PRESS AND TRIBUNE. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1858. Republican County Nominations.

JOHN GRAY, of Jefferson.

WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington, For Telegraphic and Commercial News see Fourth Page.

The Quincy Debate.

Douglas grows fainter and weaker. The well directed and firmly planted blows of Lincoln begin to tell, and the Senator is evidently sick. We are not sure that he will come to time at Alton. By assiduous rubbing, sponging and sweating, and by the judicious use of stimulants, he may be brought to the them read the verbatim report of the pion. About half-past nine the booming of speech which we print to-day. It is with the usual spice of epithets and personalman-like argument, not an attempt at an exposition of the policy of his party, not a line to Hampshire, and then through several streets or a sentence that is worth remembering. All to the front of the Court House. The entire dodges and quibblings are less adroit than Third and Jersey streets. The principal device usual. He does not even falsify with his or- in the train was a model ship on wheels, drawn dinary boldness and ingenuity. It is lucky by four horses, and labelled "CONSTITU

While the "Giant" is proving his lack of wind and muscle, Old Abe is as fresh, vigor-He is in fact but just beginning to warm up striking out. It is a pity that, by the terms of agreement, he must be hauled off at the osity to know what he would do when he is at his best. But until he gets into the Senate,

A Mistake of the Herald.

The Herald has fallen into an error as to a more zealous supporter than Mr. Galloway. | cident occurred shortly before the arrival of the His recent trip through the State in company | speakers, caused by the giving away of a part with a distinguished Agriculturalist and of the railing around the platfrom. nt, had no connection whatever with politics. So much we are authorized to say by Mr. Galloway, himself, and should have said about the same thing anyhow from our personal knowledge of the character of the man.

Republican Meeting at Dutchman's Point. There was a grand rally of the Republicans of Niles Township yesterday at Dutchman's Point. At least two-thirds of the voters of the township were out. Stirring and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Peck, Schneider, Hawley and Henricks, and the liveliest enthusiasm was manifested by the audience. The voters of Niles are, almost to a man, in favor of Lincoln, and will give a good account of themselves on the 3d of

A Poor Subterfuge. The Times vainly endeavors to divert public

attention from Douglas' efforts to carry the election through the fraudulent voting of his Irish colonists in the close counties and districts, by charging the authorship of one of the letters which we have published on that subject, upon Col. Carpenter. It is a sufficient answer to say that Col. Carpenter has never written a line for this paper, and if he has seen the letter in question at all, it was not until after its publication

Hecker Coming. That eloquent champion of freedom and free labor, FRED. HECKER, of St. Clair County, will address the Mass Meeting of our German fellowcitizens in this city, upon the political issues of the day, on Monday, October 25th. Mr. Hecker will also address the Germans of Galena and vicinity on Wednesday, October

ELECTION RETURNS.

.—Jay county elects the Fountain and Varren counties give Republican gains, as far is heard from.

The Republicans elect 10 Representatives in the State Legislature, in counties and districts represented the property of the Proper represented two years ago by Democrats.

There is a decreased vote on the Republican state ticket in the 5th Congressional district. The gains elsewhere will more than balance he loss in counties was all. Pettit, Colfax, Case and Wilson, Republicans, and Davis, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, will be re-elected to Congress by largely in-

he result in the Third District is still in

on county gives a small Democratic mang. District, very close. Bartholomew county—Dunn's maj., 125; Re-blean gain, 573. Monroe county is reported 50 majority for Hughes, Adm. Dem., which is a Democratic loss of 200 on the vote of 1856.

Dunn is probably elected by a small majority. State ticket is elected, though the Democrats laim three of the Supreme Judges. lorgan county gives Porter, Rep., 200 mami county is reported 200 maj. for Colfax; on county gives Dunn, Rep. candidate ress, 907 majority; Republican gain of

inings county the whole Republican cast is elected; also, in Bartholomew county, reept Sheriff and Treasurer.
Laporte county official reports the Republican late ticket elected by 523 majority, and Colfax, ep. candidate for Congress, over Walker, by 565.

Pennsylvania Election. ADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—In the 13th Congres district, Carbon County gives Shoemake

ALE, Oct. 14.—Dimmick, Dem., is elecn the 18th district by about 1,200 majority. LINGTON, Oct. 14.—Des Moines County, 102 majority for Trimble, Dem.

derson County, 175 majority for Curtis. lican State ticket is 520.

Ohio Election. Clayriant, Oct. 14.—Ashtabula County gives (300) Republican majority; Geauga County, Republican majority.

Baltimore City Election. Attimone, Oct. 13.—The election in this city ay for Mayor and Councilmen passed off lout serious outbreaks, though there was aiderable noise and confusion at the polls.

Shut, the Independent candidate against yor Swann, withdrew his name about noon, ming a card stating that it was impossible for a card stating that it was impossible for ends to vote, being intimidated by the a party. Mr. Swann was therefore again great spirits to night, and are rejoicing

dent to Steamer Canada---Lives or, Oct. 14.—The steamer Canada col-alue in Saginaw River yesterday, scald-eath three of her crew. National Horse Show at Kalamazoo is attended, and every way successful. GREAT DEBATE BETWEEN

TWELVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT! GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE RE-PUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH

LINCOLN "CONCLUDES" ON THE ARTFUL

VERBATIM REPORT OF SPEECHES.

lamentably that the Dred Scottites themselves

denied their responsibility for it the next morn-Among the listeners to the debate were a boat

the ground, accompanied in their fall by a heavy wooden bench. Three persons were severely bruised, though not dangerously in-

At precisely half past two o'clock Mr. Lincvln was introduced to the audience, and hav-

ing been received with three cheers, he procalls wrong in them.

In the very first one of these joint discussion

have spoken. And as a ground for holding me responsible for these resolutions, he assumed that they had been passed at a State Conventerwards that this was erroneous, that the resolutions which he endeavored to hold me responsible for, had not been passed by any State Consible for, had not been passed by any State Convention anywhere—had not been passed at Springfield, where he supposed they had, or assumed that they had, and that they had been passed in no Convention in which I had taken part. The Judge, nevertheless, was not willing to give up the point that he was endeavoring to make upon me, and he therefore thought to still hold me to the point that he was endeavoring to make, by showing that the resolutions that he read, had been passed at a local Convention in the northern part of the State, although it was not a local Convention that embraced my residence at all, nor one that reached, as I suppose, nearer than 150 or 200 miles of where I was when it met, nor one in which I took any part at all. He also introduced other resolutions passed State Conventions, and the one National Convention I have mentioned, still he insisted and now insists, as I understand, that I am in some

ray responsible for them.

At Jonesboro, on our third meeting, I insisted or the Judge that I was in no way rightfully leld responsible for the proceedings of this local meeting or convention in which I had

eeches of a certain sort in the South which I apprehend in not have to dwell at very great length upon

races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they annot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior. If am as much as any other man in favor of laving the superior position assigned to the

States as well as in the Territories. I did this because, upon a former occasion, I had asked Judge Douglas whether, if the Supreme Court should make a decision declaring that the States had not the power to exclude slavery from their limits, he would adopt and follow that decision as a rule of political action; and because he had not directly answered that question, but had merely contented himself with sneering at it, I again introduced it, and tried to show that the conclusion that I stated followed his remarks upon this subject, uses the language which I will now read. Speaking of me the

"He goes on and insists that the Dred Scott Decis would carry slavery into the Free States, notwithstand be decision itself says the contrary," And he ad "Mr. Lincoln knows that there is no member of the

Also at Galesburg, I said something in regard to those Springfield Resolutions that Judge Douglas had attempted to use upon me at Ottawa, and commented at some length upon the fact that they were, as presented, not genuine. Judge Douglas in his reply to me seemed to besome what exasperated. He said he would never have believed that Abraham Lincoln, as he kindly called me, would have attempted such a thing as I had attempted upon that occasion; and among other expressions which he used toward me, was that I dared to say forgery—that I had dared to say forgery [turning to Judge Douglas]. Yes, Judge, I did dare to say forgery. [Loud applause.] But in this political canvass, the Judge Ouglat to remember that I was not the first who dared to say forgery. At Jacksonville Judge Douglas made a speech in answer to something said by Judge Trumbull, and at the close of what he said upon that subject, he dared to say that Trumbull had forged of it was a forgery. [Laughter, and cries of "good, good."] So it seems that there are some things that Judge Douglas dares to do, and some that he dares not to do. [Great applause and

clusion followed that I was playing a double part, and speaking in one region one way and in another region another way. I have not time now to dwell on this as long as I would like, and I wish only now to re-quote that portion of my speech at Charleston which the Judge quoted, and thea make some comments upon it. This he quotes from me as being delivered at Charleston and I believe correctly:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making yoters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold of see, nor to intermingling with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which will ever forbid the two had a compositival equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain toge—ther, there must be the position of superior.

I am as much as any other man in favor of having the superior pesition assigned to the investigation and the reposition of that fraud, for since the time that promise was made he had been with those friends, and had not kept his promise in regard do Judge that he could not expect to be quite clear of suspicion of superior, has much as any other man in favor of ing the superior position assigned to the crace." ("Good," "Good," and loud. This, I believe, a the entire quotation he Charleston speech as the Judge made is comments are as follows:

There you find men who harran for Lincoln. It is right when he discards all distinction between when he declares that he discards all distinction between when he declares that he discards all distinction between when he declares that he discards all distinction between re is such a thing as a superior and inferior rane; olitonists are required and expected to vote for

that he entered upon this canvass with the purpose to treat me courteously; that touched me somewhat. [Great laughter.] It sets me to thinking. I was aware, when it was first agreed that Judge Donglas and I were to have these

thrown about it. We also oppose it as an evil so far as it seeks to spread itself. We insist on the policy that shall restrict it to its present limits. We don't suppose that in doing this we violate anything due to the actual presence of the institution, or anything due to the constitutional guarantees thrown around it.

We oppose the Dred Scott decision in a certain way, upon which I ought perhaps to address you a few words. We do not propose that when Dred Scott has been decided to be a slave by the court, we, as a mob, will decide violent way distart the rights of property thus settled; but we nevertheless do oppose that de-cision as a political rule which shall be binding

holds that slavery is not wrong, and therefore it goes for policy that does not propose dealing with it as a wrong. That policy is the Democratic policy, and that sentiment is the Democratic sentiment. If there be a doubt in the mind of any one of this vast audierce that this is really the central idea of the Democratic party, in relation to this subject, I ask him to bear with me while I state a tew things tending, as I think, to prove that proposition. In the first place, the leading man—I think I may do my friend Judge touglas the honor of calling him such—advocating the present Democratic policy, never himself says it is wrong. He has the high distinction, so lar as I know, of pever having said slavery is either right or wrong. [Laughter.] Almost everybody else says one or the other, but the Judge never does. If there be a man in the Democratic party who thinks it is wrong, and yet clings to that party, I suggest

Your applause.

And now let me call your attention for a mo

nent to the answer which Mr. Lincoln made at Freeport to those questions which I propounded o him, on the authority of having been adopt-

gress should prohibit slavery and then it should become a slave State, he supposed he would have to let it come. Now, I submit the ques-tion to you, whether his answer on that ques-tion don't justify me in saying that he has a fer-

that answer was made for the purpose of concealing what he intended to do? He intended to allow the Old Line Whigs to believe that he would stand on the doctrine of the Compronise

because we think it lays the foundation not merely of enlarging and spreading out what we consider an evil, but it lays the foundation for spreading that evil into the States themselves. We propose so resisting it as to have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject. upon this subject.

I will add this, that if there be any man who I will add this, that if there be any man who does not believe that slavery is wrong in the three aspects which I have mentioned, or in any one of them, that man is misplaced, and ought to leave us. While, on the other hand, if there be any man in the Republican party who is impatient over the necessity springing from its actual presence, and is impatient of the constitutional guarantees through a constitutional guarantees through a constitutional supersities.

ter a moment, and then see if his opinion will not be changed a little. You say it is wrong; but don't you constantly object to anybody else saying so? Do you not constantly argue that this is not the right place to oppose it? You say it must not be opposed in the free States, because slavery is not here; it must not be opposed in the slave States, because it is there; it must not be opposed in nollitics, because that will make a fuss; it must not be opposed in the pulpit, because it is not religion. [Loud cheers.] Then where is the place to oppose it. There is no suitable place to oppose it. There is no plan in the country to oppose it.

evil ovespreading the continent, which you say yourself is coming. Frank Blair and Gratz Brown tried to get up a system of gradual emocracy." [Enthusiastic cheers] So I say gain that in regard to the arguments that are lade, when Judge Douglas says he "don't care get the question distinctly stated—can get all these men who believe that slavery is in some of these respects wrong, to stand and act with us in treating it as a wrong—then, and not till then, I think we will in some way come to an other part of the State, and another other part of the State. How do

Cries of "That's good doctrine."]

Yes, that's good doctrine, but it won't suit the latitude of Chicago, where Mr. Lincoln hopes to get his votes. [Laughter.] That's good doctrine in all the Anti-Abolition counties, but his Chicago speech is good doctrine in all the Abolition counties. Hence I assert on the authority of those two speeches, that Mr. Lincoln does hold one set of principles in the Abolition counties, and a different and contradictory set in the other counties. I don't question but what he ties, and a different and contradictory set in the other counties. I don't question but what he did say at Ottawa what he quotes, but that only goes to convict him further of having done it twice instean of once. Now I ask you why can't he avow his principles the same in the North and in the South, in every county, if he has the conviction that his principles are just? But he could not be a Republican if his principles would stretch alike all over the country. The party to which he belongs has principles limited to geographical lines. They cannot even cross the Missouri River in your own ferry boat. [Laughter.] They can't even cross the Ohio River into Kentucky. Mr. Lincoln himself can't go the land of his fathers, and the scenes of his chilhood, and the graves of his ancestors, and carry his Abolition principles with him, as he declared them at Chicago. This Republican organization appeals to the North ground that Frank Blair and Gratz Brown did not succeed in Missouri. [Applause.] Let us see what right Frank Blair had to believe he would succeed in Missouri. He was elected to Congress in August of 1856 as a Buchanan Dem-ocrat, and he turned Fremonter after the elec-tion, and thus belonged to one party before the election and another afterwards. What right had he to expect that his constituency would stand up to him whenever they get a chi

stand up to him whenever they got a chance at him at another election?

Mr. Lincoln thinks it his duty to preach a Mr. Lincoln thinks it his duty to preach a crusade in the free States against slavery, because it ought to be extinguished, as he says, because it is a crime, as he believes, and because the slaveholding States would not abolish it themselves. How is he going to do it? Down here in the southern part of the State he takes the ground openly that he will not interfere with slavery where it exists. He says that he is not now, and never was, in favor of interfering with slavery where it exists in the States. Well, if he is not in favor of that, how does he expect by his policy to bring it into a condition of ultimate extinction? How can he extinguish it in Kentucky, in Virginia, in any slave State. y to any more slave States in this language

make a mistake I correct it without being asked, as an honest man is bound to. When he makes a false charge, he sticks to it and never corrects it. But one word more in regard to those resculutions. I quoted them at Ottawa only for the purpose of asking Mr. Lincoln whether he stood on that platform. That was the purpose for which I quoted them. I didn't think that I had a right to put idle questions to him without first laying a foundation by showing him that some portion at least of his friends had adopted it as their creed. Hence I read them and put those questions. He refused then to answer. Subsequently, one week afterwards, he did answer a part of the points, and on the other he has not first prohibit slavery in the Territory, then how would he vote? He gave an answer that didn't apply to any Territory in America. I ask him: Will you admit Kansas into the Union with just such a constitution as her people wantwith slavery or without, as they shall determine? He didn't answer. I have put the question to him time and time again—he won't answer it. I ask him again, will he vote to admit New Mexico. Thus he wil compel them to starve for the want of food, hemming them in, and thus put slavery in the course of ultimate extinction. If he is not going to interfere in the States, and is going to interfere to prohibit it in the Territories, and thus smother slavery out, it only follows that he can extinguish it by extinguishing the negro race, if he drives them to the position of starvation; and that is the humane remedy, the Christian remedy, that he proposes for the great crime of slavery. He tells you that I won't argue the question of whether slavery is right or wrong. I tell you why I don't do it. I hold that under the Constitution of the United States, each State of this tion to him time and time again—he won't answer it. I ask him again, will he vote to admit New Mexteo, when she has the requisite population, with just such a constitution as her people want, either with slavery or without it, as they shall decide? He won't answer. I ask him about Oregon Territory? He won't answer. About Washington Territory? He won't answer. About the new States to be carved out of Texas, in pursuance of the contract between Texas and the United States. He won't answer. He won't answer of any Territory now in existence; but he says in the event that Congress should prohibit slavery and then if should

When he goes to preach that doctrine I think he will find some honest Republicans, some lawabiding men in that party who will repudiate such a monstrous doctrine as that. The decision in the Dred Scott case is binding on every American citizen alike, and yet Mr. Lincoln argues that Republicans are not bound by it because they are opposed to it. Democrats are bound by it because they don't resist it. A Democrat cannot resist the constituted authorities of his country. A Democrat is a lawabiding man. A Democrat stands by the Constitution, by the laws, by the constituted authorities, and relies upon liberty as protected by law, and not upon mob or physical violence. I never yet have been able to make Mr. Lincoln understand, nor can I make any man understand him who is determined to support him right or wrong, how it is that under the Dred Scott decision the people of a Territory as well as a State can have slavery or not just as they please. I believe I can explain that proposition to all lawabiding, Constitutional men in a way that they can't fail to understand it. Chief Justice Taney, in his opinion in the Dred Scott case, has said that slaves are property. Slaves being property, the owner of them has a right to take them into the Territory the same as he has any other property; in other words, that slave property, so far as that right is concerned, stands on the same footing with other property. Now, suppose that we grant that proposition. Then any man has a right to go to Kansas and carry his property with him; but when he gets there he must rely upon the local law to protect his property, whatever it may be. Suppose then that three of you should concluded to go; one takes \$10,000 worth of slaves, another \$10,000 worth of dry goods. When the man with his dry goods gets there, he goes to sell them, and the license is so high as to destroy his profits; how is he going to help himself? The man with his liquors, when he goes to sell them, finds the Maine Liquor Law in force—yet what advantage is his right to go un

"Under the operation of this policy, that agitation he only not ceased, but has constantly augmented, ill not cease until a crisis shall have been reached an assed. A house divided against itself cannot stand, either this government, cannot easily the stand.

don't do it. I hold that under the Constitution of the United States, each State of this Union has a right to do as it pleases on the subject of slavery. Hence we in Illinois have exercised that sovereign right by prohibiting slavery within our own limits, and I approve of the line of policy which Illinois has adopted on this subject. We have performed our whole duty in Plinois. We have going as far as we have a right to go under the

that Mr. Buchanan don't stand by the princ on which he was elected? Do they hold the

when he was elected. Will they pretend to say that Mr. Buchanan don't stand by the principles on which he was elected? Do they hold that he has abandoned the Kansas Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati Platform, his own letter of acceptance of the nomination, the right of a people of a people of a Territory, the same as a State, to decide the question for themselves? I will not believe that he has betrayed or intends to betray the platform on which he was then elected. But iff stand by land great principle, no matter who desert it; I intend to stand by it for the purpose of preserving the peace between the North and the South, between the free and the save States. If each State of this Union will only agree to mind its own business, and let slavery alone, there will be peace forever between us. We in Illinois have tried slavery when we were a Territory; found it was not good for us in this climate with our surroundings, and hence we abolished it. We adopted then the free State, as we had a right to do. In this State we have declared by our policy that a negro shall not be a citizen. We have also declared that he shall not be a slave. We have a right to adopt that policy. Missouri has just as good a right to adopt the other policy. I am now speaking of rights under the Constitution. I am not speaking of the moral and religious right. I don't discuss the morals of the people of Missouri, but let them settle that for themselves. I hold that the people of the slaveholding States are civilized men as well as we. They are accountable to God and to posterity and not to us, and it is for them to decide the moral and religious right of their slavery question for themselves within their own limits. But as to the constitutional quesion—I do decide, I say, they have as much right under the Constitution to adopt the system of policy which they have, as we have to adopt ours. So it is with every other State of the Union. Let each State stand firmly by that great

right under the Constitution to adopt the system of policy which they have, as we have to adopt ours. So it is with every other State of the Union. Let each State stand firmly by that great constitutional right. Let each State mind its own business, and let its neighbors alone—then there will be no trouble on this question. If we will stand by that great principle, then Mr. Lincoln will find that this Republic can exis forever, divided into free and slave States, as our fathers made it. Stand by that great principle, and then we can go on as we have done, increasing in wealth and in population, in power and all the elements of greatness, until we shall be the admiration and the terror of the world. We can go on and enlarge as it becomes necessary, as our population increases, until we make this one ocean-bound Republic. Under that great principle, the United States can perform that great mission—that destiny which Providence has marked out for us. Under that principle we can receive, with entire safety, that stream of intelligence flowing from the Old World into the New, filling up the prairies, cutting down the forests, building up cities and towns, railroads and internal improvements, thus making this the asylum of the oppressed of the whole world. We have that great mission to perform. That mission can only be performed by adhering faithfully to those principles of self-government, in which our institutions were all established.

I repeat that those principles are the right of each State to decide its Slavery question for itself—to have slavery or not, as it pleases; and it don't become Mr. Lincoln, or anybody else, to tell the people of Kentucky that they have no conscience—to tell them that they are living in a state of iniquity—to tell them that they are to tell the people of Kentucky that they have no conscience—to tell them that they are living in a state of iniquity—to tell them that they are cherishing the institution to their bosom, in violation of the law of God. Better for him to adopt the doctrine of "Judge not, lest ye be judged." Let him perform his own duty at home within our own limits, and then he will have a better fate in the future. I think there are objects of charity enough in the free States to exhaust the pockets, and the sympathies, too, of all the benevolent that we have, without going away in search of negroes of whose condition we know nothing. We have objects of charity at home—let us perform our own domestic duties. Let us take care of our own poor, our own suffering, and make them comtortable and happy, before we go abroad to intermeddle with other people's business.

My friends, I am told that my time is within two minutes of having expired. I have mitted many very many very

Mr. Lincoln's Rejoinder.

in, his opinion the people can, by lawful means, exclude slavery ir ma Territory before it becomes a State, the Nebraska Bill on that principle all over Illinois in 1854, '55 and '56, and had no excuse to pertand to have the Means are the Means and a half so course that I will not be able to answer in half an hour all that he said in an hour and a half. [Cheers and laughter.]

The Washington Union there charges me with the monstrous grime of having, in 1850, in supporting Clay's Compromise measures, carried the same doctrine that I now proclaim on the stump. The Washington Union charges that a me proclaiming the same doctrine that I did in 1856, in support of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. The Washington Union is shocked that now I should stand where I did in 1850, when supported by Clay and Webster and Cass, and the 1856, when Mr. Buchanan was elected President. The Union then goes on to prove, and does succeed in proving from my speech in Congress on Clay's Compromise measures, that I then held the same doctrine I do now. It then goes on to prove that by this Kansas Nebraska Bill, I advanced the same doctrine that I now advance, and then it makes these remarks:

The Washington Union the proving the same doctrine of the same doctrine and the same of the same doctrine of the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I do now. It then held the same doctrine I d

isted, I maintain that they placed it where they understood, and all sensible men understood, it was in the course of ultimate extinction ["that's so"]; and when Judge Douglas asks me why it cannot continue as our fathers made it, I ask him why he and his friends could not let it remain as our fathers made it? [Transcription]

sank? [Cheers and Laughter.] Didn't they find a way to do it so effectually that they have reversed it as completely as any decision ever was reversed—so far as its practical operation is concerned? [Cheers, and cries of "good," good."] And let me ask you, didn't Judge Douglas find a way to reverse the decision of our Supreme Court, when it decided that Carlin's father—old Governor Carlin—had any of constitutional power to remeasuranter.] Did he State? [Great cheer wors?" as he calls them? Did he not had reversed as he calls them? Did he not had reversed as in the lobby to show how villainous that decision was, and how it ought to be overthrown? Did he nat succeed too in getting an act passed by the Legislature to have it overthrown? And didn't he hunself sit down on that bench as one of the five added judges, who were to overslaugh the four old ones—getting his name of "Judge" in that way and no other? [Thundering cheers and laughter.] If there is a villainy in using disrespect or making opposition to Supreme Court decisions, I commend it to Judge Douglas' earnest consideration. [Cheers and laughter.] I know of no man in the State of Illinois who ought to know so well about how much villainy it takes to oppose a decision of the five of the five ought to know so well about how much villainy it takes to oppose a decision of the five of the five ought to know so well about how much villainy it takes to oppose a decision of the five of the five of the five ought to know so well about how much villainy

decisions, I commend it to Judge Douglas' earnest consideration. [Cheers and laughter, I know of no man in the State of Illinois who ought to know so well about how much villainy it takes to oppose a decision of the Supreme Court, as our honorable friend, Stephen A. Douglas. [Long centinued applause.]

Judge Douglas also makes the declaration that I say the Democrats are bound by the Dred Scott decision while the Republicans are not. In the sense in which he argues, I never said it; but I will tell you what I have said abd what I do not hesitate to repeat to-day. I have said that as the Democrats believe that decision to be correct and that the extension of slavery is affirmed in the National Constitution, they are bound to support it as such; and I will tell you here that General Jackson once said each man was bound to support the Constitution "as he understood it." Now, Judge Douglas understands the Constitution according to the Dred Scott decision, and he is bound to support it as he understands it. [Cheers,] I understand it another way, and therefore I am bound to support it in the way in which I understand it. [Prolonged applause.] And as Judge Douglas believes that decision to be correct, I will remake that argument if I have time to do so. Let me talk to some gentleman down there among you who looks me in the face. We will say you are a member of the Territorial Legislature, and like Judge Douglas, you believe that the right to take and hold slaves there is a constitutional right. The first thing you do is to swear you will support the Constitution and all rights guaranteed therein; that you will, whenever your neighbor needs your legislation to support his constitutional rights, not withhold that legislation. If you withhold that necessary legislation for the support of the Constitution and constitutional rights, do you not commit perjury? [Ories of "Yes,"] I ask every sensible man, if that is not so? ['Yes, yes"—"That's a fact."] That is undoubtedly just so, say what you please. Now that is precisely w

On taking the stand, Mr. Lincoln was received with a tremendous cheer. He said:

MY FRIENDS:—Since Judge Douglas has said thing about the quotation from "he Chicago speece: He thinks that is a terrible subject for me to handle. Why, gentlemen, I can show you in his conclusion that he had not time in an hour and a half to answer all I had said in an hour and a half to answer all I had said in an hour fit of the course that I will not be able to answer in half an hour all that he said in an hour and a half. [Cheers and laughter.]

MY FRIENDS:—Since Judge Douglas has said to you in his conclusion that he had not time in an hour and a half to answer all I had said in an hour and a half to answer all I had said in an hour and a half an hour all that he said in an hour and a half. [Cheers and laughter.]

[Continued from the Fourth Page.] clear, insisted that we should keep that prine in view, Judge Douglas will have it that I at a negro wife. [Great Laughter.] He never oman either for a slave or a wife, [cheers] and a hegro man either for a slave or a wife, [cheers] and hink I can live fifty centuries, for that matter, ithout having had one for either. [Cheers and aghter.] I maitnain that you may take Judge ouglas' quotations from my Chicago speech, at from my Chicago speech, at from my Chicago speech, g speech,—in his speech of to-day, and com-be them over, and I am willing to trust them hyou upon his proposition that they show cality or double dealing. I deny that they do-test annique. 1

treat applause.]
The Judge does not seem at all disposed to ave peace, but I find he is disposed to have a ersonal warfare with me. He says that my ath would not be taken against the bare word of Charles H. Lanphier or Thomas I. Harris. Vell, that is altogether a matter of opinion. Laughter.] It is certainly not for me to vaunt by word scainst eaths of these gentlemen but. Laughter.] It is certainly not for me to vaunt my word against oaths of these gentlemen, but I will tell Judge Douglas again the facts upon which I "dared" to say they proved a forgery. I pointed out at Galesburg that the publication of these resolutions in the Illinois State Register could not have been the result of accident, as the proceedings of that meeting bore unmistakable evidence of being done by a man who knew it was a forgery; that it was a publication partly taken from the real proceedings of the convention, and partly from the proceedings of a convention at another place; which showed that he had the real proceedings before him. convention, and partly from the proceedings of a convention at another place; which showed that he had the real proceedings before him, and taking one part of the resolutions, he threw out another part and substituted false and fraudulent ones in their stead. I pointed that out to him, and also that his friend Lanphier, who was editor of the Register at that time and now is, must have known how it was done. Now whether he did it or got some friend to do it for him, I could not tell, but he certainly knew all about it. I pointed outflo Judge Douglas that in his Freeport speech he had promised to investigate that matter. Does he now say he did not make that promise? ["No." "No."] I have a right to ask why he did not keep it? [Tremendous applause.] I call upon him to tell here to-day why he did not keep that promise? That fraud has been traced up so that it lies between him, Harris and Lanphier. There is little room for escape for Lanphier. [Laughter, Lanphier is doing the Judge good service, and Douglas desires has word to be taken for the truth. He desires Lanphier to be taken as authority in what he did.

Douglas desires his word to be taken for the truth. He desires Lanphier to be taken as authority in what he states in his newspaper. He desires Harris to be taken as a man of vast credibility, and when this thing lies among them, they will not press it to show where the guilt really belongs. Now, as he has said that he would investigate it, and implied that he would investigate it, and implied that he would tell us the result of his investigation, I demand of him to tell why he did not investigate it, it he did not; and if he did, why he won't tell the result. [Great Cheers.] I call upon him for that. upon him for that.

This is the third time that Judge Douglas has

This is the third time that Judge Douglas has assumed that he learned about these resolutions by Harris' attempting to use them against Norton on the floor of Congress. I tell Judge Douglas the public records of the country show that he himself attempted it upon Trumbull a month before Harris tried them on Norton [great applause]—that Harris had the opportunity of learning it from him, rather than he from Harris. I now ask his attention to that part of the record on the case. My friends I part of the record on the case. My friends, I am not disposed to detain you longer in regard to that matter.
I am told that I still have five minutes left.

I am told that I still have five minutes left. There is another matter I wish to call attention to. He says, when he discovered there was a mistake in that case, he came forward magnanimously, without my calling his attention to it, and explained it. I will tell you how he became so magnanimous. When the newspapers of our side had discovered and published it, and put it beyond his power to deny it, then he came forward and made a vitue of necessity by came forward and made a virtue of necessity backnowledging it. [Great pplause.] Now hargues that all the point there was in those esolutions, although never passed at Spring ield, is retained by their being passed at othe ocalities. Is that true? He said I had a hand localities. Is that true? He said I had a hand in passing them, in his opening speech—that I was in the Convention and helped to pass them. Do the resolutions touch me at all? It strikes me there is some difference between holding a man responsible for an act which he has not done, and holding him responsible for an act that he has done. You will judge whether there is any difference in the "spots." [Laughter and cheers.] And he has taken credit for great magnanimity in coming forward and acknowledging what is proved on him beyond even the capacity of Judge Douglas to deny. even the capacity of Judge Douglas to deny, and he has more capacity in that way than any other living man. [Laughter and cheers.]

Then he wants to know why I won't withdraw the charge in regard to a capacity in the charge in the c the charge in regard to a conspiracy to make slavery national, as he has withdrawn the one he made. May it please his worship, I will withdraw it when it is proven on me as that was proved on him. [Shouts of applause and laughter.] I will add a little more than that. I will withdraw it whenat the charge is not true. [Renewed applause. have asked Judge Douglas' attention to certain

convinces me that this is all untrue because Buchanan was not in the country at that time, and because the Dred Scott case had not then got into the Supreme Court; and he says that I say the Democratic owners of Dred Scott got up the case. I never did say that. [Applause.] I defy Judge Douglas to show that I ever said so for I never uttered: [One of Mr. Douglas' reporters gestionlated affirmatively at Mr. Lincoln.] I don't care if your bireling does say I did, I tell you may self that I never said the "Democratic" owners of Dred Scott got up the case. [Tremendous enthusiasm.] I have never pretended to know whether Dred Scott's owners were Democratis or Aholitionists, or Free Soilers or Border Ruffians. I have said that there is evidence about the case tending to show that it was a made up the case tending to show that it was a made case, for the purpose of getting that decision. have said that that evidence was very strong in in the fact that when Dred Scott was declared to be a slave, the owner of him made him free, showing that he had had the case tried and the question settled for as much use as could be made of that decision; he cared nothing about the property thus declared to be his by that de-cision. [Enthusiastic applause.] But my time is out and I can say no more.

As Mr. Lincoln retired, a deafening cheer went up that was continued with unabated enthusiasm for some minutes. The crowd then gradually dispersed, hurrahing for Lincoln and Douglas, each man to his taste, and generally at the top of his lungs. In the evening a powerful speech was made at the Court House in the German language by

Hon. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity. A splendid torch-light procession concluded the day on the part of the Republicans. The streets finally became quiet about 11 o'clock, and the good people of Quincy rested from their pa-

THE CITY.

SIXTH WARD RALLY .- There will be a meeting of the Sixth Republican Club, at the dining room of the West Market Hall, this evening at 71/2 o'clock. Good speakers will be on hand. Let all turn out.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The case of the notorious George Brown, infamously connected with the prostitution suits in this Court, came up for trial yesterday. He is charged with setting fire to Holt & Mason's lumber yard, last winter. His counsel are Messrs: Stuart, Ballingall and Drum-

POLICE MATTERS .- A rather better show of cheap cases of drunk and disorderly was disposed of at Armory Hall yesterday, added to which were the proceeds of a descent made upon a den of infamy on Clark street, and also another establishment of like character, all disposed of in the usual method of fines.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A RAPE. On Wednesday night Patrick Ryan, an employee of Joy & Frisbie, was arrested upon a charge of assaulting a young Irish girl, with intent to commit a rape. He was accompanying her home from a ball, and she alleges, carried her forcibly into an alley and attempted to accomplish his vile purpose. Her screams and outcries soon attracted the attention of a policeman, who arrested him. He gave bail in yesterday's Police Court for further examination.

THE DUBL .- The town was ringing yesterday with the rumors of the late duel mentioned by us between young Mumford, of Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank, and Risley, of the Revere House, and the most exaggerated reports were rife. Some had it that the parties exchanged shots from the six-pounders of the Light Artillery, borrowed for that purpose. It tended much to dissipate the latter rumor and gratify everybody's curiosity, that the identical shooting-irons, a pair of four-inch "pops," were actually to be seen at Abbey's, on Lake street, TAPPEN BRO. 35, where they were hired out by young chivalry for six shillings each, and returned in good order, one barrel discharged.

It is said that a saloon-keeper on Randolph street has secured these weapons, and he has had them duly framed and labelled, to commemorate the exploit in which they partici-

Burglars Again .- The town has been overrun with small burglars and their operations in a small way for months past, but now and then one occurs which announces by the skill of the achievement and the magnitude of the booty the hand of a master.

On Tuesday night, the dwelling house of Denmis Bartly, 114 Carrol street, was broken into by burgiars, who stole property to the amount of over three hundred dollars. The principal articles taken were the following: One detached lever silver watch, one common silver watch, fifteen yards of figured dress silk, one broche shawl, white center, one black shawl, seven silver and six German silver spoops, one with nis Bartly, 114 Carrol street, was broken into ver and six German silver spoons, one with mark "R. & O.," one striped delaine dress, one figured silk dress, one gold ring, bearing the name of Catherine Holberg, one breast-pin, and

one hundred dollars in money. This large booty was made up and culled from all the apartments of the house, and amounted to a thorough ransack, all being achieved without in the least disturbing any member of the household.

DANUE CULTURE OF THE PARTY OF T

-In the October term of these Courts the f lowing juries have just been empannelled:

Editors Press and Tribune : sical Union" in Wednesday's issue, you have inadvertently given us a little more credit than belongs to us. Full one-third of the chorus of Monday night was made up of singers who are not members of our association, and who were not behind their cotemporaries in efficiency and talent. As a member of the "Union," I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to their valuable

BACK AGAIN .- We are glad to welcome to his familiar place in our Courts, John C. Miller, Esq., City Prosecutor, now rapidly recovering from a long and severe illness.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM HAVANA. Loss of 112 Lives and \$1,000,000 by the late Arsenal Destruction.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 .- The steamship Philadel phia brings Havana dates to the 8th inst.

The brig G. H. Chase, of New Orleans, was wrecked recently off Key Justias Vessel and cargo a total loss. Crew saved and carried to Havana. The loss of life by the explosion of the Havan Arsenal, as far as ascertained was 112, and the wounded number 128. The less of property is ence with California passengers, waiting the ar hence with Cantorna, passengers, waiting the arrival of the Granada.

Havana sugar a little more active; No.12 worth 10½@11c per arobe, and other qualities in proper tion. Molasses neglected; nominally 4@5c for clarified. Exchange firm; on London 15½ pre mium; New York and Eastern cities 3¼@4½c.

The Saved from the Austria-Arrival of Piccolomini. NEW YORK, Oct. 14 .- The British steam frig ate Valorous, Capt. Oldham, from Plymouth England, 28 days, via Fayal, 16 days, has ar England, 28 days, via Fayal, 16 days, has arrived at this port.

She brings from Fayal 42 of the passengers of the steamer Austria, who were taken to that port by the French bark Maurice. Their names have all been given. Three of the passengers, amely: F. Messener, Prof. Cisfeld and C. Berkley, of West Philadelphia, were left in the hospital at Fayal badly bruised. The officers and crew saved had gone to Hamburg.

The Valorous comes here to take Sir Gore

The Valorous comes here to take Sir Gore Ousley to Nicaragua.

Madame Piccolomini and suite arrived to-day in the North Star. A large crowd assembled to witness her landing and greeted her with veherant charge. ment cheers.

Mr. Ullman will open the Academy of Music on Wednesday with the greatest Opera company ever gathered in this country.

New York, Oct. 14 .- The steamship North Star arrived this morning from Havre, via Southampton, 29th September. Her advices have been anticipated by the City of Baltimore, which arrived on Tuesday. The North Star brought upwards of 200 pasengers, including Piccolomini and a large numer of other musical celebrities. She passed off the Lizard the steamer Fulton. Exchanged signals on the 7th in latitude 48° 37 min., longitude 42° 3 min. with the steamer Vanderbilt hence. The Indian Empire also arrived to-day from Galway Sept. 29th.

St. Louis Items. St. Louis, Oct. 14th.—The steamer Carrier sunk in the Missouri River on Tuesday evening. The boat was valued at \$30,000; partially insnred in Pittsburgh offices. Cargo saved in dam-At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, it was resolved as a testimonial of respect to E. M. Rylan, late President, that the

the funeral in a body; and that the Chamber be draped in morning for thirty days. Another Wife-Murder. ALBANY, Oct. 14 .- A man named McNeil, residing in Waterville Corners, eight miles from this city, murdered his wife on Tuesday night, by fracturing her skull with a club or hatchet. The murder was not known until Wednesday morning, when McNeil notified his sister that his wife was dying or dead. He has not been seen since that time. His wife was found lay-ing on the floor, having undisputably been dead some time. It is supposed he went to New York, whither an officer has been sent.

The Society Islands want to be Annexed to the United States. Washington, Oct. 13.—The Administration has received an official document from those in power in two of the Society Islands in the Pacific, proposing a surrendering of them to the United States. It is said in diplomatic circles that this paper was transmitted to our Government through Count Sartiges, the French Minister. The subject will receive due consideration, especially in its geographical aspect.

Desperate Affray at Nashville. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14.—A desperate affray occurred at the Fair Grounds yesterday, in which twelve or fifteen persons were engaged. Sandy Owen was killed, and his brother dangerously wounded; Gen. Joel L. Battle had his skull fractured; Samuel Cowan was mortally wounded, and others descend in the second of wounded, and others dangerously injured.

Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Excursion.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Excursion train from Chicago and Milwaukee over the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to La Crosse and St. Paul left this morning, with seventeen loaded cars of invited guests and Company "A," Mil-waukee Light Guard.

Rejoicings at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—There is a torchlight procession here in honor of the Opposition victories. A large meeting is being held at the City Hall, with several speakers. The Go

Yellow Fever Items. New Orleans, Oct. 14 .- The deaths from fe er yesterday were 46. SAVANNAH, Oct. 14 .- The deaths in this city vesterday were seven, of which two were from Arrival of a British Steam Frigate. New York, 14th.—The British steam frigate Valorous, from Halifax, is below and will be up about 4 o'clock. She comes here to convey Sir Gore Ousley to Central America.

LOCAL AND GENERAL. WHEELER & WILSON'S FANILY SEWING MA CHINES.

New Style Machine at \$50. PRICE REDUCED so that each family may now have a HEMMER for felling and turn widths hems.

Tension for using ordinary spools.

The *strst* premiums just awarded by the Missouri,
Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois State Fairs, also HICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE to Wheeler & Wilson's Northwestern Office 167 & 169 Lake street. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent. IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND

hers requiring a correct standard of Time. -The true after obtained at the Jewelrp Store of JAMES H. HOES, No. 117 Lake-street, he having furnished himself with a fine Astronomical Transit Instrument, end by fre-quent transit observations with the same, been able to tell the time to a second, without variation. And hereafter his Regulator will be on Time. Mr. Hoes not only prides himself on deeping Time, but also in selling Watches that The See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column,

1858 - - Fall Styles. - - 1858

Fine Clothing for the Million.

THE POPULAR HOUSE OF No. 108 Lake Street,

A RE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL

Gents' Furnishing Goods, -ALSO-Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

For ordered work, The superior quality of their goods, and the modernics at which they sell them, are so well known as preciated by their thousands of customers, that challenge competition,

ONE PRICE ONLY. Terms cash on delivery. se10a810.1y DVERTISEMENTS FOR HEIRS, NEXT

The splendid Steamboat LADY ELGIN; A NY PERSON WISHING TO EX-

change Chicago Real Estate for the whole or a bit of the same on long time, will please address. 153.2w* POST OFFICE BOX 2840.

COMMERCIAL

Commercial and Money Matters. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14 COMMERCIAL .- The Wheat market was firme o-day, and there was considerable anxiety to buy among "short" sellers. Spring Wheat opened at 55c but advanced to 57c before the close, at which figure it was firm. Winter Wheat was dull. Holders were unwilling to sell at 85c for No. 1 Red and buyers did not generally offer over that figure A few sales were made at 86c for No. 1 Red: 75c for No. 2 Red, and \$1,00 for No. 1 White in store The transactions of the day foot up about 4 000 on Winter and 42,000 bu Spring. Corn was dull. About 27,000 bushels changed hands at 51%c for canal afloat; 49@50c in store

for No. 1; and 47c for No. 2. Market closing rather firmer. There was a very active inquiry for Timoth Seed, and under a pressure of orders from the East, it advanced about 10c per bushel-sales being made at \$1.72@1.75. Freights were dull but rates are unchanged A vessel was chartered at 41/2c for Wheat to Buffalo.

Chicago Wholesale Market.' THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1858 FREIGHTS-Dull. Schr Sasco takes wheat to Buffal FLOUR—Quiet. 40 bbls "Kendall" Sup. at \$3.00; 10 bbls "Capitol Mills" Sup. at \$3.25—all delivered. WHEAT-WINTER-Firm. Sales to-day were: -150 by No 1 White at \$1.00 in store; 1,200 bu No 1 Red at 86c in ore; 1,500 bu do, in lots, at 85c in store; 700 bu No 2 R at 75c in store. Spring-Advanced 1@2c. Sales to-day 2 Spring, in lots, at 56c in store; 4,000 bu do, in lots, s 56%c in store; 9,000 bu do, in lots, at 57c in store; 1,000 bu "Stumptail" do at 50c,f. o. b.; 1,400 bu Rejected a

ic in store; 700 bu do at 44c in store. Market closin at 52c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu Canal at 51 1/2c afloat; 3,000 bu No at 49c in store; 7,000 bu do at 51c f. o. b.; 4 000 bu do a 52c f. o. b.; 3.000 bu No. 2 at 47c in store-closing dul OATS-Quiet: 500 bu old (subject to 2 storage) at 45c i

BARLEY-Dull. 700 bu sold at 65c in store; 700 bu No HIGHWINES-More inquiry. 150 bbls sold on priva ALCOHOL-46@47c per gallon for 98 per eent.

Sales are 136 bu at \$1.72 on track: 40 bu at \$1.75 deli MESS PORK-Nominal at \$15.

MESS BEEF-\$9@10 % bbl.
LARD-10@10%c.
TALLOW-9%@10c for country to city rendered. PELTS.-Fresh Slaughtered, 50@75c. BUTTER.—Common dull at 10@12c; Choice in emand at 15c. EGGS.-Fresh in good demand at 14%@15c. POULTRY-Chickens \$1,35@1,50 \$ doz.; Turkeys, 7@

POTATOES-20@35c, according to quality. BEANS—Dull, and nomina' at 40@60c.

APPLES—Large quantities of common green on the arket, at \$1,50@2.00 \$\text{\$\text{bbl}}; Good to Choice, \$2.25@

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1858. ogs, 14 cars Cattle, and 4 cars Sheep. The shipment ere 10 cars Hogs.

BEEVES—The market for Beeves was very active to lay-both packers and shippers being very busy picking out choice lots. Prices were rather better—good Cattle eing in especial request at \$2,25@2.80 \$ 100 hs gross HOGS.—The demand for Hogs was active, and prices

SHEEP.-The market is dull, there being none but th the market. Good Sheep in request. Owners. Buyers. No.

Movements of Breadstuffs-Oct. 13. Flour Wh't Corn Oats Bar, Cat. H'gs bu, bu, No. No. No. By Ill. & M. C'l. 30 8,142 1,256 2,172 1,086 18 106 By Gal. U, RR. 300 8,142 1,256 2,172 1,086 18 106 By Rock L RK. 300

Total.......1,594 18,614 16,783 2,988 2,101 807 2390 1 1 2, 1 1 4 a n d 1 1 To Buffalo ... 52,500 35,383 ... 170 Oswego ... 14,796 14,000 To Ogdensburg To Collingwood ... 1,724 33,328 To other ports ... Total.... 1,724 100,624 49,883

Specification of Grain Shipped, Oct. 13. Schr SB Pomeroy ... " Matt Root.

New York Market. NEW YORK, Oct. 14, bu, at 70@71c for common to good, and 71% dil parcels choice mixed Western. Oats quiet State, 48@49c for Western, and 49@50c fo

r.—Market closed a shade better. Sales 400 bbls

Oswego Market. Oswego, Oct. 14.

nes of the mohat reach over 500,000 bu. Sales 3,000 bu red winter western at 970. Corn very quiet.

Canal Freights firm and steady.

Lake Imports—For 24 hours—1,200 bbls Flour: 214,500 bu Wheat; 28,800 bu Corn; 28,000 bu Barley.

Canal Exports—1,500 bbls Flour, 11,500 bu wheat; 15,300 bu Corn; 7 500 bu Barley, 2,000 bu Rye. Receipts of Produce by R. R. Oct. 13. Cerpts of Froduce by R. R., Oct. 1

Rimois Central Railroad.—W T Stackpyle1c
e 3 do sheep. J Moore1 car cattle. Gassury 1 do.
eles 3 cars hogs. A R Oass 1 do. Toby & B 2 do. J W
is 1 do. J Warren 1 do. J Hubbard 1 do. East 6
McHenry 1 do. T Gibson 1 do. J Stedman 2 do. J
ins 3 do. Dole & co 4 do 1 car cattle. Hewes 2 ca
. J Sherman 1 car corn. Stevens & B 1 car wheat
w 200 bbls apples. S Stone 100 do. Newhall & G 1
is Whitney 5 cars wheat. J J Richards 1 car wheat
ake 1 car wheat. Rumsey B & co 1 do 1 car corn
& L1 car wheat. Rumsey B & co 1 do 1 Car corn
& L1 car wheat. Hibbard & co 1 car wheat—Math
do. Cuiver & B 4 hides. Ball & G 13 do. J K Ben
kegs 1 ard. S M Moore 2 bbls eggs. Fay & co 1 c.
Stone & B 16 sks potatoes. G Bloom 17 hides. T
e 7 do. Hibbard & co 6 firkins butter. Walker 1

Evening Train—W Woods 1 car corn. C Morehouse 78. sks wheat. E Badger 61 do barley. B H Spencer 61 bides ... H Burton1 car wheat. Brown & H 1 car wheat. Ewing B & co 65 bris flour. W T Shufeldt 12 bris highwines. ... Gates 2 bris fallow. Quift & co 23 sks barler? 9 bides. ... Walker & G 16 sks buck wheat, 1 car wheat. S W Trusdell 176 sks barley. W S Stawart 1 car wheat. S W Trusdell 176 sks barley. W S Stawart 1 car wheat.

Flour 1,921 brls, wheat 15,220 bu, Corn 4,308, Oats 740 bu, rye 446 bu. barley 1385, cattle 15 cars, hogs 4i cars, heep 4 cars. ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, ARRIVED Oct. 14. From La Saile—Armenia. From Joliet—Pelican, From Lockport—W H Brown, Wave, D C Norton, Nebraska, OLEAREDOctober 14.

For Lavalle—Jas Patrick, Africa, Eleanor, L.P. Dodge,
Wing and Wing. Eor Ottawa—Harvest Queen, Marion.
For Joliet—Penquin, For Lockport—D C Norton.

IN PARTON W

PRICE, \$9.00 per M. D. GOODWILLIE,
Oc2-ly-b60 Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets. TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS AND

LAKE INTELLIGENCE.

dg unknown. Duud Down-Propellers Wenona, Nile; schoo PASSED THE WELLAND CANAL—Bound West, October Schooners Welland, Arabian, City of Toronto, Jope, On the 12th—Propellers Young America, Eagle, tate.

Bound East, Oct, II.—Schooners Republican, New Lon
on. On the 12th—Propeller Lady of the Lade: schoon
rs Revolving Light, Exchange, Tartar.

Arrived at Ports Belew for Chicago—At Oswego Ilthrop, wisconsin: schrs. Algerine, I. J. Latham, Monti
ello, T. Brker, White Squal, Flying Cloud, Brig May At Buffalo, 12th—Props. Galena, Globe; Bark Fontar elle; schrs Comet, Valeria. Cleared from Ports Below for Chicago—From Oswego. 11th —Prop Ogdensburgh; schr. S J Holley. From Buffalo. 12th—schrs Jupiter, St. Helena, Lookout, J W Holt, THE WEATHER. - Cool, cloudy. Wind westerly.

Port Items. The steamer Traveller, we notice, has gone into winter quarters near her consort the Planet, up the North Dock, where she is fitting out for the trade between this port and Milwaukee during the remainder of the sease She will make three trips each week, leaving Chica every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'lcock P. M. The work on the new Lighthouse is progressing eadily. The whole of the cribwork protection has be impleted, forming with the old pier a letter J, with the hook, however, on the right hand side. Within this hook is laid the foundation framework of the tower, the same sting on a large number of piles, and all firmly bolted The steamer Lady Elgin ar ived in port yesterday orning from Ontonagon. Her news has been anticipate by Detroit boats. She leaves again this evening on her

Disasters. TOTAL LOSS OF THE SCHR. GARDEN CITY. -The Salvor r turned to this city yesterday morning, bringing tidings of the total loss of the Garden City, lately ashore at Point Betsie. The Salvor got her off without much difficult and attempted to tow her up to this port, but before ge ing five miles on her way, it was discovered that she could not be kept afloat, and soon after the schooner went down in 75 fathoms water, taking with her the Salvor's largest pump. She was loaded with salt and railre iron from Oswego for this port. ECHR. JAVA.—The latest advices report that the schi ava had broken in two, and that she had been strippe nd abandoned. Part of her cargo of copper ore may l

last trip for the season, only going as far as Ontonagon,

FXPLODED.-On the 9th inst. the steamer He while coming up the Dupeatte Rapids, about 18 miles be-ow Ogdensburgh, exploded her boiler. All but two of her crew are missing, and it is doubtful even whether

PORT OF CHICAGO, or Lady E'gin, Tompkins, Ontonagon, 182 bbls fish.
op Adriatic, Maraden, Buffalo, 175 tons mdse,
rk Grace Greenwood, Simmons, Buffalo, 231 m lumbe
g Greyhound, Phillips, Buffalo, 100 tons coal, 102 bbl.
plaster. Freyhound, Phillips, Buffalo, 100 tons coal, 102 bbis plaster.

Phater.

Sherp: See, Sim, Gedar River, 140 m lumber.

Mount Vernon, Grand Traverse, 140 cords wood.

Charlotte, Lawsen, Two Rivers, 55 cords wood. 45 m lumber, 250 posts, 8 m lath.

Albany, Olsen, Sheboygan, 84 cords wood.

Josephine Cronch, Oswego, 1,300 bbis salt, 1,000 sacks do, 78 tons iron, 140 m lumber,

St. Luis, Johnson Port Ulio, 68 cords wood.

DR Holt, Peterson, Point Sauble, 40 cords bolts.

Calcutta, Long, Port Washington, 80 cords wood.

S Bates, Brown, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Lucy Rash, Long, Sheboygan, 135 cords wood.

J S Harvey, McIntosh, Green Bay, 191 m lumber.

S Robinson, Allen, Saginaw, 215 m lumber, 60 m lath Gazelle, Anderson, Blakeville, 67 cords wood.

For ester, Nelson, Little Sauble, 70 cords bolts, collipper Ulty, Goit Sheboygan, 100 cds wood.

CLEARED......Oct. 14. CLEARED. Oct. 14.

Prop Potomac, Gehhard, Buffalo, 2,400 bbls flour, 50 bales wool, 2,904 bbls beef, 650 hides, 100 sks seed.

Bark S D Woodruff, Milgan, Kingston, 18,328 bu wheat, Bark Seventy-Six, Rowland, Sheboygan.

Schr Rose Donsman, Richardson, Manistee, 10 tons hay. Schr Glipper Gity, Goit, Sheboygan.

Schr B Pomeroy, Anderson, Buffalo, 20,700 bu wheat. Schr Math Root, Fargo, Buffalo, 15,600 bu wheat. Schr Math Root, Fargo, Buffalo, 15,600 bu wheat. Schr Summit. Robertson, Buffalo, 13,600 bu wheat. Schr Summit. Robertson, Buffalo, 13,600 bu wheat. Schr Ghas, Hibbard, Ingersoil, Port Washington. Schr H H Brown, Stevens, Oswego, 9,737 bu wheat.

DRY GOOD

REMOVAL.

P. PALMER

Lake Street.

400 PACKAGES

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02......RANDOLPH-ST. CHICAGO......102 JONES WHITE & MC CURDY Of Philudelphia, New York and Boston, Have established a branch House at the above address under the charge of Mr. S. R. BINGHAM, (for DENTIST'S MATERIALS, Porcelain Teeth, Gold Foils, Plate and Solders, Instruments, Furniture, &c.,

Sold at Oatalogue prices. THO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS. For Sale, A cargo of Canada Gaug Sawed Boards, two-thirds of thich are Stock Lumber, as follows, viz: 90 M .--- 12 Feet in Length.

O COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS AND
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We have half a million of good dry lumber left over
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consists mainly of 2d and 3d Clear, and 12 and 14 ft Common Roards.
HANNAH & ROCK WELL.
South Clark-st.—near Liberty.

New Advertisements. For Patent Medicines, Toilet Goods and Fanoy Articles, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & OO'S, 124 Lake-st-Be dee advertisement in another column. oc15 For Patent Medicines, Toilet Goods

and Fanoy Articles, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.
The See advertisement in another column. For Patent Medicines, Toilet Goods nd Fancy Articles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake st See Advertisement in another column. oc15 For Patent Medicines, Toilet Goods and Fancy Asticles, so to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S. 124 Lake-st. See advertisement in another column. DRIVATE BOARDING. - A GENTLE. DRIVATE BOARDING. - A GENTLE-LABOMBARIE. PROFESSOR OF MADAME AKERSTROM'S DANCING A class for Gentlemen will commence on Friday even-ng, Oct. 15th, at 7% P. M. oct. 15th, at 7% P. M. asses for Ladies and Children on Wednesdays and rdays, from 3% to 6 P. M. All the Fashionable, Dances

Assembly Monday, Oct. 18th, Tickets 50c.
This Hall to let to respectable parties. oc15 b183-3t* AMERICAN IRON WORKS. JONES & LAUTH, NO. 237 AND 239 SOUTH WATER-ST. TO RENT-DWELLING HOUSE NO. 1 Edina street, containing eight rooms. Inquire at 23 ash avenne. OOD INSIDE PROPERTY TO EX-TO CHANGE.—Sixty feet on Wells street, just South of Madison street. Also, One Hundred and Fifty Feet on Jackson street, worst te he Southern Michigan Process was also as the connos te the Southern Michigan Depot, running through Quincy, to exchange for blocks, inside lots, or lands, i favorable terms. BORDEN & PICKERING, ecls b186 lw* 186 Lake strest—up stairs. THE GREAT WESTERN

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BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S s the only place in Chicago where a full ass every kind of

PATENT MEDICINES Can be found at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

If you want a Remedy for your Caugh, BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S 124 Lake Street, near the corner of Clark-st.

IF you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st. TF you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dress ING, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO's, 124 Lake-st. IF you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S 124 Lake-st. TF you want a Remedy for the Piles. IF you want a Hair Dye—Warranted, Go to BOLLES, SWITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

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FOR Duponco's, Clark's and Cheesman's Fe FOR Caugh Candies, or Pulmonic Wafers, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & JO'S, 124 Lake & FOR a Powder Paste or Wash for the Teeth, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

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TOR a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

FOR Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st. WE are the Agents for

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES, And prepared to Sell AT THE LOWEST Wholesale and Retail Prices.

The only House of the kind in Chicago. REMEMBER THE PLACE, 124 LAKE STREET Near the North corner of Clark st.

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VESPER GAS LIGHT PATENTED BY D. H. CARPENTER, AUGUST 4, 1857, AND MAY 25, 1858. The Vesper Gas Light is the most beautiful and ec cal light ever offered to the public. Its fixtures and lame precisely resembles those of Coal Gas, thus afford-

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For Sale Cheep, or for Rent. A first-class Three Story and Basement Brick Residence ELEGANTLY FURNISHED And most delightfully located in the South Division, with a commanding view of the Lake, and within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Said house contains THIRTEEN ROOMS, exclusive of Basement, and has Hot and Cold Water on all of the Floors, and EVERYTHING IN PERFECT ORDER FOR OCCU-PANCY.

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This Book contains an account in detail of all the arts employed by the fashionable ladies of all the onief cities of Europe, for the purpose of developing and preserving their charms. Independent of its rare and really useful matter, the book is a curiosity as a piece of art iself, for the most delicate subjects are handled with a skill and an unexceptionable propriety of language, which is really surprising. an unexceptionable propricty of language, which is really surprising.

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On FRIDAY EVENING, October 15th, will beOrchestra PIZZARO; OR THE DEATH OF ROLLO. MUSICAL CONVENTIONS. R. C. M. CADY, (LATE EDITOR OF

New York Musical Review, now Professor of e Illinois State Normal University, Conductor ago Musical Union, &c.,) is to devote the fall Conducting Musical Conventions, Those desiring his services are requested to make their rrangements and inform him AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, hat he may arrange his route to the best advantage Address C. M. CADY, Chicago, jy28-a296-3m MIRASOLE'S NEW DANCING ACADEMY,

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TO MILLERS, &c. FOR SALE -A FIRS GRAVEL FOR SALE-THE CHICAGO SANI

TURKEY OPIUM, CANARY SEED negs. Bleaching Powder, Epsoin Saits, Campuot, Ostoway Seed, &c., &c. For sale by sel4-ly BOCKEE, INNIS & CO. HOTEL TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS This Hotel is situated in the flourishing town of We

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\$25 REWARD.—LOST OR TAKEN BY pages, account book, check books, &c., mosty relating to lumber accounts of M. RANSTEAD & O., Eight, III. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the papers and the holder may approach me with carpet bag in hand, or deliver there in any other way he sees lit, and no questions will be asked. The papers I want and they are of no value to any other person.

Oct bi78-2t.

MARCUS RANSTEAD. OST.—A VALUABLE GOLD BRACE-finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this of fice. HENRY WIGGERS.—LOOKING GLASS Picture and Railroad Card Frames Manufactory. Nos. 227, 229 231 State street, Chicago, Ill. Looking Glass Plates, Gilt Mahogany Walnut and Rose-wood Frames and Mouldings, with or without glass, of every size and description at Wholesale and Retail. Old Frames repaired, varnished and gilded on short notice. 22° Fost Office Box 1944.

On hand and for sale at oc4b66-ly W. SATTLER'S. 35 Lasalle street. On hand and for sale at oc4b66-ly W. SATTLER'S. 35 Lasalle street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—JUST RECEIVED and on sale by A. BIGELOW & CO., No. 166 Lake-st, No. 166 Lake-st, Sc29

On hand and for sale at SUGAR.—WE ARE RECEIVING FROM New Orleans a consignment of 200 Hhds, (refilled) at low figures. HINSDALE & BABCOCK, oc13-lw-b162

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Auction Sales. BY WURTS & COMPANY Valuable Clark Street Property

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I re is no part of the city improving more rapidly a this, and so destrable a property for investment is the order of at public sale, he title is indisputable. The sale will be absolute, I the terms, which will be easy, announced at the le and place of sale. For further particulars apply to cl3 51-b171 BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON. Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware and Tea Trays

AT AUCTION,

ROSEWOOD and MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITS ne tables quartette stands, easy, rockin and partor hairs, stiechourds, come seat chairs and rockers, rich arvet mahogany French and other bedsteads, bureaus mid washistands, comforties, spring and sea grass mat-resses. Also—A large assortment of Silver Platea Ware and Yea Trays. Sale without reserve. Cell 4th 169 GLBERT, HILL & SAMPSON. oc13 td-b169 BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON. Positive Sale of \$100,090 Worth of Val-uable Real Estate at Auction. We will sell at the junction of the M. S. and R. I. R.R. on Tuesday afternoon, October 19th, at 2½ o'clock, the ollowing described Real Estate:—
Ten 5 acre lots, beautifully situated in a Grove, in the N. W. ½ Sec. 15, 33, 14
One 20 acre lot in the N. W. ½ Sec. 16, 38, 14, fronting on Satewart avenue, under fence, and street graded on Estat side. e 10 acre lots on Halstead street, in the 3. E. 1/2 Sec. 10 acre lot on State street, adjoining Dr. Walenta's l of the above will be sold in lots of from one to five the sale free.

50td GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auctr's. RY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON.

GREAT CARGO SALE OF THE NA A B ECHE A PET DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL, AT AUCTION

CATALOGUE. We will sell at our Salesroom, 25 Lake street between Wabash and Michigan avenues, commencing on Wednesday, October 20th, at 9 1-2 A. M., The entire cargo of the Madeira Pet, consisting of OROCKERY.

98 crates of White Stone, blue edged. Lustre and China
ware in assorted crates.

GLASS-WABE.

10 casks assorted Glass-warc.

HARDWARE.

Table and Pocket Outlery, Carpenter's Tools, Files, Rasps, Saws, Hollow Ware, Imperial German Silver Ware. BAR IRON. 10 tons Bar Iron, 4 cases Naylor & Co.'s best Cast Steel, 11/11/2 inches. LPAINTS.

Black, Red and Green paints in cans.
The sale will commence with the Hardware, and connue on to the Crockery, &c., until the entire cargo i d. derms on Sale:—All sales of \$200 and under—CASH, sales from \$200 to \$500—FOUR MONTHS. All sales or \$500—SIX MONTHS with approved paper. Catalogues ready for delivery the day previous to the SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RE-GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, GREAT SALE OF LANDS

MICHIGAN. In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directo ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY Valuable Farming & Pine Lands,

I SHALL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE On the 15th day of October Next, At the Co.'s Land office in in Detroit, THE FOLLOWING LANDS calm county, Flat, Pine and Chippew Isabella county, Chippewa river..... Clare county, Tobacco river....

Gladwin county, "Midland county, Tetebewassa river... Total..... CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF THE COMPANY, And are very desirable for FARMING AND LUMBERING PURPOSES, MINIMUM PRICE OF \$3.00 PER ACRE I upon the usual terms, viz:—One-fifth down, and balance in one, two, three and four years, with interat 6 per cent. per annum, beral terms will be given to Colonies or individuals rous of making immediate settlement. yat par.
dese lands have been thoroughly explored, and any

General Land Office St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co., se^{20a915} td Detroit, September 1, 1858.

Particular Notices. CARD.-DOCTOR D. RUTTER HAV-ENOSHA WATER CURE.-THIS IN-For particulars address H. T. SEELY, M. D. Physician. oci4 b179 3m

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor. TOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREcent. Interest, as the consideration of said note has who ly failed and I do not intend to pay the same.

ROBERT A. CONOLLY.

Chicago, October 13th, 1858. WE WANT TO BUY ABOUT \$10,000 in Five Year Bonds. SECURED ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, Centrally located, either improved or to be improved with the proceeds of the loan.

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W. DAVIDSON. ONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ES MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE
Shore R. R.
on and after Monday, September 20th, 1858, one of
trucks, will accommany the 9:30 P. M. train. Tickets for
berths can be had at the Depot and on the cars.
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We are prepared at all times to make cash advances on Grain and Flour and Produce generally for sale here, or in New York. Boston, Buffalo or Oswego.
Oonsigners are privileged to sell in either of these markets at the same commission.

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DUPUY & MITCHELL. L'ULTON GRAIN STEAM ELEVATOR WAREHOUSE, No. 246 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois The usual rates charged for summer and winter storage Grain. We have attached to the Warehouse Childs' stent Separator and Grain Cleaner. Ample accommotion for Storage of Flour, Pork. Salt, etc. Prompt attain will be given to the purchase and sale of Grain do other Produce on Commission.

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agton streets, or by letter to PETER PAGE, Agent. WM. O. ELLIST SEAL ENGRAVER NO. 65 SOUTH CLARK ST., CORNER OF RANDOLPH.

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Cards, &c. Agents supplied with anything and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Rock Island, and St. Louis, DUMPING ENGINE AND BOILER FOR Alton and Chicago Rallroads, our facilities for shipping lumber into the country by Canal, or upon

Cars Loaded in Our Own Vards,

Saving to the Purchaser

All Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage Are unsurpassed by any dealers in the city.

HENRY HOWLAND, HENRY DOTY.

Goodhue Insurance Company,

NEW YORK CITY.

PUMPING ENGINE AND BOILER FOI SALE—The Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Chicago offer for sale the Pumping Engine, Boiler & C., lately used for supplying Chicago with water. The water works and others needing a pumping engine, in water works and others needing a pumping engine, in the city.

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Goodhue Insurance Company,

NEW YORK CITY.

Salle—The Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Chicago offer for sale the Pumping Engine, Boiler & C., lately used for supplying Chicago with water. The water has been but little used, is complete in all the parts as a pumping engine, and both engine and boiler are in cool order. The engine is non-condensing and bord acting. The boilers—two in number—are 30 feet lons and the water works of the engine of the chicago with water. The solver is construction water water works and others needing a pumping engine, in water water water and both engine and boiler are not commissioners of the city of Chicago offer for sale for supplying finds to chicago with water. The solver is construction of the pumping engine, in water water needs of supplying finds companies, of parties construction water water and both engine and boiler are not complete in all the engine is non-condensing and bord acting. The engine is non-condensing and bord acting. The boilers—two in number—are 30 feet for sale for water water water. The engine is non-condensing and bord acting. The boilers—two in number—are 30 feet for sale for water water water. The engine is non-condensing and bord acting the engine of supplying fifty thousand people in all the engine is non-condensing and bord acting. The engine is non-condension and double are not considered to the engine

.....\$200,000 At the Old Stand, 23 Lasalle Street. Cisterns, for Rainwater, Tanks for Gas Metres HANKE & CO. being dissolved, beg leave to announce to my customers and the public generally, that I shall still continue the business at the old stand.

Having engaged competent men am prepared to do all kinds of

Transportation. FOR MILWAUKEE & INTERMEDIATE The Upper Cabin

STEAMER OGON CAPT. JOHN CONDON.
WILL LEAVE DREW AND
RICH'S Dock, foot of River street, ex Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Eve t 8 o'clock, for Milwaukee, connecting with r FORRESTER for Sheboygan, Manitowor

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