

DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION - IT MUST BE PRESERVED. - JACKSON

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Governor,
Joseph E. McDonald, of Marion.
For Lieutenant Governor,
David Tarpie, of White.
For Secretary of State,
James S. Athion, of Marion.
For Auditor of State,
Joseph Histone, of Fountain.
For Treasurer of State,
Matthew L. Brett, of Delevan.
For Attorney General,
Oscar B. Hord, of Decatur.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Samuel L. Rugg, of Allen.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
Samuel E. Perkins, of Marion.
Andrew Davison, of Decatur.
James M. Hanna, of Sullivan.
James L. Wolden, of Allen.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
Ethelbert C. Hieron, of Rush.
For Electors at Large,
John Pettit, of Tippecanoe.
Simon K. Wolfe, of Harrison.
Contingents,
Graham N. Pitch, of Cass.
Wm. M. Franklin, of Owen.
For District Electors,
First District - S. M. Holcomb, of Gibson. Contingent - Peter Myers, of Vanderburgh.
Second District - Elijah K. Land, of Floyd. Contingent - John G. Gandy, of Lawrence.
Third District - A. R. Carlton, of Lawrence. Contingent - E. G. Leeland, of Jefferson.
Fourth District - W. N. Wilson, of Decatur. Contingent - E. F. Ferris, of Ripley.
Fifth District - James Brown, of Contingent - Thomas E. Clegg, of Harrison.
Sixth District - Frank Landers, of Morgan. Contingent - R. F. Davis, of Shelby.
Seventh District - Arch Johnson, of Putnam. Contingent - W. H. Thompson, of Park.
Eighth District - J. C. Applegate, of Carroll. Contingent - Leander McClellan, of Clinton.
Ninth District - James E. Osborne, of Marshall. Contingent - J. H. Tugher.
Tenth District - Robert Lowry, of Elkhart. Contingent - S. W. Spratt, of DeKalb.
Eleventh District - J. W. Sansbury, Contingent - N. R. Overman.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

First District - William E. Sibley.
Third District - Henry W. Harrington.
Fourth District - George L. Avery.
Seventh District - Daniel W. Voorhees.
Eighth District - James F. Garret.
Ninth District - David Turbe.
Tenth District - Joseph K. Egderton.
Eleventh District - James F. McDowell.

The Republican Meeting in the Governors Circle Saturday Night - The Coffin Platform.

Monroe & Co. called a meeting on Saturday night to ratify the exposure of the Sons of Liberty. The document had appeared in the morning's Journal with a grand flourish, and it was expected that it would cause intense excitement, so that the announcement of a meeting right upon the heels of the exposure would bring together an immense crowd. We accept the demonstration as the test of public sentiment in regard to the estimate entertained by the people generally as to the value of CARRINGTON, Monroe, Hough & Co.'s terrible developments of treason in Indiana. The meeting was a failure in size, character and spirit. But few were present. It would number over two hundred and fifty all told, including men, women and children, notwithstanding it was announced that the Soldier's Friend, O. P. M., and Judge Hough would address it. The demonstration was a damaging failure. Its goings up so rapidly it. Even Republicans could not be made to believe that more than one half of the people of the State were plotting the overthrow of the government, which they had every interest to maintain.

There was an incident connected with the meeting which might be regarded as both ominous and amusing. No stand had been provided to speak from and two coffin boxes were procured from an undertaker near by for the purpose. His Excellency first mounted the rostrum. After speaking for a while he looked down for thought, when he suddenly espied what was beneath him. His Excellency's nerves weakened. An abdominal nausea overcame him. It was an omen of his future and the prospects of his party that checked him. He gave way under the pressure. He could not feel comfortable upon such a stand. If we may judge from the report in the Journal, Judge Hough was likewise affected, for it says on being called to the stand he complained of indisposition.

There are a few points in the Governor's speech, as reported, to which we direct attention. We quote from the Journal:

"The Governor paid his respects to the secret society of which an exposé was published in Saturday's paper. It was secret and oath bound, but to this he made no objection."

In this declaration the Governor strays him self in favor of secret and oath bound political organizations. We quote further: "The point was that it was disloyal in its tendency, and its object was the overthrow of the government." What does his Excellency mean when referring to the "government"? Does he intend to convey the idea that the Sons of Liberty were plotting the overthrow of LINCOLN, MORTON and the corrupt party in power? We presume he regards such a purpose evidently disloyal. Puffed up with a little brief authority he imagines himself to be the "government" of Indiana, hence he pronounces it a high crime to divest him of official power. That is his idea of treason in Indiana. If he had dropped out of sight in one of the coffin boxes which made his rostrum on Saturday night, the wheels of government would have performed their revolutions as though he had never lived.

The Governor said that the peace of the State must be preserved and he reproached stanch and bloodshed. In this connection we direct attention to some remarks of Judge Hough which we find reported in a Republican organ, as follows:

"The Judge was listened to with the closest attention throughout and was frequently cheered, at one time with a vim, when he said he wished he was military commander of Indiana for thirty days to exercise a little compulsory authority over the men at the head of the treasonous organization that had been discovered. He had forgotten that he dare not advise the arrest of persons connected with the Order. But he did, and intimated that lamp posts were exceedingly convenient for use in hanging traitors and rebels in our midst."

This sentiment, we are told, was cheered by the crowd. Hanging, we would suggest, is double handed game. "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost," and the men who initiated the game in France finally found their own carcasses dangling from lamp posts. His Excellency and Judge Hough should profit by the lesson of history.

Who are jeopardizing the public peace in Indiana - who are contending, strife, bloodshed - in fact instigating in our midst the civil war which is desolating a large portion of the land? Not Democrats, certainly, for they have given every evidence during the past three years that they desired peace. To preserve order, they

have suffered every species of contumely, reproach and abuse. They have permitted the most opprobrious epithets to be applied to them rather than inflict the retaliation which would be justifiable. Even the Governor of the State, whose business it is to preserve the peace, denounces his political opponents as "sooperheads" and "traitors." We ask the Republicans who sincerely desire to maintain law and order, if the spirit manifested by the Governor, by the Republican press and speakers generally, and by such meetings as that held on Saturday night last, is calculated to preserve the public peace? If the flames of civil war are lit in the North, where will the conflagration cease? Whose person or property will be safe?

Is it a supposable case that one-half of the people of Indiana will permit their political and personal rights to be struck down without a struggle to maintain them? All that Democrats ask is free and fair elections, and the freedom of speech and the press - not their abuse. And a people who have enjoyed these rights and will not maintain them at all hazards are unworthy of freedom.

The Governor said in his speech that he was determined to do his utmost to preserve the peace of the Commonwealth. If he is sincere in this declaration the task will be an easy one. All he has to do is to respect the rights and opinions of his political opponents, obey the laws himself and see that they are faithfully executed, and discourage so far in his power the insulting and indecent expressions which received the cheers of the Circle meeting on Saturday night. If such a spirit animates the people generally there will be no danger of anarchy and bloodshed, but if these evils should come they will arise solely from the oppressions of the men in power towards those who cannot agree with them in opinion, and who are unwilling longer to trust them with the administration of the Government.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT

Concise Statement of the Law and the Regulations Under It.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

One enrollment or conscription law now consists of three separate acts, dating respectively March 3, 1863, February 24, 1864, and July 4, 1864. The first act serves to get the present state of the laws on the subject of enrollment, drafting and substitutes, these acts must be taken and read together.

For the advantage of the public, who are all interested in the present call for five hundred thousand volunteers, and in the draft which will certainly follow on the 5th of September next, wherever the quota is not filled up, we have prepared a concise statement of the law as it now stands.

The national forces consist of all able-bodied citizens of the United States, and of all persons of foreign birth who have legally declared their intentions to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years of age. These terms now include colored men, and aliens, who, although not naturalized, may have voted or held office, as it frequently happens in the new States in the West. The provisions thus included in the national forces are: a call for volunteers, a voluntary call of the President at any time within the period of two years from the first day of July succeeding the enrollment. By instructions from the Provost Marshal General at Washington, under the provisions of the act of February, 1863, the district Provost Marshals have been authorized to add to the rolls the names of those who have arrived at the age of twenty years between the time of the enrollment and draft, and likewise to add to the rolls the names of those who have reached the age of forty-five before the period is set in motion. They are likewise to add the names of all those exempted under the act of March 3, 1863, and all persons who have been discharged from the army or navy unless they have served at least two years.

The examples are reduced to the following: Such persons as are physically and mentally unfit for the service, all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States, all members of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged. These are only persons exempt by law.

The phrase which example, "all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft," stands in the act of February 24, 1864, without qualification. We believe, however, it is held to exclude the "one time" draft, and that the exemption is to stand through upon what authority we are not able to say.

In the case of the "hundred days men" from Ohio, the exclusion from exemption under the law was upon direct agreement between the War Department and the Executive of that State. How it will operate where there is no such express agreement, is an open question, we believe.

Communication money, in lieu of substitutes, is now paid, except in cases of members of religious denominations who are prohibited from bearing arms by the rules and articles of faith of such denomination. These may be assigned to hospital duty or the care of contrabands, may in each case pay the sum of three hundred dollars for the care of sick and wounded soldiers.

Substitutes may be procured by persons enlisting in their stead, except in cases of the draft. In the case of an enrolled man who furnishes a substitute before the draft, the substitute must be one who is not liable to enroll.

That is, the substitute must be an alien, or he must have served at least two years in the army or navy during the war, and been honorably discharged; or he must be an inhabitant of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Texas; or he must be a person now in the service of the United States, and who has not served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service at the time of substitution shall not exceed six months; or he must be a person over forty-five or under twenty, (if the War Department will accept such.) An accepted non-commissioned substitute from any of the foregoing classes will exempt his principal for the whole term which his substitute is accepted. In case of a substitute offered after the date of draft, the substitute may be rejected from service if he who has served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service at the time of substitution shall not exceed six months; or he must be a person over forty-five or under twenty, (if the War Department will accept such.) An accepted non-commissioned substitute from any of the foregoing classes will exempt his principal for the whole term which his substitute is accepted.

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Drafting only takes place in case the requisition of the President is not filled within fifty days after the call is made. The term of service for drafted men is one year. All volunteers and substitutes are to be placed in the military organizations from their own States, and as far as practicable, they are to have their choice of regiments, and the place of service for drafted are to have the privilege of enlisting for the same period in the navy.

All enlisted men are to be paid for the term of their service, and the pay is to be the same for all.

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