DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[Jackson

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

The Issue.

The Journal says the minority must submit to the majority. Will the leaders of the Republican party submit to a fair and free expression of public sentiment at the polls? The organ of the Republican party of Indiana approves the sentiments uttered by Gen. Hovey in his Circle speech on Saturday night last. It calls it "loyal reading." What did the military commandant of Indiana say in that speech. We quote his own words:

> "As for myself this 'Peace party' never can or shall triumph in Indiana, at the polls or any where else, while I have the power to prevent it."

Does this look like submitting to the will of the majority? General Hovey says the people are not capable of self-government unless they think and vote as he does. And the Journal, by endorsing these sentiments of General Hovey, make them a part of the Republican creed and rule of action.

The Republican party has run this Government for nearly four years, and what istits condition now? How many times have the people been assured by the party in power that within a brief space the rebellion would be crushed and the Union restored? Instead of that, the rebellion yet shows as bold a front and as vigorous a determination as in the beginning. A million of lives have been sacrificed in the war, and already a debt of four thousand millions of dollars has been incurred, the interest upon which alone will annually be about three times the whole yearly expenditures of the Government under Democratic administrations. And in no department of the Government is there any economy, but reckless expenditure characterizes the whole. With such a record the men in power demand a re-election. And upon what ground? Not of competency, for then argument in favor of a continuance in office is based upon the flimsy pretext that because they were elected to preside over the Union as it was it is then right to be continued in power until that end is accomplished. Concede this and their power would be perpetual. If they could not succeed in restoring the national authority over the rebellious States, with the whole power of the government to aid them, what claim have they upon the further confidence of the people? Must the nation sacrifice another million of lives and another four thousand millions of dollars upon such a plea? This is the issue the Republican leaders present and it is the one which will be decided in the elections of this fall.

Assessments on Postmasters.

Mr. A. H. Conner, the Postmaster of this city, says in a card in the Journal of yesterday, that "*he* has never been assessed *one cent* by the party or administration." The "Union Executive Congressional Committee," just as we stated, under the frank of Jas. Harlan, M. C. and Treasurer, have assessed the little Postmasters according to their income. We have letters addressed to two Postmasters in Indiana, assessing one two hundred cents and the other five hundred cents, requesting them to remit, to save the expense and trouble of drawing upon them for it. Thn assessment is made through a printed circular, and hence we have not a doubt but it is general. We presume that when the "Union Executive Congressional Committhe" get through with the two hundred cents and the five hundred cents assessments of the little toads in the puddle, the committee aforesaid will send their billet douxs to the official whales like Mr. Conner. We ask our highly esteemed friend, the P. M. of Indianapolis, why the little postmasters should be assessed to pay the electioneering expenses of the Republican party, and the big ones go scot free? Is there any justice in such a discrimination? Perhaps the small postmasters are drafted while the big ones volunteer, and this may explain Mr. Conner's apology.

The Programme.

A rogue will often cry "stop thief" to escape suspicion. With that object in view, the Journal of yesterday charges fraud upon its political adversaries to turn attention from the intended frauds and rascalities of its party friends. What are they? All sorts of forgeries are to be put in circulation in unsuspecting neighborhoods; in the strongholds of abolitionism bullies are being organized to terrify weak men from the polls and the machinery is being prepared to poll illegal votes, stuff ballot boxes and the like.

People of Indiada, this is the programme, these are the agencies by which the Republican leaders hope to succeed in the coming elections. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Elections will be mockery if fraud and violence defeat the will of the people, and a triumph secured by such outrages will have no moral force whatever.

STATE ITEMS.

— Political Meetings at Covington—the Contrast — Ed. Sentinel: — The renowned peace commissioner of Matilda Peters notoriety and candidate for Congress, addressed the people here on Friday. His notice was given for some two weeks to speak at one o'clock that day. Orth came, but no hearers. Announcement was made around the town that he would speak at the Court House at night. The Aid Society, composed, of course, of loyal men and women, were called upon to give audience, church bells were rung, and the boys announced it on the street, and at night the great peace commissioner had an audience of seventeen men and some forty or fifty women, little girls and boys—a total failure. Saturday the Democrats, in pursuance of the call, held a ratification meeting, composed of at least two thousand. All was enthusiasm. Wagons filled with ladies and gentlemen, decorated with evergreens and flowers, banners with inscriptions in honor of the nominee, combined with the old flag of the Union, greeted the eye at every point. The Fair Ground was crowded. Dr. Phares, of Danville, Illinois, enchained the multitude for two and a half hours with a most eloquent and argumentative speech. The clergy who have abandoned the cause of the "meek and lowly," and took up the cause of the bloody despot—Old Abe—and the despot himself, received the most scathing rebuke at the hands of the doctor, whose tongue is as sharp-edged as his dissecting knife, both of which he wields with skill and success. Our friends everywhere can rely on old Fountain again, proudly assuming the title of the "Tenth Legion," will roll up a larger majority than she has done for years. The Democrats call upon their friends in other counties to go and do likewise, and the corrupt, foul party will no longer disgrace the nation.

Covington, September 19, 1864.

From Louisville.

Louisville, September 21.—The International Trade's Congress of Working Men assemble here to day. Seven States were represented.

Robert Gelchrist of Louisville, was appointe temporary chairman.

The object is for the mutual protection of th workingmen, their industrial relations, and agai the augmentation of prices of the necessaries life.

Address of the National Democratic Resident Committee.

TO THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1864.

The National Democratic Resident Committee feel it incumbent on them to urge upon you a general and immediate organization, with a view to an effective and triumphant canvass for the approaching Presidential election. The short period which intervenes, and the momentous interest involved, render promptness and energy imperative.

Those rash fanatical parties which, with equal recklessness of consequences, have long been engaged on opposite sides of the slavery agitation, and who in their infancy excited such well grounded apprehension in the minds of the patriotic statesmen of the past generation, have at length attained power in their respective sections, and have for the last three years been engaged in the destruction of the glorious heritage transmitted to us by our fathers. In view of the verification of the warnings and predictions of the good and wise men who have preceded us, and of the unprecedented and appalling calamities with which those fanatics have already overwhelmed the country, it would appear to be no difficult matter to dispossess them of the political power which they have respectively so fearfully abused.

But, unfortunately, such is not the case. The vast political patronage which is exercised by the dominant powers in their respective sections, the control of the finances and of armies and navies, on a scale hitherto unparalleled, together with the wide spread organizations which affiliate with them respectively—all combine to produce an influence difficult to be overcome on either side.

It is not too much to claim that the abolition organizations—which include so many of our churches—the (so called) Loyal Leagues and other kindred associations, have been and still are the most formidable political auxiliaries of the Federal Administration, and only with that Administration and its auxiliaries shall we have to contend in the approaching election. Of the mysterious and almost inconceivable influence exerted by such associations in revolutionary periods, all history bears witness. To the effect of these "leagues" organized immediately after the elections in 1862 more than to any other cause, are the subsequent reverses experienced by the Democratic party to be attributed.

If the instrumentality of association could alone be employed successfully in the promulgation of novel and heretical opinions, then indeed might the conservatives of the United States well despair of saving from final wreck those institutions and that course of policy which confessedly represent the highest social and political progress ever attained by the race.

But such is not the case. Association is only a means of combining efforts and resources, and of securing the frequent contact of minds imbued with similar convictions, and aiming at like purposes, and are as available to the advocates of one class of opinions as of another. The represent an active force, wich, in the moral world, is just as superior to more inert ponderosity as in the domains of physics. It can be quite as effectively exerted to maintain as to overthrow. In fact it requires less effort to sustain conservative or established opinions, which have been successfully tested, and have won the respect and affection of the community, than to disturb them. It therefore follows that association may be more advantageously employed in the defense of existing opinions than in the promulgation of new ones.

We have an illustration of this proposition in the truly (not counterfeit) loyal associations formed in Great Britain in 1793, to resist the progress of revolutionary ideas disseminated in that country by the Jacobin clubs, under pretences as philanthropic and as patriotic as those now put forth by their successors of the present day. The historian of the life of Pitt informs us that

"On the 17th day of November, Mr. Reeves, a barrister, who had gone out to Newfoundland some months before in the capacity of Chief Justice to that settlement, returned to London. Having, during his absence, had little intercourse with Europe, he was surprised beyond measure to find, on his arrival in the capital, that a great change had taken place in the state of the public mind. The rapid progress of French principles, and the consequent dismay which it excited among the well-disposed part of the community, were indeed well calculated to create both alarm and indignation in a man who loved his country, and who venerated her Constitution as the fertile source of every civil and social blessing. He was astonished to learn that the populace had betrayed strong symptoms of a turbulent and intractable spirit, and that men of sense and discernment had deemed it necessary to provide themselves with arms, under the impression that they should soon be called upon to use them in their own defense.

"The very day after his arrival, Mr. Reeves had a consultation with a small party of his legal friends, one of them a respectable Judge, now no more, another who actually enjoys a seat on the Bench, and a third at present in a high official situation. At this meeting it was determined that the most proper antidote to be opposed to the prevailing poison of the day, was that which counter-associations, composed of loyal and well-affected men, would supply; and Mr. Reeves undertook to create them in a short time. He accordingly drew an advertisement, which operating like an electric shock, produced the desired effect. The public spirit manifested itself with the rapidity of lightning, crowds instantly flocked to the appointed place of the meeting, and it became evident that nothing more than a rallying point, which the well directed zeal of an individual had now supplied, had been wanting, to which the real friends of the country might repair in order to combine their efforts for the resistance of that rising spirit of disaffection which had already assumed such an alarming aspect. Such was the eagerness of individuals for a public declaration of their sentiments, and such the zeal and activity which marked the conduct of the worthy father of the loyal associations, that not more than ten days elapsed between the conception and the final execution of this most seasonable and well digested plan. A committee, consisting of nineteen independent gentlemen, of different descriptions was formed; appropriate resolutions were communicated to the public, and in a very short time the spirit of loyalty spread through the country, and gave birth to similar meetings in every part of the kingdom.

"In one of the first of these well written papers, which the able pen of Mr. Reeves supplied, the end and object of these associations was clearly defined and allowed: the discouragement and suppression of seditious publications, and the supply of cheap books and papers for the purpose of undeceiving those poor people who had been misled by the infusion of opinions dangerous to their own welfare and that of the State; the members also agreed to hold themselves in readiness to suppress tumults or riots, if necessary. Wicked men, by means of clubs and associations, had been spreading among the simple and ignorant, seditious opinions, destructive of good government and the happiness of all. Good men associated to counteract their evil designs, to support government and to continue to all their present happiness. Such was the avowed object of these associations which, in a few days, changed the whole face of the country. The voice of disaffection lately so loud was now silenced, or at least reduced to the necessity of uttering its murmurs in private. Confidence succeeded to doubt, apprehension and dismay, and the hands of the Government were strengthened by the almost unanimous offer of adequate support in the arduous struggle in which it was easy to forsee they would be involved. Well might it be observed, a few months after the establishment of the first loyal associations, that it was the general opinion that the declaration of sentiment which resulted from the forming of associations throughout the Kingdom saved the nation at a time when nothing else could have saved it."

We stand now just where Mr Reeves and his associates stood in 1792, aiming to sustain the old established government, and in the defense of our legitimate and cherished institutions. It matters not that those who are attempting to overthrow all these are temporarily in the ascendant. They are equally the destructives and revolutionists—they are seeking to change our great Federal compact by violence and blood.

As history so frequently only repeats itself, may we not infer that as a thorough organization of the conservatives of Great Britain at the period referred to produced such striking results in so brief a period of time, a like organization in the United States under present circumstances may produce even a more instantaneous effect? Our peril is much greater and our means of intercommunication by railroad and telegraph are vastly superior.

All that is needed to secure the salvation of the republic on the 8th of November next is for the conservatives to lay aside all despondency and fault-finding, and to organize! *organize!!* ORGANIZE!!! Not to-morrow or next week, but to-day—immediately. The loss of a moment may be fatal.

It should be a rule of action to which there should be no exception, that every male adult in the United States, of the conservative party, should connect himself, without a moment's unnecessary delay, with such an association. But this alone is not sufficient. The great purpose of such associations is that their members should meet to discuss, to plan, and to act; to develop that magnetic power which results from the contact of mind with mind, to inspire that confidence which springs from mutual sympathy and mutual determination. It is not the mere formal articles of association which has given to this principle its vitality; it is those frequent meetings and their consequences which have made this the potential instrumentality in the warfare of ideas in all ages of the world. Let them, therefore, be held as often as practicable—once each day in towns and villages, and at least twice a week in the country. It will only be for a brief period—a small sacrifice of time and trouble, which should be cheerfully made for the salvation of our free institutions.

The active influential men, whether young or old, who shall show themselves foremost in this great work will be entitled to have their names enrolled among those who will hereafter be regarded as the virtual saviours of the nation, and will justly share the public gratitude in any way in which it may hereafter be legitimately evinced. A list will be prepared and preserved for future reference on which those found most prompt and energetic in effecting the proposed organizations, or in other like efforts will stand highest. We trust that the necessary returns for such a list of representative and efficient men from every State, county, city and township in the Union may be made before the lapse of one month from the present date, if so we shall feel fully justified in announcing beforehand the national deliverance at the ensuing Presidential election, and the triumph of the supporters of George B McClellan and George H. Pendleton.

The vast patronage and power of the Administration which its organs and its acts inform us are to be used to an extent never before paralleled in influencing the approaching election can only be successfully opposed in the manner now contemplated. To the patronage and favor of the Government we must oppose the patronage and favor of the people.

The Democratic clubs and associations formed as now proposed will serve as a portion of the requisite party machinery, and with this view we invite them to forward to us at Washington, in addition to other returns, the names of their officers and the number of their members, when each club will be immediately furnished with a daily copy of The Constitutional Union," which will serve as a connecting link between us, and enable us to secure that concert of action which it is our purpose to effect.

While we fully appreciate the magnitude of the effort we are now called upon to make, we see therein no ground of discouragement. The power with which we are contending is enormous—almost incalculable. But great power naturally beget great abuses, and those when sufficiently developed destroy their own parent. Upon this great principle we place our chief reliance. Great as is the power of the administration, the abuses of that power are more than commensurate therewith. The preponderance is in our favor and will secure us victory in the contest.

But the vast political machinery which must necessarily be employed in the approaching momentous struggle cannot be put in operation without the motive power of money. Let the capitalist of the country beat in mind that the war as now conducted is in fact one of the historical processes for transferring the accumulated wealth of the country from its legitimate owners to some of the supporters of the present administration and their satellites, who have inaugurated and who now control it.

What is contributed to carry on the conservative movement is but the premium paid to insure the possession and security of the remainder. As patriots, therefore, it is not more their duty, than as men of prudence it is their interest to aid in restoring that government, the inestimable value of which is shown by more than seventy years of successful trial, during which it has become by common consent the recognized master-piece of political science—the glory and hope of humanity. It will again shine forth in its meridian splendor to cheer and to bless us if we but perform our whole present duty.

CHARLES MASON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE,
HENRY W. HARRINGTON,
SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
JONAH D. HOOVER,
WILLIAM FLINN,
JAMES G. BERRETT,
CORNELIUS WENDELL.

P. S.—All communications will be postage free if addressed to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Washington, D. C. Drafts should be made payable to the order of the Chairman of the Committee above named.

TO THE VOTERS OF INDIANA.

FACTS FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION

(*Continued,*)

A little more than a year ago Mr. Lincoln seized the occasion of the meeting of the Republican convention at Springfield to declare himself, still more emphatically than ever, as waging the war exclusively to save the Union. He had been charged with waging it for abolition purposes, and his reply was.

"You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you. But no matter; fight you then exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free the negroes."

These were the assurances and pledges that were given by Mr. Lincoln, his Secretary of State and by Congress, that the war was to be prosecuted solely and exclusively to "maintain the Constitution and restore the Union." Believing that these pledges were made in good faith, and would be redeemed by the administration, the people of the adhering States, without distinction of party, gave the administration a generous and cordial support. We were then a united people. Every call that was made for volunteers was promptly filled. There was a generous rivalry between Democrats and Republicans as to who should first enter the service. The Democratic members of Congress voted for men and money. Every demand that the administration made upon the people was complied with. During the year of 1861 there was no political excitement. There was no contention and strife among the people. Why was this so? Because the people reposed confidence in the promises of the administration.

With the policy thus proclaimed, the administration obtained an immense army and navy. After this was accomplished, it became evident that the policy of the administration was to be changed. When Congress assembled in December, 1861, radical abolitionists inaugurated their abolition programme, and when Democrats remonstrated against this change of policy and reminded the supporters of the administration of the pledges given at the commencement of the war, it was all at once discovered that the Democrats were *disloyal*. It was next ascertained that the Democrats were sympathizers with rebels and traitors, and in a short time they came to the conclusion that the Democrats were traitors, and they are now denounced as "butternuts and copperheads." What have they done or said to justify this abuse? They have violated no provision of the Constitution. They have all the time been in favor of a restoration of the Union under the Constitution. They have at all times furnished their full share of soldiers. Their members of Congress have, with a few exceptions, voted for all the men and money asked for by the administration. They have paid their taxes, and, in a word, have met every demand that has been made upon them. Then, what have they done?

They have demanded of Mr. Lincoln that he should redeem his solemn promises and pledges, that he would prosecute the war to maintain the Constitution and restore the Union; they have demanded that the war against rebellion should not be turned into an abolition war; they have demanded that the war should not be prosecuted against States or State institutions, but against those persons who were in armed rebellion against the Government; they have demanded that the negroes should not be placed upon an equality with the white race; they have demanded that the rights and liberties of the people in the adhering States should be protected and not violated; and, finally, they have demanded of Mr. Lincoln that he should "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," as he is required by his oath of office to do, and that he should not violate all of its provisions and place himself above the Constitution and laws of Congress, and create a real despotism by consolidating the powers of all the departments in one. But the greatest crime that they have committed, and the one that has gives the most offense, consists in their denying that Abraham Lincoln was the Government. We will next demonstrate that Mr. Lincoln has violated every pledge that he ever made to the American people, and will show what has been done to abolish slavery and place the negro upon an equality with the white race.

THE PROCLAMATION, ACTS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER MEASURES DESIGNED TO ABOLISH SLAVERY AND PLACE THE NEGRO UPON AN EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE MAN—THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

On the 13th day of September, 1862, a delegation of clergyman from Chicago had an interview with Mr. Lincoln to impress upon him the necessity of freeing the slaves, and to satisfy him that it was the will of God that he should issue an emancipation proclamation. In the course of that interview, Mr. Lincoln, as the delegation reports, said:

"What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that will be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have a greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us.

"And suppose they could be induced, by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what shall we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude? General Butler wrote me, a few days since, that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him than to all the white troops under his command. They eat, and that is all; though, it is true, General Butler is feeding the whites also by the thousands, for it nearly amounts to a famine.

"But I am not so sure we could do much with the blacks. If we were to arm them, I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rebels; and indeed, thus far we have not had arms enough to equip our white troops."

This argument of the President was regarded as unanswerable, and although, many attempts have been made by him and his friends to refute the correctness of his conclusions and reasoning, it remains unanswered. The Republican press had not ceased applauding the wisdom and patriotism of Mr. Lincoln, and denouncing the improper and impertinent intermedling of the clergy in matters of State, when the whole country was amazed by the announcement that Mr. Lincoln had issued an emancipation proclamation. This proclamation was issued on the 22d of September, 1862, and contains the following provision:

"On the first of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

In pursuance with this notice, Mr. Lincoln, on the first day of January, 1863, issued his proclamation freeing the slaves of loyal men as well as rebels, and coupled with it a plan to reconstruct the rebellious States and restore them to the Union. This plan provides that all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion shall be pardoned and restored to the favor of the Government on the condition that such person will take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to sustain and uphold the emancipation and all other proclamations that Mr. Lincoln might issue on that subject. His plan further provides that *one-tenth* of the population of any State in rebellion may, upon taking the above oath, organize a State government, and that such State shall be entitled to the same representation in Congress as such State was entitled to by the census of 1860.

(To be Continued.)

The Ratification Meeting at St. Paul —A Magnificent Demonstration.

On Tuesday last, in pursuance of a previous call, the Democracy of Decatur and Shelby counties assembled at St. Paul to ratify the nomination of the candidates on the National and State tickets.

THE JAM.

At early morn the delegations began to arrive, and continued until the sun was at its meridian, when the crowd was estimated at over six thousand.

The delegation from Noble township was headed by a magnificent chariot drawn by forty-four horses, each animal being decorated with sprigs of evergreen and miniature national flags. The vehicle contained thirty-four of the most beautiful, lovely and patriotic ladies of the Fourth District, waiving their handkerchiefs and singing the "Red, White and Blue." On the panels of the wagon were inscribed the words "McClellan and Pendleton, the Union and the Constitution forever and forever." Long and loud were the cheers that greeted the procession, which was three quarters of a mile in length. Delegation after delegation followed, and thunderous rounds of cheers were sent up from those who had come from far and near to hear mighty truths from great minds and the wrongs for which this administration must be arraigned.

The Clarksfield brass band was in attendance and enlivened the crowd with some "breast-soothing" strains. Two bands of martial music were also present, and their "rub-a-dubs" made the blood mount higher and the tread firmer.

At 9 o'clock the several delegations repaired to the woods, about a quarter of a mile south of the town, where everything betokened convenience, taste and patriotism.

The speaker's stand was decorated in the most elegant manner. On the left of the stand was a large, fine steel engraving, beautifully encircled with natural roses, of the greatest man in America, George B. McClellan, and our reporter was informed that the subject of that picture was **to be the next President of the United States**; on the opposite side was a beautiful shadow of the yet lamented and remembered statesman and patriot, Stephen A Douglas.

SPEECH OF MR. M'DONALD.

Mr. McDonald was glad and surprised to see such an immense throng present. He said the Democrats had the same interests at stake as the Republicans; and we, in common with them, have the right to control this nation. Whether we may or may not expect protection from them, in a few weeks they may call upon us to protect them in their constitutional rights. Two names were placed before the people of the United States—George B. McClellan and Abraham Lincoln. It was not his intention to-day to praise General McClellan's military career. It was known. It was conceded by even Mr Lincoln, after the battle of Malvern Hill, to be of a brilliant and satisfactory character. Congress had passed resolutions tendering thanks to Gen. McClellan for his indefatigable energy and bravery. The administration had departed from the Federal Constitution and brought a war upon the country from which every city and town in the United States has suffered severely. It has also sent gold up out of sight and desolated our once peaceful and happy land. Mr Lincoln has violated the pledges he gave the country in the beginning. The Crittenden Resolution was a foundation for hope. Who has abided by it? While the Government has a right to enforce its laws, it has no more right to overthrow the State laws than the State of Indiana has the right to overthrow the Constitution of the Federal Government. Has the administration lived up to that? This war is waged against the local laws and the Constitution more than against the rebels. It has been discovered that freed negroes are good for nothing but to keep bread from moulding. Gen. Sherman, when asked by a Massachusetts agent to give him the privilege of recruiting negroes in the Southern States, told him he had better go to Mobile, Augusta, or Macon, as there were no negroes back of him fit for service, and cautioning him not to send any of his recruits to his army.

The division of the States has resulted from the departure from the pledge which Mr. Lin coln gave the country in the beginning. He says this war must go on till one side or the other is exhausted. With Mr. Lincoln the abandonment of slavery is the sole condition of peace. With George B. McClellan the Union is the sole condition of peace. This line is clearly marked out. If the people are for Union alone, let them come under the standard of George B. McClellan; if for the abandonment of slavery, under that of Abraham Lincoln. When the Chicago Convention placed the name of George B. McClellan before the people, the hearts of the Democracy were thrilled with joy, trusting that he might yet be our savior. His letter of acceptance should be in every man's hands.

Governor Morton has said that McClellan was no General—that he was the worst job Old Abe had made in four years. If he is the worst job Old Abe ever made, where is General Banks, who charged the enemy with his wagon train? Washington City would have been in the hands of the rebels long ago but for, the sagacity and wise generalship of McClellan, and he has received the thanks of the nation, and the prayers of Abraham Lincoln that "God would bless him" for its preservation.

The Government cannot outlive four more years of Mr. Lincoln's administration; and if we fail in the election this fall anarchy and despotism will reign over Indiana in less than four years. Still it is said that we ought to be a happy people! A happy people indeed, when gold is at 225, domestics double or more than double their former price; coffee, sugar, tea, and provisions at fabulous prices, and foreign importations almost out of reach; with our land, from ocean to ocean, draped in deepest mourning, and the widow and orphan weeping for their dearest —their all—who has laid down his life for his country; with our land deluged with blood, with all the horrors of civil war staring us wildly in the face, it is thought we ought to be a happy people! God grant that we may yet be happy!

Mr. McDonald's remarks were of some length, and concluded by an earnest and urgent appeal to the Democracy to stand by our gallant standard-bearer till the last, never despairing, and we would yet be able to truthfully say that we were free American people.

At the conclusion of Mr. McDonald's speech, which had held the multitude in breathless silence for two hours, three cheers were proposed for Joseph E. McDonald, which were given with such stentorian voices as must have astonished the quiet old woods with their echoings.

Hon. Oscar B. Hord was then called to the stand and addressed the crowd in a very brief but very pointed speech. He said the salvation or the subversion of the country rested with the result this fall, and hoped the Democrats would stand up to the work in this momentous contest. His remarks were eloquent, patriotic and telling, and were received with marked enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hord's speech the crowd moved in procession to the town, where they broke ranks and dispersed for their homes.

In the evening Hon. William S. Holman addressed a crowd from the depot platform, after which a grand dance came off at Masonic Hall, which lasted until daylight, and ended the happy gala day.

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—The Ratification Meeting at Logansport.—*Editor Sentinel:*—The Democracy of Cass to day had the finest county rally ever seen in this county. The numbers in attendance were from seven to ten thousand. The Democracy of every township were out in procession, with music, banners, flags, ten horse wagons, &c. The procession was one mile and two-thirds long, and was the finest ever seen in the city. The best feeling prevailed. The address of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was one of the best we ever listened to, and gave general satisfaction to the thousands of Democrats present. The nomination of McClellan was enthusiastically rattified.

Democrat.

Logansport, Sep. 17, 1864.

DIED.

On Saturday, September 17th, 1864, Mrs. Sarah J. Levy, aged 25 years.

Funeral on Thursday, September 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Adam Gold, West Washington street. The friends of the deceased and family are invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Corner of Washington and Tennessee Streets.

Manager............Mr. W. H. Riley.

Thursday Evening, September 22d.

MISS SALLIE ST. CLAIR.

LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY OF

BIBIO!

LOAN OF A LOVER.

Prices of Admission.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Private Boxes, for six persons, $5 00; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and Family Circle, 25 cents; Children in arms, $15; all reserved seats 75c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter to 8 o'clock precisely.

MASONIC HALL.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

September 22d, 23d and 24th.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE

BERGER FAMILY.

—AND—

YOUNG FEMALE BRASS BAND,

Will give three of their very popular entertainments as above.

Tickets 30 cents, Reserved Seats 50 cents.

☞ On Saturday afternoon there will be a matinee for ladies and children. Performance for matinee at 2½ o'clock.

L. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

sept19-d6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Indianapolis, September 22, 1864.

We, the undersigned, Boot and Shoe Makers of Indianapolis, desire to lay before the public the true facts of the present strike, as there is no doubt that the citizens do not understand it right.

The journeymen boot and shoe makers of this city prepared a new list of prices corresponding with the present prices of provisions, &c., and enabling them to earn from $18 to $20 per week, which was willingly signed by all of us, except 15 cents extra for double soles on calf boots, for which there was never anything extra paid; and for this trifling sum the present strike was made, keeping men from work who woudl gladly do so, having families to support.

The names of those in the Sentinel of yesterday morning, who agreed to pay the 15 cents, all such, or most of them, have no journeymen or cannot keep any. Also it is false than we have made such a large advance on our boots.

We also desire to say to our journeymen that we will give them time until Friday to let us know whether they intend to begin work or not.

C. Karle,
C. Bush,
J. C. Kistner,
C. L. Sherrick,
A. Lyon,
W. Richling,
A. Hafner,
C. H. Luebking & Co.,
L. Wisle,
G. Fisherf

C. Friedgen,
C. Aldag,
L. Reinhardt,
H. Grinnert,
C. Risling,
T. Holly,
L. Wachter,
J. Hatz,
F. Robisins,
J. Davis.

sept22-d1t

GLUE.

GLUE! GLUE! GLUE!

ROBERT SANDERS,

GLUE MANUFACTURER,

URBANA, OHIO,

KEEPS constantly on hand a very superior Glue for Cabinet Makers, Printers and Book Binders.

sept22-d3m

WANTED.

WANTED—By a good Seamstress, work by the week. Apply at the residence of W. S. Beck, 21 South Delaware street, for one week.

sept22-d2t

WANTED.

WANTED—Six Girls to do General Housework in a private family. Apply immediately at No. 8 Maryland street.

PALMER & FORD.

sept22-dtf

NOTICE.

ELECTION TICKETS.

GET THEM EARLY.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT ON SHORT notice, and correctly, Election Tickets, on either white or assorted colored paper. It is important that every county should be supplied with plenty of tickets, at an early day, so there can be no mistake in having them in time. All orders sent to us will be promptly attended to. In ordering be sure and write the names of candidates on the county tickets plain, and spell them right. Address

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM.

sept19-d&wtf

PRINTING.

CHAS. W. HALL. C. P HUTCHINSON

NEW FIRM.

HALL & HUTCHINSON,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE

Printing, Stereotyping and Bookbinding Establishment

OF H. H. DODD & CO., ARE NOW PREPARED TO do all kinds of work in their line, in as good style and at as low prices as any establishment in the West.

Having seven steam presses in our establishment, they enable us to do work in the shortest possible time.

GIVE US A CALL.

No. 16 1-2 East Washington St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

HALL & HUTCHINSON.

Sept14-dtf

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &C.

C. F. HAHN,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

LIQUORS,

CIGARS and TOBACCO

No. 11 South Meridian St., New Sentinel Building,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

sept15-dly

WANTED.

WANTED—Twenty Carpenters. Wages $3 00 per day. Inquire at No. 8 Maryland street.

WANTED—Ten Seamstresses to work on Men's Wear, at No. 8 Maryland street.

WANTED—Two Bar Tenders who can speak the German language, at No. 8 Maryland street.

WANTED—A Girl to do general house work in a private family, at No 8 Maryland street.

WANTED—A Girl to do Plain Sewing in a private family and who has had experience in using a sewing machine, at No. 8 Maryland street.

WANTED—Nurse Girl, at No. 8 Maryland street.

sept16 PALMER & FORD

AGENCY.

W. CALLENDER. W. MATT. BROWN.

W. MATT. BROWN & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

—AND—

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS

41 CHERRY STREET,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

HAVE always on hand a great variety of City, Suburban and Country Property for sale.

Strict attention paid to every description of business requiring the services of an agent.

By permission we refer to Laz. Noble, Adjutant General, Ind.; Col. W. H. Terrell, Col. W. H. Schlater and D. McClure, Q. M. U. S. A.

Real Estate Dealers—Messrs. McKernan & Pierce, Spann & Smith, Metzger & Striblen, Todd & Myers, Isaac E. Johnson and McKernan & Hill.

sept13-d3m

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

PALMER & FORD.

General Intelligence and Employment Office,

No. 8 Maryland st., Indianapolis, Ind.

CLERKS, Mechanics and Laborers furnished with employment where the best wages will be paid.

Women as Chambermaids, Seamstresses and Servants will find places without trouble or delay by applying at this office.

Dwellings, Stores, Rooms, Offices and Sleeping Rooms, furnished and unfurnished to rent.

Post Office Box 1212. sept14-dtf

NOTICE.

TO SINKING FUND BORROWERS.

ALL persons indebted to the Sinking Fund are hereby notified that all lands mortgaged to said fund, and on which interest has not been paid in advance, for the present year, will be advertised for sixty days previous to and offered at public sale on the second Tuesday in December next.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. H. TALBOTT, President.

aug8-dw

[Register and Republican, Lawrenceburg; Courier, Madison; Times and Volksbote, Evansville; Journal and Express, Terre Haute; Press, Greencastle; Jeffersonian and Palladium Richmond; Times and Sentinel, Fort Wayne; Sun, Vincennes; Argus and Courier, Lafayette; Review, Crawfordsville; Goshen Democrat; Democrat and Union, Laporte; Marion Journal, Standard, Marion; Republican, Greensburg; Mercury and Sentinel, Rochester; Democrat and Republican, Plymouth; Democrat and Spectator, Monticello; Republican, Rushville; Volunteer, Shelbyville; Democrat, Huntington; Ledger, New Albany; Appeal, Bedford; Democrat, Columbus, Standard, Anderson; Press, Muncie; Journal, Winchester; Democrat Review, Jay County; Democrat, Hartford City; Jay Torchlight, Jay C. H., will insert to the amount of two dollars and send bill receipted to the office of the Sinking Fund for payment, with a paper containing the advertisement "marked."]

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Drs. J. & W. THOMSON,

(FROM THE EAST,)

HAVE OPENED THEIR OFFICE on the east side of Virginia Avenue, a few doors south of Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind., for the alleviation of human suffering, by offering to unfortunate persons afflicted with Syphilis, or any species of Private Disease, sure and safe methods of cure, founded on the solid basis of science and sound philosophy.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency, and inveterate cases of Secondary or Constitutional Syphilis of long standing, that cannot be cured by any other physician in this city, cured perfectly and permanently, or no charge.

Address Box 1518.

je8'64-d1y Drs. THOMSON.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALES

—AT THE—

Trade Palace

26 & 28

WEST WASHINGTON ST.,

HUME, LORD & CO.

WISHING TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS NOW offer their large and splendid stock of goods worth

$100,000!

At New York wholesale prices, and many goods much less. Feeling under obligation to the public for the very large patronage we have received, we have concluded to adopt this method of closing out our present stock, thereby giving them the advantage of buying their goods as low as the same can be bought at net wholesale prices in Eastern cities. This is no fictitious cry, and we will continue the sales until the whole stock is closed out. We have now in store the largest and best selected stock ever brought to this city, consisting of

$15,000

Worth of

SILKS,

Comprising ry grade, from the most costly and beautiful

Moire Antiques,

To the cheapest

PLAIN SILKS AND SATINS,

Which will be sold regardless of the recent great advances.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

In great variety. Our buyer being at the head of the market during the spring, has made extra efforts to procure the finest and most fashionable in the market, comprising all the late

Paris Novelties.
MERRIMAC PRINTS,
SPRAGUE'S PRINTS,
PACIFIC PRINTS,
AMERICAN PRINTS,
DUNNELLS PRINTS,
DOMESTICS,
FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES,
&C., &C.

HUME, LORD & CO.,

INDIANAPOLIS.

june29-dtf

HOOP SKIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT THE—

Union Store,

No. 33 West Washington Street,

A Large and Complete Assortment of Ladies and Misses

HOOP SKIRTS,

Including the QUAKER, GEM, UNIQUE and other LATE STYLES.

☞Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. J. LYNCH,

No. 33 West Washington street.

sept20-d1y

MERCHANT TAILORINC.

NEW MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT!

"THE LADIES' UNION,"

RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE citizens of Indianapolis to the fact, that they have opened at

No. 19 Virginia Avenue,

A Regular Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

And solicit a share of the patronage of the community

THEIR STOCK OF COODS "

Is complete, and being in charge of a gentleman whose ability as a Cutter rank a No. 1, they are prepared to fill orders which in every respect they will WARRANT equal in quality, style and workmanship to anything found in any similar establishment in the city.

☞Remember the place,

No. 19 Virginia Avenue.

B. M. SPICER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 20 1-2 North Illinois Street

Indianapolis, Ind.

my25'64 d1y