JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, June 21, 1864.

Lincoln Up for Re-Election.

Mr. Lincoln is now fairly presented to the country for its decision. He stands as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, on the platform of that Convention, and commended to the people by the windy harangues of the Convention's very empty orators. But neither the ten times falsified platform of the Convention nor the speeches of its members are what the people have to notice and reflect upon in regard to this nomination. What they have to notice are the three terrible years that the country has already gone through under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln—three years of war, in which the country has endured every misery that the President's incapacity, in a military, naval and financial point of view, could plunge it into.—This is what the people have to consider; and what they have to decide is simply whether or not they wish to repeat those years.

Mr. Lincoln is responsible for every blunder committed in every department of the government since the commencement of the war. He assumed the absolute control of our armies, with a flourish of defiance to the enemy and a Chinese announcement that our armies should move on a certain day. Under his direct guidance we experienced a series of reverses without parallel. Our grandly organized Peninsular campaign was made to end disastrously by his interference, and Stonewall Jackson's triumphs in the Shenandoah valley were due, not to Jackson's genius, but to Lincoln's intellectual opacity.—He organized the Pope campaign, which was merely a daily succession of frightful reverses to our arms. He conducted from Washington Burnside's dreadful Fredericksburg slaughter, and he is equally responsible for the butchery at Chancellorville. Our great victories at Gettysburg and Antietam and Grant's victories in the West were won in spite of his policy. By keeping such a man as Welles at the head of the Navy Department he has become responsible for the blunders that have well nigh made our heroic navy contemptible, and has a fellowship in the incapacity that has driven our commerce from the seas.—Every intelligent person in the country can see that if Mr. Lincoln had been a man of any ability he could have ended the war by the complete destruction of the rebel armies eighteen months ago. But, in his incapacity, he has not only failed to put the rebellion down, but he has fostered it and ministered to its growth, and to the developement of its whole possible power.

That Mr Lincoln would not, and could not, and the war became clear to the country several months since, and then the pressure of public opinion compelled him to put our armies and the whole conduct of the war in the hands of General Grant. Under that great soldier the nation felt some security that its military operations would be carried on properly. Yet Mr. Lincoln has managed to interfere very dangerously with the present campaign, and has even seriously compromised its success. Who knows how long he will respect that public opinion which compelled him to put General Grant where he is? If Lincoln be re-elected the country has no safety that Grant will still command our armies—no security against his removal at any moment, and no hope for such definite success against the rebellion as will end the war.

The is a wonderfully distinct issue before the people in this nomination of Mr. Lincoln. That issue has no reference to the nonsense of this or that political platform. It is the clear question whether or not the people of the United States will elect for another term of four years a man who has proved over and over that he does not possess the ability to administer the government; a man who is either ignorant of the constitution or ready to trample it under his feet at any moment; a man under whom this bloody and expensive war can never be brought to an honorable close.
—*New York Herald.*

We Cannot Escape History.

In Mr. Lincoln's letter to Mr. Hodges, of Kentucky, he says "we cannot escape history," and to this sentiment says the Ballston *Atlas*, we intend to submit the following passage found in that letter:

"Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected."

Now let us summon to our aid the record of the past, that we may be enabled to see if it confirms the correctness of the above extract. A record of that party of which Mr. Lincoln is the Chief.

Helper's Impending Crisis, (which was indorsed by sixty-two republican members of Congress, and for gratuitous dissemination of which, $3,515 were given by the leaders of that party), says:

"It is our solemn duty to abolish slavery or die in the attempt."—Page 27.

"That against slaveholders as a body, we wage an interminating war."—Page 120.

"We are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can divorce us.—We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards."—Page 149.

Here, then, is the record of a device adopted by the republican party by which to destroy slavery.

That that party had determined on the final arbitrament of the sword and civil war is evidenced by the admission of the New York *Times*, in its issue of March 6, 1864, as follows:

"The confederacy wanted peace, and sent commissioners to Washington to secure it. We would not receive them and proclaimed war!"

That that party not only expected, but actually predicted, and even welcomed! the present condition of things, is abundantly proved by the following:

"I have only to add, under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say—better disunion, better a servile war, better anything! that God in his Providence shall send, than an extension of the bonds of slavery."—Horace Mann, in the house of representatives.

"Already the muster has begun. The strife is no longer local but national.—Even now, while I speak, portents hang on all the arches of the horizon, threatening to darken the broad land, which already yawns with the mutterings of civil war, * * * marshaling hostile divisions and foreshadowing a strife which will become war—fraticidal, paracidal war—with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals."—Charles Sumner, in U. S. Senate, May 25, 1856.

"Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the national councils—better that congress should break up in wild disorder—nay, better that the capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins."—Horace Greeley on the Kansas Nebraska bill.

Who believes, then, in the face of these facts, that the republican party did not expect civil war?

War in its mildest form is a fiend who holds high revel upon fields of carnage and death—drinking deep libation of human blood, warm drawn from human hearts—a "horrid king besmeared with blood of human sacrifices and parents' tears." But upon the laburum of civil war is inscribed in characters of fire and blood, ruin of country, and home, and hope, which is echoed back from every hamlet and hill top by the shriek of despair—

"It turns to madness reason's hour,
And man into a demon changes."

☞ Henry Tracy, a citizen of Hancock county, East Tennessee, died on the 10th of April, 1864. He was about 46 years of age, six feet six inches high, and weighed over 600 pounds. For many years previous to his death he had not left home—His health was generally good; he was very fond of company. A great many persons visited him during sickness. In his younger days he [illegible] all his schoolmates in running, jumping, [illegible]. He leaves a wife and two children.

Democratic State Convention.

The proceedings of the Democratic State convention will be found in to-day's paper.

In point of talent, character and influence, the late convention of the Democracy of Illinois has never before been excelled in the State. Among its members were numbered some of our ablest statesmen, and all seemed to harmonize on the great issue of liberating the country from its present Black Republican thraldom.

The proceedings of the convention throughout were characterized by wisdom, prudence and principle.

It was indeed appropriate at this time that no platform of principles be enunciated. In a short time hence the national convention will meet at Chicago, when the platform will be agreed upon and our national standard bearers selected. Until then, let Democrats bide their time and commit themselves to no unimportant issues, that might prove injurious to the great object—the redemption of the country from anarchy and misrule.

The gentlemen chosen by the convention as delegates to the Chicago convention, and as electors, are not unknown to the people of Illinois. Many of these have heretofore, time and again, been entrusted with the highest and most responsible stations in the gift of the people, and have never betrayed the confidence reposed in them. The Democracy of the State may indeed be well satisfied with their delegates and electors. No better or more appropriate selections could have been made.

The selection of our friend, S. W. Bowen, and of Aro Voss, as electors, both being residents of Will county, is an honor we did not expect. But we are the more gratified when we remember the talents and fitness of the gentlemen named for the positions assigned them. Mr. Bowen is one of the most energetic and hard working Democrats in the State, and will conduct the canvass most successfully, while Mr. Voss possesses the ability to defend our cause against assaults, come from what quarter they may.

The delegates chosen from this Congressional district, Messrs. Murray and Stewart, are also Democrats of the true stamp, and the former particularly is distinguished for his straightforwardness as a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

The recommendation of the convention relative to the proper time for holding our State convention to nominate candidates, will be received with favor. Much is to be gained in the present exigency of affairs by delaying nominations of candidates till the last moment before election. More can be accomplished in a short, vigorous canvass than by a protracted one.

Let the national convention adhere to the great purpose in the enunciation of platform—to wit; the preservation of the constitution and the restoration of the Union, and the men who are engaged tearing down the fairest political fabric ever invented by human wisdom will be compelled to retire from the stations in which they have been able to bring untold ruin and desolation upon the country.

The Return of an Exile.

On Wednesday last the country was taken by surprise by the announcement that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham had returned to his home in Ohio, and had been gladly welcomed by his friends.

Of course Mr. Vallandigham returned from his exile without the permission of the authorities at Washington. And it remains to be seen whether the President will again attempt the outrage of which he was made the victim a year ago. His arrest was an act unjustifiable by law or precedent and an outrage upon the rights of the citizen. If he had committed any offence against the constitution or laws, he should have been arraigned before the proper tribunal, and not abducted from his home at the dead hour of night by armed soldiers and hurried to a distant city and tried by mock court martial.

But the truth is, Mr. Vallandigham has violated no law. His crime, in the eyes of the Administration consisted in his firm adherence to the constitution and his bold denunciation of the men and party that trample it under foot at pleasure.

Our State convention did a good thing when it assured the Democracy of Ohio that the Democacy of Illinois would stand by them in protecting Mr. Vallandigham against arbitrary and unlawful arrest.

Who Causes High Prices.

Secretary Chase in his letter of the 12th ult., to Mr. Fessenden, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, ascribed the continued high price of gold to two causes:—First, to the increase of the notes of local Banks, and secondly to the efforts of speculators. The Banks have protested against this assertion of the Secretary. A Wall street Broker under the patronage of the Government, tries to substantiate the opinion of the Secretary. To prove this, he shows that the increased circulation of the New England Banks during the year 1862 was 20,000,000, and of the Middle States 24,000,000. In 1864 the increase was about 22,000,000.

Now if this inflation of the currency, less than 75,000,000, has caused the advance in gold and the price of all the necessaries of life, what is the effect of the hundreds of millions of greenbacks, that have been issued, issued so fast by the machinery at Washington, that the process of signing the notes must be omitted, and the law provides for printed signatures.

Why did the government commence a warfare on the Banks, as well as the South? Is it not a revolutionary party altogether? Is it intent upon subjugating State institutions too? The annihilation of State Constitutions will be next in order, they exist now but in name. Let the Administration commence, perhaps the last act of despotic power will arouse the people to a just sense of their dangers, before it shall be too late.

☞ A number of farmers about Dayton, Ohio, have sold out and bought farms in Canada, upon which they are preparing to locate.

Pay Your Postage.—By notice of postmaster Marsh, which appears in to-day's paper, it will be seen that under the existing law, pre payment of postage will be imperative after the 1st of July.

The Monroe Doctrine.

This Democratic measure, originated by a Democratic President and endorsed by successive Democratic Administrations, it seems has been adopted by the Lincoln party.

Now, how does the endorsement of the Monroe doctrine by the Baltimore convention comport with the acts of the Administration?

In the first place let us give the definition of the doctrine furnished by its author, James Monroe, himself. In refering to the matter of our foreign relations, he said:

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it compart with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers.

The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. We owe it therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations and on just principles, acknowledged we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestations of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This is the Monroe doctrine, in brief, and there is not a Democrat in the land who would not be in favor of its practical application. So long as the Democrats had control of the government its violation was not permitted. Under Democratic rule no foreign potentate was allowed to plant his standard on the North American continent.

But how is it with this Republican rule. While professing the doctrine in bold resolutions by their Congress and by their national convention assembled at Baltimore, they permit the French government to erect an absolute monarchy in an adjoining sister Republic, against the will of the people thereof. This either proves the hypocrisy or cowardice of the Administration—professing to sustain and uphold the Monroe doctrine, it permits a European power to establish a monarchy over Mexico and to force the unwilling people of that unfortunate Republic to submit to the rule of a foreign despot of the most abject character.

But this is in keeping with the Republican party. In convention it declares in favor of the constitution and laws of the country, but in practice violates and tramples upon them, whenever it suits their convenience. It declares in favor of private rights and freedom of speech and of the press, but seizes citizens by military authority, and without legal trial, hurries them off to loathsome dungeons. It declares in favor of the Monroe doctrine, but allow its violation without even a protest.

What are the American people to think of such a party? Is it not a part of their plan to break down our republican system of government and to establish a military despotism in its place? It is time the people would read aright the character of the men who rule over them. It is time they were becoming alarmed and take measures to save our Republic from the fate which the Abolition party is preparing for it.—Let our Republic remain under its present rulers, and our Democratic institutions will be swept from existence. May a calamity so dire be averted.

Nursing the War.

Late news from Memphis contains an order from Gen. Washburn where he states "That the practical operations of the commercial regulations have been to help, largely to feed, clothe, arm and equip our enemies. That Memphis has been of more value to the Southern Confederacy since it fell into Federal hands than Nassau"—Thus we go, no wonder the war drag its slow length along, so long as the Administration pursue what Gen. Hunter aptly terms "the fighting with one hand and feeding with the other policy."

The gigantic speculation must be kept alive, no matter how the land mourns. The rich must be made richer and the poor, poorer. This has always been the policy of the opponents of Democracy.

Gen. Grant's Politics.—Some pretend that Gen. Grant never was a strict party man. This is not so. General Grant has always been a firm Democrat. In 1856 he was an out an out Old Hunker Democrat, and as ardent an Abolition hater as there was North or South of Mason and Dixon's line. He was a member of the National Democratic Convention which nominated Buchanan, and voted every time for the Hardshell delegation from New York.—And those who are intimate with General Grant and his views now assure us that he hates Abolitionism as intensely as ever.

Capt. Logan.—This brave officer, who fell wounded in one the recent battles in Georgia, where the conflict raged the hardest, has been brought to his home in this city. His wounds were from a piece of a shell which struck both legs below the knees, inflicting dangerous wounds. It is hoped that amputation will not have to be resorted to. Capt. Logan, though suffering severely from his wounds, we are gratified to say, is as undaunted as ever and hopes to be able soon to return to the service.

Democratic Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Joliet Democratic Club at the Court House on Wenesday evening the 22d inst. Business of importance demands a full attendence. Col. Arno Voss, elector for the State at large, and others will address the meeting.

Boots and Shoes.—Notwithstanding the vast number of boots and shoes required for our brave soldiers, G. M. Wallace, at his splendid new store on Jefferson street, has on hand a most complete assortment, which he is ready to exchange for greenbacks on the most reasonable terms. He has also in his employ most experienced workmen and manufactures at the shortest notice. Persons who wish to get the worth of their money in boots and shoes should call at the store of G. M. Wallace.

Mexico.

The French have discovered that a few successes and the ordering up of an emperor for Mexico are scarcely enough to warrant the assumption that the Mexicans are conquered. Indeed, it is probable that the most unsuccessful force in Mexico is the French army—the news recently from there shows repeated failures and a gradual but sure increase of the strength on the part of the "rebels."

One cannot but feel admiration of a people who, always unsatisfied, are always ready to take up arms and give up life in behalf of an opinion or a preference.

The history of the late Republic is little more than the record of revolutions, success attending now one side then the other but generally, owing to the persistency and evident desire of both to fight, being pretty even balanced. A third party, representing a monarchal system of government, can neither conquer nor control such a people. They must have the largest liberty in order to accomplish a permanent peace. The iron glove can no more rule them that it could our own Republic, and the French will find this out to their sorrow.

☞ It is said that in New Jersey and Pennsylvania the people are forming "Freemen's Protective Unions," designed to hold the terrors of reprisals over the heads of the Republicans who are trying to have Democrats deprived of their rights and liberties. A cotemporary says it is one of their pledges that for every Democrat whose rights are violated by illegal deeds, ten Republicans of his immediate neighborhood shall be made to suffer.

Burglaries.—Recently these outrages have become quite frequent in this city. Several stores and private residences have been broken into, and goods and money stolen. On last Friday night the stores of Messrs. Hall, Sanford and Blackman were broken into and robbed of what money the drawers contained. One of the depredators, a boy scarcely fourteen years of age, as been arrested. The police are after others.

☞ The New York *World* very happily says that nominating Lincoln on a platform re-affirming the Monroe doctrine and urging the supremacy of the constitution, is like bringing out Brigham Young on a platform denouncing polygamy.

☞ The Good Templar organization of this city, will give a Strawberry Festival at Young's Hall on next Wednesday evening. All are invited to attend.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix.

Washington, June 17.

To Maj. Gen. Dix,

The following dispatches have been received by this department:

"City Point, June 15 (*via* Jamestown Island, 5.30 A. M., June 16)—Smith with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburg this A. M. Gen. Butler reports from his observatory near Bermuda Hundred, that there has been sharp fighting, and that the troops and trains of the enemy were, as he writes, moving from the city across the Appomattox, as if retreating. Hancock is not near enough to render Smith any aid.

"The Richmond papers have nothing to indicate a suspicion of our crossing the James River. They expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hill.

"City Point, 5:30 P. M., June 15.—Our latest report from Smith was at 4 P. M.—He had carried a line of intrenchments at Beatty's House, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle pits with great gallantry; but he had not yet carried the main line. He describes the rebels' artillery fire as very heavy. He expected to assault the line just before dark. Hancock is within three miles of Smith.

"City Point, 7 A. M., June 16 (*via* Jamestown Island, 11:45 A. M.)—At 7:20 P. M. yesterday Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, taking thirteen cannon, several stand of colors, and between 300 and 400 prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg. Hancock got up and took position on Smith's left at 3 A. M. to-day. There was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6 o'clock. No report has been received yet.

"Dutchard Landing, Va. 1 P. M., June 16.—After sending my dispatch of this morning from the heights southeast of Petersburg, I went over the conquered lines with Gen. Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult to take than was Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga. The hardest fighting was done by black troops. The forts they stormed were the worst of all. After the affair was over Gen. Smith went to thank them and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they couldn't be exceeded as soldiers, and hereafter he will send them in a difficult place as readily as the best white troops. They captured six out of sixteen cannon which he took. The prisoners he took were from Beauregard's command. Some of them said they had crossed the James above Drury's Bluff. I do not think any of Lee's army had reached Petersburg when Smith stormed it. They seem to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appomattox. The town they cannot think of holding, as it lies directly under our guns. The weather is splendid.

"City Point, June 16, 4:15 P. M.—Gen. Butler reports, from Bermuda Hundred, that the enemy has abandoned the works in front of that place. His troops are now engaged in tearing up the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond."

The following dispatch does not designate the hour, but is supposed to be later than proceeding ones:

"Jamestown, Va., June 16.—I came down from the pontoon above Fort Powhatan with dispatches for Secretary Stanton. Just as I left Capt. Pitkin reported to me that Petersburg was in our possession."

Nothing of recent date has been heard from Gen. Sheridan; but the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th contains a dispatch from Lee, stating that Sheridan had been routed in an engagement with Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton, losing 500 prisoners, and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

From Gen. Sherman a dispatch dated last night, at 9 o'clock, has been received. It only stated the relative position of the forces. No per ons engagement had occured.

(Signed) Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

Louisville, June 19.

A staff officer from the front reports heavy fighting on Wednesday on our left. Blair's corps was storming the enemy's works. Our whole army was in line and firing along the entire front. The rebels are being slowly driven backunder the fire, mainly of artillery. Our losses are slight. Blair was reported south of the Chattahootchee River on Wednesday night. Johnson has massed his artillery, to prevent our right from crossing. A severe fight is expected there.

A rebel courier was captured, on Thursday night, with dispatches from Johnson to Wheeler, ordering him to destroy the bridge which Sherman recently built at Etowah.

The Movement Against Richmond.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
June 16—6 P. M.

Smith's command, which landed at Point of Rocks on Tuesday evening, advanced early yesterday morning on the City Point and Petersburg road, and finding the enemy near Morrison's Creek drove them into their fortifications, some half a mile beyond. A line of battle was formed with Hinck's colored division on the left. A charge was made and the entire line of works was taken with 16 guns, 300 prisoners, and several battle flags.—The position was one of great strength and should have resisted an attack from a much larger force. The colored troops are reported as behaving admirably, taking their part of the enemy's line at the same time the others did. Our loss in the whole affair were not over two hundred, of whom some forty were colored.

The 2d Corps came up in the evening and took position on the left of Smith. In the morning an advance was made by the 24th Corps' Birney in command, and the enemy were driven from another strong position, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In the afternoon Burnside came up and took position on the left of the 2d Corps. At 5 o'clock in the evening a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and center both with artillery and infantry, which lasted until after dark, Gen. Birney's command gaining a breast work in their front and taking a large number of prisoners.

This morning at daybreak another advance was made along the lines.

Our loss yesterday is said to have been 3,000, while that of the enemy was full as great if not greater.

June 18.

A prisoner taken yesterday reports that 35,000 of Lee's men were to have arrived on the field that morning. Trains were running almost hourly from Richmond, bringing troops close to Peterburg, landing them, and hurrying back. They say we cannot take Petersburg or Richmond.

This morning considerable fighting is going on but nothing has been heard in regard to it.

The 5th corps came up last night and re inforced our left.

Reports were current yesterday that Butler had advanced to the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, and was engaged in destroying the track, when Lee surprised him and drove him back to his entrenchments with heavy loss. Nothing official has been received at headquarters relative to the matter. Troops were sent to his support yesterday afternoon, and heavy firing at intervals has been heard in that direction.

From Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 15.

Mr. Vallandigham suddenly made his appearance in Hamilton, Butler county, to day, and made a speech to a large crowd in the Court House square. He denounced arbitrary arrests, and there was considerable excitement. To day the Congressional convention was being held in Hamilton, and it was largely attended.—Mr. V. left for Dayton to night, and will speak there to morrow. The Provost Marshal of that county telegraphed to Gen. Heintzelman the facts as above stated.—There is considerable speculation as to the future action to be taken by the authorities. Mr. Vallandigham's presence in Ohio is the subject of much talk here.

Cincinnati, June 15.

Vallandigham made his appearance at the democratic district convention held at Hamilton to day, to the apparent suprise of the larger portion of the assembly. He was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest, and defending his action. He said that the assertion of the President that he was arrested because he labored with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and encouraged desertions from the army, or had disobeyed or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, was absolutely false. He appealed for proof to every speech he had made and to the record of the Military Commission by the trial and sentence of which he was banished. The sole offence laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the administration, addressed to an open political meeting of my fellow-citizens. For more than one year no public man had been arrested, no newspapers suppressed within the State for the expression of public opinion; while hundreds in public assemblies, and through the press, with violence in which I never indulged, criticised and condemed the acts and policy of the administration; denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be the victim of the arbitrary power of Abraham Lincoln. If he seeks my life, let him so declare; but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty, except upon due process of law."

He denounced Order No. 38, under which he was arrested, and said: "It was against the constitution and laws and without validity, and all proceedings under it were null and void. The time has arrived when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and the United States, to demand, and by my own act vindicate, the rights, liberties, and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which, for so many months I, have been deprived."

He reiterated his right to criticise the acts of the administration; cautioned his political friends from any acts of violence on his account, but advised none to shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon them.

Mr. Vallandigham was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and will arrive at Dayton to night, where, it is understood, he will make another speech.

The convention elected Vallandigham delegate to the Chicago convention.

Federal Disaster in Mississippi.

Memphis, June 13.

I returned to Memphis last night, and I assure you that I was glad to get back again.

We have had a terrible time—have been cut all to pieces. Out of five regiments of infantry and one battery, but about 380 have been saved, all the rest being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

Col Humphreys, of the 95 Illinois, and Col. McKeag, of the 120 Illinois, were killed. I saw Col Humphreys when he was shot, and afterwards saw his body at Ripley. Col. McKeag was shot during our retreat.

It is impossible to tell who are killed and wounded now, and will be for some time to come.

The 113th Indiana left here with about 300 men, the balance being on duty at this place as a guard to Irvin Block; only 88 have returned. The only officer that I know of in that regiment that was killed, was Lieut Conway; he was shot through the head and heart. A number of men of that regiment were killed.

It has been a terrible disaster. We have lost not less than 3,000 men, including 1,200 to 1,500 killed and wounded, upwards of 220 wagons, 16 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition, and 5,000 stand of small arms.

The fight took place about two miles west of Baldwin, a town on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, forty miles south of Corinth. It was most certainly a fatal thing.

The prisoners that we took all said that the enemy had at least 27,000 to 30,000, while our force did not exceed 7,000. We were completely overwhelmed. A great number of General Polk's forces were there.

☞ The General Methodist Episcopal Conference at Philadelphia has changed the rule limiting the appointment of a preacher to two years, and has granted to the Bishops the right to re-appoint for the third year.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

The Illinois Democratic State convention met at Springfield on the 15th of June.

Delegates were in attendence from most of the counties.

Hon. Wm A Hacker, of Union county, was appointed president, and R. E. Goodell secretary.

Mr. Green, of Alexander, moved that each Congressional district select one member, and the chair appoint three members from the State at large, to compose a committee on resolutions.

Mr Tansey, of Madison, offered as a substitute to the motion, the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the delegates to the National Democratic convention will soon meet in Chicago, with authority to make a declaration of principles for the National Democratic party, it is inexpedient for this body to make such a declaration on this occasion.

On the adoption of this substitute the previous question was called for and ordered by the convention.

The counties were called upon the adoption of the substitute, and it was adopted, as follows: Yeas, 359; noes, 137.

Mr Latshaw, of Edgar, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several Congressional districts meet in sub-convention and nominate two Congressional delegates and two alternatives to the National Democratic convention; and that said districts also select a committee of one from each district to report the names of three delegates and three alternatives from the State at large.

Several amendments were proposed and all rejected.

At this stage of the proceedings, the following dispatch was received:

"Hamilton, Ohio, June 15.

"*To the President of the Democratic State Convention:*

Vallandigham is here, addressing our convention. A. Mayo, President."

Upon the reading of the above dispatch, the entire convention rose to its feet, and indulged in the wildest demonstrations of applause. The cheering continued for some minutes.

Mr O'Brien offered the following resolution, which was adopted with three hearty cheers:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Illinois pledge themselves to stand by C L Vallandigham and the Democracy of Ohio in the preservation of their personal liberty, under the constitution and laws of the United States.

The resolution of Mr Latshaw was then adopted, and in pursuance of its provisions the following delegates and alternates were appointed:

First District—Delegates—M W Fuller, B G Caufield. Alternates—Lambert Free, John C Garland.

Second District—Delegates—A M Harrington, J S Ticknor. Alternates—Wm Price, Thomas Hopkins.

Third District—Delegates—David Sheahan, J B Smith. Alternates—S Strawder, J B Reed.

Fourth District—Thomas Redmond, A Patterson. Alternates—Dennis Smith, G Gates.

Fifth District—Delegates—W W O'Brien, Justus Strowe. Alternates—Thos McGee, George Dent.

Sixth District—Delegates—R M Murray Lewis Stewart. Alternates—John Thompson, P A Armstrong.

Seventh District—Delegates—H Prather Joseph Bodman. Alternates—John Garrard Phillip Myer.

Eighth District—Delegates—Thomas P Rogers, Virgil Hickox. Alternates—S. Maxwell, A M Miller.

Ninth District—Delegates—H L Bryant W R Archer. Alternates—N B Breen, Edward Lanning.

Tenth District—Delegates—John T. Springer, R W Davis. Alternates—T P Bond, John M Woodson.

Eleventh District—Delegates—J J R Turney, John Scofield. Alternates—J W Merritt, D Christain.

Twelfth District—Delegates—A. Watts, R P Tansey. Alternates—R J Smith, W T Brown.

Thirteenth District—Delegates—Wm H Green, John D Ruleson. Alternates—C E McDowell, Charles Burnett.

The committee appointed to select delegates for the State at large, reported as follows:

For Delegates at large—John M Douglas, Samuel S Marshall, John D Caton, Peter Sweat, Orlando B Ficklin, Samuel A Buckmaster.

For Alternatives—William M Jackson, George W Wall, Samuel K Casey, B S Prettyman, S P Shope, H W Billings.

On motion, the several Congressional districts then proceeded to nominate Presidential electors.

The following gentlemen were reported as such electors from the Congressional districts named:

1st—Samuel Ashton, of Cook.
2d—Henry T. Helm, of Lake.
3d—William Barge, of Lee.
4th—Henry K Peffer, of Warren.
5th—John T Lindsey, of Peoria.
6th—Sherman W Bowen, of Will.
7th—Abraham L Keller, of Moultrie.
8th—Edlie S Stevenson, of Woodford.
9th—Jos C Thompson, of McDonough.
10th—John M. Woodson, of Macoupin.
11th—Harvey K S Omelveny, of Marion
12th—Thomas Dimmock, of Madison.
13th—Cresa K Davis, of Saline.

The convention appointed the following gentlemen electors for the State at large: Chauncey L Higbee, of Pike; N S Davis, of Cook; Arno Voss, of Will.

Mr Burr, of Scott, offered a resolution recommending that the State convention for the nomination of candidates, be held on the third Monday of August, which was adopted.

On motion, the State Central Committee was authorized to appoint contingent electors for the State at large, and to fill any vacancies that may occur on the list of delegates or electors.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine dei*.

An abolition paper thinks that "the death of Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, on the battle field is suggestive."—So it is. It is suggestive that Sumner, and Stevens, and Potter, and Wilson, and Chandler, and the other abolitionists who used to bully Keitt in Congress, and were active in stirring up and fomenting the passions which at length culminated in this horrible war, did not like Keitt, take up arms as a proof of their devotion to the principles for which they were so clamorous. Of all the Northern agitators, to whose skirts so much responsibility for the bloodshed in this war clings, not one has perilled his life or risked a drop of the blood he was so fierce in demanding sho'd be shed by others.

[From the Fort Wayne (Indiana) Sentinel.]

Key Lost--$0,000 Reward.

Lost, near Fort Darling, "the key to Richmond," which, as was announced by the republican papers, was entrusted to the keeping of the subscriber. It is supposed to have been taken by a fellow named Beauregard, who violently assaulted, battered and thrashed the subscriber, causing him to skedaddle in such haste that he dropped the key. The above reward will be paid in Lincoln-skins to any one who will restore it.

Ben Butler.

Dying.

Senator Doolittle said in congress the other day: "Slavery, Mr. President, is dying, dying, all around us." To this the Dayton (O) *Empire* says:

"Yes, and constitutional liberty is dying; morality, public and private, is dying; all that we have prized of peace, or social order, or neighborly kindness, of friendly intercourse in society, is dying. And dying, too, by hundreds of thousands. are the brothers, fathers, sons of the most deluded and miserable people. Why did not Mr. Doolittle tell it all, while he was about it?"

The Doctrine Precisely.

The following are the resolutions of the Louisville Democracy, adopted at a recent convention. They embody the Democratic idea to a nicety, and any one who seeks to know the position and purposes of the Democratic party, has it exactly in these resolutions:

7. That it is the duty of the Democracy to defeat the six great measures of the jacobin policy now in progress, to wit:

1. The supression of the freedom of speech and the press.

2. The annihilation throughout the South of the republican form of government which the constitution guarantees to every State, and the overthrow of the rights of suffrage in the border States, and wherever it can be safely accomplished, by the military power.

3. The elevation of the black barbarian race to citizenship, and their formation into standing armies to control over the whites.

4. The desolation and confiscation of the territory of the Southern States.

5. The enslavement of present and future generations by an unlimited national debt.

6. The conversion of our republic into a military camp, and the inauguration of a system of unending war with foreign nations.

To effect these purposes we are ready to act in conjunction with all who in good faith support the constitution of the United States, and we recommend the union in Kentucky of all opponents of the policy of the present administration.

It has become useless for any one to attempt the task of chronicling the constantly-occuring acts of the administration and its adherents, showing their utter disregard for everything lawful, holy or right; in fact, save their own selfish purposes. Citizens are arrested without warrant, confined at will, discharged or retained without trail; state constitutions are stricken out by a simple stroke of the pen of the chief executive; new states are created without the shadow of a desire by its people and in utter defiance of the constitution, by an individual at the dictate of his own will and for no other consideration; the freedom of the press is violated daily; the constitution has become obsolete, and law is a sham—a mockery.

This is the political condition of this nation, and to show how demoralized men have become under the repetition of such acts, we give an extract from a late speech eulogistic of our American Nero (we mean Mr. Lincoln) by Garrison:

"As to any fears that Judge Tracy will undertake to nullify the proclamation, they seemed to me groundless. Why, if Judge Tracy or the whole body of the supreme court together, should dare to pronounce it null and void, Maryland herself is so far changed in sentiment that she would strangle the man and throw into the Potomac?" (Loud applause.)

When such a glaring disregard of right is the applauded utterance of prominent leaders; when men thus dare from the rostrum to rejoice in the rule of anarchy; when constitution and law have both been swept away, and fanaticism holds the leading strings of the government, and runs riot over order and right, how long will it be before this once great country will plunge into a bottomless gulf of ruin? The time cannot be far distant,—*Chicago Times.*

Sad Occurrence.—On Saturday, June 11, 1864, the bodies of a woman and little girl, six or eight years old, were found in the Kankakee river, above the dam in this city.

Coroner Mathewson was called, and held an inquest, at which it was determined that the women's name was Hicks, that she, with her little daughter, came to this city by the up train of Thursday evening, and was probably from Salem, in this state; that she was on the street the most of the day on Friday in quest of a tenement, or place to live with some family; that she finally decided to return to Urbana, and had her trunk brought from the hotel to the depot for that purpose, stipulating that she would go on the down night train. That she with her daughter, left the depot some time during the evening, and were found—both dead, the next morning. Evidently the mother first drowned the child, and then herself. Her letters, &c., are with the coroner.—*Kankakee Union.*

What Printo's Ink Did.

Mr. E. Bantly, of this city, having lost a valuable pair of horses, on Thursday advertised them. On Saturday he received word, from a man who had read the advertisement, that his horses were in that neighborhood. Mr. B. got his horses. A man who don't believe in printer's ink would have spent a week in, probably, a fruitless search. To do any good and desirable thing without the aid of printer's ink, is to save at the spiggot and lose at the bung-hole!—*Carthage Republican.*

The famine at Verde Isles continues to be terrible beyond description. In two of the Islands—St. Jago and Brava—thousands of the inhabitants are living upon the bark and roots of trees, and even vermin of every kind were sought after and eagerly devoured. To add to the horrors of the famine, diseases of a loathsome and infectious character have broken out, and were rapidly decimating the population.—Hundreds were lying stark and dead on the roads, in the streets, and in the fields, and birds of prey were reaping a dismal harvest from the unburied bodies.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation, is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

Post Office Notice.

Under existing regulations of the Post office Departments, Postmasters are prohibited from assigning any Box or delivering any Newspapers to any persons until they are paid at least one Quarter in advance, and are required to forward with their Quarterly Returns a sworn Statement.

"That during the same period they have not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered to any person, any mail matter on which postage has not been paid at the time of such delivery."

☞ ON AND AFTER JULY 1st, 1864, No papers will be delivered, or Box assigned to any person who has not paid Postage and Box Rent for at least one quarter in advance.

H. N. MARSH, P. M.

June 18, 1864.

TAX SALE NOTICE.

All persons concerned are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and lots for State, County and special taxes and costs for year 1863, made in pursuance of law, at the Court House in Joliet, Will County, State of Illinois, on the 23d day of May, 1864, to-wit:

Acres.	Description.	Sec.	T.	R.
80	s hf n w qr	25	34	10
3 75-100	w part of lot 4 75-100 acs hf n w qr	31	35	10
40	s w qr ex n 10 rs. of w hf	31	35	10
5	lot 4 subdiv s w q