

A New Tune on an old Fiddle.

Mr. Douglas, who has been ringing changes for the last two years on "the great principle of Squatter Sovereignty," has recently been playing a new tune upon that string-broken instrument. While down in Ontario county, New York, last week, with his new wife, he was complimented with a public dinner at which he made a speech in which he undertook to explain the true character of the Nebraska bill. The Ontario Repository has a notice of his remarks from which we take the following:

"The objection to this doctrine, as applied to our new Territories, that the people of such Territories if left to themselves might legislate into their country the crime of slavery as well as other crimes, he answered by showing, from the well-known history of the United States, that in the exercise of this right of self-government, instead of so doing, six of the original thirteen Colonies, which commenced by being slave-holding Colonies, had actually emancipated their slaves without the least coercion from the government of the United States; and the same result would follow, as he thought, in other slaveholding States if the citizens of the non-slaveholding States would only give them the privilege of making their own laws in their own way; and the Territories in particular, where slavery had not yet been introduced, were in no danger of admitting the institution, as it was against the general conscience and prejudices of the people of the country, both North and South."

It would seem from this speech, that the recent Presidential canvass and the vote in which it resulted, have produced their effect upon Mr. Douglas' mind as well as elsewhere. In spite of his advocacy of this "doctrine" of "popular sovereignty," he finds there are some "prejudices of the people" not easy to be overcome. He has even made the discovery of such a thing among men as "a conscience." He is represented above as expressing the conviction, that the "introduction of slavery into the Territories" is "against the general conscience of the people" of the North.

More than this Mr. Douglas ventures to assert that the extension of Slavery is against the general conscience of the people of "the South." We give Mr. Douglas credit for this wonderful discovery. It will surprise his allies in the South as much as it does his enemies in the North. If true it indicates a most remarkable conversion since the close of the canvass! The entire campaign in the Southern States was conducted against the Americans with direct and consistent reference to this one idea of Slavery extension; and it was on this ground that Buchanan and Breckenridge received their vote. There was and could be no other motive than this for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That compact solemnly excluded Slavery from the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. What object or good could have been expected by Mr. Douglas, from its destruction, if "the general conscience and prejudices of the people of the South" are opposed to the introduction of Slavery into the Territories. Why was Mr. Douglas' "the ruthless hand" which broke down that Compromise, for the mere sake of agitation, if Slavery extension was not intended? This, we venture to say, is fully persuaded that the introduction of Slavery into free Territory is "against the conscience and prejudices of the North," but he has no authority after what has recently transpired in Kansas to make any such statement in behalf of the Democracy of the South.

While Mr. Douglas has the subject before him, perhaps, he can explain how it is, if indeed the North and South are so agreed in their "prejudices" that he and his Southern allies have been so profuse in their denunciations against the Republican party. He well knows, not only from their declaration of principles but from their speakers and newspapers, that they have asked nothing and demanded nothing but the recognition of the very principle old as the government, which Mr. Douglas here is at last compelled by public opinion to adopt. How is it that the advocates of freedom in that Territory can be regarded by Mr. Douglas and his followers, as "sectional," as "fanatics," as "disloyal to the Constitution," when they oppose nothing more than the introduction of slavery into free territories, "as against the general conscience and prejudices" of all patriotic men, "both North and South?"

Upon either specification Mr. Douglas convicts himself of recklessness or falsehood.

Judge Lecompte Decapitated.

President Pierce has at last done a good act and we take great pleasure in giving him credit for it. He has removed from the office of U. S. Judge, the infamous tyrant, Lecompte, of Kansas! This, as we are advised from Washington, was done on the 15th; and every friend of "even-handed justice" and humanity will rejoice in the announcement "with exceeding joy." The President has recently declared his determination to sustain Gov. Geary, at all hazards; and that official and Lecompte having come in conflict, the latter's removal is attributable to this fact.

J. O. Harrison, of Kentucky, has been nominated by the President, as Lecompte's successor. What manner of man he is, or whether the Senate will confirm the nomination, remains to be seen. He is a distinguished lawyer in Lexington, and ran on the "Democratic" ticket for Congress against A. K. Marshall.

THE PATENT OFFICE.—The Patent office at Washington furnishes gratifying evidence of the mechanical ingenuity of our countrymen which appears to be more active than in any nation in the world. The number of applications for the present year is nearly five thousand. In 1855, in Great Britain, the number was 2058, and in France, 4056. There has been in this country, an annual average issue for the four years previous to this year of 1850 patents. Some of these doubtless are of no great account, but the mechanical conveniences brought out every day will show that by far the greater part are real labor saving and economical machines.

The cost of a message by electric telegraph between the Crimea and London is said to be \$600.

Disunion and a Southern Confederacy.

We were much gratified at the purport of a recent dispatch from South Carolina, announcing the introduction in the Legislature of that State of a resolution condemning the further agitation of the subject of slavery, the slave trade and disunion. It seems, however, that such counsels are not to prevail among the Democracy of the Palmetto State. The continually broached idea of a rupture with the northern States and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, is too delicious a morsel under the tongue of the South Carolinians, to be thus spit out of their mouths. A set of formal disunion resolutions has been offered and ordered to be read in the Legislature of that State. The following is a sample:

"Resolved, That just and reasonable regard for their own security and welfare ought to induce the people of the slave-holding States to annul the compact which subjects them to a common Government with the people of the other States, to resume to themselves respectively the powers delegated by them to that Government, and to form among themselves another Confederacy, composed of more homogeneous constituents, and excluding as much as possible the elements of hostility to their peculiar rights, institutions and property."

We judge from the above that the recent message of Gov. Adams and the disunion letter of the Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett are working out their legitimate fruits. What say the Democracy of the other "slave-holding States?" Are they just yet prepared "to annul the compact which subjects them to a common government with the people of the other States?"

The Register, and some other of our pro-slavery contemporaries were recently vouching for the nationality and good behavior in future of their South Carolina brethren. They had better look more closely to their charge, or the Buchanan Democracy of the secession school may yet give their party trouble.

The Missouri Senatorial Question.

The scheme in Missouri to defeat the Border Ruffian Democracy and elect Col. Benton to the United States Senate is daily gaining consistency and strength. That Col. Benton has the confidence and good wishes of Mr. Buchanan on his side, seems to be beyond a doubt, notwithstanding the affected incredulity indulged in by the Register on this subject. The Democracy of Illinois, led on by the Register and the Chicago Times, who have been waging a war of extermination against "old Bullion," would like to believe that Mr. Buchanan has not cast off Douglas and taken Benton to his arms, but they are full of consternation at the thought that it is so. The Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan's confidential agent, writes:

A gentleman just from Missouri, states that Hon. Thomas H. Benton and Hon. L. M. Kennett will be returned to the United States Senate from Missouri. Mr. Kennett is a member of the Know Nothing party, and at present represents the St. Louis District in Congress. He was defeated by P. P. Blair, Jr., Free Soil Democrat. Mr. Benton, as is well known, represents a division of the Democratic party in his State, and the election of both gentlemen will be secured by a union of the Know Nothing and Benton Democratic parties in the Legislature against the regular Democratic nominees.

There is hardly a doubt left that a coalition has been formed, by which "the regular Democratic nominees" are to be slaughtered, and Col. Benton and Mr. Kennett returned to the United States Senate. If it is indeed true that Col. Benton has secured the powerful support of Mr. Buchanan in his Senatorial aspirations, and can hold on to his bargain with the Americans, it will afford us much satisfaction to announce the defeat of the Atchison-Douglas crew of Missouri. We have every confidence in the fidelity of Col. Benton to freedom in Kansas, to constitutional law and good order, and we shall rejoice in the discomfiture of the Border Ruffians, through the connivance of the very President they have just elected. We suggest to Douglas and his party to make their peace with Col. Benton in time, or they may yet hear from him.

IMPROVEMENTS AND BUSINESS OF SPRINGFIELD.

1856.—We propose to collate and publish at an early day, a statement of the improvements and business of our city for the year now about to close, and design to continue such publications each succeeding year, with a view of exhibiting the progress which may annually be made by our city in wealth and population. In order to do this successfully, we shall need the hearty cooperation of our manufacturers and business men generally, which we trust will be cheerfully accorded. Nothing contributes so much to the welfare of a growing city as the publication of statistical information, such as we propose to give, and we trust that when called upon our citizens will be prepared to aid us to the extent of their ability in the prosecution of this enterprise.

TONICA AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD.—Hon. Richard Yates has accepted the Presidency of the above road, tendered him by the directors a short time since. We learn that the portion of the road between Magnolia and Metamora, and also that between Tremont and Dalevan have been put under contract. The people along the entire line of the road are thoroughly aroused to its importance and are subscribing liberally in order to push it forward. Mr. Yates speaks confidently of the success of the project, and we have no doubt that it will soon be placed on a permanent basis, through his indefatigable exertions.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.—We see that some of the papers in the republican interest publish from time to time paragraphs about Senator Sumner's health, regretting that he cannot resume his seat in Congress. Some democratic journals, on the other hand, have made light of his illness, and insinuate that he is kept confined to his room by his party for political effect. We have heard an account of the assault on Mr. Sumner from an eye witness whose testimony was not fully brought out on the trial; he says that perhaps such a scene never before occurred in a civilized community. And from the nature of the injuries he saw inflicted he feels satisfied that Mr. Sumner has received an injury of which he can never recover. Indeed, on what he says, we are led to believe that the hope of his resuming his seat in the Senate are unjustified. His nervous system and brain must have received a shock which will forever disable him from intellectual exertion.—N. Y. Herald.

The Republican Banquet.

REMARKS OF HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Lincoln's able speech, at the Republican Banquet, at Chicago, on Wednesday evening. We are under obligations to Mr. L. for a verbatim report:—

We have another annual Presidential Message. Like a rejected lover, making merry at the wedding of his rival, the President felicitates us over the late Presidential election. He considers the result a signal triumph of good principles and good men, and a very pointed rebuke of bad ones. He says the people did it. He forgets that the "people," as he complacently calls only those who voted for Buchanan, are in a minority of the whole people, by about four hundred thousand voters—one full tenth of all the voters. Remembering this, he might perceive that the "Rebuke" may not be quite as durable as he seems to think—that the majority may not choose to remain permanently rebuked by that minority.

The President thinks the great body of us Fremonters, being ardently attached to liberty, in the abstract, were duped by a few wicked and designing men. There is a slight difference of opinion on this. We think he, being ardently attached to the hope of a second term, in the concrete, was duped by the men who had liberty every way. He is in the cat's paw. By much dragging of chestnuts from the fire for others to eat, his claws are burnt off to the grist, and he is thrown aside as unfit for further use. As the fool said to King Lear, when his daughters had turned him out of doors, "He's a shelled pen's cod."

So far as the President charges us "with a desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States;" and of "doing every thing in our power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority," for the whole party, on belief, and for myself, on knowledge I pronounce the charge an unmitigated and unmitigated falsehood.

Our government rests in public opinion. Whoever can change public opinion, can change the government, practically just so much. Public opinion, or any subject, always has a "central idea," from which all its minor thoughts radiate. That "central idea" in our political public opinion, at the beginning was, and until recently has continued to be, "the equality of men." And although it was always submitted patiently to whatever of inequality there seemed to be as matter of actual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress towards the practical equality of all men. The late Presidential election was a struggle, by one party, to discard that central idea, and to substitute for it the opposite idea that slavery is right, in the abstract, the working of which, as a central idea, may be the perpetuity of human slavery, and its extension to all countries and colors. Less than a year ago, the Richmond Enquirer, an avowed advocate of slavery, regardless of color, in order to favor his views, invented the phrase, "State equality," and now the President, in his Message, adopts the Enquirer's catch-phrase, telling us the people "have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States." The President flatters himself that the new central idea is completely inaugurated; and so, indeed, it is, so far as the mere act of a Presidential election can inaugurate it. To us it is left to know that the majority of the people have not yet decided, and to hope that they never will.

All of us who did not vote for Mr. Buchanan, taken together, are a majority of four hundred thousand. But, in the late contest we were divided between Fremont and Fillmore. Can we not come together, for the future. Let every one who really believes, and is resolved, that free society is not, and shall not be, a failure, and who can conscientiously declare that in the past century he has done only what he thought best—let every such one have charity to believe that every other one can say as much. Thus let bygones be bygones. Let past differences, as nothing be, and with steady eye on the real issue, let us inaugurate the good old "central ideas" of the Republic. We can do it. The human heart is with us—God is with us. We shall again be able to declare, that "all States as States, are equal," nor yet that "all citizens as citizens are equal," but to renew the broader, better declaration, including both these and much more, that "all men are created equal."

The Pork Market.

In the Springfield market there has been no change in the price of hogs during the week. Owing to warm and unfavorable weather there has been but little activity among the packers. Yesterday, however, the weather took a cold turn, which made business very brisk. Hogs are now coming in plenty, with good demand. Hogs weighing two hundred pounds and over, sell at \$5.25; those of less weight bring \$5. The number of hogs thus far slaughtered here is at Lamb & Co's, 11,000; at Jacoby's, 6,000; total 17,000.

We give the following quotations of the market at that point:

Hogs.—The weather being unfavorable the market was hardly so active to-day, particularly for light hogs and present delivery, but for heavy ones the demand is good at full rates. The sales were as follows: 200, averaging 200 to 210 lbs, at \$5.25; 600 to 215 lbs, at \$5.30; 300 to 200 to 210 lbs, \$5.30; 500 to 210 lbs, at \$5.25; 200 light hogs, \$5.10; 100 to 180 to 200 lbs, at \$5.10; 115 to 200 lbs, \$5.10; 128 to 200 lbs, (slip) at \$5.60, 60 to 250 lbs, at \$5.40, 100 to 260 lbs, at \$5.70, 100 light hogs, \$5.15.

Pork.—Sales of 200 lbs Mess at \$15.75; 200 do, to be delivered next week, at \$16, and 200 do, last evening, at the same. The demand for future delivery is active at \$16, and upwards.—Cincinnati Gas. 12th.

Hogs.—Have been in active demand by city packers, with only limited numbers offering.—The week's sales embrace about 4,600 head, including 1,700 at Alton at a range of \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.75. To-day Alton head on private terms.—Market reported to be quick at \$5.75.—St. Louis Rep. 15th.

The Alton Courier of the 12th has the following:

"Hogs are in better demand this week, at fair prices. We hear of sales in Alton at \$5.25 to \$5.60, premiums and all the little extras counted in; 3,000 head were sold yesterday at \$5.50, dividing on 220 lbs. we learn. John H. Smith, Esq., is packing at these prices. Also, Messrs D. Pierson, of Carrolton and Moreau, of Jerseyville, are buying and packing largely at Mr. Wade's establishment. There were about 3,000 head of hogs in the pens yesterday—and large shipments are made to St. Louis daily. Prices at Alton and St. Louis are about equal this week, the difference in time and current expenses considered. We are of opinion that the present prices will be sustained during this month. Many hog men, indeed, are certain that the figures will run up to \$6."

In beef there is nothing doing—no good cattle offered in this market—not packing. We quote at \$4.50 for city use."

Jacob Little loses half a million betting on stocks and gets into the newspapers with any quantity of sympathy. John Smith loses a thousand betting on faro, or purchasing swindling lottery tickets, and his creditors denounce him as a rascal.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.—Dec. 13.

Baldwin's Yard, Broadway.—A light stock of cattle of all descriptions offered. Shippers are paying 1/2 cent per lb. demand. Butchers are paying 1/2 cent per lb. for fair. Choice will sell at 1/2 cent. Grain is selling at 26 1/2 cts per bushel.

Hogs.—Packers have kept the market bare since ranging from \$3.80 to \$5. Demand brisk. Butchers paying 1/2 cent per lb. for good hogs. Demand for shipping hogs at 6 1/2 cts. The market has had a steady rise in large supply, selling from 40 to 45 cts per lb.

Sheep.—A light stock in market and selling at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head. Demand for mutton is active at \$1.50 per lb. common at \$1.25.

New Orleans Cattle Market.—Dec. 3.

REY CATTLE.—A good supply of Texas and Western cattle, and the market to-day was very active. We quote Western at 1/2 cent per lb. and 1/2 cent per lb. for fair. Choice will sell at 1/2 cent. Grain is selling at 26 1/2 cts per bushel.

Sheep.—We quote at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per head. A moderate supply.

Milk Cows.—We quote at \$30 to \$35 and 75 cts per head. A fair supply.

Cal Cattle.—We quote at \$5 to \$6 per head. In demand.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported expressly for the State Journal by Cable's Line.

Later from California.

Highly Important from Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The steamer Texas, with dates from San Juan to December 5, and from California to the 20th ult., reached here to-day.

The steamer Tennessee takes forward \$270,000 in treasure.

The following is the vote of California at the Presidential election: Buchanan, 60,000; Fillmore, 35,000; Fremont, 19,000. The Democrats also have a majority in both Houses.

The markets at San Francisco were dull. No other news of interest.

Advices from Nicaragua are important, and indicate Walker's success in a series of battles with the combined forces of the Central Americans.

On the 10th of November Gen. Hornsby, with two hundred men, defeated eleven hundred of the enemy under the Costa Rican General, Canas. The enemy lost two hundred. Hornsby's loss was two killed and eleven wounded.

Four days fighting at Masaya, ended in the entire defeat of the enemy. Walker then returned to Granada, giving three days notice of his intention to destroy that city in order to give the inhabitants time to remove their valuables. He then fired the place, and not a vestige is said to remain. Walker then removed all his effects, men and the inhabitants of Granada to Rivas, which city is henceforth to be the Capital of Nicaragua.

A naval battle took place between the Nicaraguan War Schooner Granada, Capt. Paysix, and a Costa Rican Brig War three times its size. The Costa Rican vessel was blown up, and all lives lost.

It is supposed that the Costa Ricans have lost 3,000 men in various battles since October.

The Indian War in Oregon.

The last official intelligence from Oregon induces the belief that the Indian difficulties in that Territory will soon be amicably arranged and without the necessity of further hostilities. Only the tribes East of the Cascade Mountains give apprehension for additional trouble, and they form comparatively inferior obstacles in the way of general pacification.

EXTRAORDINARY DECL.—The Paris Constitutionnel gives an account of an extraordinary duel which recently came off near Mannheim, in Germany.

A French journalist and a Prussian officer got into a quarrel about politics. The Prussian officer spoke contemptuously of the French government. Gross language was employed on both sides and a duel was resolved on. Both antagonists fired without hitting each other. That did not satisfy the Prussian, and he insisted on the duel being renewed, and, to make it mortal, called the Frenchman a coward. It was resolved that they should draw lots for two pistols, one to be loaded and the other not, and that they should be placed close to each other, so as to fire point blank. The Prussian raised his pistol and pulled the trigger, but it did not go off—it was the one that was not loaded. The Frenchman next snapped his pistol, but it flashed in the pan. The Prussian then, in order not, as he said, to owe his life to the generosity of his adversary, insisted on fighting with swords. The result was that the Frenchman received two wounds, one in the arm, the other in the heart. The latter was mortal, and he fell dead.

Hon. Bird B. Chapman has arrived in Washington from Nebraska, as we see by the Union. Mr. C. reports everything prosperous and happy in Nebraska. Emigration is pouring in from all quarters, and the country settling up very fast. The Indians, with whom treaties have been made and reserves assigned, are disposed to reside on their reservations, and have this year done considerable in raising for themselves corn for the winter's supply. Nebraska, with her fertile soil, and position as the gateway on the great route to the Pacific, must in a short time become one of the most flourishing territories, if not states, in the Union.

Mrs. Opie said, talking of Byron—"His voice was such as the devil tempted Eve with; you feared its fascinations the moment you heard it."

COMMERCIAL.

Springfield Market.

There is a good demand for wheat, at quotations. All kinds of marketing scarce and in request.

WHEAT.—Sales of Fall to Prime \$2.00 to \$2.10; Superfine \$2.10 to \$2.20; Extra White \$2.20 to \$2.30; Superfine \$2.30 to \$2.40; Extra White \$2.40 to \$2.50; Superfine \$2.50 to \$2.60; Extra White \$2.60 to \$2.70; Superfine \$2.70 to \$2.80; Extra White \$2.80 to \$2.90; Superfine \$2.90 to \$3.00; Extra White \$3.00 to \$3.10; Superfine \$3.10 to \$3.20; Extra White \$3.20 to \$3.30; Superfine \$3.30 to \$3.40; Extra White \$3.40 to \$3.50; Superfine \$3.50 to \$3.60; Extra White \$3.60 to \$3.70; Superfine \$3.70 to \$3.80; Extra White \$3.80 to \$3.90; Superfine \$3.90 to \$4.00; Extra White \$4.00 to \$4.10; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4.20; Extra White \$4.20 to \$4.30; Superfine \$4.30 to \$4.40; Extra White \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superfine \$4.50 to \$4.60; Extra White \$4.60 to \$4.70; Superfine \$4.70 to \$4.80; Extra White \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superfine \$4.90 to \$5.00; Extra White \$5.00 to \$5.10; Superfine \$5.10 to \$5.20; Extra White \$5.20 to \$5.30; Superfine \$5.30 to \$5.40; 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