A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.
By the President of the United States of America.—A Proclamation.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having full power and authority as such, have determined to issue this proclamation, as the occasion thereunto doth import, as follows:

ARTICLE. All persons who shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and shall be captured in any manner, shall be delivered, or in any way given aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or restored by them, and coming within the United States, and all slaves of such persons escaping by rebel forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves. Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any slave territory, or the District of Columbia, or from any of the States, shall be delivered, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for some offense against the law, or the agent of the United States, and all citizens of the United States, who shall have made the act of escaping by the military or naval service of the United States, shall, under any pretense whatever, be deemed to escape from the same, and Congress, in its wisdom, has provided in the act of April 1862, called the Revised Statutes, that in case of the escape of any person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves. In which case, I have absolute power to act on my own authority, and I am hereby authorized and directed to issue this proclamation, and to enforce the same by all necessary means.

[Signature]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

An Additional Proclamation by Lincoln.

Washington, Sept. 24, 1862.

A special commission consisting of Generals Hunter, Colburn, and Auger, under the direction of General Butler, has taken the necessary steps to call into the service, not only volunteers, but also such persons as are not now engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, and all persons who are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure, and who have given aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be held in treason, and the punishment of death shall be devised for all persons in the military or naval service of the United States.

[Signature]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

A large crowd assembled at the Executive mansion on the last evening of the month of May, the President, who had been cheered and called for, appeared at an open window, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS. I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and to thank you for it. I have not been in error in saying that the object of this address is to call upon the people of the United States to recognize and maintain the Executive government of the United States, and to work for the object of practically establishing it in the minds of the people of the United States, and of all persons engaged in the rebellion against the United States.

[Applause long continued.]

Let us never forget that on the 4th and 17th of this present month there have been battles fought, and battles 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 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 the Secretary of State. 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 preparation which you have expressed will be the judgment of the entire people of the United States. I am better accustomed to work than 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.

General Sigel was not up the Potomac road when the President arrived, and the procession moved on without him. The Chief Magistrate was highly pleased with the reception. Attorney General Bates was called upon and made a few remarks, expressing thanks for the compliment.

General Sigel was not up the Potomac road during the late campaign, his command being about Washington.
Proceedings of the Meeting in Franklin County Against Lincoln's Proclamation.

At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Franklin county, convened at the Executive Government of the Union on the 27th day of September, 1862, according to previous public notice, on motion of John Rodman, Esq., Richard Gillispie, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion of Thos. N. Lindsey, Esq., E. L. Samuel was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then announced the object of the meeting in a brief and pertinent speech, E. Hood, Esq., offered the following resolutions, to wit:

1. The citizens of Franklin county, in public meeting now assembled, declare that the amendment guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and that the government of the United States has no constitutional power to interfere with such institution in any of the States, nor has it the constitutional power to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate in any manner and repeatedly pledged the President and Congress to the people of the slaveholding States, during the progress of the present deplorable war.

2. That the proclamation of President Lincoln of the date of the 23rd September, declaring "that on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people thereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States," shall be, thereupon, and forever forthwith the Executive Government of the United States, including the military authority thereof, recognize the freedom of such persons, and will be no set or acts to resist them, or any of them, in any effects they may make for their actual freedom; and that the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States," in the assumption of power not vested in the President or Congress of the United States by the Constitution, and its flagrant breach of the good faith most solemnly and repeatedly pledged by the President and Congress to the people of the slaveholding States, during the progress of the present deplorable war.

3. That said proclamation is not only a violation of the Constitution, but we are also compelled to regard it as the declaration of a purpose by the President to induce a servile insurrection in the slave States, under the sanction and protection of the executive power of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof; and as citizens of a slaveholding State, we do most solemnly denounce said proclamation as unconstitutional, unchristian, and barbarous, and do hereby most earnestly entreat and importune the President to save our people and the people of all the States, from the horrid consequences of such a proceeding.

4. If, however, against our most solemn protestations and entreaties, the President shall persist in this inhuman, unconstitutional, and unchristian measure, we do now declare that, as citizens of a constitutional and civilized government, as patriots and as christians, appealing to our God and our consciences, and to the Constitution and laws of our country for our justification, we will resist it, by all lawful means which our own preservation and the necessities of the occasion may require.

5. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be conveyed to the Hon. John J. Crittenden, our Representative in the Congress of the United States, with a request that he communicate the same to the President, and that he and all the Representatives of Kentucky in Congress are hereby earnestly entreated to use all their efforts to induce the President to abandon his proposed policy.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

R. GILLISPIE, Chairman.

E. L. EAMEL, Secretary.

Col. John S. Scott at Work.

We understand, says the Frankfort Yellow, that Scott's brigade of cavalry is actively at work in the neighborhood of Louisville, having in the last two or three days taken LaGrange and Middletown and driven the Federal pickets to within about eight miles of Louisville. At LaGrange they captured the telegraphic instruments (two batteries) and drove the enemy below the Boat Station, tearing up the track near that point.

On Sunday night a portion of Scott's cavalry had a very pretty little skirmish with Jacob's Federal cavalry, about 400 strong, driving them through Middletown in so short a space as to be beyond the distance, capturing thirty or forty horses. Scott's pickets at first were driven to within eight miles of Shelbyville; but being re-enforced turned upon their pursuers and chased them beyond Middletown, where the horses were captured.

Our informant states that the retreat of the Federal cavalry turned finally into a regular run for life. Middletown is about twelve miles from Louisville.

FIGHT AT AUGUSTA.

We learn from a gentleman who reached here from Lexington last night, says the Yellow, that Col. Basil Duke, with a portion of Morgan's cavalry, attacked a large Federal force at Augusta, Breckenridge county, Ky., and completely routed its line of march, killing and wounding about 150 and taking 200 prisoners. His own loss was 15 killed and about 20 wounded.

The Federal infantry and cavalry, under command of Col. J. C. Jackson, were thrown from the houses at Duke's gap. It was reported in Lexington, but not generally credited, that the latter engaged the town of Augusta, in order to drive the Federals out, and that most of the houses had been consumed.

FROM SHELBURNE.—We learn that a large party of the citizens of this place, led by the rebel Claiborne, of Mississippi, passed through Shelburne Thursday morning at nine o'clock, and encamped that night at Patterson's Pond, five miles West of the town. Our informant did not know what their intentions were. We are informed that they stepped over the railroad track near that point.


Gen. Simon B. Buckner, with the members of his staff, reached Lexington yesterday evening. His reception was enthusiastic and attended by evidences of his unbounded popularity. Bulls were rung, and there was a general uprising of the people to welcome the favorite chieftain of the Southern sympathizers in Kentucky. There is no denial that the fact. Gen. Buckner commanded and administered the affairs of the young men of Kentucky to an unequalled extent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The Philadelphia North American has a rumor that 30,000 of the new Union troops in Missouri have joined the rebels. Nothing authentic, however, is known.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

Hon. Eli Thayer's scheme for colonization by armed men of the Southern States, which meets with much favor by the President, Secretary of War and other Secretaries, has been discussed several times in the Cabinet meetings, and will probably soon receive formal official sanction. The project contemplates an expedition of 10,000 or 15,000 colonists enlisted for six months, and supplied with transportation, subsistence, arms, and a General by the Government, whose business it shall be to hold, occupy, and possess the public lands belonging to the rebels, and seated under the law of the last session of Congress for non-payment of the direct tax.

Thayer promises, if allowed to carry out his plans, to bring Florida into the Union as a free State by the first of February next. Texas and Virginia are already sitting on as States to be subjected to the same process. This, like the proclamation of freedom, advertised that it should henceforth pursue.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—A vessel described as a "three masted screw steamer, wearing the English red ensign and pennant, and carrying four quarter boats and a battery of eight broadside guns, one or two pivots, and having every appearance of an English man-of-war," ran the blockade and entered Mobile Harbor, on the 14th ult. The Federal Capt. Preble, commanding the blockading squadron has been dismissed from the service.

It is reported that Gen. Stevenson with his army has reached Danville. It is said that Gen. G. W. Morgan has turned his forces towards the Sandy Valley. It is ascertained that he has no cavalry, and little or no artillery. His men are in such a destitute condition.

The Louisville Democrat denounces Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation as "revolutionary," and says that it is an act that "no rational interpretation of constitutional government can justify. It is said that Mr. Lincoln has yielded to the influences of the abolitionists, &c. yet it continues its support of the abolition war."

An order has been issued requiring Yankee prisoners of war, who have been paroled by the Confederate armies, to report themselves in Columbus, Ohio. They are being rapidly organized, at that place, into regiments, &c. for what purpose is not stated.

[From the Richmond Examiner Sept. 28.]

Proposals for a Treaty of Peace.

Mr. Poole, of Tenn., offered the following joint resolutions to send a commissioner or commissioners to Washington City empowered to propose terms of just and honorable peace:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the signal success with which Divine Providence has blessed our armies in terms of several months past, would fully justify the Confederate Government in dispatching a commissioner or commissioners to the Government at Washington City, empowered to propose terms of just and honorable peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25th.—The interview between the Governors and the President this afternoon, continued about three hours. They all represent it to have been of a pleasant and gratifying character, while plainly intimating their confidence in the President's ability and integrity, assuring him of their determination to support him in the execution of his duties. Their recommendation partook of a nature of friendly suggestions. Some of the subjects, he said, had received executive consideration, but as others had now for the first time been presented, he requested they might meet with the attention which their importance demanded. The Governors having transacted their business with the President, some of them left this evening for their respective homes.

The Louisville Democrat, of the 25th says: Major Gen. D. C. Buell arrived last night at about 12 o'clock at the Galt House. He assumes command at this point."

A gentleman just from the vicinity of Louisville informs us that none of Gen. Buell's army had arrived at that place, it being understood that Gen. Buell was accompanied by a small escort only.

The same gentleman, Gen. Crittenden with his division, was yesterday, several miles this side of Salt River.

The Cincinnati Times, referring to President Lincoln's abolition proclamation, says: "The result will be that as a national army again advances in the South, the negroes can "cut stick" at their pleasure. Arrangements have already been made for the shipment of these fugitives to Hayti."

A Philadelphia paper of Saturday says that after the great battle of Sharpsburg, it was the opinion of Gen. McClellan and some others that the Federal armies were independent of, or got re-enforcements first. He says nothing was heard on the field of the capture of Longstreet or the killing of Hill, and there is truth in either rumor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25th.—The Washington Star says for the past twenty-four hours it has been currently stated that the President designs issuing at once a call for an additional draft that will increase our army in the field to a million of men. We trust the rumor is true, though we are not able to say so.

There is no accounting for things in these war times.