PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

MR. LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people on the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places:

Henry, Marshal	do	August 23
Auruata, Hancock	do	August 25
Carlinville, Macoupin county		August 31
Clinton, De Witt	do	September 2
Bloomington, McLean	do	September 4
Monticello, Piatt	do	September 6
Paris, Edgar	do	September 7
Hillsboro, Montgomery	do	September 9
Greenville, Bond	do	September 11
Edwardsville, Madison	do	September 13

Other appointments will be made from time to time, and it is expected that Senator Trumbull, and other speakers will accompany Mr. Lincoln at most of the places. tf

JOINT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas will address the people in joint debate, at the following places and times:

Ottawa, La Salle county		August 21
Freeport, Stephenson county		August 27
Jonesboro, Union	do	September 15
Charleston, Coles	do	September 18
Galesburg, Knox	do	October 7
Quincy, Adams	do	October 13
Alton, Madison	do	October 15

Douglas will open the discussion at Ottawa, Jonesboro, Galesburg and Alton, and speak one hour; Lincoln will follow, speaking one hour and a half, and Douglas will reply for half an hour. At Freeport, Charleston and Quincy, Lincoln will open the discussion, Douglas reply, and Lincoln rejoin. d&wtf

A Thing to be Feared---The Slave Trade.

The events of 1854 and 1856 are fresh in the recollection of every voter in Illinois. We know how Douglas traversed the State and harangued in support of his newly discovered dodge of "Squatter Sovereignty," or or the right of the people, *through their Territorial Legislature*, to establish or prohibit slavery as they pleased; how the newspapers and stump-orators rung with praises of the humbug; how they abused and vilified everybody who opposed it; and how, after the vote of the latter year was cast, the claim was set up by these oracles, that the people had fully, flatly and unequivocally endorsed the other and different doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," or the right of a people of a Territory, *when framing a State Constitution*, to admit or exclude the institution, *and not before!*—the doctrine embodied in the Dred Scott decision, which denies Territories the right of legislating upon the subject of Slavery at all—which denies Congress the right, and which sends bondage to curse and blight all the new lands of the Republic, by virtue of the Constitution alone! Mr. Douglas, to-day, at Ottawa, will claim that the events of the two years that we have named, are the legitimate antecedents of the tyrannical and anti-Christian doctrines which he maintains—that they have made these doctrines a logical and inevitable necessity. It is no matter that premises have no relationship to the deductions therefrom—that no man, unless it be Mr. Douglas himself, whose share in the conspiracy against Liberty is coming to light, dreamed, when he was voting for the right of the people of a Territory to govern themselves, that he was endorsing in advance a despotism as black and fatal as that which a partizan Supreme Court upholds. But the deductions are made and the despotism is defended. Mr. Douglas points to day and date when he said this, or the Legislature said that, in support of the enormities which he is laboriously propagating—things which, when said, were either misunderstood or misapprehended—and thus endeavors, though lamely and with poor success, to justify his position and excuse his recreancy.

We judge of the future by the past. Mr. Douglas deals as ambiguously now with the latest doctrines of the propagandists in relation to the Slave Trade, as he dealt with the doctrine of Calhoun, in the canvass of 1856; and there is the same reason to believe now that he would interpret success as an avowal on the part of the people of Illinois, that the Slave Trade might be revived with all its unutterable horrors, as that he would torture the Squatter Sovereignty victory of the Fremont campaign into an endorsement of the absurdities and wickedness of Dred Scott Nay more: we believe that the Slave Trade is the last in the series of acts to be accomplished by the conspiracy in which Mr. Douglas has borne so conspicuous a part; and that his harangues are now so carefully modeled and worded, that, if it becomes necessary in the progress of events, he can prove by them that the revival of the traffic was included in and sanctioned by the contest now in progress! Why else this unceasing abuse of the unfortunate and inferior race? Why the enunciation of fundamental principles that have secured the loud and repeated applause of the entire slave-trading South? Why his rule of Christianity and civilization," which condemns the poor and feeble to the guardianship and government of the rich and strong? The Slave Trade grows legitimately out of his positions; and though he may deny, and his friends may swear, that he does not intend to countenance or advocate it, the man's political history and his party's credulity fill us with well founded distrust. He was in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and proved false to the principles upon which it was based. He was in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, and gave it up without a struggle. He was in favor of Popular Sovereignty, and reported a bill for the organization of Kansas, in which every trace of the doctrine was carefully erased. He has betrayed the North and the principles of free government whenever he had a chance. What hope have his followers, that, in this last act of the great drama—his proposed revival of disgraceful commerce, which will put the cap-sheaf of ignominy on the American name—he will not again betray? False to every Democratic principle which he ever professed, why should he be true now? We entreat his followers, who are not blinded by man-worship or mad with the causeless rage and hate that he has excited, to weigh his words well. His every harangue is ballast in a slave schooner; his every enunciation of principles a doffing of the Democratic banner to the black flag of the pirate!

Douglas' Supporters and the Slave Trade.

The average reliability of the *Times'* political assertions may be estimated by its article of yesterday, on the reopening of the African Slave Trade, wherein it gravely tell its readers that the Southern journals devoted to that object are opposed to Senator Douglas. The New Orleans *Delta* is the leading Secession Journal of the South. It is edited with signal vigor and ability, and is universally recognized as the authoritative exponent of the views of the party of which it is the organ. It is the echo of the slave-traders, and hardly a day elapses in which it does not ply its leaders with arguments in favor of the revival of the infernal traffic. That journal is, *par excellence*, Mr. Douglas' Southern defender. Yesterday we copied from its columns three paragraphs in which "our Senator" was most enthusiastically commended and applauded for what he has done and what he proposes to do for the South—for his defence of Southern institutions—for his theories which involve Southern extension—for his ethnical offences of Slavery, and for his avowed policy which leads directly and logically to the further importations of blacks. He is coupled with Mr. "Mud-sill" Hammond in terms of admiration, and is inaptly characterised as a great, wise and progressive statesman of the age. We reproduce one of these quotations, because it is at once indicative of the admiration in which he is held by politicians of the *Delta's* school, and of the *shallowness* of the free-soil pretensions by which he is endeavoring to humbug the people of the North:

[From the New Orleans Delta, Aug. 6th, 1858.]

We will here repeat what we have said and said again; it is sound doctrine supported by sound reason, and will bear repetition. We repeat, then, that it is because Mr. Douglas has united himself on the State Rights platform; is waging war against the Black Republicans of Illinois; *because he takes broad, philosophic and Southern grounds on the great ethnical questions of the day;* because he avows himself in favor of preserving the unity in diversity which is the basis of our institutions; *because he wishes to inaugurate a career of national extension, which, on his theories, involves a career of Southern extension, and, as a consequence, the expansion of Southern institutions, and an increased demand for African labor;* because he looks forward, like a true, progressive statesman, representing the Democratic instinct of the country, and not backward, like a retrograde conservative—it is because of these things that we desire to see him re-elected to the Senate.

The *Delta* is not alone in its commendations. It has been boastfully asserted by the Chicago *Times* itself, since the present canvass began, that every Democratic paper in the South, *except three*, was in favor of Mr. Douglas's reelection. We do not know what the exceptions are; but we take the *Times* at its word. Will it have the hardihood to assert that there are but three journals of the South that consent to the opening of the Slave Trade? Will it assert that there are three south of Virginia and Kentucky, which do not favor the infamous project?

The Currency Question.

Every few months a currency war in some shape seems inevitable. Of this incessant agitation the people, and especially the business public, are becoming heartily tired, and it is to be hoped that ere long the West will have so far advanced in wealth and a correct knowledge of the principles of banking, that a stable currency will be the result.

There are two systems of banking prevailing in the country. The first is familiarly known as the "generous confidence" system. Under it men associate after having obtained a charter, and commence banking on solid coin. If all bankers were honest, intelligent and sufficiently cautious, the principles of political economy and experience would prove this to be the best system of banking ever devised. All the safeguards, however, with which legislative wisdom has ever been able to surround this system, have been found insufficient to preserve the people from the machinations of unprincipled sharpers. Hence has arisen the stock security system, which in theory perfectly secures the innocent bill-holder from all loss. A dollar of State stock is deposited with a public officer for every dollar of circulation, and hence, if the officers of the bank are incompetent or dishonest, they may possibly rob depositors, but they cannot affect the laboring poor who hold the bills. All this is beautiful and correct in theory, but let us see how knaves and money-sharks can use it the more certainly to fleece the public, and fatten upon the honest toil of unsuspecting industry. Our readers have not forgotten their losses from the perversion of the free banking law of Indiana, and more recently that of our own State. Let us take for illustration as a case in point, the course that has been pursued in Wisconsin, and which, if it had not been nipped in the bud by the present judicious position of our bankers, would have surely entailed immense loss upon our city and the West generally.

After the free banking law of Wisconsin passed, banks were organized under it at Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, Beloit, and other cities, as we suppose, on real capital, and where they were needed to accommodate the business public. All was right and legitimate, and their issues were then, and are now, perfectly good and current here and elsewhere at the West. But soon other bills begin to make their appearance, dating from points that cannot be found on Blanchard's latest maps. They are in the swamps and deep woods; on the islands of Lake Superior—anywhere and nowhere, only so that they cannot be called on to redeem their issues in exchange or in coin. And here let it be remembered that no amount of beautiful engraving can make that money which is not readily convertible at par or at a small fixed discount into coin.

The way in which money-sharks take advantage of this law to swindle the public, taken from its inception, is briefly this. When Missouri and other stocks are low, these gentlemen invest largely in these "securities," say at seventy to eighty cents on the dollar. Ere many months everything begins to look prosperous, and Missouri stocks gradually go up, say to 93c., and other securities in proportion. Holders find parties with from five hundred to five thousand dollars, who are tickled with the idea of seeing their names on bank bills as President and Cashier. With this money they buy plates, pay the premium on the stocks, leaving them in the hands of the original holder, till they get their bills, when they pay for the stocks in the very bills they get for them. Or purchance the original holder of the stocks gets some Peter Funk to sign them as President and Cashier, and puts them in circulation himself. Everything goes on swimmingly. Stocks rise and money becomes more plenty every day. But now the "*pins*" are all set; and lo! it is found that there is too much currency; scores of banks of issue are located at inaccessible points, and when some enterprising "*carpet-bag*" gentleman, perhaps the very man who established them, does manage to find them, they refuse to redeem; their notes are protested, and forthwith the Bank Comptroller must be forced to wind them up. But this is a work of time. The pockets of the people are full of these "promises to pay;" they have debts maturing, and it is impossible for them to hold this money three or six months. They are obliged to sell it at from seventy to eighty-five and ninety cents on the dollar to the brokers, who are, perhaps, kindly furnished with money to purchase by the very men who put the bills in circulation. Comment is unnecessary. The sharpers have in the first place made in one way and another from ten to twenty per cent. by establishing their "wild cat" banks, and they now make from twenty to forty per cent. by winding them up. We simply add that we know men who have made handsome fortunes within the last five years, by this very business.

So far as Wisconsin is concerned, the latter part of the programme has not as yet been enacted. It is to prevent its complete consummation that our bankers decided to adopt the policy they did. It was seen by our paper of yesterday morning that the business public, at a meeting the evening previous, voted in the main to fully sustain that action. In New York, where the stock security system of banking prevails, it has been found in practice that redemptions in New York or Albany at a small discount, can alone prevent over issues and a systematic swindling of the public by money sharks. And besides, if any one attempts to establish a "shinplaster shop" in some out of the way locality, the city banks, at the head of which stands the mammoth Metropolitan, at once put their foot upon it and crush it out of existence.

The movement here does not originate in any hostility to legitimate Wisconsin Banks. So far from this being the case, our bankers and business men need the currency they supply. The redemption policy is adopted to protect themselves and the public against the selfish schemes of soulless money-sharks. Had it not been adopted, the vaults of our banks next winter would have been filled with this inconvertible trash, and exchange would have again been forced up to from five to ten per cent. Not one of the banks that issued the circular ever deals in uncurrent notes at a ruinous discount. If the movement had originated with certain street brokers whose business it is to skin the public, its object might have been distrusted. Our legitimate bankers are responsible for it; their only object is to secure a reliable currency for themselves and the people generally, and as such they will be abundantly justified by the business public.

A Forgery.

The Belleville *Democrat* declares that the letter recently published in the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, purporting to have been written in 1855 by the late Dr. Peck to D. L. Phillips, of Jonesboro', is "a forgery from beginning to end."—*Chicago Times.*

To which the *Press and Tribune* replies that the Belleville *Democrat* gives utterance to a wilful and deliberate falsehood. The letter *was* written by the late Dr. Peck, word for word as published in this paper; and it is not the only one extant from the same source in which modern Democracy is spoken of in terms of the bitterest denunciation.

Paul Morphy in London.

The Niagara brings the course of Mr. Morphy's chess match with Mr. Lowenthal up to the 31st of July, at which time Mr. M. had won four games, Mr. L. one, and one had been drawn. No reference is made to any other performances of the American player, though he visits the London clubs and contends with the leading amateurs. The ungenerous manner in which Mr. Staunton, the chess-champion of Europe, and chess-editor of the *Illustrated London News*, chronicles the games, elicits severe comment from Mr. Morphy's friends.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

Prof. Morse, fifteen years ago, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. John C. Spencer, gave utterance to the prophecy which has been fulfilled in the complete success of the Atlantic Telegraph:

"The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan, may with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

GREAT TURNOUT FOR LINCOLN

In Fulton County.

Grand Procession and Entry into Lewistown.

SPEECHES BY
HON. AB'M LINCOLN & HON. WM. KELLOGG.

[Correspondence of Press and Tribune.]
LEWISTOWN, Fulton Co., Ill., Aug. 17, 1858.

The pageant which announced the arrival of Abraham Lincoln, "Senator from Illinois," in the County of Fulton, was a magnificent and imposing affair. Thirty-two guns were fired at sunrise, and banners were hung from the Court House, the Bliss Hotel, and across the principal streets. At nine o'clock a cavalcade of one hundred horsemen, preceded by the Canton Brass Band, assembled in front of the public square and gave three mighty cheers for Lincoln—after which they formed a procession and started down the Havana road to meet the escort which was bringing our candidate over from Bath. All along the road the procession was swelled by volunteers who mounted their horses and joined in the cavalcade. About two miles out of town they met the delegation from Bath, when the Marshal of the day ordered a halt, and three tremendous cheers were given as by a spontaneous impulse. A brief and happy reception speech was then made by George Phelps, Esq., in behalf of the Republicans and Old Line Whigs of Fulton. Mr. Lincoln alighted and made a response which was received with loud cheers; after which the procession opened, and the Canton Band and the carriage conveying Mr. L. passed through its entire length. Shortly after 10 o'clock the companies arrived in town and deployed in front of the Court House, where the multitude again gave expression to their enthusiasm by continued cheers. A general adjournment was then effected for dinner—the hotels in the place being obliged to keep their tables set from ten till one o'clock.

Considerably before two, the whole space in front of the Court House, extending the length of an entire block, was filled with people. Nearly all the towns in the county were represented, and I met several hard-working Republicans from McDonough, Schuyler and Mason.

At two o'clock, Judge Kellogg introduced Mr. Lincoln, who was again greeted with vociferous applause. After the noise had subsided, he commenced and delivered the ablest, and, as I think, the most powerful argument ever heard in Old Fulton. The speech was two hours and a half long, yet there seemed to me to be more listeners at the conclusion than at the beginning. Among other things, Mr. Lincoln examined the pretensions of Douglas to the giant mantle of Henry Clay. He said he would lay no claim to the support of the Old Line Whigs of Illinois, because he had been the life-long friend and Douglas the life-long enemy of the great and brave Kentuckian, unless he could show from Mr. Clay's printed speeches that he stood upon the very ground occupied by that statesman, and that Douglas's position was as opposite to it as Beelzebub to an Angel of Light. In proving this point—reading extract after extract from the speeches and letters of Henry Clay, contending nobly and greatly for the "ultimate emancipation of the slave"—Mr. Lincoln remarked that he believed Douglas was the only statesman of any note or prominence in the country who had *never said to friend or enemy whether he believed human slavery in the abstract to be right or wrong.*

"All others," said he, "North and South, have at some time or another declared themselves in favor of it or against it. All others have said either that it is right and just, and should therefore be perpetuated, or that it is wrong and wicked, and should be immediately swept from civilized society, or that it is an evil to be tolerated because it cannot be removed. But to Judge Douglas belongs the *distinction* of having never said that he regarded it either as an evil or a good, morally right or morally wrong. His speech at Bloomington would leave us to infer that he was opposed to the introduction of slavery into Illinois; but his effort in Lewistown, I am told, favors the idea, that if you can make more money by flogging niggers than by flogging oxen, there is no moral consideration which should interfere to prevent your doing so."

LINCOLN ON THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

I cannot close this letter without giving your readers a passage from Mr. Lincoln's noble and impressive apostrophe to the Declaration of Independence. This was truly one of the finest efforts of public speaking I ever listened to. It gave to his auditors such an insight into the character of the man as ought to carry him into the Senate on a great surge of popular affection. In my poor opinion, Mr. Lincoln is not only one of the foremost men in the Northwest in the nobility and excellence of his character, the clearness and scope of his intellect, but the peer of any man who has sat in the Senate since the mighty shadows of Webster and Clay ceased to darken the threshold of the Capitol.

* * * "The Declaration of Independence (said Mr. L.) was formed by the representatives of American liberty from thirteen States of the confederacy—twelve of which were slave-holding communities. We need not discuss the way or the reason of their becoming slave-holding communities. It is sufficient for our purpose that *all of them* greatly deplored the evil and that they placed a provision in the Constitution which they supposed would gradually remove the disease by cutting off its source. This was the abolition of the slave trade. So general was conviction—the public determination—to abolish the African slave trade, that the provision which I have referred to as being placed in the Constitution, declared that it should *not* be abolished prior to the year 1808. A constitutional provision was necessary to prevent the people, through Congress, from putting a stop to the traffic immediately at the close of the war. Now, if slavery had been a good thing, would the Fathers of the Republic have taken a step calculated to diminish its beneficent influences among themselves, and snatch the boon wholly from their posterity? These communities, by their representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the whole world of men: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the Universe. This was their faith, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures. [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, to *all* His creatures, to the whole great family of man. In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was proper to be sold to be trodden on, and degraded, and imbruted by its fellows. They grasped not only the whole race of man then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. They erected a beacon to guide their children and their children's children, and the countless myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages. Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that some portion of our race may not be white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began—so that truth, and justice, and mercy, and all the other blessings and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built. [Loud cheers.]

Now, my countrymen (Mr. Lincoln continued with great earnestness,) if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur, and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men are *not* created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty, let me entreat you to come back. Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution. Think nothing of me—take no thought for the political fate of any man whomsoever—but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. You may do anything with me you choose, if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I *do claim* to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. *But do not destroy that immortal emblem of Humanity—the Declaration of American Independence.*

The applause which followed these noble utterances rang far and wide through the pleasant village, and down the road just traveled by the Dred Scott champion on his way to Peoria. At the conclusion of the speech three great cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln, and loud calls were made for Judge Kellogg. Judge K. has resided in old Fulton twenty-one years, and is personally the most popular man in all this region with both political parties. He came forward in answer to the repeated calls, and made a powerful argument, almost an hour in length, frequently interrupted with vociferous applause.

I have met a large number of active politicians to-day from this and the adjoining counties. A gentleman from the south part of Fulton informs me that the supporters of Mr. Fillmore in 1856, in that locality, are now *unanimous* for Lincoln. Several citizens of McDonough bring the same story from that county. They allege that the straight Republican vote there is larger than the Democratic—they having elected a Representative two years ago—but all hands are now joined to give the Dred Scottites a final extinguisher. The same thing is true of the District composed of Mason and Logan. But in addition to these elements of positive strength, the Central Illinois Democracy are beginning to calculate the chances of safety, in the bosom of Douglas, or in the broad fold of the *National* Democracy. A prominent Democrat (I will say the *most prominent* Democrat) in Fulton County, remarked to me this morning that the leaders, the captains of tens and the captains of hundreds, among the Democracy of the Centre, had hitherto sustained Douglas "*because he had power with the Federal Administration.* It requires some cheek," he continued, "for Stephen to come here now, and call for our votes, because he has *no power* with the Administration." This general uneasiness only awaits a positive stimulant from Washington, to take the form of a panic. The conscienceless Democracy care not a farthing for Douglas or "great principles," or little principles. They go where the bell-wethers lead. Half-a-dozen "corrections" in the Post Office Department of this county would create a stampede, the like of which has not been seen since the deluge. When rogues fall out, it is said honest men come by their dues. G. P.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MASON COUNTY AROUSED.

Lincoln on his Old Stamping Ground.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
BATH, Mason County, Ill., Aug. 16.

For fear no one else will post you in matters pertaining to this corner of Illinois, I, as a citizen of Bath, must tell you of the good day's work here to-day for the cause of freedom and right. I went up to Havana, county seat of Mason, the other day, to hear the "little giant," and the next day to hear his able competitor, Lincoln, who has always been a favorite in this, the strongest old Whig precinct of Mason County. We determined to have "Abe" visit and address us, which he has done to-day, and we all feel in excellent spirits over his success in settling the wavering, and bringing safely into the Republican fold the wandering "Americans," the lukewarm Democrats, and others who were before doubtful as to Lincoln's true position on the great question that now particularly engages the public mind.

It is not only my opinion, but that of my neighbors, that Douglas lost many votes to his cause by his miserable effort of a speech at Havana. He was very bitter; he shook his shaggy locks, rolled his eyes, stamped his feet, flourished his arms, pointed his fingers and gnashed his teeth, exactly as represented on the occasion when he said, "We'll subdue you, sir!" But the prospects are now unfavorable for his subduing this free people; he has no "Bully Brooks" to assit him in the ugly job.

A funny mistake occurred while Douglas was speaking. Judge Campbell, a tall, renegade Whig and an office-seeker, not well known in the Douglas party, introduced the Senator in a few remarks; and after the latter had been speaking awhile, an old lady said: "I wish that old fellow (Douglas) would sit down and let Douglas speak again!" This Campbell is much talked of as the loco candidate for Representative. While a Whig he was always a candidate—but never could be elected. I think he will be equally successful in his newly chosen party, particularly if opposed, as we think he will be, by Wm. Walker, Esq., of Havana, who is strongly talked of by the Republicans.

Another ludicrous incident I must mention. On the same day as above, a fellow whom I shall call Pete—one of those man-worshippers who like to have others think they are intimate with great men, walked up to Bill Ingalls, from the adjoining county of Menard, supposing him to be the "little giant," and grasping his hands said, "How do you do, my old friend Stephen A. Douglas?" "You are mistaken, sir," says Ingalls, "I'm a much better looking man than ever Douglas was!" The chop-fallen gent, hunted around for the simon pure the next time.

But nobody here mistakes Lincoln. In this county reside many of his old personal friends. On our way here to-day with him, numbers of persons, many of them German families, came out and whirling their hats and huzzaing for Lincoln. Of 32 Germans at Havana, 21 are going the Republican ticket.

In commencing his speech to day, in a grove adjoining Bath, where a large and most respectable audience greeted him. Mr. Lincoln said he had many things since coming into Mason County to remind him that he had ceased to be a young man. Among the old men, he had met more than half a dozen who were in the same company with him 27 years ago in the Black Hawk war—a war which truly was not a very extensive one, or calculated to make great heroes of men engaged in it. But here are these old men now, some of them on the stand with him; and on this very spot, 22 years ago, he (Mr. L.) had with his own hands staked out the first plat of this town of Bath, then a wooded wildnerness. But what more reminded him of his advancing age, was the number of young men around him, now, and for years past, voters, who were the sons of his friends of early years, and who are now of the age he was when he first knew their fathers. Here at least he expected to be heard with candor and respectful attention—and he was so heard, throughout an address of more than two hours' duration.

The Republicans at their Springfield Convention of June 16th, said he, had chosen to put him forward as candidate for U. S. Senator—as their standard bearer in the campaign. He appreciated the honor, but felt the responsibility of the task. Recurring to the great disturbing question of the day, Slavery, he stated his belief that Douglas had never in his life once intimated that there was any wrong in slavery; nan that if that gentleman were here, he would not, even to secure every voter present, make this admission. And yet, he was trying to wrap himself up in the cloak of Henry Clay, a statesman in defence of whose principles Lincoln had battled all his life. Not a shred of that cloak would he allow to Lincoln. But this old son of Kentucky, a son of whom all the Western States may be proud, read extracts from Mr. Clay's speech of 1847, and from another of 20 years before, 1827, delivered before the Colonization Society, in which that statesman spoke in favor of the ultimate emancipation of slavery, and pronouncing the institution the greatest of evils. Mr. L. contrasted these remarks of the old patriot, with the sentiments and political course of Douglas on this question, and showed clearly that nothing but the most brazen impudence would dare to take the name of Clay on his lips, by a man so destitute of his principles.

At the close of his speech delegates were appointed to attend the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Peoria on Thursday, the 19th inst.

The crops of corn look excellent in this county, and bid fair to make up for the failure in other crops. A large quantity of Chinese Sugar Cane has also been planted in this section, which of course looks equally well. It is estimated that one hundred barrels of molasses more than will be needed, will be produced from this crop in Mason County.

Respectfully, MASON COUNTY.

Grand Rally at Peoria.

SPEECHES OF LINCOLN AND KELLOGG.

3,000 Republicans to hear them—Republicans from 12 Counties.

BONFIRES BURNING.

PEORIA, Aug. 19, 1858.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune].

Having, among other delegates to-day come up to this, one of the most handsome and pleasant cities in all the western country, I will, for fear others do not, give you some account of the great gathering to hear two of the Prairie State's honest men and statesmen, speak to the people. After a great deal of cannon firing, posting and circulating of huge posters, music and mustering, Douglas got about 2,500 people to hear him speak here yesterday, including hundreds of Republicans of the city, (drawn by curiosity to the ground), and a number of Republicans from adjoining counties, who came in yesterday afternoon to be on hand at the Convention to-day. Myself and many others were of the latter number. But, without any of the clap-traps to draw a crowd, at least 2,500 *men* gathered this afternoon, in close column, to hear honest Abe Lincoln scatter to the winds all of the sophisms in Douglas' vaunted advocacy of popular sovereignty—to hear him vindicate true Republican principles, and put to shame by his candid, fair and gentlemanly argument, the coarse, personal assaults of Douglas. That Senator's unmanly and gross charge of "liar" and "coward," were made only to recoil upon the head of their author. Among the hearers were about one hundred delegates and double this number of other Republicans who came up to the Congressional Convention from the ten counties composing the 4th district; and besides, gentlemen from Chicago and from counties out of the district were present. Numbers of Germans, few of whom were in attendance yesterday, were eager listeners to Lincoln's speech. Old line Whigs and Fillmore men were also present, and by their hearty cheers, testified to their appreciation of the arguments. The mottoes on the principal banners around the stand seemed to express the feelings or the multitude: "Abraham Lincoln the choice of Illinois," and "William Kellogg, the honest Representative." A drizzling rain, which continued throughout the afternoon doubtless prevented the attendance of many ladies, and even men, who would have thus swelled the crowd. But notwithstanding the rain, the speaking continued all the afternoon. Being unaccustomed to reporting speeches, I am unable to give you such an outline of it as would do justice to its eloquence, its logic, its impartiality, and its truthfulness. It is said by those who have heard other efforts of Mr. Lincoln during the campaign, to have been more impressive, and delivered with more vehemence than any preceding it. Of its effects upon the minds of all, I can have no doubt; even many Douglasites who heard it, were pleased, and they recognized in the speaker a true man and a patriotic statesman.

Hon. William Kellogg followed in a speech of more than two hours' duration. Being very familiar with the action of the dominant party in Congress, and of Mr. Douglas' course there, he was enabled to show, by reading from the debates, &c., the conspiracy of the leaders of that party to fasten slavery upon not only Kansas, but the whole Union. Their efforts, said he, have been defeated thrice in succession—1st in the defeat by the Republicans in the House of the Toombs-Douglas bill. Secondly by the defeat of the Lecompton bill—and lastly by the free people of Kansas themselves, driving back the English swindle.

Judge Kellogg was more powerful, more vivid and forcible in his eloquence to-day than I ever heard him, stimulated by the attendance of the best men from all parts of his Congressional district. I forgot to say that the Hon. James Knox, so well known as one of the oldest, best, and most intelligent citizens of Knox County, was on the stand, and in some happy remarks, introduced Mr. Lincoln to the audience.

This evening, at the various railroad stations in Peoria, Woodford, and other counties in this district, large bonfires are blazing, guns are being fired, and other rejoicings are had on the event of Kellogg's nomination, and the prospects for triumph of the glorious principles of Republicanism and freedom over slavery and doughfaceism. Steamboats and railroad trains are loaded with the returning delegates to their various homes, where they will carry the same news I here give you; and at the ballot-box in November the principles so ably promulgated to-day will not be forgotten. WOODFORD.

Congressional Convention of the Fourth District--Nomination of Judge Kellogg.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
PEORIA, Thursday, August 19, 1858.

About ninety Delegates assembled at the Court House at 11 A.M., to-day, representing the Fourth Congressional District, embracing the Counties of Peoria, Fulton, Henry, Knox, Marshall, Mercer, Mason, Stark, Tazewell, Warren and Woodford. Judge John P. Boyce of Marshall County, presided, and T. J. Pickett of Tazewell and Z. Beatty of Knox, acted as Secretaries. A delegate from each county represented was chosen as a Committee on resolutions, and also to report names to form a Congressional Central Committee for the District. The Committee, after a few minutes absence reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and here reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, held at Springfield on the 16th of June, 1858, and we here renew our pledge of fidelity to its principles, and will continue our most earnest efforts for their entire success.

The Committee also reported the names of the following Delegates, who were unanimously chosen as the

CONGRESSIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Peoria—N. C. Geer; *Fulton*—A. C. Babcock; *Henry*—James M. Allen; *Knox*—J. S. Winter; *Marshall*—Jarnah Bonaham; *Mercer*—J. W. Mills; *Mason*—Wm. Walker; *Stark*—Davis Lowman; *Tazewell*—T. J. Pickett; *Warren*—P. E. Reed; *Woodford*—R. T. Cassell.

A motion having been put to allow such Delegates as were present to cast the vote of their respective Counties, it was amended by agreeing to nominate by acclamation, when Hon. Wm. Kellogg was thus unanimously nominated. The result was announced amid three hearty cheers for this gentleman.

Judge Kellogg was then called for; and after thanking the Delegates for this manifestation of approval of his action in the recent Congress as their representative, he addressed the Convention in a stirring appeal for half an hour, promising a more lengthy speech in the evening. During the course of his remarks, charging the Administration with trying to spread human slavery all over our land and nationalizing what has hitherto been confined to a section, he referred to the noble conduct of Senator Trumbull in warring against this evil and combatting the dominant power in its wrongs and extravagances. He also referred in glowing language to another patriot and orator then present in the room, Hon. Abraham Lincoln, who was to address the people in the afternoon. At the mention of each of these names, Mr. K. had to pause while three cheers were given, first for Lincoln, and afterwards for Trumbull. He spoke of the three branches of the sham Democracy—1st of those whom Douglas three months since called Danites, but whom the same individual yesterday allowed to be "Union Democrats." 2d the Douglas party, and 3d the "Broad Track" Democrats, or what one of their number yesterday claimed as the "Duck-footed, Broad Track" Democrats. His eulogy of Senator Trumbull was a beautiful one, although Douglas in his last speech characterised him as the "insignificant "Lyman Trumbull, who wished to provoke a controversy with *him*, in order *thereby* to gain some national notoriety!!"

It was announced by the chair, before adjourning, that Messrs. Lincoln and Kellogg would address the people of Tazewell County at Tremont, on Monday, August 30th.

SPEECHES OF LINCOLN AND KELLOGG.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Lincoln took the stand, in the public square, and addressed an immense crowd, estimated at fully 3,000 men, for over two hours, in one of the most cool, candid and able arguments I have ever listened to. A drizzling rain continued throughout the speech; but the crowd, composed of men from ten or a dozen counties, stood out in it, a large number of them with umbrellas hoisted. Many honest, fair-minded Democrats who heard him, say their votes will be with Lincoln in November. After Mr. L. got through, Judge Kellogg addressed the audience for several hours, in one of his most impassioned harangues. It also told well upon his constituents, of whom, the greater portion of his audience were. Hon. Jas. Knox, of Knoxville, also made a short address in introducing Mr. Lincoln to the audience.

Personal and Political.

The late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng had insured his life in a London office for $5,000. That amount has just been paid over to his family.

—Rev. W. H. Collins, Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church for Detroit district, died on the 13th inst., aged 42.

—The London *Critic*, in an elaborate article on Ristori, says: "We take Rachel to represent the highest possibilities of a radically false school; Jenny Lind the simplicity and freshness of nature; and Ristori the most bounteous gifts and the most charming graces of genius."

—Cyrus W. Field is thus described:

"Mr Field is about 43 years old, and looks younger, if possible. He has a light, lithe body, five feet eight inches high, and weighs perhaps 140 pounds. His features are sharp and prominent, a nose that almost exhausts his face; eyes small, sunken, grey or blue, and apparently half closed; a large forehead, and a full head of auburn hair. There is a youthful, almost boyish appearance about him, that makes him seem younger than he really is. There is little of the impressiveness of figure and manner about him, that distinguish his brother Dudley of the New York bar."

—Bayard Taylor has been in Constantinople recently. He notices three changes since '52:

"Pera is lighted with gas, the hotels have raised their prices five franks a day, and the dogs of Stamboul no longer bark at Giaours. In all other respects, it is the same medley of unparalleled extremes of splendor and internal filth, imperfect Europe and shabby Asia."

Battle between the Turks and Christians.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "Accounts from the frontiers of Bosnia of the 24th July state that the battle which took place between the Turks and Christians at the beginning of the month was most sanguinary. The Bey Kulanowitch appeared on the field of battle with 2,000 mounted horsemen, but he was killed, with 267 of his men. The Christians were the victors at all points, and they advanced to the road which leads from Nowr to Predjar. They captured several horses, and the Christian Waiwode mounted the white horse of the Bey. The Turks rallied near Koharoz. They bombarded and destroyed the village, and drove the Christians to Austrian territory.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Governments of France and England have come to an understanding with the Porte with reference to the recent horrible events at Jiddah, with a view to due reparation. The conduct of the Ottoman authorities will be strictly inquired into, and all guilty persons, of whatever rank, will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities, payable by the towns which have had any share in the massacre, will be given to all who suffered, either in person or in property.

Beheading a Dead Christian.

At Erzeroum, in Armenia, no rain having fallen this summer, the Turkish clergy could devise no better expedient to propitiate the heavens than the infliction of capital punishment on a Giaour or Christian; and, being merciful in their management, had the dead body of an unbeliever disinterred and decapitated. This proceeding has actually caused a greater sensation in Asia Minor than the every day occurrence of ordinary beheading; and, added to the tumult all around Lebanon, and the general outbreak of Ottoman fanaticism in the East, the state of affairs is truly alarming.

Miscellaneous.

LEATHER DIRECT FROM THE BEST EASTERN AND FRENCH TANNERIES.
We are receiving
Leather of Superior Quality
SUIT