Daily Pantagraph.

EDWARD J. LEWIS, EDITOR.

BLOOMINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1858.

REPUBLICANS, ATTEND!!!

A GREAT REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING will be held in Bloomington, on

Saturday, the 4th day of September

NEXT,—being the last day of the County Agricultural Fair.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

our next United States Senator, will positively be present and address the people.

Whatever be the occasion to see the features of a distinguished statesman from every part of McLean and surrounding counties.

The order not to interfere with the business of the Fair, and to give all an opportunity to attend both gatherings, speaking will commence at Two o'clock.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

MASS MEETING AT CLINTON!

DEWITT COUNTY ALL RIGHT!!

IMMENSE GATHERING of the PEOPLE!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

FOR THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE ITS GALLANT ADVOCATE

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN!!

The Republican mass meeting which was held in Clinton, yesterday was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings that we have seen since the good old log cabin days of "Tippecanoe & Tyler too." When we started for Clinton yesterday morning, we expected to see a pretty large crowd, but we had no idea that the whole of DeWitt county would turn out en masse to hear and to attend a political meeting.

We will commence our account of the day's proceedings, by saying that the Bloomington delegation started from the eastern depot at half past nine o'clock. It filled five cars, and consisted of about two hundred and fifty *live* Republicans. The number would have been much larger if it had not been for the heavy rain which fell on Wednesday night and Thursday morning. PULLER'S Brass Band accompanied the Bloomingtonians.—They kept up their reputation as goodmusicians and good fellows.

The banner which the "Bloomington boys" carried deserves a short notice. It represented Douglas in a very embarrassing and laughable fix. His right foot was upon the Declaration of Independence, and his left upon the Missouri Compromise. He was stationed on the north bank of the Ohio river, and in his left hand was a chain which extended across the river into Kentucky. Fastened to the Kentucky end of the chain were four colored individuals, who seemed to object to the efforts which Douglas was making to *make* them into the free State of Illinois. The chain was passed around the prisoners' waists, and their attempts to out-pull Douglas were truly laughable. They were in Indian file, and the large amount of Kentucky soil which they plowed up with their heels, in their apparently fruitless endeavors to escape from the self constituted champion of Popular Sovereignty, was enough to convince one that their feet would have been badly cut if Douglas had captured them on stony ground. Their heels *did* catch in the mud" considerably, if not more!—Douglas, with one eye on his captives and the other upon the Dred Scott decision, was saying, "Popular Sovereignty—that great principle to which my life is devoted!" Just behind Douglas, sitting in his political chair, a little to the left of Douglas's left ear, was Buchanan Democrat, who was saying to him—the following *democratic* advice: "Go it, Douglas—the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect!" The banner was highly praised by the Republicans, and we heard a Buchanan Democrat say that it was "an *almighty* good joke on Douglas." It was designed and painted by L. D. Noel, formerly of this city and at present of Atlanta. The banner of the *little* giant is as perfect as any worldly thing can be.

When the Bloomingtonians arrived at Wapella, they heard that the "Fall-Sucker" was in Cary's Hotel. They sent a committee to his room to request him to come down, and when he made his appearance in front of the hotel they gave him three hearty cheers. They would have carried him off if he had not told them that the Clinton folks had made arrangements to take him down in a carriage.

Arriving at Clinton in about an hour's run from Bloomington, our party formed a procession and marched to a mound a short distance northwest of the court house—William McCullough, Esq., acting as marshal. When we arrived at the mound we found that a very large number of Republicans had possession of it, but they treated us like brothers and gave us the post of honor.

Among the banners which were unfurled to the breeze, the finest that passed over the mound, we noticed those with the following inscriptions: "Clinton Lincoln Club," "Lincoln and Loyalty," "Liberty and Union, now and forever!" "Lincoln and Liberty!" "Young America for Lincoln," "Abe is our choice," "Pap says 'Go for Lincoln!!" The wagon which held the last named banner was filled with young fellows. It was lustily cheered. We made several inquiries for "Pap," and finally found him. His name is John Cooper, and he has resided in Sangamon and De Witt counties since 1824. He says he has voted the Whig and Republican tickets for forty-five years, and that his six sons are as good Republicans as can be found in the Union. Good for "Pap" and his "boys!"

After walking to the mound for a little more than half an hour, the immense crowd, were pleased to see Mr. Lincoln's escort coming from Wapella.—The Republicans of Wapella and vicinity said quite a very large delegation, and the speeches which they presented at the Union Pole, on the hill north of Clinton were quite imposing. The Wapella Brass Band accompanied the delegation.

When Mr. Lincoln arrived at the mound he was greeted with three rousing cheers; and as soon as order was restored, Lawrence Weldon, Esq., made the following eloquent reception speech:

MR. LINCOLN:—The citizens of De Witt county favorable to your election to the United States Senate have deputed me to welcome you to this place on this occasion; and although it has been your habit to visit our county frequently in the last twenty years, you have never shown your face to us when you were an object of such peculiar interest as you are to-day. We are proud to recognize you as the chosen standard-bearer in this great contest,—a contest in which are involved the greatest issues, and upon which the American people are now looking with a degree of interest hitherto unparalleled in the history of State politics; a contest in which are struggling the great doctrines of freedom and civil government, in a period of more than half a century, has been administered; a contest in which the long established constitution of our Federal Union is involved; a contest which, from its special indorsement, may make the institution of African slavery co-extensive with the limits of our Federal Union, or may bring back the policy of the government to that highway of principle once trod by the immortal Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and the patriots of '76. It is then the great principle now at issue that has brought together these thousands of freemen with which you are surrounded. It is the doctrine so taught by the Fathers of the Republic that now inspires the men who with unbridled enthusiasm, are assembled in the name of the Constitution as it was administered upon the subject of slavery for a period of three quarters of a century, that here stands the free soil of De Witt county, in this the free State of your adoption, that in behalf of freemen I bid you welcome. We are happy then to recognize you as a fit instrument in the hands of a patriotic and Union-loving constituency to effect a noble and wise purpose. And, sir, we have the confidence to believe that when a free people shall have chosen you as their representative in one of the most dignified bodies on earth, your influence and your will be such as that the people who placed you in power shall have no reason to regret their choice, and that the sentiment of the country will be such as that your considerations of duty are such as that the spirit of the Constitution, as handed down to us, shall be met and met by you practically applied. We are sanguine in the hope that in this race you will be successful, and that your services will be called upon to preserve the blessings of a free government, so that generations yet unborn shall look in the enjoyment of all the political rights which were secured by the American people. And although you do not come with the prestige incident to your antagonist, you come with a private character above reproach, and a public career great in all the elements of the statesman and patriot. You come not like him "great in the resources of a political party, great in decision like the stubborn wind;" your coming inspires this vast auditory with the thought of the poet:

"What constitutes a state?
Not high raised battlements or lofty mound,
Not walls of marble, or proud towers of pride;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not the huge piles that heaven-ward tower
Where, laughing at the storm, proud navies ride;
Not these—in these no nation's strength lies;
Where low-thron'd Lucchesa walks perfume to pride.
No! men, high-minded men,
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

Permit me, in conclusion, to say welcome; with my assurance that during your stay you shall be the recipient of our kindness and hospitality.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows. He said he was not vain enough to suppose that his personal popularity was sufficient to call out the large and enthusiastic crowd which surrounded him. He felt certain that the great principle in which he was engaged was dear to the hearts of all true lovers of freedom, and that the thousands of voters in his hearing, though they might be somewhat partial to him, had a greater reverence for a Principle than for a Man. He closed his remarks by thanking his hearers for their numbers and enthusiasm, and saying that he would address them at length on the regular speaking ground.

A procession was then formed by order of the Chief Marshal, Benjamin F. Ray, Esq.—the Bloomington delegation, preceded by Puller's Brass Band, in front. The procession was an "astonisher" to the few Douglas and Buchanan Democrats that witnessed it. It was nearly one hour and three minutes in passing the De Witt House. The number of persons in the procession and near the court house at one o'clock was variously estimated at from five to seven thousand. We think there were all of six thousand present. We feel bound to add a single word that number to oblige the best friend we have in the world. The procession proceeded to a pleasant grove west of Clinton, and halted in front of the speaker's stand. The grove was the very spot that we have ever seen. One half of the front of the stand was tastefully dressed with wild and ragged nowhers, and immediately in the rear of the place appointed for the speaker was a dark-executed motto made of green leaves and twigs. It read, "Lincoln—our Candidate." We think a blind man could have seen that scene of beauty. The ladies of Clinton must have spent many hours in the preparation of this tasteful and noble place. We should think they ought to be "set in the papers." If they object, it will be a great dissatisfaction to us to know that we don't live in their pleasant and entertaining village. Here are their names: Mrs. H. P. Smith, Mrs. H. A. Hooker, Mrs. Knedler, Misses A. Robbins, K. Lewis, E. Lewis, M. Rogers, M. Welch, M. Edmiston, M. Moore, J. Coil, L. Gildings.

At two o'clock Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the audience by J. N. Brown, Esq. We regret that we have room for only a short synopsis of his clear and unanswerable speech. He said, in substance:

The questions are sometimes asked, "What is all this great hubbub about, anyhow? Douglas—what does it amount to?—and where will it end?" These questions imply that those who ask them consider this slavery question a very insignificant matter, and think that it amounts to little, or nothing, and that those who agitate it are extremely foolish. Now I do not pretend to be edified that the question which has caused so much trouble is insignificant, we are here assembled to have anything to do with it—if it is of importance we had better throw it aside and busy ourselves about something else. But let us inquire a little into this *insignificant* matter, as it is called by some, and see if it is not important enough to demand the close attention of every well-wisher of the Union. The Senator from Illinois recently made a reference to a speech which was made by me in Springfield sometime ago. The Judge makes one quotation from that speech that requires some little notice from me at this time. I regret that I have not my Springfield speech before me, but the Judge has quoted one particular part of it so often that I think I can recollect it. It runs, I think, as follows:

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy that agitation has not been slackened, but has constantly increased in its progress. I will not cease until a crisis shall have come to this country, one way or the other.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

Judge Douglas makes one of the above quotations, and says that a great deal of "fuss" has been made unfairly with me, and tries to make the people of this State believe that I advocated "dangerous doctrine in my Springfield speech. Let us see if that portion of my Springfield speech which Judge Douglas complains of so bitterly, is so objectionable to others as it is to him. We were, certainly, for into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation:—In the 4th day of January, 1854, Judge Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He initiated a new policy, and that policy, so he says, was to put an end to the agitation of the slavery question. Whether that was his object or not I will not stop to discuss, but at all events that was the pretext. Did that policy, which has been the result? Instead of the quiet times and good feeling which was promised us by the self-styled Author of Popular Sovereignty, we have had nothing but ill-feeling and agitation. According to Judge Douglas, the passage of the Nebraska bill would tranquilize the country—there would be no more slavery agitation in or out of Congress, and the vexed question would be left entirely in the people of the territories. Such was the opinion of Judge Douglas, and such were the opinions of the leading men of the Democratic Party. From as late as the spring of 1856, Mr. Buchanan said, a short time subsequent to his nomination by the Cincinnati Convention, that the country was then fast settling down to tranquil in less than six weeks. Perhaps he thought so, but Kansas has not been and is not tranquil, and if may be, has been the cause of all this.

We all know how fierce the agitation was in Congress last winter, and what narrow escape Kansas had from being dragged into the Union with a constitution that was detested by ninety-nine hundredths of her citizens. Did the angry debates which took place between the friends of the admission of Kansas lead you to suppose that the slavery agitation was settled?

The question was held in Kansas in the month of August, and the Constitution which was submitted to the people was voted down by a large majority. Kansas is still a Territory, and it will be for a probability that she will remain out for some time. But Judge Douglas says the slavery question is settled. He says he (Mr. Lincoln) was in the Senate of the United States on the 4th day of January, 1854, settled the slavery question forever!—Perhaps he did not know that he was settling the slavery question, for if he is able to settle a question of such great magnitude he ought to be able to explain the mysterious way in which he has done it, and you know that the question is *not* settled, and that his ill-timed *experiment* to settle it has made it worse than it ever was before.

And now let me say a few words in regard to Douglas great hobby, of negro equality. He thinks, perhaps, or at least—that the Republican party is in favor of allowing whites and blacks to intermarry, and that a man can't be a good Republican unless he is willing to see his daughter married to a negro, associate with them on terms of perfect equality.—We know your sentiments on such subjects as those, but he cares not how much he misrepresents us if he can gain a few votes by so doing. To show you what my opinion of negro equality was in times past, and to prove to you that I stand on that question where I always stood, I will read you a few extracts from a speech that was made by me in Peoria in 1854. It was made in reply to one of Judge Douglas' speeches.

[Mr. Lincoln then read a number of extracts which had the effect to cheer the assembly. We rarely heard anything with which we have been more pleased. And the audience, after hearing the extracts read, and comparing their conservative sentiments with those now advocated by Mr. Lincoln, testified their approval by long and loud cheers *any reasonable* man can hear one of Mr. Lincoln's speeches without being converted to Republicanism, is something that we can't account for.]

Douglas's principle is nothing more or less than a matter of little importance: it overshadows every other question in which we are interested. It has divided the Democratic Party, distracted the Methodist, and disown discord in the American Tract Society. The churches have split, and the Society will follow their example. Douglas is very much afraid that the triumph of the Republican party will lead to a general war between the North and the South. Perhaps I am wrong in saying that he is afraid, so I will correct myself by saying that he *pretends* to fear that the triumph of the principles of the Republican party will lead to a general war between the North and the South. I think I can show plainly, from documents now before me, that Judge Douglas misrepresents the South in this matter, and tells us that in that year there were over four hundred thousand mulattoes in the United States. Now I have the statistics of the Republican party, and the Republican, slavery-hating State of New Hampshire cannot show any mulattoes we can find within her borders. In Massachusetts there are one hundred and eighty-four. In the Old Dominion—in that Democratic and aristocratic State of Virginia—there were a few more mulattoes than the number taken found in New Hampshire. How many do you think there were? Why, there were one hundred and seventy-five—twenty-three thousand more than there were in all the free States! In the slave States there were over four hundred and forty-eight thousand mulattoes—all of home production; and in the free States there were less than sixty thousand mulattoes, and a large number of them were imported from the South.

[We must "switch off" here, for the foreman of the news room says we have written as much as he can put into the "Pantagraph" before it is 4 o'clock in the morning, and the compositors are pretty well jaded out. So we have two very good reasons for closing our account of the great Republican mass meeting at Clinton. Mr. Lincoln spoke for an hour and a half, and would have spoken longer if it had not been for the rain. At the conclusion of the speech, the crowd adjourned to the dinner tables and made an irresistible attack upon the eatables.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

The three Washburnes have all been re-nominated for Congress, Cadwalader C. having just been nominated by acclamation in the Second District of Illinois. Cassius, Esq., in the First District of Illinois, and Israel, in the Fifth of Maine, make up the trio. The re-election of all three by large majorities is undoubted.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFORY SPEECHES.

LINCOLN'S ANSWER TO DOUGLAS' OTTAWA QUESTIONS.

I will take up the Judge's interrogatories as I find them printed in the Chicago *Times*, and answer them *seriatim*. In order that there may be no mistake about it, I have copied the interrogatories in writing, and also my answers to them. I find the first one of these interrogatories is in these words:

Question 1st. "I desire to know whether Lincoln to-day, as a moral question, is in favor of the unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law?"

Answer. I do not now, nor ever did, stand for the unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Q. 2. "I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to-day, as he did in 1854, against the admission of any more slave States into the Union, even if the people want them?"

A. I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more slave States into the Union.

Q. 3. "I want to know whether he stands pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union with such a constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make?"

A. I do not stand pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union, with such a Constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make.

Q. 4. "I want to know whether he stands to-day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?"

A. I do not stand to-day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Q. 5. "I desire him to answer whether he stands pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States?"

A. I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States.

Q. 6. "I desire to know whether he stands pledged to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States, North as well as South of the Missouri Compromise line."

A. I am pledged, I am not expressly pledged to a belief in the *right* and *duty* of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States Territories.

Q. 7. "I desire him to answer whether he is opposed to the acquisition of any new Territory, unless slavery is first prohibited therein."

A. I am not generally opposed to honest acquisition of territory; and, in any given case, I would or would not oppose such acquisition, accordingly as I might think such acquisition would or would not agitate the slavery question among the people.

Now, my friends, it will be perceived upon an examination of these questions and answers, that so far I have only answered that I was not *pledged* to this, that or the other. The Judge has not framed his interrogatories to ask me anything more than this, and I have answered in strict accordance with the interrogatories, and have answered truly that I am not pledged to it. Now, I will in turn put the interrogatories I have answered. But I am not disposed to hang upon the exact form of his interrogatory. I rather disposed to take up at least some of these questions, and state what I really think upon them.

As to the first one, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, I have never been pledged to it, and I do not now hesitate to say, that I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the South are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law. Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, and further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections urged against it, without impairing its efficiency. And inasmuch as we are not now in agitation in regard to an alteration of the Fugitive Slave Law, I should not be the man to introduce it as a new element of agitation upon the general question of slavery.

In regard to the other question of whether I am pledged to the admission of any more slave States into the Union, I state to you very plainly and distinctly that I am not very sorry over to be put in a position of having to pass upon that question. I should be exceedingly sorry to have that question come up for another slave State admitted into the Union; [laughing,] but I must add, that if slavery shall be so much extended as to make the territorial existence of any one given Territory, and then the people shall, having a fair chance and a clear field, when they come to adopt the Constitution, do such an extraordinary thing as to adopt a Slave Constitution, unauthorized by the actual presence of the institution among them, I see no alternative, if we own the country, but to admit them into the Union. [Great laughter.]

The third interrogatory is answered by the answer to the second, it being, as I conceive, the same as the second.

The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In regard to that I will say that I have no purpose made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. Office as I now hold it, I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet as a member of Congress, I should not vote for it in present views, as in favor of *endeavoring* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions: First, that the abolition should be gradual. Second, that it should be by vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and, Third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these three conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. I will say, in the words of Henry Clay, "sweep from our Capital that foul blot upon our nation. [Loud applause.]

In regard to the fifth interrogatory, I must say here, that as to the question of the abolition of the slave trade between the different States, I can truly answer, as I have, that I am *pledged* to nothing about it. It is a subject to which I have not given that mature consideration that would make me feel authorized to state a position to be held myself entirely bound by. In other words, that question has never been prominently enough before me to induce me to investigate whether we really have the Constitutional power to do it. I could investigate it if I had sufficient time, to bring myself to a decision upon the subject, but I have not done so, and I say so plainly to you here, and to Judge Douglas, I must say, however, that if I should be of opinion that Congress does possess the Constitutional power to abolish slavery among the different States, I should be in favor of the exercise of that power unless upon some conservative principle as I conceive it, existed in the South as a reason against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

My answer as to whether I desire that slavery should be prohibited in all the Territories of the United States is full and explicit within itself, and cannot be made clearer by any comments of mine. So I suppose it regard to the question whether I am opposed to the acquisition of any more territory unless slavery is first prohibited therein, my answer is such that I could add nothing by way of elucidation, or making myself better understood, than the answer that I have placed in writing.

Now in all this, the Judge has me, and he knows on the record, I suppose, I have declared himself that I was really entertaining one set of opinions for one place, and another set for another place—that I was afraid to say at one place what I uttered at another. What I am saying here I suppose I say to a vast audience as strongly tending to a Abolitionist as any audience in the State of Illinois, and I believe I am saying that which, it it would be affirmed to fifty persons would render these enemies to myself, would be offensive to persons in this audience.

LINCOLN'S QUESTIONS TO DOUGLAS.

Question 1st. If the people of Kansas shall, by means entirely unobjectionable in all other respects, adopt a State Constitution, and ask admission into the Union under it, before they have the requisite number of inhabitants according to the English bill—some minds here thousand—will you vote to admit them?

Q. 2nd. Can the people of a United States Territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?

Q. 3rd. Can the Supreme Court of the United States shall decree that States cannot exclude slavery from their limits, are you in favor of acquiescing in, adopting and following such decision as a rule of political action?

Q. 4th. Are you in favor of acquiring additional territory, in disregard of how such acquisition may affect the nation on the slavery question?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LINCOLN MEETING.

Our meeting to-morrow promises to be a large and spirited one. The country will be in its large force and the town will of course be out en masse. Our friends are preparing their banners, the stand is erected in the court house square, and things generally are moving along. We shall have a good procession, and a good time generally. To those who have not yet made ready, remember that this is the last day to do it.

Commercial.

CHICAGO MARKET.

(COMPILED FROM THE LATEST PAPERS.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 1.

MONEY—Bank discounts continue very dull at 1 to 2 per cent. Exchange steady at ¼ ¾ cent. Gold bright. W. cl. premium.

FLOUR—Sales of 1,000 bbls. Michigan at $4 50 per barrel.

WHEAT—Bulk sales of 2,000 bushels at 62 cents, spring extra. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 61 cents, spring extra, delivery September. Sales of 2,000 bushels at 60 cents, spring extra, delivery October. Sales of 3,000 bushels at 58½ cents, spring extra, delivery November. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 57 cents, spring extra, delivery December. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 56 cents, spring extra, delivery January. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 55 cents, spring extra, delivery February. No 1 R. R. Sales in store 1,000 bushels at 63 cents, delivery September.

CORN—Sales of 1,000 bushels at 35 cents, delivery September.

OATS—Bulk. Sales at 25c in store for old; 26c for new. Sales of 1,000 bushels at 26c.

BARLEY—No demand and nothing on the market.

PROVISIONS—Pork. Sales of 100 bbls. Mess, delivery September, at $13 50 per barrel. Sales of 100 bbls. Prime, delivery September, at $10 50.

Beef—Fresh. Sales of 50 bbls. Country Mess at $8 50.

LARD—Sales of 100 bbls. Prime, delivery September, at 8c.

BUTTER—Sales of 1,000 lbs. Ordinary at 8c.

EGGS—Sales of 1,000 dozen at 8c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

(COMPILED FROM LATEST PAPERS.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 1.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,000 bushels at 60c for good to fair; 61c for primo; $1 10@1 15 choice red; $1 18@1 20 choice white. Market closing dull and lower for inferior; firm for choice.

CORN—Sales damaged at 45@46c; good white and yellow 50c; choice white 52c. Market firm at 50c.

OATS—Sales at 22@23c; 23@24c in sacks.

RYE—Sales at 50@52c; 53@54c in sacks.

BARLEY—Sales at 60@65c; 70@75c in sacks.

FLOUR—Sales of 200 bbls. Superfine at $3 50; extra at $3 60@3 75 in fall. City inspection at $4 50 @ 4 75 for superfine.

HAY—Sales at $16 for prime; $18@19c prime.

PROVISIONS—Pork. Sales of 100 bbls. Mess at $13 50; fall $13 00 @ 13 25.

BACON—Sales and at $8@8½ in sacks.

LARD—Sales of 100 bbls. Prime at 8c.

BUTTER—Sales of 100 bbls. Ordinary at 10c; 12c for dairy; 15c for choice.

WHISKEY—Sales of 100 bbls. Bulk at $16 50 @ 18.

BALTIMORE—Not represented in market. Sales at $17 50@18 00.

WOOL—Sales of 100 bbls. Common at 18c; 20@22c for fair; 25@28c for good; 30@32c for choice; 35@40c for fine.

HOGS—Sales at $3 60@3 75 for heavy. Stock, hogs are in good demand at $3 60@3 75 for heavy and $3 50@3 60 for light hogs.

CATTLE—Sales of ordinary at $1 50@2 00 per head. Demand slight in demand at $2 00@2 50 for fair. Market dull.

SHEEP—Sales of 100 head cows at $18 per head.

BOSTON MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 1.

WHEAT—Sales yesterday of 10,000 bushels good red at 60 c; primo $1 10@1 15; choice red $1 18@1 20; choice white $1 20@1 25. Market quiet, but firm, for every description.

CORN—Sales damaged at 45@46c; good white and yellow 50c; choice 52@53c. Market firm at 50c.

OATS—Sales at 22@23c; 23@24c in sacks.

RYE—Sales at 50@52c; 53@54c in sacks.

BARLEY—Sales at 60@65c; 70@75c in sacks.

FLOUR—Sales of 200 bbls. Superfine at $3 50; extra at $3 60@3 75 in fall. City inspection at $4 50 @ 4 75 for superfine.

HAY—Sales at 16c for prime; 18@19c prime.

PROVISIONS—Pork. Sales of 100 bbls. Mess at $13 50; fall $13 00 @ 13 25.

BACON—Sales and at $8@8½ in sacks.

LARD—Sales of 100 bbls. Prime at 8c.

BUTTER—Sales of 100 bbls. Ordinary at 10c; 12c for dairy; 15c for choice.

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CATTLE—Sales of ordinary at $1 50@2 00 per head. Demand slight in demand at $2 00@2 50 for fair. Market dull.

SHEEP—Sales of 100 head cows at $18 per head.

New Advertisements.

Model School.

ALL NECESSARY TEXT-BOOKS WILL BE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE. Tuition, $3 per term of 10 weeks. Board, $2 per week. Instruction in Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, with use of Pianos, Harmoniums, and perhaps that of C. R. Holden, Prof. Music. Sept. 3, 1858. 1t

EMPIRE OPERA TROUPE

WILL APPEAR

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

Under a coated Pavilion, during the Fair, and at COLLEGE HALL Friday and Saturday Evenings, Sept. 3d and 4th. Admission 25 cents.

Sept. 3, 1858. 1t

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER, in Bloomington, on Friday, August 27th, a small red COW, BABY, with white spots in her face, white spot under right eye and one in the left side just before the ribs. Whoever will return the above described cow to the subscriber, shall receive the thanks of the owner, and a liberal reward.

Bloomington, Sept. 3, 1858. 1t