For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER. NEWTON BATEMAN. 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 Augusta, Hancock do Carlinville, Macoupin county tinton, De Witt do Bloomington, McLean do Monticello, Piatt do Paris, Edgar do do Other appointments will be made fron time

at most of the places. JOINT DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas will address the people in joint debate, at the following places

and other speakers will accompany Mr. Lincoln

Jonesbore, 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. A Thing to be Feared The Slave

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 Terri torial Legistature, to establish or prohibit slavery as they pleased; how the newspapers and stump-orators rung with praises of the hum bug; 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 othe and different doctrine of "Popular Sover eignty," or the right of a people of a Territo ry, when framing a State Constitution, to admi or exclude the institution, and not before !the doctrine embodied in the Dred Scott de cision, 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, a Ottawa, will claim that the events of the two years that we have named, are the legitimate an tecedents 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 him self, whose share in the conspiracy against Liberty is coming to light, dreamed, when he was voting for the right of the people of 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 suces cess, to justify his position and excuse his We judge of the future by the past. Mr Douglas deals as ambigously now with the latest doctrines of the propagandists in relation to the Slave Trade, as he dealt with the that he would interpret success as an avowa! 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 tha 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 proress! Why else this unceasing abuse of the unfortunate and inferior race? Why the nunciation of fundamental principles that have secured the loud and repeated applause of the entire slave-trading South? Why his f"rule of Christianity and civilization." which ship and government of the rich and strong? his friends may swear, that he does not intend to countenance or advocate it, the man's

condemns the poor and feeble to the guardian n The Slave Trade grows legitimately out of this positions; and though he may deny, and olitical history and his party's credulity fill us with well founded distrust. He was in avor of the Missouri Compromise, and proved alse to the principles upon which it was based. He was in favor of Squatter Soveeignty, and gave it up without a struggle He was in favor of Popular Sovereignty, and ported a bill for the organization of Kansas. n which every trace of the doctrine was care, ully erased. He has betrayed the North and he principles of free government whenever re had a chance. What hope have his followrs, that, in this last act of the great dramahis proposed revival of disgraceful comaerce, which will put the cap-sheaf of ignoainy on the American name-he will not gain betray? False to every Democratic rinciple which he ever professed, why should ho are not blinded by man-worship or mad ith the causeless rage and hate that he has cited, to weigh his words well. His every rangue is ballast in a slave schooner; his

ery enunciation of principles a doffing of Democratic banner to the black flag of e pirate! ouglas' Supporters and the Slave Trade. The average reliability of the Times' politial assertions may be estimated by its article yesterday, on the reopening of the African lave Trade, wherein it gravely tell its reads that the Southern journals devoted to that ject are opposed to Senator Douglas. The ew Orleans Delta is the leading Secession urnal of the South. It is edited with signal gor and ability, and is universally recogzed as the authoritative exponent of the ews of the party of which it is the organ. is the echo of the slave-traders, and hardly day elapses in which it does not ply its ders with arguments in favor of the reval of the infernal traffic. That journal is, r excellence, Mr. Douglas' Southern defender. sterday we copied from its columns three agraphs in which "our Senator" was most ausiastically commended and applauded what he has done and what he proposes do for the South-for his defence of South ences of Slavery, and for his avowed polwhich leads directly and logically to the ther importations of blacks. He is coupled th Mr. "Mud-sill" Hammond in terms of of the American player, though he visits th

avoring to humbug the people of the I From the New Orleans Delta, Aug. 5th, 1858.] We will here repeat what we have said and dagain; it is sound doctrine supported by and reason, and will bear repetition. We rest, then, that it is 'because Mr. Douglas has used himself on the State Rights platform; so is waving war against the Black Republicans at the state of the Atlantic Ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

free-soil pretensions by which he is en-

extension, and, as a consequence, the expan-of Southern institutions, and an increased and 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.

Abraham Lincoln. "Senater from Illinois," in 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. its word. Will it have the hardihood to as- and gave three mighty cheers for Lincoln-after do not favor the infamous project? time, and it is expected that Senator Trumbull.

The Currency Question. Every few months a currency war in some shape seems inevitable. Of this incessant agirency will be the result.

ter, and commence banking on solid coin. If | tude again gave expression to their enthusiasm all bankers were honest, intelligent and suffi- by continued cheers. A general adjournment ciently cautious, the principles of political econ- was then effected for dinner—the hotels in the omy and experience would prove this to be the | place being obliged to keep their tables set from best system of banking ever devised. All the | ten till one o'clock. safeguards, however, with which legislative wisdom has ever been able to surround this system, have been found insufficient to preserve of an entire block, was filled with people. Near the people from the machinations of unprincipled sharpers. Hence has arisen the stock se- and I met several hard-working Republicans curity system, which in theory perfectly secures the innocent bill-holder from all loss. A dollar of State stock is deposited with a public officer cently that of our own State. Let us take for

After the free banking law of Wisconsin passsues were then, and are now, perfectly good | believed human slavery in the abstract to be right and current here and elsewhere at the West. or wrong. 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 advan-

tage of this law to swindle the public, taken

have surely entailed immense loss upon our city

and the West generally.

from its inception, is briefly this. When Missouri and other stocks are low, these gensay at seventy to eighty cents on the dollar. Ere 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, get for them. Or perchance the original holdr 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 eighty-five and ninety cents on the dollar to the put the bills in circulation. Comment is unnemade 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 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 pesides, 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 nammoth Metropolitan, at once put their foot ipon it and crush it out of existence.

The movement here does not originate in any nostility 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 inconvertile trash, and exchange would have again beer orced up to from five to ten per cent. Not one of the banks that issued the circular ever deals 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 emselves and the people generally, and as such they will be abundantly justified by the

A Forgery. The Belleville Democrat declares that the letter recently published in the Chicago Press and Tribune, purporting to have been written in 1856 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 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 bit-

Paul Morphy in London. The Niagara brings the course of Mr. Mor-

phy's chess match with Mr. Lowenthal up to the 31st of July, at which time Mr. M. had won iration, and is inaptly characterised as | London clubs and contends with the leading great, wise and progressive statesman of amateurs. The ungenerous manner in which age. We reproduce one of these quota- Mr. Staunton, the chess-champion of Europe, ns, because it is at once indicative of the and chess-editor of the Illustrated London News, imation in which he is held by politicians | chronicles the games, elicits severe comment the Delta's school, and of the shallowness of | from Mr. Morphy's friends. A Prophecy Fulfilled.

Prof. Morse, tifteen 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

Grand Procession and Entry into Lawistown. SPERCHES BY

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

LEWISTOWN, Fulton Co., Ill., Aug. 17, 1858, The pageant which announced the arrival of

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 hun-Douglas's reëlection. We do not know what dred horsemen, preceded by the Canton Brass the exceptions are; but we take the Times at | Band, assembled in front of the public square sert that there are but three journals of the which they formed a procession and started South that consent to the opening of the down the Havana road to meet the escort which Slave Trade? Will it assert that there are | was bringing our candidate over from Bath. All three south of Virginia and Kentucky, which | 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 spontanetation the people, and especially the business ous impulse. A brief and happy reception speech public, are becoming heartily tired, and it is to was then made by George Phelps, Esq., in bebe hoped that ere long the West will have so half of the Republicans and Old Line Whigs of far advanced in wealth and a correct knowledge | Fulton. Mr. Lincoln alighted and made a reof the principles of banking, that a stable cur- sponse which was received with loud cheers; after which the procession opened, and the Can-There are two systems of banking prevailing | ton Band and the carriage conveying Mr. L. passn the country. The first is familiarly known | ed through its entire length. Shortly after 10 is the "generous confidence" system. Under | o'clock the companies arrived in town and deployt men associate after having obtained a char- ed in front of the Court House, where the multi-

> front of the Court House, extending the length ly all the towns in the county were represented from McDonough, Schuyler and Mason.

At two o'clock, Judge Kellogg introduced Mr. Lincoln, who was again greeted with vociferous for every dollar of circulation, and hence, if applause. After the noise had subsided, he comthe officers of the bank are incompetent or dis- menced and delivered the ablest, and, as I think, honest, they may possibly rob depositors, but the most powerful argument ever heard in Old they cannot affect the laboring poor who hold | Fulton. The speech was two hours and a half the bills. All this is beautiful and correct in long, yet there seemed to me to be more listentheory, but let us see how knaves and money. ers at the conclusion than at the beginning. sharks can use it the more certainly to fleece | Among other things, Mr. Lincoln examined the the public, and fatten upon the honest toil of pretensions of Douglas to the giant mantle of unsuspecting industry. Our readers have not Henry Clay. He said he would lay no claim to forgotten their losses from the perversion of the support of the Old Line Whigs of Illinois, the free banking law of Indiana, and more re- because he had been the life-long friend and Douglas the life-long enemy of the great and illustration as a case in point, the course that | brave Kentuckian, unless he could show from | Douglas speak again!" This Campbell is much has been pursued in Wisconsin, and which, Mr. Clay's printed speeches that he stood upon | talked of as the loco candidate for Representaif it had not been nipped in the bud by the pres- the very ground occupied by that statesman, and tive. While a Whig he was always a candidate ent judicious position of our bankers, would 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, contended, banks were organized under it at Milwaukee, | ing nobly and greatly for the "ultimate eman-Madison, Janesville, Beloit, and other cities, as | cipation of the slave "-Mr. Lincoln remarked we suppose, on real capital, and where they that he believed Douglas was the only stateswere needed to accommodate the business pub- man of any note or prominence in the country shall call Pete-one of those man-worshippers hc. All was right and legitimate, and their is- who had never said to friend or enemy whether he who like to have others think they are intimate

> "All others," said he, "North and South, have at some time or another declared them-selves in favor of it or against it. All others have said either that it is right and just, and 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 ion of slavery into Illin idea, that if you can make more money by flog-ging niggers than by flogging oxen, there is no moral consideration which should interfere to prevent your doing so."

tlemen invest largely in these "securities," LINCOLN ON THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. dependence. This was truly one of the finest 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

> ence (said Mr. L.) was formed by the represen-tatives of American liberty from thirteen States of the confederacy—twelve of which were slave-holding communities. We need not discuss the f, nothing stamped with the Divine image an dren'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 factor for the country of the country for the cou renew the battle which their fathers began so that truth, and justice, and mercy, and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be ex-

tinguished from the land; so that no man wo 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 grander and mutilate the feir way. om its grandeur, and mutilate the fair sy 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 nut me to the continuous and the western country, I will, 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 up to this, one of the most handsome and pleasant cities in all the western country, I will, for office. I charge you to drop every paltry an

terances 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 | of the latter number. But, without any of the K. has resided in old Fulton twenty-one years, came forward in answer to the repeated calls. and made a powerful argument, almost an honr candid, fair and gentlemanly argument, the

in length, frequently interrupted with vociferfour 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 ties. A gentleman from the south part of Ful.

Senator's unmanly and gross charge of "liar" and "coward," were made only to recoil upon the head of their author. Among the hearers due reparation. The conduct of the Ottoman ing elected a Representative two years agobut 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 Democratic—they have age of whom were in attent ance of safety, 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 standseemed to express the feelings of the multitude: "Abraham Lincoln the choice of Illinois," and "William Kellogg, the honest Representative," A drizzling rain, which continued throughout the afternoon 'doubtless prevented'. Democrat (I will say the most prominent Demo- | throughout the afternoon doubtless prevented | state of affairs is truly alarming.

and Southern grounds on the great ethnical questions of the day; because he avows himself in favor of preserving the unity in diversity which in the speaking continued.

CREAT TURNOUT FOR LINCOLN crat) in Fulton County, remarked to me this morning that the leaders, the captains of tens who would have thus swelled the crowd. But and the captains of hundreds among the Description of the speaking continued. morning that the leaders, the captains of tens | who would have thus swelled the crowd. But and the captains of hundreds, among the De- | notwithstanding the rain, the speaking continued mocracy of the Centre, had hitherto sustained all the afternoon. Being unaccustomed to report-Douglas "because he had power with the Federal ing speeches, I am unable to give you such an out-Administration. It requires some cheek," he | line of it as would do justice to its eloquence, its continued, "for Stephen to come here now, and logic, its impartiality, and its truthfulness. It is call for our votes, because he has no power with said by those who have heard other efforts of Mr. the Administration." This general uneasiness | Lincoln during the campaign, to have been more impressive, and delivered with more vehemence only awaits a positive stimulant from Washingthan any preceding it. Of its effects upon the ton, to take the form of a panic. The conscience less Democracy care not a farthing for Douglas or "great principles," or little principles recognized in the speaker a true man and a patri-They go where the bell-wethers lead. Half-adozen "corrections" in the Post Office Department of this county would create a stampede, more than two hours' duration. Being very familthe like of which has not been seen since the iar with the action of the dominant party in Condeluge. When rogues fall out, it is said honest gress, and of Mr. Douglas' course there, he was

men come by their dues. 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 Considerably before two, the whole space in 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, flourish. ed 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 -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 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 | Mason-Wm. Walker; Stark-Davis Lowman; ever Douglas was!" The chop-fallen gent, Tazewell-T. J. Pickett; Warren-P. E. Reed; hunted around for the simon pure the next | Woodford-R. T. Cassell.

On our way here to-day with him, numbers of to nominate by acclamation, when Hon. Wm. Lincoln. Of 32 Germans at Havana, 21 are go- for this gentleman. ng the Republican ticket.

I cannot close this letter without giving your able audience greeted him. Mr. Lincoln said their representative, he addressed the Convention many months everything begins to look prosreaders a passage from Mr. Lincoln's noble and he had many things since coming into Masen in a stirring appeal for half an hour, promising a County to remind him that he had ceased to he efforts of public speaking I ever listened to. It | more than half a dozen who were in the same Hawk war-a war which truly was not a very nobility and excellence of his character, the and on this very spot, 22 years ago, he (Mr. L.) of this town of Bath, then a wooded wildnerness. 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 or, and respectful attention—and he ard, throughout an address of more with can was so he 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; ann 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 States may be proud, read extracts from Mr. in favor of the ultimate emancipation of slavery, and pronouncing the institution the greatest of evils. Mr. L. contrasted these remarks of the ence for several hours, in one of his most impasold patriot, with the sentiments and political course of Douglas on this question, and showed clearly that nothing but the most brazen impuhis 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 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 esti- 13th inst., aged 42. mated that one hundred barrels of molasses more than will be needed, will be produced from this crop in Mason County. MASON COUNTY.

Grand Rally at Peoria. SPEECHES OF LINCOLN AND KELLOGG.

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

BONFIRES BURNING.

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 Re publicans from adjoining counties, who came in ention to day. Myself and man others were clap-traps to draw a crowd, at least 2,500 men

coarse, personal assaults of Douglas. That Senator's unmanly and gross charge of "liar"

Miscellaneous.

EATHER DIRECT FROM THE BEST EASTERN AND FRENCH TANNERIES.

Leather of Superior Quality SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING TRADE, Which will be SOLD at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

minds of all, I can have no doubt; even many Douglasites who heard it, were pleased, and they LEATHER DEALERS AND BOOT MAKERS PURCHASING FOR CASH, Hon. William Kellogg followed in a speech of Will find a DECIDED ADVANTAGE, as our Prices will be found

Unusually Low for Quality. N.B.—Country Orders carefully and promptly filled "at lowest Market Prices." Also, wanted 5,000 Dry Hides at highest market price, and 3,000 Green do., do., at the &c., the conspiracy of the leaders of that party to GREAT WESTERN RIDE AND LEATHER STORE,

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art of the United States. They are so arranged that any
ne can unpack and put them up without difficulty.

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JOHN WEST.

was on the stand, and in some happy remarks, roduced 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 Daily Arrivals of event of Kellogg's nomination, and the prospects for triumph of the glorious principles of NEW CARPETS: publicanism and freedom over slavery and doughfaceism. Steamboats and railroad trains are loaded with the returning delegates to their

BRUSSELS

THREE PLY

SUPERM E

TAPESTRY

VELVET

WALNUT

HALL

Congressional Convention of the Fourth District--Nomination of Judge Kel-

to-day will not be forgotten. WOODFORD.

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

enabled to show, by reading from the debates,

fasten slavery upon not only Kansas, but the

efeated thrice in succession-1st in the defeat by

whole Union. Their efforts, said he, have been

the Republicans in the House of the Toombs-Doug-

las bill. Secondly by the defeat of the Lecomp-

ton bill-and lastly by the free people of Kansas

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 dis

trict. 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,

themselves, driving back the English swindle.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribute.] PEORIA, Thursday, August 19, 1858. About ninety Delegates assembled at the Court House at 11 A.M., to-day, representing the Fourth gressional District, embracing the Counties | HEMP of Peoria, Fulton, Henry, Knox, Marshall, Mercer, Mason, Stark, Tazewell, Warren and Woodford. Judge John P. Boyce of Marshall County, sided, 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 nutes absence reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That we heartily endorse and here

Parlor and Chamber Furniture. Arsgreea, that we hearthy endorse and here eaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican onvention, held at Springfield on the 16th of me, 1858, and we here renew our pledge of fidelity to its principles, and will continue our most arnest efforts for their entire success. ROSEWOOD CHAMBER ROSEWOOD The Committee also reported the names of the MAHOGANY following Delegates, who were unanimously MAHOGANY WALNUT

GRESSIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT. Peoria-N. C. Geer; Fulton-A. C. Babcock; Henry-James M. Allen; Knox-J. S. Winter; Marshall-Jariah Bonaham; Mercer-J. W. Mills

A motion having been put to allow such Dele But nobody here mistakes Lincoln. In this gates as were present to cast the vote of their county reside many of his old personal friends. respective Counties, it was amended by agreeing persons, many of them German families, came | Kellogg was thus unanimously nominated. The out and whirling their hats and huzzaing for result was announced amid three hearty cheers

Judge Kellogg was then called for; and after In commencing his speech to day, in a grove | thanking the Delegates for this manifestation of adjoining Bath, where a large and most respect- approval of his action in the recent Congress as MEERSCHEUM PIPES. a young man. Among the old men, he had met | course of his remarks, charging the Administra tion with trying to spread human slavery all over company with him 27 years ago in the Black our land and nationalizing what has hitherto been confined to a section, he referred to the noble conduct of Senator Trumbull in warring against roes of men engaged in it. But here are these old | this evil and combatting the dominant power in its wrongs and extravagances. He also referred in glowing language to another patriot and orator who was to address the people in the afternoon. At the mention of each of these names, Mr. had to pause while three cheers were given, first for Lincoln, and afterwards for Trumbull. He racy-1st of those whom Douglas three months ual yesterday allowed to be "Union Democrats."

day 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 ad-

dress 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 For DURABILITY, NEATNESS, and BEAUTY OF EXthe stand, in the public square, and addressed an Clay's speech of 1847, and from another of 20 dozen counties, stood out in it, a large number of years before, 1827, delivered before the Colon- them with umbrellas hoisted. Many honest, fairization Society, in which that statesman spoke | minded Democrats who heard him, say their votes will be with Lincoln in November. After Mr. L. got through, Judge Kellogg addressed the audisioned harangues. It also told well upon his constituents, of whom, the greater portion of his audience were. Hon. Jas. Knox, of Knoxville, also dence would dare to take the name of Clay on | made a short address in introducing Mr. Lincoln

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

-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 ameagrance shoot blim, the them. almost boylsh appearance about him, that makes him seem younger than he really is. There is little of the impressiveness of figure and man-ner 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 external splendor and internal filth, imperfect Europe and shabby Asia."

Battle between the Turks and Chris-

The Times' Paris correspondent says: "Accounts from the frontiers of Bosnia of the 24th July state that the battle which took place be-tween the Turks and Christians at the beginning of the month was with 20% 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 annuounces that the Community

cians to-day from this and the adjoining counties. A gentleman from the south part of Fulton informs me that the supporters of Mr. Fill-more 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—

The day from this and the adjoining counties and the adjoining counties at Jidgan, 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, where all others of authorities will be strictly inquired into, and all guilty persons, of whatever rank, will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities, and all others of an authorities will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities, will be punished according to their authorities will be punished according to their deserts. Indemnities, will be pun

O. A. WHITTEMORE & CO., REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKERS, Leavenworth, Kansas. ITY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND hardmare & Machinern.

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