The Republican.

T. J. PICKETT, C. W. WAITE, Editors.

PEORIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1856.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
OF NEW JERSEY.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. BISSELL,
of St. Clair County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
of DuPage County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
O. M. HATCH, of Pike Co.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES MILLER, of McLean Co.

FOR STATE AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Lawrence Co.

FOR STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,
WM. H. POWELL, of Peoria Co.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Anti-Nebraska Congressional Convention for the Fourth District will be held in the city of Peoria, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said District.

The basis of representation adopted by the Committee, is one delegate for every 3000 inhabitants, and one for every fractional number of 1000 and over. The following is the number to which each county will be entitled on this ratio:

Fulton	10
Mercer	4
Henry	4
Knox	8
Marshall	4
Peoria	10
Tazewell	6
Stark	2
Mason	2
Warren	4
Woodford	4

ROBERT BOAL,
B. L. T. BOURLAND, } Central Com.
THOS. J. HENDERSON,

Anti-Nebraska papers throughout the District please copy.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A County Convention of the Republican party of Peoria County will be held at Kickapootown on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, for the purpose of nominating candidates for such county offices as are to be filled at the November election. Each township in the county will be entitled to send to said Convention, four delegates, and Peoria twelve.

It is hoped that the Anti-Nebraska men in the several townships will call meetings in their respective townships at such times and places as they may deem most convenient, for the purpose of appointing delegates to said Convention.

The delegates from the counties of Stark and Peoria, will nominate a candidate for States' Attorney for the 16th Judicial Circuit, and a candidate for Joint Representative.

T. J. PICKETT, B. L. T. BOURLAND, AMOS STEVENS, BRADFORD HALL, ALVA DUNLAP, Central Committee.

Peoria, July 11, 1856.

LINCOLN IN CHICAGO.

We had the pleasure of listening to the speech of Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN in Chicago last Saturday evening. He spoke in Dearborn Park, and was listened to by a very large audience. The speech was one that did him eminent credit, and which cannot not fail to produce a telling effect upon the political sentiment of Chicago. The exposure of the fallaciousness of the position taken by Mr. Fillmore in his Albany speech was timely and effective; and his refutation of the charge of sectionalism, so flippantly made by the slavery-extensionists against the Republican party, was full and able. Every point he touched upon was elucidated by the clearness of his logic, and with his keen blade of satire he laid bare the revolting features of policy of the pseudo-Democracy. At the close of his speech he was enthusiastically and repeatedly cheered, and he was frequently interrupted during its delivery with hearty and prolonged applause.

We hope ere long to be able to announce a speech from Mr. LINCOLN in our own city.

OUR COUNTRY—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.—The above is the title of a map just published in New York by Morse & Gaston, showing on a large scale, the entire *American Union* from the Atlantic to the Pacific, *with every county in separate colors, and the name and population of the counties on the face of the map.*

The railroads both finished and in progress, and other internal improvements throughout the older States, are given with great accuracy also the minutiæ of our Territorial possessions west, from the most recent surveys and explorations—the new settlements in Kansas and Nebraska—the overland emigrant routes to California and Oregon—the government surveys for a railroad to the Pacific—the mountains, lakes, rivers, counties, settlements, Indian tribes, missions, &c.—in short, the most complete view of "Our Country" ever exhibited on canvass. Also the whole of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

On the same sheet is also a map of the World, on a new plan, showing "Our Country" as the centre, and the great commercial sailing routes to other nations East and West.

We advise all who want a new map to examine this before purchasing elsewhere. It is sold only by duly authorized traveling agents, and at one uniform and reasonable price. Our citizens will soon have a chance to inspect it. This city, and the entire State of Missouri, both in town and country, will be canvassed this fall and winter.

We learn that over 10,000 copies have been sold West, this season. The list of subscribers in Indiana and Illinois, obtained by the agents now here, show an unprecedented sale in those States.

PRAIRIE STATE BANK, WASHINGTON.—In another column our readers will find a statement of the affairs of the Prairie State Bank, located in Washington, Tazewell county, Ill. The gentlemen controlling the stock of this institution are men of substantial means; and the President, Mr. MARSH, and the Cashier, Mr. DANFORTH, are men who will give character to any institution. We are glad to perceive this evidence of monied prosperity in our thriving little neighbor of Tazewell, and we look forward to the day when the capital of the Bank will have to be raised to meet the demands of the business of the place. Washington is bound to prosper.

[illegible] employed in the Genesee River [illegible] Bridge, near Rochester, slipped [illegible] they were hanging [illegible] feet above the water.

[illegible]—The Ithaca Journal [illegible] the Democratic [illegible] Tompkins county, N. Y., has taken down the Buchanan flag and run up that of Fremont and Dayton. It is the only paper published in that county.

A Fremont ratification meeting in Greensburg, Indiana, at which no less than five thousand persons were present, was addressed by one of the Democratic nominees for elector. He said that if elected he should vote for Fremont.

The last foreign steamer brings intelligence that the Bank of England had postponed a further reduction in the rates of interest until after the payment of the government dividends, 5th July.

Henry Miller, a wealthy merchant of New Orleans was drowned on Wednesday last while bathing. He was a German, without family or relatives in this country, and is said to have left property to the amount of $100,000.

A Fremont electoral ticket has been nominated in Kentucky; Cassius M. Clay is one of the candidates.

Messrs. Wadean & Levy, of Dubuque, have started a subscription to aid the sufferers by the inundation in France.

John H. George of New Hampshire, has been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota.

Isabella grapes give very fine promise in the neighborhood of Cleveland.

The Illinois Teacher for July is received, and contains its usual amount of interesting matter. From its pages we give this week in our educational department an extract from an address recently delivered before the Lee and Whiteside county Teachers' Institutes by W. H. Powell, Esq., who is a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. "We have endeavored to avoid in our paper, any interference with the partizan politics of our country, and of necessity will be compelled to continue to pursue that course, from the fact that our editorial corps belong to the different parties, but we all agree with reference to this important educational office, that it should be kept out of the political strife, and that the test for this office should not be of a partizan character but that every voter should give his suffrage to that candidate whom he is satisfied is the most experienced and best qualified to fill that most responsible station."

We make the above extract from a leading editorial in the last number of the Prairie Farmer; a paper neutral in politics, but whose readers have a lasting interest in the election of the best man to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The editors of that paper know Mr. POWELL to be the unanimous choice of all the leading educational interests in the State, and, as such, should be chosen without any reference to party politics, either one way or the other, and we are glad to see them take the independent stand they do in the matter.

We make these remarks not because we expect Mr. POWELL will be elected if the remainder of the ticket upon which he is running is defeated, but because we are opposed to this office being made a political one at all, and especially are we opposed to any man's being put in nomination for the most responsible station in the gift of the people of the State, who does not stand out prominently as one of the most gifted, tried and experienced friends of the cause over which, in case of his election, he is to preside. The idea of making this office the reward of party services, or filling it with a poor tool whose only qualification is that "he has got the nomination," and at the mention of whose name every sensible man turns up his nose with disgust, is simply ridiculous. Let the time for the selection of this office be changed to the judicial elections in June, when party politics would have but little to do with it, and no mean party tool, however *sycophantic* and *unknown*, would stand any chance against a man of known ability and undoubted capacity.

In noticing the excellent map of Morse & Gaston, yesterday, the word Missouri was put by mistake for Illinois. We hope every citizen who is not already supplied with a map of our *whole* country will purchase one of these. The name of Prof. Morse is a sufficient guaranty that the map is every way reliable. The agent, Mr. L. D. NOBLE, is now canvassing our city, and we presume he will succeed well.

THE THEATRE LAST NIGHT.—"The Stranger" was admirably performed last night. The character of Mrs. Haller was sustained by Miss St. Clair in a manner that we have seldom seen equaled. Indeed, in some parts she was fully equal to Julia Dean. The closing scene, in fact the whole of the last act, developed the power of Miss St. Clair in portraying deep passion, which is undeniably of no common order. Mr. Douglas sustained the character of "The Stranger" with great credit. "Baron Steinfort" was well performed by Mr. Chapin. "Old Solomon," by Mr. Huntley, was excellent. But Mr. Owens, as "Peter," most certainly removed the dilapidated linen from the shrubbery." He's a trump. He's a brick. He'll do! "The Lady of the Lions" is a capital thing. It is one of the best performed burlesques we ever witnessed. Owens is great in this piece.—Chaplin, as Polly Anne, is inapproachable. Ingomar, the Barbarian, will be performed to-night, with a repetition of "The Lady of the Lions."

The orange trees, four in number, that once belonged to the first Napoleon, and which he reared so tenderly at Fontainbleau, are now to be seen in the horticultural fair at Paris.—The present emperor prizes them highly, it is said, on account of the *souvenirs* attaching to them, and never visits the fair without inquiring after them.

A daughter of Mr. Fillmore received instruction in Italian at the Catholic Seminary in Buffalo, presided over by the ladies of the Broken Heart. Is the leader of the Americans unsound?

One of our citizens (says the Hartford Times) has picked ninety-six quarts of strawberries this season from a bed measuring twenty-four feet by twenty-two. They were mostly the Hovey seedlings, and many of them measured four inches in circumference.

The Albany Journal says that a gentleman who contributed to the purse with which a coach, &c., was purchased for Mr. Fillmore in 1850, is opposed to Mr. Fillmore now, for two reasons, viz: first, that he is against the struggle for freedom; second, that he *sold* the coach that was *presented* to him.

The German Opera is to be established in New York on an appropriate basis, with a full, complete and capable troupe, and with a repertoire as varied as at home. Carl Bergman is to be the conductor, and Niblo's has been leased for a term of months commencing in September next.

A substantial English cable, connecting Martha's Vineyard with Boston, was successively laid on the 16th by the Cape Cod Telegraph Company, and the line is now in good working order, connecting at Boston with the lines of the American Telegraph.

Mrs. Lidia Maria Child died recently at Paris. She was a noble woman and a charming writer. Her stories for children are not surpassed by any others in the English language [illegible] great ability and singular [illegible] her last work of note was a History of the Various Religions of the World.

MR. DOUGLAS AS INGOMAR.—Having only previously seen Mr. DOUGLAS in "The Stranger," in which we were not thoroughly satisfied with his performance, we were not prepared to witness the triumph which he achieved last evening in the play of "Ingomar, the Barbarian." We have not been so well pleased with any dramatic representation for a long time. Particularly in the latter part, Mr. DOUGLAS was peculiarly successful in catching the very spirit of the play, and had the author been present he must have rejoiced at the thorough appreciation of the character evinced on the part of Mr. D. The scene where Ingomar is desired to put off his dress of skins, crop his long hair and lay aside his sword, preparatory to becoming a Greek citizen, was very finely gone through with; but in the scene between Ingomar and the Timare, where the former is required to betray his countrymen, the unmistakable genius of Mr. Douglas showed to the best advantage. We hope to see Mr. D. appear again in this character ere long.

Mr. Douglas in Ingomar, was most admirably sustained by Miss ST. CLAIR as Parthenia. She left nothing to be suggested that could have rendered her personation of the character more successful and pleasing.

PENNSYLVANIA — WARREN COUNTY.—We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette that the old-line democrats of Warren county, who refuse to endorse Buchanan and the Cincinnati platform, held a meeting last week which was quite large and respectable. Hon. G. W. Scofield, for many years a leading democrat, and Hon. C. B. Curtis, the Democratic representative from that district in the last Congress, made speeches defining their position and taking strong ground against Buchanan. The meeting passed resolutions repudiating the Cincinnati nominations and platform, and the honest democracy of that county will doubtless be found voting in mass for Fremont. Things look quite bright in that wildcat district.

INDIAN WAR.—The St. Louis Democrat has advices from the Plains to the effect that a somewhat sanguinary conflict has taken place between the confederate Sacs and Foxes and the Camanches, resulting in the routing of the latter with considerable loss. Nothing is known of the relative force of either party, but the success of the Sacs and Foxes is imputed to the superiority of their arms. The conflict took place at the crossing of the Arkansas on the Santa Fe road, and continued during some hours. The Sacs and Foxes killed twenty-one Camanches and took two prisoners. They lost two of their party and had several wounded.

MEXICO.—From Mexico there are advices dated at the capital to the 5th, and at Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. The departure of the Spanish fleet was hailed as a triumph of Mexican diplomacy, and Spain will have to pay heavily for her warlike exhibition, in the shape of a high import tariff. Comonfort's decree for the sale of the church property was hailed with great popular enthusiasm, and an immediate rise in the value of government stocks followed. The brevets and promotions in the army by Santa Anna have been annulled, except in a few cases specially provided for. Gov. Traconis, of Puebla, has expelled the monks of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, and they have consequently removed to the city of Mexico.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—The Dubuque Tribune gives the particulars of an accident by which Alfred Mudge, of Cincinnati, lost his life. He was hunting, near Red Wing, and in taking a gun from the wagon it was discharged, lodging the contents in his abdomen, killing him instantly. Mr. M. was described as a young man of much promise. His remains was taken to Cincinnati.

The sailors attached to the steamer Saranac, recently paid off at Philadelphia, presented over $100 to an invalid, who returned home in that ship. His shipmates of the Susquehanna, to which vessel he had been attached, also made a subscription of $500 for his benefit.

A "HIGH" FALL IN TROY.—The Budget says a young man named Richard Turley, on Sunday night, walked off the precipice on the north side of Mount Olympus, falling a distance of some fifty feet on the rocks—and, strange as it may appear, escaped with his life. He was lying asleep on the mountain with a couple of friends, at the time of the shower, when he was suddenly startled by the thunder, and jumping up, ran immediately off the bank before his friends could arrest him. When discovered it was found that he had his knee badly shattered and one of his arms broken.

A lady was recently detected in Cincinnati pocketing a pair of gloves while making some purchases, accused of the theft, and with tears handed out a $20 bill to pay for the stolen package. The merchant took out $5.10 and gave her the change. Subsequently he discovered that the $20 bill was counterfeit.

The Cleveland Plaindealer learns that Timothy Hay, a respectable resident of Aurora, was found last Monday morning on his own premises, with his head entirely severed from his body, and otherwise shockingly mutilated, having the appearance of being done with some sharp instrument. An Irishman employed about the farm, who is known to have had some difficulty with Hay, is suspected; he is still at large.

A man named James Ray was executed by lynch process at Morgan City, Mo., on the 6th inst., for having poisoned a spring at which the children of a school were accustomed to drink. Fourteen of the children sickened and died, and the neighbors were so exasperated that they seized Ray on suspicion and hung him to the limb of a tree. He made a speech to the crowd of two or three hundred assembled, protesting his innocence to the last. The only evidence against him was that he had made some vague threats, and took his own children from the school a day or two before the tragedy occurred.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR.—Catharine Alberti a beggar and a fortune-teller, died at Raleigh, N. C., last week. On examining her effects, $2,900, in gold, silver, notes were found, together with evidence of her owning a plantation in Kentucky, and twenty shares of railroad stock. Around her body was a belt full of gold coin.

The century plant for many years in the possession of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and for the last twenty-three years belonging to Henry Van Rensselaer, is now in full blossom, on exhibition at Ogdensburg, for the benefit of the Young Men's Association.

George H. Silkman, a worthy young man of nineteen, was found drowned in the river at Milwaukee on Wednesday.

The soundings under the direction of the Harbor Commissioners, prove that "the deepest water in the harbor of New York is off Fort Washington, in the Hudson River.—Have a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet is found. The deepest water in the Narrows is but little more than a hundred feet.

As ascertained at the Navy Department there are now 25 captains, 38 commanders, and [illegible] lieutenants on leave and waiting orders.—[illegible] who recently passed their examination at the Naval Academy, will be immediately ordered to sea.

BENEFIT OF MISS SALLIE ST. CLAIR.—It needs no word of encouragement from us to secure a crowded house for Miss Sallie to-night. She has won a high place in the estimation of all who have witnessed her highly successful dramatic representations in our city for the past fortnight, and we have no doubt that they will testify their appreciation of and good will toward her in a substantial manner, now that an occasion is offered therefor. The pieces selected for this evening are the comedy of "The Soldier's Daughter," and the thrilling nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," in both of which Miss ST. CLAIR will appear. In the latter she has already gained the hearty plaudits of the Peorians.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Our readers will have perceived by the advertisement that Mr. S. M. BROOKS proposes to ascend into the aerial realms from this city in his mammoth balloon, Hercules, on Thursday of next week. We shall allude to the matter again.

We would suggest, if no place has yet been selected for the ascension of the balloon, that the Court-House Square would be the most appropriate spot.

BURGLARY.—Mr. Winchell's store was burglariously entered last night. One of the clerks was sleeping upon the counter, and discovering a man entering the back window, threw a hatchet at him, when another man seized him from behind and choked him; but his cries soon alarmed the ruffians, and they fled. One of them tried to grab some silks, but fell over a bale of domestics, and picking himself up forgot to pick up the silks.

HARPER for August is an excellent number. Its literary contents are valuable, and the illustrations are fine. We have laughed dangerously over "N. Bonaparte Stubbs's" photographic experience.

A vote was taken in Bunn's blacksmith's shop, yesterday, for President, among those who came to get horses shod, with the following result:

Fremont,	18
Buchanan,	7
Fillmore,	5
Undecided,	2

PENNSYLVANIA.—We receive at this office, says the New York Herald, sixty-five political newspapers from the State of Pennsylvania, published there. These are divided between the three leading political parties in the following proportions: For Buchanan there are twenty-one, with a circulation of 32,000; for Fillmore there are three, with a circulation of 1,700; while for Fremont there are forty-one, with a circulation of 88,512. Who will say that Pennsylvania is not in an incipient state of revolution?

While a company of miners were attempting to re-open an old coal mine at Briar Hill, Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 11th inst., one of them, in going into the mine to ascertain the depth of water, suddenly fell to the bottom (some eight or ten feet); another attempted to rescue him, and fell also; and so on till four of them lay at the bottom of the hole, poisoned by the foul air they had imbibed. Ropes and hooks being procured, the men were drawn out, and three of them resuscitated, but the other, named Morgan Williams, was past recovery.

NEW YORK BANKS CLOSING.—The Albany Register states from information derived at the Bank Department, that the notice for the final closing of the James Bank (Janesville) will be issued on the 17th of December, 1858; for the Farmer's Bank of Onondaga on the 2d of May 1859: 28th March 1860, for the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, Oswego; and the 21st November 1860, for the Eighth Avenue Bank. The bills of those Banks will be redeemed until six months from the date of the notice. The brokers give for the notes of the first named Banks 80 per cent. of the face, the notes of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Oswego, 74 per cent., and the last named Bank 95 per cent.

MRS. L. M. CHILD NOT DEAD.—The Boston Telegraph denies the report of the decease of Lydia Maria Child to which we have referred, and states that that lady resides at Wayland, Mass, with her husband. Her maiden name was Francis. The lady who recently died at Paris was the wife of Mr. E. Vernon Child, late of Boston.

Elihu Smith, of Albany, offered to sell 40 acres of land in one of the River counties to a Fillmore State officer, the reasonable consideration asked, only to be paid if Col. Fremont is elected to the Presidency. The "State Officer declined!" So says an Albany paper.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

HOUSE.—Many private bills were reported by the Standing Committees.

The Van Burens, father and son, are welcomed to the ranks of the Buchaniers by the Washington Union.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The President to-day sent the nominations of John Forsyth, as Minister, and Walker Fearne, as Secretary of Legation at Mexico, in place of Gadsden and Cripps, recalled. Messrs. Fearne and Forsyth are from Alabama.

Those having the subject immediately in charge, have concluded not just now to present the application of the people of Utah for admission as a State.

During the progress of the Herbert trial to-day, one of the jurors became so exhausted and prostrated by heat, as to cause the adjournment of the court.

A FATHER AND SON WITH SIX WIVES APIECE.—The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror gives a long account of the proceedings in that place and in Rutland, Vt., of two men, calling themselves Dr. A. Abbott and James H. Abbott, said to be father and son, who are both now under arrest on the charge of bigamy. It is stated that they have each within a short period married no less than six wives. The father passed at Manchester, N. H., as the "rich old uncle" of his son, and in consequence of his representations, the tradesmen at Manchester were victimized to the amount of several hundred dollars. The career of both parties for a number of years is detailed in the Mirror with great minuteness.

At Newark, N. J., in 1854, the elder Abbott was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, who soon discovered that he had a wife living in Syracuse, N. Y. He was consequently arrested for bigamy, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the New Jersey Penitentiary, but was pardoned out after seven months' detention. A Miss Gardner, of Westmoreland, N. H., states that she married the same man, under the name of Dr. Lyman Andrews, in 1852. In Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1849, he persuaded a Miss Sherman to elope with him, and they were married by a Justice of the Peace. He was soon after obliged to abscond for threatening his wife's life in order to obtain her property. It was also ascertained that the true original name of the "old doctor" is Aaron Andrews Abbey, and the true name of the young man James Henry Abbey—the latter being the oldest son of the former by his first wife. Both parties are held for trial.

QUINCY GROWING.—The Quincy Herald, speaking of the growth of that city, says, "the number of new buildings being erected in our city this year is almost incredible. A gentleman who walked through our principal streets on Saturday last informs us that he counted two hundred, most all of which are large and handsome brick, and expresses the opinion that there are not less than twice that number now going up in the city. The Whig states that there are eight large new brick [illegible] active operation [illegible]

[illegible] Kamehameha, the King of the Sandwich Islands, has formally announced his intention of marriage with Emma, daughter of Dr. T. C. B. Rooke.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Under the above head, the Illinois Journal gets off the following, which serves to show up the anxiety of the Nebraska leaders in view of the many changes of front which the unchangeable Democracy is made to assume. It is worth a column of argument:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11, 1856.
Hon. S. Arnold Douglas, Washington City:

DEAR SIR: Democratic principles are in such a whirl that we are confounded. Our Democratic platforms, State and national, are for popular sovereignty in Kansas, and against internal improvements by the nation. We have, up to six days since, contended that Congress had no right to legislate for Kansas, and that Congress had no power to appropriate money for internal improvements. In regard to the first thing mentioned we had your authority that it was entirely unconstitutional for Congress to pass laws for the government of Kansas. Colonel Richardson, although formerly he declared an opposite opinion, latterly, under new lights, has adopted yours. We have defended Richardson and yourself in your position that Congress had no legislative power over Territories. Your last bill has entirely changed this subject, as well your own position as his. We wish to know what is to be done. You must adopt some principles relative to Kansas, to last until after the election.

You approved President Pierce's vetoes of the bills for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, and the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi. The whole Democratic party approved these vetoes. They were regarded as the quintessence of Democracy. They were embodied in our platforms. We have gone before the people with these doctrines; but the Democracy of the Senate have changed their position—and with the Democratic platform fresh before them, they have regarded it but as a humbug and a mockery; and we now stand before the nation as having broken our own solemn pledges—and, indeed, with what pretentions can we stand up before the people as a party governed by principles?

While these things have taken place, we are pressed by our enemies. We shall be beaten by Bissell, and we are laboring by cunning and flattery, and cajoling, to cheat some Clay Whigs into our support; but the chance is a poor one; and if we are sustained in the manner it has been done by the Democratic party at Washington and in Kansas for a few weeks more, we shall have nothing to do but to surrender the Democracy of Illinois into the hands of its enemies.

The subjects embraced in this communication are of so much importance that we hesitate not to send you this dispatch, and ask and immediate reply.

Yours, &c.,

WM. FIZZLE, WM. GIGGLE,
RICHARD FRIZZLE, JOHN SIZZLE,
SAMUEL GRIZZLE, JAMES MIZZLE.
Democratic State Cen. Com. of Ill.

PETER PARLEY'S OPINION OF FREMONT.—We have permission, says the N. Y. Evening Post, to publish the following letter from S. G. Goodrich, our late Consul at Paris, addressed to a friend in Connecticut some days since, and expressing the views and opinions he formed of Mr. J. C. Fremont, upon acquaintance with him abroad. The source whence this letter comes, as well as the particular point of view in which the subject is presented, will give it weight with all just and reflecting minds.—The letter, as is evident, was a private one, and of course not prepared for publication—a circumstance proper to be stated in explanation of the form in which it is expressed:

NEW YORK, June 17, 1856.

DEAR B: It is true, as you suppose, that I knew Mr. Fremont at Paris. He was there for several months while I was Consul, and had frequent business at the Consulate. I also met him in society. He is about forty-five years of age, tall and slender, of modest demeanor, and of quiet, undemonstrative manner. At first he makes no strong impressions upon you, but in conversation, by degrees you come to the conclusion that you are in the presence of no common man. There is a deep integrity of expression in his eye, which, taken in connection with his calm, measured words, forces upon you the conviction that his extraordinary course is but a just reflection of his inherent character. Unflinching courage, fixed purpose, patience that conquers difficulties, a mastery of himself, which enables him to master others, are the qualities which the acquaintance with him, as well as the events of his life, eminently display. This was the impression he made upon leading minds, foreigners as well as Americans, in Paris. I recollect to have heard it said of him, that his habit of self-reliance and self-controlling evident from his manners and conduct, reminded one strongly of similar qualities in Louis Napoleon, and which have given him such an ascendancy since his accession to power in France.

These are the impressions I received in Paris, and hence it has not at all surprised me to find many minds turning towards Mr. Fremont for the Presidency. He has undoubtedly those qualities of firmness and decision which eminently fit him for the administration of public affairs. He is not a man to be wheedled; he is pure, amiable, and incorruptible in private life, and wherever he is placed, he will not, if I judge him rightly, depart from the sound morality which thus forms the basis of his character.

POLITICAL MOVEMENT OF THE GERMANS.—A convention of delegates from the German Turnverein Associations of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut was held recently at Military Hall, in Ewen street, Williamsburg, for the purpose of amicably arranging some matters of difference between the Eastern and Western Associations.

Franz Deck presided and F. Hune acted as Secretary. Twenty-eight societies were represented, and the matters in question were duly arranged. Afterwards a political discussion arose, and the delegates reported that all of the Associations were in favor of the election of Col. Fremont. There are 60,000 Turners in the United States, of which 7,000 reside in the Southern States, and are in favor of the election of Buchanan. In New York and New Jersey there are about 10,000 Turners, and it is reported that with the exception of about 200 they are Fremont men.—*N. Y. Herald*, 14th.

THE EMPIRE STATE.—We take the following extract from a letter to the Chicago Journal, dated Syracuse, N. Y., July 17:

"This section of country is in a state of revolution, politically speaking. Those residing at a distance can have but a faint idea of the state of feeling here. *The people*—I say it without exaggeration—are enlisted in the cause of Freedom and Fremont. The unanimity in this respect, here, is truly wonderful. The intelligent, patriotic and earnest voters of each of the old parties, are united with remarkable cordiality in the support of the indomitable pathfinder of the Far West, and the standard-bearer of that great party which has inscribed upon its banner—Kansas shall be free, and slavery restricted to its present limits. Central New York will be almost unanimous for Fremont, and the State will give for him its electoral vote, without the chance of a doubt.

"It is confidently predicted by those who have visited the various parts of the State and had the means of judging, that the majority for the Peoples' candidates in the State of New York will approximate 100,000. Fillmore, it is believed, will come out second best, and Buchanan bring up the rear. None but Federal office-holders and a few dupes, will vote for Buchanan. There is a great lack of confidence in the man, and a still greater lack of respect for the party he represents, among the people."

WASHINGTON, July 19.

During the Herbert trial this forenoon, Mr. Brooks came into Court and paid his fine of $300, and $85 costs.

It is now said that Edward Stiles, of Pa., has been appointed Consul to Vienna.

The report of the majority of the Kansas Commission makes 1,200 octavo pages.

The design is to call up the Kansas contested election case next week.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

The Herald has advices from Mexico of July 8th, which state that Secretary Marcy had sent a proposition to President Comonfort to purchase another slice of Mexico. Marcy's offer, it is stated, is $60,000,000 for the 31st parallel of latitude for the boundary line to the Gulf of California. President Comonfort refused to entertain the proposition. The departure of the Spanish fleet was held as a triumph of Mexican diplomacy. Comonfort's decree of the sale of Church property was hailed with great popular enthusiasm, and an immediate rise in the valuation of Government Stocks followed. The Governor of Puebla had expelled the monks of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, and they have consequently removed to the city of Mexico.

A SPEECH FROM ONE OF THE CHIVALRY.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, took a good deal of pains, on Monday, to show that he deserved to be expelled from the House of Representatives—in short, he made a speech stating his motives for the brutal and cowardly assault on Mr. Sumner. Fortunately for him, the speech was made after the motion to expel him had been put to vote and lost, or the result of that vote might have been different. The speech might have convinced some of the members who voted against the resolution for expulsion.

If a majority of the House could govern in a question of expelling a member, Mr. Brooks would have been thrust out; but it requires a vote of two-thirds for this, and there was only what is called a handsome majority for the resolution of expulsion. He has had the sagacity, however, to take the hint given him by the House; he has resigned his seat, and that body is no longer disgraced by his presence.

Brooks denies, in his speech, that he intended to kill Mr. Sumner, except under certain conditions. He was a little afraid of him, he admits. He says:

"I went to the Senate deliberately. I hesitated whether I should use a horsewhip or a cowhide, but knowing that the strength of the Senator from Massachusetts was superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had, I might have done what I should have regretted for the remainder of my life."

A voice—"He would have killed him."

In other words, if Mr. Sumner had not taken the flogging quietly, he would have put him to death. Of course, he must have been prepared with a pistol for the purpose, for that is the only way in which he could do "what he should have regretted for the remainder of his life,"—a life which, in that case, if the same justice had been meted out to Brooks as to humbler felons, would have been a short one. It was not a murderous assault, he insists, because he did not take a horsewhip or a cowhide, but only a cane. He did not mean to kill Mr. Sumner, but only, as the saying is, "beat him within an inch of his life." And he did it, too. Since he would have shot Mr. Sumner if the horsewhip had been wrested from him, it is likely that he would have done the same thing if Mr. Sumner had got the better of him in the attack made with a cane. Brooks acted "deliberately," he says—everything was planned before hand. We are to understand, then, that the stealthy approach, and the sudden blows dealt upon a man who was in a position and a place which rendered him perfectly defenceless and helpless, were matters of cowardly premeditation, and that if Brooks did not actually commit murder, he was fully prepared to commit it if Mr. Sumner had been able to defend himself.

But this chivalrous South Carolinian, if we take his own word for it, is an ill-used and much-injured man. The other day his friend, Judge Crawford, in one of the criminal tribunals at Washington, in which he was tried for the assault, let him off on the payment of a fine of three hundred dollars. To this Mr. Brooks thus alludes:

"He was aware of his personal responsibility. He incurred it, and was prepared to meet it.—He knew he was amenable to the laws, which offered the same protection to every citizen, whether a member of Congress or in the private walks of life. He did not believe he could be punished by a court of law and by the majority of the House at the same time. If he had committed a breach of privilege, he was answerable to the Senate, which had no right to present him to the House for punishment."

He calls a fine of three hundred dollars for an assault which is almost a murder, "a punishment." Mr. Brooks, we infer, is a wag, who like Captain Kidd, is fond of mixing up jokes and bloodshed. We should have said for our part, that Mr. Brooks has got clear of punishment. Having paid this paltry sum, he thinks that the House should have followed the example of the Senate. The Senate left the matter to the House of Representatives, and the House of Representatives should have left the matter to Brooks's friend, Judge Crawford, who in passing sentence the other day, intimated that he should deal the more gently with the delinquent because the matter "would be investigated elsewhere." By that sort of process, the same which, in the English of Samuel Butler's time, was called hugger-mugger Mr. Brooks, it seems, thought to escape very easily.

But Mr. Brooks does not appear to be a very clear-headed person. If he had been sent to the Penitentiary for six months, would his friends have had the face to say for him in the House that they ought not to strike his name from the list, because he had been punished elsewhere, but should allow him leave of absence till his term of imprisonment should be completed? If Mr. Brooks had belonged to an association of gentlemen and they had concluded to expel the author of so base an assault, would they consider it any reason for allowing his name to stand on their list of members that he had been sufficiently punished elsewhere?

It is now said that Mr. Brooks will be sent by South Carolina to the United States Senate. We are perfectly willing, for our part; it will make the matter all the worse for the cause of the slaveholder—it will be another step in an infamous course. Of one thing South Carolina may, in that case, be certain that she will be represented in the Senate by a very silly fellow.

DISCOVERY AT THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—The following paragraph, from a private letter to the New York Times, mentions the discovery of a new and extensive passage in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky:

"Last Thursday, (July 11) a party, consisting of the guide and three students, Robert Taylor, Clarence Bate and William L. Stone, while wandering in the Cave, discovered a heretofore entirely unknown passage, of some two or three miles in length. By this discovery the Cave is found to extend eleven miles instead of nine, as has been hitherto thought. The party penetrated to chambers far surpassing all those already known both in vastness and magnificence."

RATIFICATIONS IN INDIANA.—The Buchaneers called a mass State Convention at Indianapolis, which met on Thursday two days after the immense Fremont gathering. But the masses were not there.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was at both Conventions, obtained the number of arrivals by cars at each. On Tuesday 33,000 tickets were sold for the Fremont gathering—the total number of persons arriving by the trains for the Buchanan gathering was 7975.

Considering [illegible] both sides [illegible] meeting, no idea may be [illegible] of Indiana, and the [illegible] their opponents.—*Chicago Journal.*

BUCHANAN ON THE MISSOURI [illegible]

In 1848, Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary [illegible] wrote as follows to Mr. Sanford, of M[illegible]:

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistable, that *Congress, in my opinion possesses the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.* What an absurdity would it then be, if, whilst asserting this *sovereign power in Congress, which power, from its nature, must be exclusive,* I should in the very same breath also claim this identical power for the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity!"

A NEW WORK BY DE TOQUEVILLE.—This distinguished French author, who has been sometimes reproached for giving the world no successor to his able work, "Democracy in America," has at last broken his long silence, and published a new work, entitled *L'Ancien Regime et la Revolution Francaise*—"The Old Policy and the French Revolution." The object of this work is to exhibit the true character of the French Revolution, and to analyze its elements, to ascertain its principles and effects, and to vaticinate its tendency and influence on future generations. He proves that most of the institutions attributed to the Revolution of 1789, were founded long before that period, and his assertions are said to be supported by a formidable array of authorities, which attest unwearied labor.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL PROJECT.—A number of prominent citizens of Boston interested in the success of the project of boring the Hoosac Mountain, including a majority of the Board of Aldermen and about a dozen members of the Council, left this morning for the Mountain for the purpose of examining the machine now at work there, with a view, it is said, of [illegible] *ton Traveler, 16th.*

THE MURDER OF A PROMINENT ILLINOIS DEMOCRAT IN KANSAS.

The State Journal thus comments upon the recent murder of Mr. White in Kansas, briefly noticed in the last letter of our correspondent:

The people of Illinois are likely to feel, more sensibly than they have already done, the sway of black Democracy in Kansas. All our old citizens well recollect Martin White, of Christian county. He once represented that county in the Legislature of this State, and though we regarded him as a bigoted and strong politician, we ever considered him an honest man.

Mr. White removed to Kansas. He went there as a Democrat; but when he found that no man there was recognized as a Democrat unless he was in favor of the extension of slavery over Kansas, and sustained the outrages of the Missouri and other Southern ruffians, as an honest man he could no longer continue his connection with that party, and, like a great number of others who went to Kansas as Democrats—such men as Delahay, Shoemaker, and many more known to us—he espoused the party which favored a free State, free speech and a free press.

Some days since a gathering of free State men in the Territory was interrupted by a gang of the lawless black Democratic ruffians from the South. Mr. White, being a prominent man, endeavored to dissuade them from violence. The free State men only desired peace. They went to Kansas to make it their home; they wished to make improvements and live in quietness. Their object could be accomplished only by peace. They claimed the right, as citizens of the United States, to enjoy their opinions, together with a free expression of their sentiments on public questions which affected their welfare.

The only response to these reasonable remarks—which, if our constitution and laws are worth any thing, were guaranteed to him—was the discharge upon him of a number of rifles and guns. He fell, pierced with seven balls, either of which would have killed him.

Such are the doings of the black Democracy in Kansas, and which are upheld by the Register and its party here.

It is hardly necessary to comment upon this outrage. It differs from hundreds of others only in the fact that this victim of pro-slavery ruffianism was lately a citizen of our own neighborhood, was one of us, and has become a martyr to his Democratic opinions under the bloody reign of the sham Democracy in Kansas.

A CARD.

At a meeting of the Peoria Guards held last evening at their Armory, the following Preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Through the liberty of Miss Sallie St. Clair and Mr. J. Huntley of "Miss Sallie St. Clair's Varieties," the Peoria Guards received the benefits of their Theatre on Friday evening last to assist in uniforming our Company, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere thanks to them and their associates for their kind and generous liberality, and for the pleasure we enjoyed in witnessing their performances, and further, that in them we find performers that would grace any stage, and that as residents we will give them every encouragement and assistance in our power.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and hereby is directed to send to Miss St. Clair and Mr. Huntley a copy of the foregoing Resolution, and publish it in the city papers.

W. G. ASHDOWN, Ch'n.
GEO. H. KETTELLE, Sec'y.

OLD LINE WHIGS OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.

The old line Whig Convention assembled at 7 P. M., and Mr. McFarland submitted a report of the Committee on resolutions, and said that the Committee were unanimous, that the perpetuity and peace of the Union depended on the influence of the Whig party.

The resolutions consider Mr. Fillmore the most substantial candidate for the Whig party, and recommended him to the nation, but disclaim all intention of adopting the principles of the American party. They propose a National Convention of Whigs to assemble in Baltimore, on the third Wednesday in September. Resolutions adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.—The annual production of Indian corn is 600,000,000 bushels, nearly all of which is shelled by machinery: but the husking is done by the hand. The expense of husking is estimated at five cts. a bushel, or $3,000,000 a year! No less than 120 different patents have been granted for shellers, but for huskers only four patents have ever been issued, two of which have long since expired. Not one of them is sufficiently practicable, we believe, to meet the wants of the community. Corn huskers are very much needed on every farm throughout the land. Here is a splendid opportunity for inventors, and we hope they will not be slow to improve it. The patent for a first rate husking machine will be worth a fortune.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

A DECISION IN THE McDONOUGH ESTATE.—Judge Cotton, of New Orleans, has rendered his decision in the case of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys vs. the Citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore. This was a suit instituted by plaintiffs to recover of defendants an interest in the McDonough estate to the amount of $400,000, in accordance with a provision of the will of the late John McDonough. The argument of the case embraced many nice legal technicalities, and occupied the attention of the Court for an unusual length of time. It was finally submitted a few weeks ago, and the judgment now rendered is in favor of the plaintiffs to the full extent of their claim.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—It is idle to talk of Free Speech in this country, when we daily see such scenes as are transpiring round us. Look at Virginia, banishing a worthy farmer for sitting as Delegate in the National Convention of his party at Philadelphia. Look at the United States Dragoons driving a peaceable assemblage for discussion, out of Topeka. Gov. Reeder is hunted from his home—for what? For claiming the right of free speech—nothing more nor less. Gov. Robinson is in jail for claiming the right of Free Speech. Senator Sumner lies prostrated, for Free Speech is denied to every New England Schoolmaster and every Northern Traveller that ventures into a Southern Town. Free Speech is a crime, and men are hanged for it, in Kansas. It is an offence for which Clergymen are dragged from the Pulpit and tarred and feathered, in Missouri. Presses are thrown in the Mississippi River, for Free Speech, and the Mails that leave our Post Office are rifled, after crossing the Southern Border, of all free speech that advocates freedom.

We talk of Paris, of Naples and Vienna, as deprived of free speech! Any traveler knows that expression of opinion is safer there, to-day, than it is in Washington. Men are not murdered there for free speech, nor are they pounded on the head, nor tarred and feathered. The worst spies that watch you are duly accredited officers of the Law, and the severest penalties inflicted are prescribed and enforced with legal forms. But here the citizen who uses his tongue is punished by a mob; and Government, standing in the background, confirms its sentences, and stimulates to daily new atrocities.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A young man, between 19 and 20 years of age, named Gilbert M. Smith, son of J. H. Smith, Esq., of this city, committed suicide, by shooting himself under the right temple, on Wednesday night, at his father's residence, on Van Buren street, between Oneida and Biddle streets. Young Mr. Smith was a member of the Milwaukee Light Guards, and was with them at the Target Excursion during Wednesday, and seemed in excellent spirits and in good health during the day. After returning to the city he was heard to remark frequently upon the death of his friend, George H. Silkman, which seemed to prey upon his mind, and seems to be the only cause assigned for his melancholy end.

What adds greatly to the sad event, is the absence of both his parents in New York.—They were immediately informed of the occurrence, by telegraph, and left New York yesterday. They requested that the body of their son might be kept up until their return. Every precaution has been taken to keep the body [illegible] —*Milwaukee Sentinel 18th.*

THE MEMBER FROM HERBERT.—The New York [illegible], in speaking of the [illegible] committed in Washington by Herbert, the member of Congress, describes him as a "noted blackleg," and says that this is the first act of the kind in which he has been bloody participant. It then goes on to [illegible] that a few years ago, this same Herbert, in Texas, a few miles from the town of Richmond, on the Brazos river, [illegible] between two gentlemen named Cocke and Jonathan D. Waters. [illegible] der Cocke, and for that purpose [illegible] his house, accompanied by [illegible] the honorable member of Congress, all armed with double-barreled guns, revolvers. [illegible] agreed that Herbert and [illegible] rush in and seize Cocke [illegible] using his arms. [illegible] brave men [illegible] accordingly [illegible] was opened, they rushed [illegible] and held him securely until [illegible]. They then [illegible] Cocke was not killed [illegible] leaped over the bed and [illegible] weapons, when he was shot [illegible] contents of the other barrel [illegible] death, he exclaimed, "give [illegible] when his murderer drew [illegible] deliberately shot four balls into [illegible] These are facts, and are vouched [illegible] gentleman in San Francisco who [illegible] mony in the case. Such was [illegible] the late tragedy at Washington [illegible]

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES IN LONDON.—A good demand for [illegible] can Stocks continued to be felt [illegible] the Niagara sailed, and the [illegible] founded that our own market [illegible] well cleared of the bonds of the Illinois Central, New York and Erie, for English [illegible] prices be not too rapidly stimulated [illegible] mand. The scrip of the Illinois [illegible] much favor in the same quarter, and the [illegible] ing Fund Bonds of the Southern Michigan [illegible] been recently introduced in [illegible] *York Times, 17th.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—[illegible] tice is hereby given that at a sale of town lots and tracts of land for delinquent taxes and costs due [illegible] on to the state of Illinois and county of Peoria [illegible] the city and county of Peoria and state of Illinois, on the [illegible] th day of June, 1855, I, John Comstock, became the purchaser of the following described town lots or tracts of land for taxes and costs due and unpaid thereon for the year 1854:

[illegible]

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Brimfield.

And that at the said continuation of the [illegible] sale, John Hamlin became the purchaser of the following described town lots or tracts of land for the taxes and costs due and unpaid thereon for the year 1854:

[illegible]

And that at the said continuation of the [illegible]

PEORIA PRICES CURRENT.

PEORIA LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

PEORIA GRAIN MARKET.

[illegible]

VISIT [illegible] CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

[illegible]