DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION — IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[Jackson

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

Stanton and Dix on the Situation.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 197¼, over thirty cents higher than when Grant commenced his advance upon Richmond. The nearer he gets to the rebel capital the lower greenbacks depreciate.

General Grant has tried Lincoln's plan, he has tried his own plan, he has tried McClellan's plan, and now he proposes to try Butler's plan of capturing Richmond. He is now just where he might have been six weeks ago without the loss of a man. He has experimented, however, and left a track of blood which history will record as a needless sacrifice of human life.

We are advised now, as the people have been a thousand times, through the same official sources of information that everything looks hopeful, and the early fall of Richmond is predicted with the same assurance as when the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rubicon under its present commander.

The country is also advised that the news from Sherman is encouraging, but we are likewise informed there is danger of his communications being cut off and his supplies destroyed by the large rebel cavalry force in his rear.

While we have overwhelming forces in the field, according to official authority, it is intimated that another draft of two hundred thousand men will be ordered. Must this sacrifice of life continue, this needless waste of the resources of the country in men and money?

Will the people continue the men in power who have demonstrated their inability, with the whole power of the nation at their control, to successfully administer the Government and restore the Union? Upon the wise solution of this problem depends the future strength, prosperity, power and happiness of the people who constitute the Government. What will Stanton say to Dix upon this proposition? If he could solve it his dispatches would be read with interest and satisfaction.

Vallandigham's Return.

We publish this morning the speech of Vallandigham at Hamilton. It is a bold, manly and powerful vindication of the rights of the citizen. Its arguments cannot be gainsayed or resisted by any man, no matter what be his party affiliations, who desires to uphold constitutional liberty—the freedom of speech and of the press. We know not what may be the course of the administration towards Mr. Vallandigham. It is intimated by the Rapublican press that he will be let alone. The President cannot again deprive him of his personal liberty without an inconsistency, without committing a wrong, which will be felt to be such by every honest man in the land. He has said no more, done no more than hundreds of others have said and done of equal position with himself. The President cannot arrest Vallandigham again with any show of justice, unless he arrests thousands of others who occupy the same relations toward the Administration that he does. If he does, it will be regarded as an act of political persecution, and then time will make all things right.

The advent of Mr. Vallandigham at Hamilton was unexpected to his own political friends, and he was cordially welcomed by men of all parties. There was no attempt made to molest him. The Congressional convention in session elected him a delegate to the Chicago convention. At Dayton he was received without any public demonstration—in fact, he declined a public reception. His arrival occasioned but little excitement. Thousands called upon him at his residence.

As has been intimated there, had been no attempt up, to yesterday afternoon, to arrest him, and in fact there had been no show of any such intention. The purposes and views of Mr. Vallandigham are clearly set forth in his address, and we have no doubt he will abide by them. He says that his return was entirely upon his own responsibility, and that he is ready to meet any charges against him in the civil courts. He will obey the laws of the land, and he counsels all others to do likewise.

The Advance on Petersburg—Why it Failed.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Fortress Monroe, June 10, 5 P. M.

We have just heard from General Butler concerning the expedition he sent out against Petersburg. It appears that General Gilmore, in command of infantry and artillery numbering some 4,000, and General Kautz, commanding 2,000 cavalry, started from our intrenchments on the morning of the 8th inst., and the former penetrated to within a mile of Petersburg, while the latter actually made a dash into the city, carrying off a number of prisoners and five pieces of light artillery. Beauregard, however, was too strongly posted, and met our forces with larger numbers, making it necessary for Generals Gilmore and Kautz to retire, which they did in good order; the latter, however, bringing off his captures in safety. The main object, viz: that of destroying the iron railroad bridge over the Appomattox river, was not accomplished, from the fact that the rebel forces were constantly hovering on our rear and flanks. By this expedition it has been ascertained that Petersburg is strongly intrenched, and well defended. Our troops had orders to destroy the immense Government supply stores at Petersburg.

The troops under Gilmore, crossed on pontoons thrown across the Appomatox, one half mile below Point of Rocks, and in order to deaden the sound, a thick coating of hay was spread on the bridge, and nearly at daylight, our troops came in sight of Petersburg, and right in to some magnificent intrenchments.

On the way a woman was met, who informed Gilmore that Beauregard was apprised of our approach, and in fact, knew of the advance forty eight hours before, as she was advised not to leave the city, owing to the Yankees being on the way.

The gunboats in the Appomatox, assaulted Fort Clifton and bombarded that work day and night to divert attention. A continuous shelling from our works, on the enemy, was also kept up, yet the rebels seemed to be aware of the ruse practiced on them.

General Butler regrets the failure of the expedition, as well as General Gilmore and Kautz, and in fact everybody else.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Maryland Heights, Md.,
June 11, 1864.

Editor Indiana State Sentinel:

Enclosed you will find one dollar for one copy of the Weekly Sentinel. As I don't know your terms, I cannot specify the length of time, but I hope you will send it as long as you can for that amount of money. As there are a great many Democrats in our battery, we are quite anxious to read a paper that we can put confidence in. We are just such men that, if we were at home, would be called copperheads, because we are men that are in favor of prosecuting the war, and all stick to the Democratic party. We have been in the service nearly three years. Our battery has re enlisted for the war. Before we went home we supposed that we would find scores of butternuts and men that would be aiding the Southern Confederacy, but imagine our astonishment when we found that those men that were pointed out to us as being copperheads and rebel sympathizers, were good old Democrats. Such men as they, are, those that are daily falling in the battles of our country. In fact, they amount to near two of three of every regiment in the service. If our Republican friends call all the Democrats copperheads, we might say that we have a copperhead army. For fear of wearing your patience, I will close. D.,

17th Ind Battery, Harper's Ferry, Va.

SPEECH
OF THE
HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,
AT THE
Democratic Convention,
AT HAMILTON, OHIO.

On the 15th of June, 1864.

Men of Ohio: To day I am again in your midst, and upon the soil of my native State. To day I am once more within the district which for ten years extended to me the highest confidence, and three times honored me as its representative in the Congress of the United States. I was accused of no crime against the Constitution or laws, and guilty of none. But whenever and wherever thus charged upon me by process of law, I am now here ready to answer before any civil court of competent jurisdiction, to a jury of my countrymen; and in the meantime, to give bail in any sum which any judge or court, state or federal, may affix; and you, the hundred and eighty-six thousand Democrats of Ohio, I offer as my sureties. Never for one hour have I remained in exile because I recognized any obligation of obedience to the unconstitutional and arbitrary edict. Neither did personal fear ever restrain me. And to day I return of my own act and pleasure, because it is my constitutional and legal right to return. Only by an exertion of arbitrary power, itself against the Constitution and law, and consummated by military force, I was abducted from my home and forced into banishment. The assertion or insinuation of the President that I was arrested "because laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and to encourage desertions from the army," and was responsible for many acts of resistance to the draft and to the arrest of deserters, causing "assassination, maiming and murder," or that at any time, in any way, I had disobeyed or failed to counsel obedience to the lawful authority, or even to the semblance of law, is absolutely false.

I appeal for the proof, to every speech I ever made upon those questions, and to the very record of the Mock Military Commission by the trial and sentence of which I was outraged. No; the sole offence then laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to open and public political meetings of my fellow citizens of Ohio, lawfully and peaceably assembled. And to-day, my only "crime" is, that, in the way they call treason, worship I the Constitution of my fathers. But for now more than one year, no public man has been arrested, and no newspaper suppressed within the limits of the States adhering still to the Union, for the expression of political opinion, while hundreds in public assembly and through the press, with a license and violence in which I never indulged, criticised and condemned the acts and policies of the Administration, and denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety and necessity of the recognition of Southern independence. Endorsed by nearly two hundred thousand freemen of the Democratic party of my native State at the late election, and still with the sympathy and support of millions more, I do not mean any longer to be the only man of that party who is to be the victim of arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare; but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty, except upon "due process of law." The unconstitutional and monstrous "Order Thirty-eight" under which alone I was arrested thirteen months ago, was defied and spit upon at your State Convention in 1863, by the gentleman who bore the standard as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and by every Democratic press and public speaker ever since. It is dead. From the first it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity; and all proceedings under it were and are utterly null and void and of no effect.

The indignant voice of condemnation long since went forth from the vast majority of the people and presses of America, and from all free countries in Europe with entire unanimity. And more recently, too, the "platform" of an earnest, numerous and most formidable convention of the sincere Republicans, and still further, the emphatic letter of acceptance by the candidate of that convention, General John C. Fremont, the first candidate, also, of the Republican party for the Presidency eight years ago, upon the rallying cry of free speech and free press give renewed hope that at last the reign of arbitrary power is about to be brought to an end in the United States. It is neither just nor fit, therefore, that the wrongs inflicted under "Order Thirty-eight," and the other edicts and acts of such power, should any longer be endured—certainly not by me alone. But every ordinary means of redress has first been exhausted; yet either by the direct agency of the Administration and its subordinates, or through its influence or intimidation, or because of want of jurisdiction in the civil courts to meet a case which no American ever in former times conceived to be possible here, all have failed. Counsel applied in my behalf to an unjust Judge for the writ of habeas corpus. It was denied; and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive order in every State. The Democratic convention of Ohio, one year ago, by a resolution formally presented through a committee of your best and ablest men, in person, at Washington, demanded of the President, in behalf of a very large minority of the people, a revocation of the edict of banishment. Pretending that the public safety then required it, he refused, saying, at the same time, that "it would afford him pleasure to comply as soon as he could by any means be made to believe the public safety would not suffer by it."

One year has elapsed, yet this hollow pretense is still tacitly asserted; and to day I am here to prove it unfounded in fact. I appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States; and because Congress had never conferred jurisdiction in behalf of a citizen tried by a tribunal unknown, for such purpose, to the laws, and expressly forbidden by the Constitution, it was powerless to redress the wrong. The time has, therefore, arrived, when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States, to demand and, by my own act, to vindicate the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which, for so many months, I have been deprived. Wherefore, men of Ohio, I am again in your midst to-day. I owe duties to the State, and am here to discharge them: I have rights as a citizen, and am here to assert them: a wife and child and home, and would enjoy all the pleasures which are implied in those cherished words. But I am here for peace, not turbulence; for quiet, not convulsions; for order and law, not anarchy. Let no man of the Democratic party begin any act of violence or disorder; but let none shrink from any responsibility, however urgent if forced upon him. Careful of the rights of others, let him see to it that he fully and fearlessly exacts his own. Subject to rightful authority in all things, let him submit to excess or usurpation in nothing. Obedient to the Constitution and law, let him demand and have the full measure of protection which law and constitution secure to him.

Men of Ohio: You have already vindicated your right to *hear*, it is now my duty to assert my right to *speak*. Wherefore, as to the sole offense for which I was arrested, imprisoned and banished—free speech in criticism and condemnation of the administration; an administration fitly described in a recent public paper by one of its early supporters, "marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as its crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad." I repeat it here to day, and will again and yet again, so long as I live, or the Constitution and our present form of government shall survive. The words then spoken and the appeal at that time made, and now enforced by one year more of taxation and debt, and of blood and disaster, entreating the people to charge the public servants and their policy, not by force, but peaceably, through the ballot, I now and here reiterate in their utmost extent, and with all their significancy I repeat them, one and all, in no spirit of challenge or bravado, but as earnest, sober, solemn truth and warning to the people.

Upon another subject just allow me here a word:

A powerful, widely spread and very dangerous secret, oath-bound combination among the friends of the administration, known as the "Loyal Union League," exists in every State, yet the very men who control it, charge persistently upon the members of the Democratic party, that they have organized—especially in the Northwest—the "Order of Knights of the Golden Circle," or some other secret society, treasonable or "disloyal" in its character, affiliated with the South, and for the purpose of armed resistance to the authorities of the Federal and State government.

Whether any such ever existed, I do not know, but the charge that organizations of that sort, or having any such purpose, do now exist among members of that party in Ohio or other non slaveholding States, is totally and positively false. That lawful, political or party associations have been established, having, as their object, the organizing and strengthening of the Democratic party, and its success in the coming Presidential election, and designed as a counter-movement to the so-called "Union Leagues," and, therefore secret in their proceedings, is very probabley and however objectionable hitherto, and in ordinary times, I recognize, to the fullest extent, not the lawfulness only, but the propriety and necessity of such organization—for "when bad men combine, good men must associate." But they are no conspiracy against the Government, and their members are not conspirators, but patriots; men not leagued together for the overthrow of the Constitution or the laws, and still less, of liberty, but firmly united for the preservation and support of these great objects. There is, indeed, a "conspiracy" very powerful, very ancient, and, I trust that before long I may add, strongly consolidated, also, upon sound principles, and destined yet to be triumphant—a conspiracy known as the Democratic party, the present object of which is the overthrow of the Administration in November next, not by force but through the ballot box, the election of a President who shall be true to his oath, to liberty and the Constitution.

This is the sole conspiracy of which I know anything, and I am proud to be one of the conspirators. If any other should exist, looking to unlawful armed resistance to the federal or state authorities any where, in the exercise of their legal and constitutional rights, I admonish all persons concerned that the act is treason and the penalty death. But I warn also the men in power, that there is a vast multitude, a host whom they cannot number, bound together by the strongest and holiest ties, to defend by whatever means the exigencies of the times shall demand, their natural and constitutional rights as freemen, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Three years have now passed, men of Ohio, and the great issue, constitutional liberty and free popular government, is still before you. To you I again commit it, confident that in this, the time of their greatest peril, you will be found worthy of the ancestors who for so many ages in England and America, on the field, in prison and upon the scaffold, defended them against tyrants and usurpers, whether in councils or in arms.

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BEFORE RICHMOND.

Military Operations in the Valley of the Chickahominy—The Weak Places at Richmond.

[From the New York World's Correspondent.]

BALTIMORE, June 11.

I defer until to-morrow sending you some further facts relating to the secret history of the Lincoln Convention, in order to communicate to day some important intelligence which I have just received relating to the military operations in the valley of the Chickahominy. This intelligence came through the source specified in a recent private note, and whenever in this letter I shall speak of Gen. Grant's army or his operations, it will be understood that I only speak of such facts as are known to the enemy. The news herein contained confirms fully, as you will see, the correctness of the ground taken by the World a few days ago, in regard to the nature of the work which Gen. Grant has before him, the impossibility of investing Richmond, and the tedious and protracted nature of the siege which must be undertaken before that city can be taken.

My intelligence to-day (which is very voluminous, and which I must necessarily abridge,) embraces the Confederate version of the military operations on the line of the Chickahominy, from the 31st of May to the 5th of June, including the battle near Coal Harbor on the 3d, a statement of the rebel plans for the defense of their capital, and a further description of the present condition of the fortifications immediately around the city.

FORMATION OF THE REBEL LINE.

On the 31st of May the Confederate army held a position on the ridge described in my letter of June 3, extending from Mechanicsville on the west to Barker's mill on the east. These two points are six miles apart. Barker's mill is not quite a mile from the Chickahominy, and two miles southeast of Coal Harbor. Lee's headquarters were at the house of Dr. Curtis, two miles north of Gaines' mill. (On the 2d of May they were moved to Gaines' mill.) On the 31st of May Coal Harbor was held by a brigade of cavalry and a division of infantry, with a few batteries of artillery, as a corps of observation. Their instructions were not to hold the place if attacked in strong force, but to skirmish with the enemy (*i. e.* the Union troops) as the latter advanced, and endeavor to develop their strength and intentions, and then to retire to the main Confederate line. The skirmish of that day at Coal Harbor, and the action of June 1, were conducted on the Confederate side in obedience to these instructions. Up to the latter date the formation of the Union lines had not been completed. The cavalry fight at Coal Harbor on the 31st had served to indicate that the Confederates intended to hold that place. At 10 o'clock that night Grant ordered Wright's corps to march to Coal Harbor, but up to 10 the next morning he did not know whether or not the corps had arrived there.

WHAT IS COAL HARBOR?

Coal Harbor is a point of no strategic importance at all. It does not lie on the ridge alluded to above, but in a plain fully three miles from the Chickahominy, and one mile north of the ridge. Several roads lead from it, it is true. But these are of little advantage to an army advancing against Richmond, as those leading to the south and west are all held by strong detachments of the rebel army.

In the formation of the rebel line mentioned above, Breckinridge's division held the right, and the corps of Longstreet and Beauregard the center. Hoke's division was between Breckinridge and Beauregard. Ewell's corps held the left. Hill's corps was divided. One division was on the extreme left, resting on Tolopotomo creek. Another was on the extreme right of the line, holding the road leading from Coal Harbor to Dispatch Station. And the 3d division, with Gen. Hill himself, was held in reserve. There was very little, if any, change in this formation, until after the battle of June 3d.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

On the 2d of June, General Lee became aware, from the movements made by the Union forces, that his line would be attacked next day. The only disposition that he made, however, in view of the expected attack, was to contract his lines so that his left rested just behind the grove on the plantation of Dr. Curtis, and his right on a hill a mile south of Coal Harbor, and just half way between that point and the Chickahominy.

THE BATTE OF JUNE THIRD.

General Lee's tactics at present are confined to holding the line of the Chickahominy at all points above the place where General Sumner crossed with his corps at the battle of the Seven Pines. As I have before intimated, he is determined that if General Grant crosses the stream at all it shall be at Bottom's Bridge, or some point near there. Accordingly, in this section, his efforts were confined to the repelling of the assaults which the Union troops made again and again upon his lines. He succeeded in doing this; and in the evening, after General Grant had been compelled to desist from the attempt to force the rebel army across the Chickahominy, the latter held the same position that he occupied in the morning—and they hold it yet.

GRANT'S SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

The indications of the 4th and 5th of June were that Gen. Grant was moving his army towards Dispatch Station, as if to cross Bottom's bridge. From deserters and prisoners captured on the 5th, the Confederate officers had formed the impression that Gen. Grant would not move his army to the James river at once, but would attempt to reach Richmond by the Williamsburg stage road, passing to the north of the White Oak swamp. It was rumored that Gen. Lee himself believed that Grant would cross the Chickahominy at Bottom's bridge, and that he would then move direct on Richmond if he had all the troops he expected; but that if he expected more reinforcements, he would probably attempt to reach the James river, and establish a new base there. If Gen. Grant takes the former course, he will be at Bottom's bridge, thirteen miles from Richmond, and he will have to march nine miles, passing Savage Station, Fair Oaks and Seven Pines before he reaches the outermost defences of Richmond. He will then have a line of nineteen miles to guard between his army and the White House. If he attempts to reach the James river it is understood that Lee will attack him in the flank or rear as soon as he has crossed the Chickahominy, or perhaps while in the act of crossing. It was believed that Gen. Grant would not attempt to reach the James river, unless his losses, since he crossed the Pamunky, had been much greater than had been supposed; so great indeed as to cripple him somewhat. It was known at Richmond that reinforcements were reaching him; but it was stated there that his losses on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, were fully twelve thousand men.

THE WEAK PLACE AT RICHMOND.

If there is any weak spot in the defenses of Richmond it is in that part of the chain of forts which can only be approached directly from the east. If human life is counted cheap, if we ever have fifty thousand men who are willing to sacrifice their lives in order to take Richmond, that is the place where the rebel capital may be taken by a succession of assaults. It is not one fort that must be taken, nor two, nor a dozen, but as many as twenty, and they, too, in quick succession one after the other. But there is no other point in the circle of the fortifications around Richmond where even 100,000 men could successfully assault the forts.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIEGE.

Large quantities of provisions were being received at Richmond by every train from the south and southwest. The government storehouses there contain immense supplies, and depots of provisions are being established at Danville and Goldsboro.

WHY RICHMOND CANNOT BE ATTACKED SUCCESSFULLY FROM THE SOUTH.

There are certain considerations which will, doubtless, present themselves to the mind of Gen. Grant, and which will cause him to forego the attempt to cross the James river and attack the rebel capital from the south. First among these considerations may be stated the fact that the defenses of Richmond on the south side, that is, I mean fortifications alone, are fully as strong and extensive as those on the north and east. In this respect there is a vast difference between the condition of affairs now and when General McClellan was operating against Richmond. The only advantage that General Grant can gain in changing his base from the York to the James river, will be that his supplies can there be brought by water to a point on the latter only eleven miles from Richmond, and that his army can then be fed without its being weakened by detachments to guard supply trains. It is generally believed at Richmond that that is the direction that matters will ultimately take, that is, if General Grant succeeds in reaching the James river at all. For the greatest confidence is expressed at the rebel capital, that if that final flank movement is attempted, it will result in the Union army itself being flanked and involved in the morasses of the White Oak swamp.

DRUID.

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THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Disorderly Conduct of the Assemblage—Indecency and Profanity of the Delegates—Eloquent Speech of Dr. Breckinridge—Its Damnable Doctrines—Cries for "The Blood of Traitors"—Base Servility of the Members.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

BALTIMORE, June 9.

I have changed my base in order to give you, from the spot, some account of the great abolition convention.

The gathering of the Lincolnite politicians at the Front Street Theatre, in this city, which has just adjourned, was the most ridiculous farce that was ever presented on the boards of that or any other theatre in America, and its proceedings and action were a disgrace to the American people. Mr. Raymond, of New York, was so disgusted with the stupid buffoonry that prevailed that he told the delegates plainly that they were a mass meeting. Another delegate, on the second day of the convention, told his fellow members that they were a mere mob. In the evening session the gallery gods found the performance so amusing that they gave vent to their delight by vociterous cries of hi! hi! cat calls, cries of speech! speech! and cries for Brownlow! Brownlow! The President, Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, found it impossible to preserve order one-half of the time. Many of the delegates refused to pay any regard whatever to the decencies or proprieties of the occasion, but kept walking about, talking, &c. The President pounded and thumped with his gavel in vain, and from time to time appealed thus to the members:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, please be seated. Gentlemen *will* you come to order? Will the gentleman from Iowa please to take *his seat*. Gentlemen, the business of the Convention cannot proceed until the delegates take their seats." Yesterday morning a delegate made what he called a prayer, in which he gave the Almighty a concise history of the war down to the present time, including Stanton's last Bulletins and Grant's dispatch about fighting it out on his line. He then diverged into Maryland politics, and informed the Lord all about the Pratt street riot. Finally, he dwelt at some length on the business before the Convention, told the Almighty that the nominee of this Convention would be the next President of the United States, and prayed to that end. "The people may come up and roll up an overwhelming majority for the nominees, at the November election." These were his exact words. Another delegate, in a speech which he made to the Convention, spoke of Abraham Lincoln, the smutty joker, as "the second Savior of the world," and no one rebuked him. Indeed, indecency and profanity prevailed to such an extent in the Convention that it was easy to see that the delegates were fresh from the White House.

The most eloquent speech made in the convention was by Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. What it was in this speech that pleased the convention, however, was the emphasis which the speaker placed upon certain words, and the meaning that he intended to convey thereby. Thus he absolutely sneered at the idea that our national life depends upon the maintenance of the Constitution, and declared that if it suits us to change it, we will change it; and, when it suits us to change it, we will change it—looking around on the convention, and meaning that the abolition party in the Northern States, having now the power, intended to change the Constitution to suit them, regardless of the rights and interests of the people of the Southern States.

What he meant was well understood by the abolitionists who composed the convention; and the loud and long applause that followed the utterance of this sentiment testified that he had but expressed the sentiments of the whole convention, and that the Republican party of the North have fully determined to alter the Constitution in such a manner that the South can never again live under it.

He spoke of the Constitution being torn in ten thousand pieces, and the convention applauded that, too; many of the delegates had long believed it to be "a covenant with hell."

The convention had the impiety to invoke the God of Peace to bless their action, and in the very next breath they were calling frantically for "the blood of traitors," which they had been complacently told by Mr. Breckinridge, was "the only imperishable cement of free institutions." The utterance of this bloodthirsty sentiment also called forth loud and general applause. It may be that Mr. Breckinridge was right on this point. Certain it is that, if the Union is ever again restored and the Government re-established, the authors of this terrible revolution will be held to a strict account for their crimes, and those who destroyed the Union and subverted the form of our Government may then meet a traitor's doom. These are the traitors, and they are the shining lights of the Republican party.

The master spirit of the convention was Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York. His accurate knowledge of parliamentary law, and his readiness to debate, raised him a head and shoulders above the mass of delegates. On two occasions he brought order out of chaos, and unraveled the tangled snarl in which the convention had become involved.

So eager were the politicians to have the honor of nominating Mr. Lincoln that the vote was about to be rushed through by acclamation, and would have been had it not been for Mr. Raymond. He was cool headed enough to see how ridiculous such a course would appear, and appealed to the members not to act in a manner that would seem to imply that the nomination was rushed through, and that no one had an opportunity to speak. On his motion, the ballot was taken by States.

To the disgrace of the convention be it said, there was not a single delegate present who had the manliness or courage to rise in his place and denounce the despotic acts of the President, and demand that the convention should require of its nominee a decent respect for the constitutional rights of white men. On the contrary, the delegates made haste to get down in the dust and bow submissively to all the tyrannical acts of the President, including the illegal arrests, suppression of the habeas corpus, suppression of newspapers, and arming of negroes. All of these acts, and all the other acts and measures of Mr. Lincoln, were indorsed and approved by the convention.

X.

GOVERNMENT

CLAIM AGENCY!

A. F. NOBLE,

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST AUDITING CLERK OF CLAIMS OF INDIANA SOLDIERS, IN THE OFFICE of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., has opened a GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENCY at

NO. 5 YOHN'S BLOCK,

NORTH MERIDIAN STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty, Prize Money, Commutation of Rations, Fuel and Quarters, Recruiting Service, Claims for loss of Horses and other property, Pay of Prisoners of War, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and all other Claims against the Government, cashed or collected on reasonable terms.

Officer's Returns made out, and Certificates of Non-Indebtedness obtained from the Departments, on short notice, and all papers in relation to such Claims, &c., promptly and correctly executed.

☞Treasury Certificates and all other collections promptly attended to.

$100 BOUNTY!

Soldiers discharged on account of wounds received in battle can get their Bounty immediately by sending their discharge to

A. F. NOBLE.

N. B. Information and advice (verbally or by letter,) cheerfully given.

REFERENCES:

General LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant General State of Indiana; Col. W. H. H. TERRELL, Financial Secretary Executive Department, Indiana; Major DANIEL McCLURE, Chief Paymaster, District of Indiana and Illinois; Hon. J. RISTINE, Auditor of State; Major M L. BUNDY, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Dr. F. S NEWCOMER; Messrs, FLETCHER, VAJEN & CO., Bankers; Messrs. A. & J. C. S. HARRISON, Bankers; Messrs. FLETCHER, Jr., & CHURCHMAN, Bankers; Hon. W. H. RANDALL, M. C., London, Ky.; WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier First National Bank, Washington, D. C. je16-d&w1m

STATE ITEMS.

—KNOX COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democracy of Knox assembled in convention on Saturday, the 4th instant. Delegates were appointed to the State and Congressional Conventions. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordial and heartily endorse the nominations made at the primary election on the 4th instant, and pledge to each and every one our earnest and undivided support.

2. That, confiding in the integrity, ability, and statesmanship of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, we proclaim him our first choice for Governor in the ensuing October election.

3. That we heartily concur with the Democracy of Vanderburg county in presenting the name of Charles Denby, of that county, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and, in the event of his nomination, pledge him a zealous, active, and united support.

4. That we unhesitatingly endorse the official conduct of our Democratic State officers, and urge their unanimous re-nomination to the offices which they now hold.

5. That the delegates to the District Convention are hereby instructed to vote for Hon. W. E. Niblack as the Democratic candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

The following is the county ticket nominated at the primary elections held on the 4th inst.

For Representative, John Baker; for Sheriff, James C. LaHue; for Treasurer, Wm. W. Berry; for County Commissioners, Robert Stevenson, John H. E. Sprinkle; for Coroner, Benjamin V. Thorne.

For the Sentinel.

—LINCOLN RATIFICATION MEETING IN GREENFIELD.—*Editors Sentinel*:—We beg your pardon for introducing in your valuable paper the name of Gooding. Our usually quiet village was thrown into considerable excitement last evening by a "loyal" ratification meeting. It was first announced by the beating of a drum in front of the ex Congressman's domicil He appeared upon the tapis, alias, a goods box, and delivered himself of a "fine oratorical oration," as some called it. The listening auditory were principally composed of women and children, all seemingly interested to know what the "bull of the woods" would say. He rather apologized, saying such a call was wholly unexpected, he had no speech prepared, &c We concur with him in that particular most superlatively. We don't think he had any "speech" prepared either. It being the first time we had ever had an opportunity of listening to the "literary" gentleman, we felt interested to know what he would say—especially in regard to the tickets which they have placed in the field for the Presidency. Also, expecting to hear a good oration. His speech simply isn't worth noticing. Such a contradictory argument, such profane and vulgar language we never before listened to, especially in the presence of ladies, or, I should have said, women, for I don't think any lady would have gone to hear him. The modest, however, soon retired.

His argument, from Alpha to Omega, was a bellowing medley of contradictions. Once He was endorsing the Cleveland platform, next a Democrat, and then an uncompromising, unconstitutional Abolitionist. He, however, elicited no applause, except occasionally from a group of boys who were gathered around a bon fire in the street, frequently hurrahing for "Bull Gooding."

He finally concluded by impeaching the patriotism of a former supporter, who has recently deserted him, when the gentleman impeached made his way through the crowd to the stand and gave him such a tongue-lashing as no one except Gooding knows how to take. Gooding apologized, saying "he intended no insult, that he was his friend," &c. I wouldn't be surprised if he shed a few tears, as he is in the habit of doing.

We heard the Hon. gentleman remark this morning "that he thought he would retire to private life." We think it a good idea. That is the most sensible conclusion he has ever come to.

K.

GREENFIELD, June 15, 1864.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Mr. GEORGE P. STEVENS will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Charles Learned, North Illinois street. Services by Rev. B. F. Foster.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

STAGE MANAGER..............Mr. W. H. RILEY.

☞Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

Friday Evening, June 17th, 1864.

BENEFIT OF

MISS JENNIE HIGHT.

Daughter of the Regiment.

SONG..............Miss SONNIFIELD.

CORSICAN BROTHERS.

☞To-morrow, Saturday, evening, complimentary and first benefit to Mrs. W. H. RILEY.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Private Boxes, for six people	$4 00
Orchestra Seats	75 Cents
Dress Circle and Parquette	50 Cents
Gallery or Family Circle	25 Cents

☞*No extra charge for reserved seats.*

☞Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M

☞Reserved seats retained only till the end of the first act.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. T. B. HARVEY.

OFFICE:

No. 67 North Alabama Street.

je17-d3m

WANTED.

LABORERS WANTED.

WANTED at the Rolling Mill, fifty good laborers. The highest wages paid and steady work the year round. Apply at the Rolling Mill.

je11-d6t

$15 00 A DAY!

AGENTS WANTED, male and female, to sell Wilson's New $18 Family Sewing Machine. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Bind, Braid, Cord, Quilt and Embroider beautifully. For particulars address

MATHER & WILSON,
Cleveland, Ohio.

je11-d6t

U. S. BONDS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

—OF—

$200,000,000.

This Loan is authorized by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

Until its Redemption five per cent. Interest is to be paid semi-annually in COIN.

Subscriptions to the Loan are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

Its Exemption from State or Local Taxation adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

The Rate of Interest on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a Rule the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

The Authorized Amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington up to June 4, has been

$67,017,850.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Indianapolis, Ind.,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers je13 d&w1w

CITY GROCERY.

C. L. HOLMES,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

GROCERIES AND WINES,

No. 31 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY AT THE LOWEST market rates.

1,000 Cocoanuts,
75 Boxes of Lemons.
50 Boxes of Oranges.
10 Cases of Sardines.
200 Doz. 2 Lb. Fresh Peaches.
200 " 2 " " Tomatoes.
400 " 1 " Cove Oysters.
300 " 2 " " "
200 Gross Smoking Tobacco.
100 " Chewing "
15,000 Choice Cigars.
50 Cases Pints and Quarts Pickles.
50 Boxes Western Reserve Cheese.

For sale low by
C. L. HOLMES,
31 West Washington Street.
je10-d1m

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT BARGAIN MY HORSE, Buggy and Harness. Call at the office of

JOHN H. REA,
Post Office Building.

june14-d6t

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, six acres of ground well situated one mile from the center of the city. On the ground there is a Brick Yard all complete and in working order, with a kiln of brick already burned, three good houses, barns, stables, &c. Improvements are going on so rapidly all around this property that there is no question as to its being one of the best paying investments ever offered in this city. In no part of the city will property rise so rapidly in value and become so valuable as this. If desired, time will be given on two-thirds of the purchase money.

For particulars write to J. D. Lock, box 27 Post Office, Indianapolis, je13 d2w&w1t

FOR SALE.

140,000 Brick for Sale.

IMMEDIATELY, either at the kiln or delivered in quantities to suit. Inquire of Willis Coval, at the yard south of the Michigan road and one half mile south east of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or at my office over No. 19 East Washington street.

je15-d4t WILLIAM PATTERSON.

MENDING AND SCOURING.

CONRAD FETTE,

MENDER AND SCOURER, has removed to Blackford's Building, Fourth Story, No. 24, corner of Washington and Meridian street.

All garments entrusted to him will be promptly and neatly renovated and repaired.

All kinds of tailoring and cutting for boys and men, in the best style, on short notice and at low rates

je4-d2m

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. A. G. SELMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity.

Office No. 10 Virginia Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

je16'64-d1y

B. M. SPICER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 20 1-2 North Illinois Street,

Indianapolis, Ind.

my25 '64 d1y

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

DAILY, KEEFER & RUSH,

73

South Meridian St.,

EAST END UNION DEPOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

(EXCLUSIVELY) IN

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

GLASS WARE,

PERFUMERY

—AND—

Fancy Goods,

—AND—

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF DRUGGISTS to the above establishment, and invite them, when in the city, to look through our stock.

Our goods were bought when gold was at $1 58, and before the additional 50 per cent increase in Tariff Duty, which, we are confident, will enable us to sell goods in our line very low and yet realize a profit. We will duplicate any Cincinnati bill—fluctuations in prices considered.

Orders are solicited je7'64-d1y

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.

WEBB, TARKINGTON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Crossland & Pee.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

NOTIONS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN

Fancy Goods,

No. 42 South Meridian Street,

(SCHNULLS' NEW BLOCK,)

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

To our Customers and Friends.

Having sold our entire stock of Goods to Messrs. Webb, Tarkington & Co., we take pleasure in recommending them as gentlemen possessing ample means, long experience in trade, energy and integrity: and have entire confidence that the old customers of the house will be served as favorably and upon as good terms as they have been by us. We trust those who have dealt with us will continue their patronage to the new house. Mr. Pee will continue with our successors.

Thanking our friends for the favors shown us in the past, we will be happy to see them at our old counting room, where we will remain for the purpose of closing up our business. CROSSLAND & PEE.

je8-d3m

FOR SALE.

300,000 BRICK

FOR SALE,

—BY—

McKERNAN & PIERCE.

my23-dtf

PROFESSIONAL.

J. T. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER MERIDIAN AND WASHINGTON Streets, (Telegraph Building,) Indianapolis, Indiana.

Special attention given to the Collection of Accounts and the securing of Government Claims.

Satisfactory references given when required.

my31 dtf

MONEY ADVANCED

ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, PLATE, Dry Goods and other personal property, or bought and sold at

NO. 18½

NORTH ILLINOIS STREET, NORWOOD'S BLOCK (UP STAIRS.) oct28-d1y