I love acts better than words, but nothing has ever given me more sincere pleasure than to say amen to this last great act of the Chief Magistrate.

Attorney General Bates was called upon and made a few remarks expressing thanks for the compliment.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that but one license is required for a person who practices medicine, surgery and dentistry. Also that ship building is not a manufacture nor liable to taxation as such; most of the material being the result of previous process are assessed as manufactures.

So much of General Order No. 15 as directs the dismissal of Capt J. O. Patten, of the 73d Ohio, is by direction of the President revoked

A special commission consisting of Generals. Hunter, Cadwallader and Auger and several other officers, with Col. Holt as Judge Advocate, will assemble here to-morrow for the consideration of such business as may properly come before them.

In addition to Gen. White, Cols. D'Utassy, Trimble and Ford arrived to day from Annapolis under arrest in connection with the Harper's Ferry surrender.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The Times's special says:

Several prisoners captured by Sigel's scouts near Centerville were brought here to day. They gave the loss of the rebels in the late battles in Maryland at about 20,000.

The rebels are concentrating their forces at Winchester, which place they are fortifying. They regard the capture of Harper's Ferry as an offset to the loss of the battle of Antietam and say their retreat from Maryland was effected in the best order.

These prisoners report the loss of rebel officers in the late engagements as very great.

A dispatch from the Times's special just received says:

Lieut. Karney has just returned from a scouting expedition to Leesburg. The rebels have cavalry in all directions in that neighborhood.

There are no rebel soldiers between Washington and Centerville.

Some refugees from Richmond just arrived state there are no rebel pickets between Hanover C. H. and the Potomac, and only twenty men were stationed along the railroad between Hanover and Richmond.

Great apprehensions of famine prevail among the lower classes in Richmond, the price of provisions being so high as almost to place them beyond their reach.

Meeting of the Governors.

ALTOONA, PA., Sept. 24.—The Governors of nearly all the loyal States met here to-day at noon, according to agreement. Fourteen Governors were present and three States were represented by proxy. They held an informal meeting from one to two o'clock. The Governors of the following States were present:

Pennsylvania, Iowa, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio, Maryland, New Hampshire, Virginia, Illinois and Indiana; Kentucky, Missouri and Vermont were represented by proxy. Governor Ramsey was absent on account of the Indian troubles.

At the second meeting at four P. M., the greatest unanimity as to the President's proclamation. The Convention again met at ten o'clock this evening, and will probably remain in session all night.

Governor Curtin will propose and urge upon the Convention the propriety of insisting upon the removal by the National Government of all sick and wounded volunteers to their respective States which will be heartily supported by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, and others; no doubt, appears to exist as to its adoption.

Major General McClernand and staff are here

NEW YORK, September 25.—A special dispatch from Altoona, Pa., in relation to the meeting of Governors says:

Gov. Morgan declined the invitation, not con-

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Some months ago the Commissioner of the General Land Office addressed circulars to various land officers, making inquiries as to the mineral wealth of their several sections of country, and requesting them to forward specimens.

Responses were made upon a greater extent and richness of gold and silver than has heretofore ever been imagined, including Washington and Nevada Territories and the Southern or Colorado region of California—the last named embracing between six and seven million acres of land.

In speaking of the mines of Gold Hill and Virginia City, sixteen or eighteen miles from Carson City, the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada says that the quartz there found contains both gold and silver in large quantities, the two metals being rarely found elsewhere in such abundance.

Besides the fact regarding the astonishing mineral wealth of these regions, the reports afford much valuable information as to vegetable productions and natural resources generally for sustaining large populations.

Col. Berdan, of the Sharpshooters, is under treatment in this city for hemoptysis, consequent upon a contusion received on the 30th ult. Dr. Clymer attends the case in person.

While there have been some complaints as to the treatment of soldiers in hospitals here, and which was at once sought to be remedied by the Surgeon General, the sanitary arrangements are in general excellent, and the attentions bestowed on the sick and wounded of a character of the greatest possible good.

The following official despatches have been received at Headquarters of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS 2ND DIVISION,
DISTRICT OF JACKSON,
Bolivar, Tenn., Aug. 30, 1862.

To Captain A. H. Ryan, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff:

Colonel Legget, commanding first brigade, was sent out by me this morning on the Grand Junction road, to drive off a force of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be 150 strong, and reconnoiter the country. When he arrived on the ground, Colonel Legget became engaged with a large force of the enemy's cavalry. The engagement lasted about seven hours. About 4 o'clock, P. M., the enemy drew back, and Colonel Legget receiving reinforcements about that time, did not renew the attack. I then ordered Colonel Legget to fall back with his entire force to a position inside our picket lines, where he is now stationed, expecting a renewal of the attack at daylight. Loss in killed and wounded, about 25, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, 2nd Illinois cavalry, among the number. The force of the enemy engaged was seven regiments of cavalry.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed.) M. M. CROCKER,
Col. 13th Iowa, Com'd'g 2nd Div.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER OF THE POST,
Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 6.

To Capt. M. J. Kimball, A. D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following concerning the recent engagements along the line of the Mississippi Central railroad in the vicinity of Medon Station:

Immediately after the repulse of the enemy at Bolivar, large bodies of his cavalry attacked the different detachments stationed on the line of the Mississippi Central railroad, betweed Medon and Toone's Stations. The detachment being small, after sharp skirmishing retired to Medon Station, at which point and near the depot a barricade was constructed of cotton bales under the direction of Adjutant Frohrock.

At 3 P. M. on the 31st of August, the enemy attacked the defenses at Medon with a force estimated to be 1,500 strong, but were gallantly held at bay by about 150 men of the 45th Illinois. Being informed of the attack I immediately sent six companies of the 7th Missouri by railroad to reinforce our men. On their arrival the 7th immediately formed into line and charged the enemy, driving him from the town with considerable loss and taking a number of prisoners.

M. M. CROCKER.

The Postoffice Department has received information from various sources that certain persons persistently divert postage stamps from their legitimate purposes by circulating them in packages together with cancelled stamps as currency. Owing to this use of the stamps the Department is embarrassed in the supply for mail facilities; the public, therefore are interested in discountenancing their circulation as currency. In all cases of infraction of the law coming to the knowledge of the Postoffice Department the parties will be prosecuted, as it is a gross offense. This of course has no connection with the specially designated stamp currency.

Information has been received from the Com-

at Richmond, are to

Saturday for exchange.

A flag of truce boat arrived this morning from Aiken's Landing, but brings no news or papers.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A letter from Corporal Gow, Co. B, 23d Pennsylvania regiment, reports the capture of the entire company, with three exceptions, while on special service on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

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