

DAILY JOURNAL.

THE ILLINOIS JOURNAL,
Published Weekly, Tri-Weekly and Daily.
TERMS:
Weekly Journal (published on Thursdays) per year \$2 00
Tri-Weekly Journal (published on Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Saturdays) per year - - - \$3 00
Daily Journal (published every Evening at two
o'clock) per year - - - - - \$5 00
And ten cent per week to City subscribers.
All subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, Evening, September 7, 1849.

HUNGARIAN MEETING.

At a large meeting of citizens (at which many ladies were present,) held in the city of Springfield, the seat of government of the State of Illinois, on the evening of the 6th day of September, A. D. 1849—the meeting being called to order by S. FRANCIS, Esq., the Hon. DAVID DAVIS, Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, was elected President, and CHARLES ARNOLD, Esq. Secretary.

On motion, the President appointed citizens John Todd, Wm. Carpenter, Abraham Lincoln, E. H. Merryman, Thomas Lewis and David B. Campbell, committee to draw up resolutions to express the sentiments of the members of this meeting in relation to the war now progressing in Hungary.—The committee having retired to perform this duty—

Hen. E. D. BAKER, member of Congress for the 6th Congressional District of this State, was called upon to address the meeting. He responded to the call, and in an address of an hour's length referred to the history of the Hungarians as a people—the fact that they had long been the rampart which had prevented the Turk and the Saracen from carrying their arms into Europe—the numbers of her people, which entitled them to all the rights and privileges of a nation—the spirit of freedom and equality that prevailed among them—their devoted patriotism—their heroic achievements amid the smouldering ruins of their cities, the desolation of their provinces, the savage and ruthless butcheries and barbarities of Austrian legions and Russian hordes—the belief that even at this moment Hungary was a free and independent nation—but that if not,—if Kossuth and his colleagues had been crushed, the spirit they had evinced, the noble principles they had developed, the consecration of them by their exertions and their sacrifices, would be felt in all after times in Europe, and though the heads of these patriots might be placed upon the gates of cities, they would live in the undying memories of the hearts of all who appreciated patriotism, regarded the rights of humanity, and the great and eternal principles of human liberty.

The meeting responded to these sentiments with marked enthusiasm.

The committee then reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in their present glorious struggle for liberty, the Hungarians, command our highest admiration, and have our warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That they have our most ardent prayers for their speedy triumph and final success.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States should acknowledge the Independence of Hungary as a Nation of freemen, at the very earliest moment consistent with our amicable relations with that Government, against which they are contending.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the immediate acknowledgment of the independence of Hungary by our government, is due from American freeman, to their struggling brethren, to the general cause of Republican liberty, and not a violation of the just rights of any Nation or people.

The resolutions were read and adopted by an unanimous vote.

On motion of S. Francis, Esq.,

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting transmit a copy of its proceedings signed by themselves to Mr. Clayton, the American Secretary of State, with a request that he will present them to the Agent of the Hungarian People in United States, Count WAAS, that they may be placed in the hands of Kossuth, the President of the Hungarian Republic.

The meeting then ordered the proceedings to be published in the city papers; and adjourned, giving three cheers in honor of Kossuth and Hungary.

DAVID DAVIS, President.

CHARLES ARNOLD, Sec'y.

Immigrants from the "old country" continue to pour into the United States in a large and steadily swelling stream. At New York, during the month of June, there arrived by sea 29,078 immigrants; and during the month of July, 30,098 immigrants. The whole number of immigrants by sea, at that port during the first seven months of the present year, was 143,222. Of this aggregate, 101,220 were born in Great Britain and Ireland, or nearly 71 per cent., being an increase in the proportion over the previous year of 4 per cent; and of the remaining 42,002 there were 34,132 who were born in Germany, or nearly 24 per cent., being a decrease in the proportion since last year of 4 1-2 per cent.

There is a pair of Mill Stones in "Every Body's Mill," which grinds twenty-four bushels of Corn in an hour.

Business men in Springfield.

W. MARSH, Stone Mason, residence north east part of the city. Mr. M. is an experienced workman.

J. B. MOFFETT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Patent Medicines—in partnership with J. G. Johnson—a few doors south of Hawley & Loose's Store; residence near the rail road.

J. M. MOORE, Treasurer and Assessor of the County;—office in the court house.

Mrs. J. B. WATSON;—residence on the corner east of the American Livery stable. Mr. W. is one of our citizens who has left us, we hope only for a brief season, for California.

A Story with a Touch of Romance in it.

A letter received from A. Bathurst, Esq., says that the ship Christopher Mitchell, Sullivan, of this port, touched at Paita, on the 6th of July, to land a female named Ann Johnson, who shipped at Nantucket as a green hand. Mr. Bathurst says:—

Miss J. is now a guest in my family. She is a very fine young girl, extremely well bred, and has not yet acquired any of the conversation so frequently practised by sailors. I have promised her my paternal care, for which she is very grateful. My daughter takes great care in making her comfortable. She will be conducted to the United States by the first opportunity." The particulars of this singular affair are given in the following letter from Mr. Wood, 1st officer of the ship Christopher Mitchell, dated July 6th, off Paita:—

"We left this port for the Gallapagos Islands. Soon after sailing, it was discovered that we had a female on board, one of the crew that we took from Nantucket; she went by the name of George Johnson. Her real name, as she stated was Ann Johnson, the daughter of George Johnson living in Rochester, N. Y. at 22 Oak street, a shoemaker by trade. She says she left home in July, 1848, and wandered as far down as New York; started to go home again, but at a place called Port Jackson, 28 miles from Rochester, made a halt, cast off the petticoats, and assumed man's apparel. She stopped there one month, and then came down to Albany working her passage on a canal horse. Remained in Albany 10 days, and then came to N. Y. where she stopped some two weeks, living at sailor's boarding houses; and from thence to Nantucket, and shipped on board this ship (the C. Mitchell.)

She had lived in Hartford with a man by the name of Williams, a carpenter. She is 19 years old, and gives as a reason for coming to sea that she was told she would make some money in that business. Her appearance now is that of good looking chubby boy of 16 or 17 years old; she is stout, as a woman, weighing 145. She has done her duty cheerfully and as well as most green boys, going aloft to take in sail, in the heaviest of weather, and only in one instance did she give out, which was off Cape Horn, during a severe gale of wind and rain. She has taken her regular mast-heads and helms all the voyage, was in my boat several times when we were first out and lowered for practice, but has not been fast to a whale. She was so very awkward with an oar, that we took her out of the boats altogether. Up to a week ago, she has been well all the voyage—seems to be very shrewd, and I doubt if she has given a correct account of herself. Immediately upon discovering her sex she was taken into the cabin where she kept herself very close. We tacked ship and stood back for Paita, where we arrived on the 6th and to-morrow shall take Miss Johnson on shore and leave her with the consul Mr. Bathurst." [Nantucket Inquirer, 17th.

OREGON CITY.—A writer in the Boston Traveler, on board the propeller Massachusetts, June 16, thus describes Portland and Oregon City: After rambling for two days about Fort Vancouver, I left for "Portland," situated on the Willamette, about fourteen miles above its entrance into the Columbia. Portland was commenced about three years since, is now quite a village, and is destined to become much larger being at the head waters of ship navigation, although small vessels can run nearly up to the "Falls." At the Falls is situated the "Oregon City." This is the most populous town in the territory, destined ere long to be celebrated for its manufactures. There is any quantity of water power.

Now from Oregon city I traveled 25 miles west 50 miles South and 16 miles East. In my various jaunts I became acquainted with all classes of the population, and a more kind and hospitable people I never met with. At present a majority of the male part of the population is in the mines of California and probably no miners have been more successful. Every vessel brings numbers returning to their homes. Wealth is very rapidly rolling into Oregon. About twenty saw mills are now busily cutting out lumber, which sells for \$100 per thousand, at the mills. It costs another hundred to freight it to San Francisco, where it sells for \$300 and \$400 per thousand. For ages, I may say, the lumber of Oregon will be source of wealth. This is a fine country for wheat and other grain. The Winters are mild, so that herds of horses and cattle need but little fodder. A person needs to visit the country to fully acquaint himself with its internal resources. The people are now laboring under great difficulties, owing to the dilatory action of Congress. The subject of land claims is altogether unsettled. The custom now is for any person to establish on any unoccupied land, and claim one mile square. People do not feel secure in making improvements. Let the land titles be rendered secure and it would very soon put a new face on the whole appearance of things in Oregon. According to a recent census under the authority of Gov'r Lane there are between 9 and 10,000 inhabitants in Oregon not including Indians and foreigners.

ANGLO SAXON STOCK.—Cicero relates, that the ugliest and most stupid slaves in Rome, came from England. Moreover he urges his friend Atticus 'not to buy slaves from Britain on account of their stupidity' and their inaptitude to learn music and other accomplishments.' With Cæsar's opinion of our ancestors we are, perhaps, some of us, not sufficiently acquainted. He describes the Britons generally as a nation of very barbarous manners. 'Most of the interior,' he says, 'never saw corn, but eat milk and flesh, and are clothed with skins.' In another place he remarks, 'In their domestic and social habits, the Britons are as degraded as the most savage nations.'

This is no overdrawn picture. Our ancestors dwelt in caves like wild beasts, or in huts of no better construction than the miserable tent of the most savage Indian.—Scientific American.

Day-Break and Peep-of-Day.

(Continued.)

The unfortunate Descoille's, the younger, having met the major in the first heat of his passion, had knocked him down with the butt end of his musket and would have finished him but for the interference of some persons, who ought to have come forward sooner or not at all.

Daybreak pulled off his gold laced hat and banged it flat against the wall, exclaiming, in the highly expressive and figurative language of the barrack room, which loses infinitely in translation: "Peep of Day is flummixed?"

And sure enough Peep of Day was sentenced to be shot. I need not tell you any thing about the proceedings of the court martial; you know how such things are carried on. The major's rancorous thirst for vengeance raised him up from his sick bed in a manner, and quickened his cure. He gave orders that Peep of Day should be shot by his own company.

Daybreak went to the major and asked, did he mean to say that he was to fire on his own brother; where to the major replied, that the rules of the service made no mention of any exception, and that there should be none. Daybreak then said he would sooner blow his own brains out, and the major told him he was welcome to do so if he liked. On hearing of this the grenadiers entertained Daybreak to submit.

Oh! if you had seen how sorrowful every man and thing in the quarters looked next day. As the drummer beat the morning call, the tears he dropped, as big as peas, patted upon the drum head in dismal concert with the roll of the sticks. You would have thought he was beating the death signal of the whole regiment.

The grenadiers being under arms, Peep of Day was brought out from his prison, looking very pale, and placed in the middle of the column, with the provost by his side. The word was given to march, the drums beat mournfully; the grenadiers strode on in silence, with muskets reversed; and what was very remarkable, considering the regard they all had for Peep of Day, not one tear was shed; but they never looked more grim and dangerous. The major marched at the head of the company, digging his cane furiously into the ground at every step, while his pitgail kept time to the drum, and jerked from right to left and back again, in a way that was most aggravating.

They halted at the back of the cemetery, on the side of a hill, a little way out of the town, where they found a grave dug at the foot of the wall. Peep of Day knelt down at the edge of the grave, and the provost bandaged his eyes, whispering to him "courage!" but very cautiously, for fear of being overheard by the major.

The latter watched the proceedings with great composure; and then, as though he was only putting his men through an ordinary drill exercise, he turned to the company, now formed in line, and stepping a little aside he raised his cane. The drums beat at the signal and stopped when the cane fell again.

"Grenadiers! carry—arms!" The command was executed with one sonorous metallic clash. The major ran his eye rapidly along the line.

"Make ready!—present!" All the musket barrels, like a great machine moved by a single impulse, came down with a slant toward the major. Carried away by the force of habit, he had only time to call out, "Fire!"

The major fell to the ground like a riddled target.

Now, the town Nancy, as you are aware, is not far from the frontier, and the emperor's army was then assembled in a menacing attitude on that frontier. What did the grenadiers of the king's regiment do? They threw the major's carcass into the grave; started off Peep of Day, and sent word to the colonel by a trumpeter, requiring a formal acknowledgment that the grenadiers of the first company of the king's regiment had on ly done an act of justice; otherwise they would go over, with arms and baggage, like Peep of Day, to the service of the Emperor.

What was to be done in such a fix? A State does not easily make up its mind to lose a company of grenadiers such as that. The colonel granted pardon, and the grenadiers returned to their quarters, with drums beating just as they had left them.

But all this was far from satisfying Descoille's the elder, surnamed Daybreak. He could not bear the thought that his brother, a Descoille's, a grenadier of the king's regiment, should be in the service of the enemies of France, however, well they had received him, for you must know that the emperor had enrolled Peep of Day among his hulans, and even that in the first transports of his joy he had invited him to his table; but that fact has not been quite ascertained for certain. Daybreak therefore took it into his head to obtain pardon for his brother, and made known his project to his comrades, telling them that he would apply to his captain.

"And if he refuse you?" said they.

"I will ask the colonel."

"And if the colonel refuse?"

"I will go ask the king."

There was no more to be said after that, and every body admired such a noble resolution. So Daybreak went to his captain, and asked pardon of him for Peep of Day. The captain refused it. Daybreak then had recourse to the colonel, but was again refused.

"Then I will go and see the king," said Daybreak.

Fixed in his purpose he took leave of his comrades, slung his little bundle over his shoulder on the end of his sword, and off he set in double quick time, singing all the way; for Daybreak was naturally so merry that all his vexations could not extinguish his love of song. His voice might be heard a long half-mile off, trolling out his favorite air:

Oui, je suis soldat moi,
Et pour ma patrie,
Pour la France et pour mon roi,
Je donnerais ma vie.

And as he kept clearing the ground at a prodigious rate; and all who passed him on the road, cavaliers, merchants, monks, herdsmen, and waggoners, admired the jolly soldier who stepped out so briskly and sang so well, with a wild flower between his lips, his hat stuck jauntily over one ear, and his nose thrown up to the wind.

"Where are you going, beau grenadier?"

"Going to Paris to see the king."

"A pleasant journey to you, beau grenadier."

(To be continued.)

COOKING STOVES.—We have just received a large lot of Cook Stoves of various patterns for sale low. (May 31.) LOWRY, LAMB & CO.,

Watches and Jewelry.

JUST received a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches: also, a rich and fashionable stock of jewelry, consisting in part of fashionable cluster ear-rings, cluster pins, bracelets and finger rings to match, gold guard and fob chains, lockets for miniatures, gold and silver spectacles, gold pens, &c. &c. Also, a large lot of Silver Ware, consisting of pitchers, cups, tea and table Spoons, sugar tongs, soup ladles; cream, salt and mustard spoons, the silver warranted to be as pure as coin. Silver ware made to order. Old gold and silver bought.

Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted.

Sept. 5, 1849. GEO. W. CHATTERTON.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and has now on hand a large assortment of CHAIRS, of various patterns, such as walnut, cane and flag seats; imitation of walnut and mahogany do; windows of various kinds, rocking chairs, settees, &c.—which will be sold at remarkably low prices at his Shop on the corner south of the American House. Sept. 6. C. C. PHELPS.

NOTICE.—If SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS will call at the Post Office he will learn something to his advantage. Sept. 6.

CAPS.—Just received a splendid assortment of Men's, Boys and Youth's Cloth Caps. Sept 6 1849. J. M. BURKHARDT.

50,000 G D Gun Caps, just received and for sale by Sept 6, 1849. J. M. BURKHARDT.

OIL CLOTH Table, Bureau and Stand Covers, just received—the finest and prettiest ever shown in this market, and for sale by Sept 6. J. M. BURKHARDT.

CAMPFIRE, fresh arrival: also Campfire wicks and Chimneys, for sale by Sept 6. J. M. BURKHARDT.

DAMOND Rings for sale at Sept. 5. CHATTERTON'S.

GOLD and Silver WATCHES of the best makers and most fashionable patterns, for sale at New York prices sat [Sept. 5] CHATTERTON'S.

SILVER WARE.—A large stock of Silver Ware kept constantly on hand, and warranted as pure as dollars for sale Sept. 5. CHATTERTON'S.

WANTED—1,000 ounces of pure Old Silver, for which the cash will be paid at Sept. 5. CHATTERTON'S.

WATCH REPAIRING.—The subscriber repairs Clocks and Watches, and warrants them to keep good time one year, or no charge. Sept 5. GEO. W. CHATTERTON.

L IQUORS, pure and unadulterated, for medical purposes, for sale by CORNEAU & DILLER.

PURE White Lead for sale low by CORNEAU & DILLER.

200 DOZEN Hemp Bed Cords on hand and for sale by [aug 20] J. BUNN.

100 DOZEN Plough Lines on hand and for sale by [aug 20] J. BUNN.

20 COILS of Packing Twine on hand and for sale by [aug 20] J. BUNN.

D. R. SMITH'S Ague Syrup for sale by [aug 17] CORNEAU & DILLER.

RED LEAD—By the keg, for sale by [aug 27] CORNEAU & DILLER.

ALCOHOL—90 DEG.—A very superior article for sale by [aug 27] CORNEAU & DILLER.

BLUE VITROL—By the keg or otherwise, for sale by [aug 27] CORNEAU & DILLER.

MILLINER'S GLUE—A very fine article for sale by [aug 27] CORNEAU & DILLER.

TURPENTINE—Wholesale and Retail, by [aug 27] CORNEAU & DILLER.

MACABOY SNUFF—A very superior article, for sale by [aug 27] CORNEAU & DILLER.

TANNER'S OIL—Brown—Just received by [aug 27] CORNEAU & DILLER.

PICKLES.—Thick skinned Peppers, the best of all articles for Pickles, can be had at the "Cott tage Garden," or at the store of [aug 23. 1w] REEVES & AYRES.

INDIGO—Best Spanish float, for sale by [aug 27] CORNEAU & DILLER.

Thrashing Machine Separate and Horse Power. We will sell one of the best Machines in the State, at half price, in cash, to close a demand. Also, one first rate stationary Horse Power, &c. Call soon. [aug 24. 249. d&w] LEWIS, ADAMS & Co.

Sash! Sash! Sash! ANY quantity, of different sized lights, a first rate article, at Every Body's Store, for sale. Also, any quantity of Salt. [aug 24. d&w] REEVES & AYRES.

200 KEGS assorted Nails on hand and for sale by [aug 24] J. BUNN.

400 CHESTS—(half, quarter and whole chests) of fresh TEAS on hand and for sale by [aug 22] J. BUNN.

100 KEGS Blow's pure and No. 1 White Lead for sale low by [june 1] BIRCHALL & OWEN'S.

50,000 LIGHTS of window sash just received and for sale very low by [aug 24] REEVES & AYRES.

Eclectic Readers. 2d SOG r First Reader; 2 do. Second do.; 1 do. Third do. Just received and for sale by [Aug. 28.] JEHNSON & BRADFORD.

200 BBLs. of WHISKEY on hand and for sale by [aug 22] J. M. BURKHARDT.

SALT—60 bbls. NYork weSalt for sale by [june 12.] HUST & TAYLOR.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS. Just rec'd a large assortment of American Locks and Latches, with white, black and variegated knobs, which we offer very low to builders and others—call an' see. [may 2] EB PEAKE & BRO.

LAKE FISH, fine and large, for sale at retail. 10 kits No. 1 salmon and mackerel at the new store [may 31.] of S. M. TINSLEY.

HAMES, Collars, and Plough Lines, just rec'd. Farmers who want any of the above articles will find it to their interest to give us a call. [may 31] REEVES & AYRES.

Found, in this city, a few days since, a lady's black silk sack—very fine Enquire at this office. [aug 14] adv 50c BIRCHALL & OWEN.

PARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT for [by] [may 6] BIRCHALL & OWEN.

BAROUCH and two horse WAGON for sale, in fine order, very low. Application can be made at the Journal Office. [may 1]

L INSEED OIL bleached, for sale by [aug 17] CORNEAU & DILLER.

SALT.—New supply just received and for sale. [Aug. 6.] by REEVES & AYRES.

MATRASSES.—Shuck, Moss, Cotton and Hair mattresses, all sizes, always on hand and for sale cheap at [may 3] HOUGHES.