market, until 1856, when a guano called Ichaboe, of a different color and texture, was imported—from what place, we cannot say.

Professor Samuel W. Johnson, in his report to the Connecticut State Agricultural Society in 1857, says that this bogus article was offered at $40 per ton, and had a very unpromising appearance, being mixed with much coarse sand and gravel, as well as feathers. A sample which he procured of the agent, A. Longett of Cliff street, contained no less than 66 per cent. of sand and matter insoluble in acid (and consequently worthless as manure), and was worth to the farmer only $15 per ton.

Next in order to the Ichaboe, came Patagonian guano, the quality of which was inferior to Peruvian, owing to a very large admixture of sand, as well as to the leaching and evaporation of the nitrogenous portions by the alternate heavy rains and hot suns to which it had been exposed. Such of it as came to this port was very full of feathers, but was reckoned a good guano. The last cargo was weighed at the Atlantic Docks, eight or nine years ago; but last year two or three cargoes of bogus Patagonian were imported, which, after remaining a long time in store, finally found a purchaser in a Baltimore "manipulator," and went South to be mixed with a small proportion of genuine Peruvian, and sold as the real article. One cargo was mixed in a private warehouse in the Atlantic Docks, in this fraudulent manner, and has found a market. From a recent article in *The Journal of the American Geographical and Statistical Society*, we learn that, up to 1858, there had been taken to England 73,485 tons of Patagonian guano.

More recently than the Patagonian a phosphatic guano has been imported into this country from the Caribbean Sea under the name of "Sombrero Guano," and quite a large quantity has been thrown into market. This substance occurs in the form of a hardened deposit (not crystalice like the phosphorite of New-Jersey and Estremadura, but like hard-baked pipe-clay), on an island in lat. 18° 38', l n 63° 30', midway between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. The color of the "Sombrero" is very different from that of Peruvian or other guanoes, being a light drab so that it would seem a poor article to mix with Peruvian, with intent to defraud. Various eminent chemists have pronounced it remarkably rich in phosphoric acid, in union with lime, generally placing it as high as 80 per cent. Its peculiar mechanical texture is such that it would seem capable of speedy solution in the soil, and hence of rapid appropriation by the plant. Whether such is actually the case we cannot say, for the guano has only been in market three years. It meets with peculiar favor with the large Southern firms, who mix Peruvian with phosphatic guanoes, and honestly sell the compound under its proper name. Since the island came into American possession, three years ago, the demand in this country for its guano deposits has risen from 2,800 tuns the first year to 20,000 the present year; and it is quite improbable that any more than this quantity could be annually supplied, because of there being no harbors and only two anchorages at buoys a fourth of a mile from shore. We learn that the force employed in mining and shipping the guano consists of 20 white men, 200 free negroes, and about a dozen foremen, under the direction of a superintendent and assistant. A chemist is also resident upon the island, employed to analyze all the cargoes shipped, and send none which do not contain 70 per cent. of phosphate of lime. Lieut. Knox, formerly of the U. S. Navy, but now assistant superintendent at the island, has estimated its cubic contents of guano at 3,493,000 tuns. The process of quarrying and blasting with gunpowder has to be resorted to to get out the guano, and in lumps it is brought to this country, when it is ground in a suitable mill before it is fit for use. If the phosphate of lime should prove to be as soluble as it is claimed to be, this guano is a real acquisition; but whether it be so or not, time alone can demonstrate.

The "Swan Island" guano, of which some few cargoes have been imported, is found on an island in the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 17° N., lon. 83° W. It is, we believe, of a crystaline nature, and quite like stone. Of its agricultural value we cannot speak understandingly, for we have not seen it tested, nor known of successful trials. If it is of the same texture as the phosphorite of Hurdstown, N. J., it cannot be highly esteemed, for, however much phosphate of lime it may contain, the fact that it is in a crystaline form, like quartz rock, makes it insoluble and practically worthless. There are some chemists who assert that these rock guanoes and phosphates may be rendered soluble and valuable as manure by treating them with sulphuric acid; but, we must say, we have little faith in the assertion. It is said that much of this and other rock guanoes has been mixed by private persons in the Atlantic states with intent to defraud. One man who owned a crushing mill bought the rock in lumps as it came, crushed it to the requisite fineness, and then treated it in this manner. He spread a thick layer of it on the floor, sprinkled a small proportion of genuine Peruvian over it, and mixed the two thoroughly together; then another layer and another dose of Peruvian were added, and so on. It is thought that during the past two years he thus mixed nearly or quite 3,000 tuns, selling it as genuine Peruvian, and of course made a very large profit.

Another of these "manipulators" at Baltimore is said to have realized $43,000 in one year. The amount of swindling in guano which is practiced is perfectly astounding, and really we are at a loss to know how it can be prevented. The guano sent from the Chinchas by the Peruvian Government to their agents at New-York and Baltimore is sold at such prices that dealers can make very little profit on it. The demand for the article being so great, an almost irresistible temptation is offered to be dishonest, since an addition of fifty or seventy-five per cent. of yellow loam of a proper color and consistency, or of cheap phosphatic guano, cannot be discovered except by chemical analysis. Let a man establish a business of say two thousand tuns per annum, he very soon sees that by the use of loam or rock guano, he could make $40,000 or $50,000 a year, while by an honest course he would make only $3,000 or $4,000, and in too many cases execution of the fraud follows swiftly after its conception.

The Peruvian Government have had only three guano agents in this country since the article was introduced, viz: Messrs. George & Bro. of Baltimore, Barreda Bros., and Barril Bros.—the latter of whom are now acting. The exclusive right of digging and shipping guano for the term of nine years was sold by the Peruvian and Bolivian Governments, in 1840 or 1841, for $40,000; but the contract was soon after repudiated by the former, as the increasing demand for the article developed the immense value of the deposits. A high fixed tariff was established so soon as they got the monopoly into their own hands, which has been modified at various times. At present, it is stated as follows, in an official list which we obtained from the agents:

PRICE OF PERUVIAN GUANO.

From 1 to 5 tuns	$65	Cash per ton of 2,240 lb.
From 6 to 10 tuns	63	
From 11 to 20 tuns	62	
From 21 to 30 tuns	61	
From 31 to 50 tuns	60	
From 51 to 200 tuns	60, less ½ per cent.	
From 201 to 1,000 tuns	60, less ¾ per cent.	
From 1,000 tuns upward	60, less 1 per cent.	

No guano sold for export nor to manipulators.

Let our readers carefully mark these prices and remember them, for they will thus be able to judge in some degree of the genuineness of samples offered them this season. The Government agents of course wish to do a wholesale business, and therefore discourage the purchase of lots of less than 50 tuns, by charging a high price. It therefore falls to large private houses to supply the trade, by laying in lots of 1,100 tuns at $60, and selling from one tun upward at a small advance. One large firm in New-York, and one in Brooklyn, dispose in this way of nearly all the guano brought to this market; and although their profit in detail is very small, yet in the aggregate it is something handsome. With the best terms on the above list, the retail dealer, who buys in lots of 50 tuns—and few buy more at a time—pays for his genuine guano as follows:

Cost per ton, of 2,240 pounds, at the Government store is

Bro kiln, cash	$60 00
Cartage to New-York, per ton	1 00
Handling at store	0 12
Total	$61 12

—and to this must be added something more for storage, interest and insurance. And yet we have found no difficulty in getting any amount from one tun to one hundred, or more, offered to us for less money. For instance, William Morrison of No. 25 Fulton street, will sell us a single ton (of 2,240 pounds) for $61; and from ten to fifty tuns and upward for $60, giving us three or four months to pay the bill! A. Longett of No. 34 Cliff street (the person referred to by Prof. Johnson as agent for Ichaboe guano), offers us best Peruvian in lots of ten tuns for $60, the "long" ton of 2,240 pounds, charging 50 cents extra for cartage. John Moore of No. 193 Front street, will sell the "short" ton (2,000 pounds) at $56, and give 30 days' time. John McNally, of Nos. 195 and 197 Water street, offered us the single short ton for $56 and the long ton, of 2,240 pounds, for $61, delivered at a railroad depot in the city; and there may be other generous souls who would make even better terms. Let farmers draw their own conclusions. If they wish to satisfy themselves as to the nature and extent of the guano adulterations practiced here, let them go over to Brooklyn by the Fulton Ferry, follow along the shore, and look into the various guano storage houses between Fulton Ferry and the Atlantic Docks. In the docks and in various warehouses along shore, all the guano imported by the Peruvian Government is weighed and stored, and all or nearly all the "manipulators" (or adulterators) of guano cluster naturally about their prey. A certain quantity of genuine Peruvian is purchased and transported on trucks or carts directly to their stores, and two or three times its bulk in phosphatic guanos or yellow sand being added, the whole becomes "Peruvian."

In August, 1856, Congress passed an act for the encouragement and protection of Americans who should discover unclaimed guano deposits. In about two years and a half after the passage of this law, forty-nine guano islands have been discovered in the Pacific Ocean, near the equator, and taken possession of by Americans. Of these, two—Baker's Island and Jarvis's Island—have been claimed by the American Guano Company; and Howland's, Malden's, and a host of others, by the United States Guano Company. The quantity of guano on these several islands is doubtless very large, and good facilities exist at some for ships to obtain it. A number of safe harbors are said to have been found, but at some of the islands there is only a good lee. There are not many severe storms in that vicinity, but sometimes the roll of the Pacific, after a distant storm, is very powerful so much so about a year ago as to destroy an expensive wharf which one of the companies had built for the shipment of guano. The quantity on Jarvis's and Baker's islands is estimated by the Company at 2,500,000 tuns—with how much justice, we are not able to say. On the forty-six islands belonging to the United States Company, there are supposed to be 10,000,000 tuns of good guano. We are informed that there have been brought:

By ships already arrived, some twenty, from islands discovered and taken possession of under the law of Congress of Aug 1st, 1856, in the Pacific Ocean	23,000 tuns
By ships now loading, on their way, and under charter, from said islands	12,000 tuns
Total	35,000 tuns

Our readers must remember that there is a vast difference between these "American" guanos and the "Peruvian" sort. The latter comes from a latitude where rain seldom falls, and hence the ammonia and nitrogenous (ammonia-making) ingredients of the bird-dung are not washed out, but remain for our use. So, likewise, do the soluble phosphates and other soluble matters. The "American" guanoes, on the contrary, are found in a rainy region, and while the guano, when first deposited by the birds, was as good as that from the Chinchas, the rains of ages have washed the more soluble portions into the ocean, and the residuum contains only a small proportion of plant-food which is ready for immediate use by the plant. The great bulk of these washed guanos is phosphate of lime, a most valuable material. In one specimen examined by Prof. Johnson, there was found 83 per cent. of phosphate of lime, equivalent to no less than 38 per cent. of phosphoric acid; while there was only about three-fourths of 1 per cent. of ammonia. Such guano as this would be worth to the farmer about $34 50 per ton. All that is sold as American guano is not so good as this sample, for Prof. Johnson analyzed a specimen which had only 7.9 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and consisted chiefly of sulphate of lime, or common plaster.

Peruvian guano, on the other hand, contains an average of 15 per cent. of ammonia, of which about 9 per cent. will be "actual," or ready for immediate use, and 6 per cent. "potential," or derivable from the substances contained in the guano), and about the same proportion of phosphoric acid.

The ammonia and soluble phosphoric acid have a wonderful stimulating effect upon crops, and the good effects of Peruvian guano are often shown in a single season. This fact will account for the rapid adoption of this fertilizer by English farmers. The "American" guanoes acting but slowly even when finely ground, they have not been received into favor as rapidly as if their virtues were easily seen by unchemical farmers. We know of one firm who sold about fifty tuns of this guano to their customers last year, but not a pound has been ordered this season, although these same parties have renewed their orders for Peruvian guano. Mr. Carpenter stated recently at the Farmers' Club in this city that American guano had failed to produce any effect upon his land; and numerous other instances might be adduced to show that the effect of this fertilizer, although possibly it might be great in the long run, was not easily recognizable in one season. Prof. Johnson in a recent letter to us remarks that:

"The guanoes now in market and named 'American' are so variable in composition that the question of money value is a delicate one; but when they are finely ground and liberally used the better qualities do produce good effects—not so speedily as a genuine superphosphate, perhaps, but their action is very fair, and with one third Peruvian guano admixed, a given sum spent for the undissolved guano produces in a series of years as good crops as the same money spent for superphosphate. In other words, more in quantity fully compensates inferior quality as to solubility. Soil and climate, of course, have great effect upon the rapidity with which outlay for these phosphatic guanos reappears in the crops. Dry soils and dry seasons are unfavorable; soils moist and abundant in *humus*, most favorable to their full action. If the guanos are coarse and gritty, like 'Sombrero,' either grinding or sulphuric acid must be employed to get an economical result."

We, too, are of the opinion that a mixture of Peruvian and American guanos affords a better because a more lasting fertilizer, than Peruvian guano alone. The strong stimulus imparted to a crop by the forcing ammoniacal Peruvian generally proves ruinous to the soil. Farmers on Long Island and elsewhere, who have relied on Peruvian guano without attempting to better their soils by deep plowing and thorough tillage, and the application of dried muck and good stable manure, have been compelled to increase their doses every year. While, perhaps, 100 pounds to the acre would at first give a large crop, 150 pounds were found necessary the second year, 175 or 200 the third, and then perhaps, the proportion rapidly increased. We have been informed of a case like this, where a market-gardener had impoverished his farm so much that he now has to use about 800 pounds per acre to get his usual crop. We know of a large wheat grower in Delaware, who formerly used 50 tuns per annum of guano; but discovering this impoverishment of his soil rapidly going on, abandoned guano for super-phosphate of lime, of which he now uses a large amount annually. The farmer must remember that he can no more get great crops and keep up the fertility of his farm with a stimulant like guano alone, than he can live and thrive on brandy himself. Guano must only be used as a help to good farming. The deep plowshare, the cultivator, the muck-bed, and the dung-heap, are the main-stays of the farm.

But while we advocate a mixture of the two sorts of guanoes, we have no idea of conniving at the frauds now practiced in this line. Genuine Peruvian guano is worth $60 per ton, the American $30 to $40, and it is not honest to make farmers buy the latter under a false name at the price of the former. This is, however, very generally practiced by the unprincipled guano dealers of this and other cities. But in comparison with some of the "tricks of the trade," this fraud seems very innocent. Many a hundred tuns of common dirt has been sold at three cents the pound in company with a small modicum of real guano, and under the guaranty of genuine guano bags. It is well to remark that the retailers of genuine guano are applied to for the empty bags, and one person of our acquaintance has been offered 12 to 15 cents apiece for them, or more than they cost when new. Each bag of Peruvian guano, when stored, is weighed and stamped thus: "Warranted No. 1 Peruvian guano. Imported into the United States by Barril Bros., Agents for Consignees of the Peruvian Government." The weight is also marked on the bag, and there is no other mark whatever upon it beyond these. Let our readers remember this fact, and they will not need to be imposed upon by persons who advertise themselves as importers of Peruvian guano. Not a ton of guano is imported into this country, except by the Government's agents, and any bags stamped as "imported" by private individuals should be looked upon as swindling frauds.

Many persons suppose that they can tell true from false guano by the smell alone. In this matter, however, it is not at all safe to follow their noses; for if we take 100 lbs. of real Peruvian, add a little lime to it, a little carbonate of ammonia, and mix them with 1,900 lbs. of common yellow earth, there will be a greater odor of ammonia than from a ton of pure guano. Nor can we rely upon texture, although this is a common test applied by purchasers. As an instance, we quote from a lecture by J. C. Nesbit, a celebrated English agricultural chemist. He says:

"Now I will exhibit here a few of these samples of counterfeit guano for the way in which they are got up for sale is really very ingenious. I want the opinion of some of the best informed gentlemen in Leeds as to which of these samples is the best. [Mr. Nesbit then handed to the chairman specimens of two kinds of guano, requesting him to state, after examining them, which he would pronounce the best. The chairman having selected the one which he conceived the best, the lecturer continued: Well, now, this which our chairman has selected as the best guano, is the one which is adulterated; and it contains half its weight of Essex marl. [The lecturer then exhibited, in a bottle the proportion of sand to genuine guano in the two samples showing that in the guano which the chairman had considered the best, the sand and other worthless insoluble material consisted more than one-half of the whole.] In the guano which our President thought best, there is 58.3 per cent of sand, though it was sold as genuine.

"The mode of mixing this sample is clever and peculiar. The whole of the guano and marl are not mixed together at once, but the large lumps being picked out of the genuine guano, the small is thoroughly mixed with the marl, and then the unbroken large lumps of guano are carefully added, so as not to break them. The whole, therefore, has very much the appearance of good guano."

In fact, the sole reliable test of the value of guanoes or other commercial fertilizers is chemical analysis. The matter has really become of such national importance that special laws should be passed to protect consumers against fraud. Every one of these "special manures" should be sold with a guaranty that it contains so much ammonia, and so much of other ingredients, and, on discovery of fraud, the customer should have ample legal redress. In Great Britain, the great agricultural societies appoint eminent chemists to analyze manures for their members and in this way protect them very well. In this country, it would be well to modify the plan to some extent. Our farmers have not so much capital employed in their business as the British farmers, and hence, instead of their paying for the analysis themselves, the expense should be borne by the agricultural societies. The Connecticut Society has already taken this important step and found great good result therefrom. The Society should employ a trustworthy chemist to analyze, every year, all the various manures that come into market. Let the analysis be made, not on samples forwarded by the dealers, or manufactured especially for analysis, but on specimens procured by farmers themselves, such as shall represent fairly the article that is spread upon the fields. These samples should be procured from different places, and the same manure should be repeatedly examined in order to test the uniformity and reliability of its composition. The analysis should be repeated every year, so that all improvements or deteriorations in manufacture may be kept pace with. The results should be published in the organ of the Society, so that all its members may be informed what are good fertilizers, and what are trash.

Peruvian guano has been found useful on all crops. It is, however, especially upon grain-crops that its effects have been most fully tested. On very rich soils, it of course fails to remunerate the farmers. On very poor soils, it works miracles; but, as before observed, its influence becomes less and less every time of its application, when employed alone. The most economical way of using this fertilizer is as an adjunct to stable manure, or in conjunction with such matters as shall supply to the soil those conditions of vegetable nutrition, viz., alkalies, sulphates, &c., in which it is deficient. The carbonate of ammonia resulting from the decomposition of the guano exercises a powerful solvent effect upon the soil, and hence hastens the use of its stores of plant-food.

So caustic is this fertilizer that it often destroys the seed when carelessly applied; hence it should be well pulverized and mixed with twice its bulk of dry earth, coal-ashes, plaster, or some similar powder, in order to insure equal distribution.

MR. LINCOLN AT HOME.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

Happening at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, the home of the Republican candidate for President, an hour was pleasantly passed at his room in the capital. During that hour, visitors ladies and gentlemen, called upon him from almost every State in the Union; and we were all greeted with a most cordial welcome by this man of the people. Not a State but has thus been represented, showing that the high esteem in which Mr. Lincoln is held, is confined to no section of the Union. Mr. L.'s health and spirits are excellent; and though not quite so embrowned as when canvassing the State with Mr. Douglas, he is less lean than usual, and certainly looks as though he would not easily wither and die, even in the hotbed of the President's house. So far as the necessary courtesy to Mr. Lincoln's numerous visitors will allow him time, he is fully posted on the political movements of the day, and expresses himself freely and manfully upon them. The qualities of mind and heart he possesses will not let him speak unfavorably even of his opponents. That he will initiate any of them in taking the stump, however many votes he might secure thereby, is entirely opposed to the true and noble modesty of the man. This alone should make him the choice of the people. Of course, with his correct view of this matter, we will not expect to see him at our Fair, and he has writ ten to the managers accordingly. Is Mr. Lincoln afraid to go South? Not a bit of it. As we supposed, there is not a word of truth in the story of his declining to visit his birthplace in Kentucky for fear of any violence. The story is made of whole cloth. He fears not to visit any part of the South, and he will doubtless avail himself of many invitations to make such visits, after the campaign is over.

Mr. Lincoln though an excellent lawyer, does not lay much claim to military renown. It seems, however, he was captain of a company who marched into the Indian country for the defense of the frontier during the Black Hawk troubles. He, and Messrs. Edwards, and O. H. Browning of Quincy, who were all participants in that Indian warfare, were yesterday talking, as soldiers will, over the events of the campaign.

It was interesting, as well as amusing, to hear Mr. L. talking, as few men can, on all the most difficult political topics, one minute making you wish the whole nation could hear his liberal and clearly expressed views, and the next causing violent bursts of laughter, in which he heartily joined, at some ludicrous and well-told anecdote. He can not only discuss ably the great democratic principle of our Government, but at the same time tell how to navigate a vessel, maul a rail, or even to dress a deer-skin. In speaking of the leading speakers of the nation, Mr. L. regards Carl Schurz as one of the foremost; and it was a pleasing reflection to know the majority of the members of the Congressional working Committee, who served with Mr. Lincoln, are to-day actively advocating Republican principles. Among these we recollect but the names of Judge Embree, of Indiana, and Mr. Root, of Ohio.

THE COAL OIL BUSINESS.—Two hundred wells have been sunk in the vicinity of Powers Corners, Warren County, Ohio, and others are being commenced daily. Of these, fifty or seventy-five promise to be paying wells. Thirteen steam engines have been put in operation pumping, and some eight or ten more are on the ground and will be in motion in a few days. Some of these wells yield from 12 to 16 barrels per day, and some five to ten barrels. It is probable that the average daily yield is almost six barrels of 40 gallons each, to each well, or about seventy-five barrels, or 3,000 gallons per day, in all. This amount is increasing every day, as new wells are being sunk, and improvements in the raising and separating apparatus are made.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

The Hon. HENRY S. STANTON will speak for Lincoln, Hamlin, and the Good Cause, as follows:

At Avoca.....Saturday, Sept. 29.
At Phoenix, Oswego.....Monday, Oct. 1.
At Fayetteville.....Tuesday, Oct. 2.
At Amsterdam.....Wednesday, Oct. 3.
At Oneida Depot.....Friday, Oct. 5.
Deposit.....Wednesday, Oct. 10.
At Newburgh.....Thursday, Oct. 11.
At Middletown.....Friday, Oct. 12.
At Buffalo.....Saturday, Oct. 13.

The Hon. CHARLES L. BEALE will likewise speak

At Canaan, Columbia Co.....Saturday, Sept. 29.
At Fort Ann.....Tuesday, Oct. 2.
At Sandy Hill.....Wednesday, Oct. 3.
At Chestertown, Warren Co.....Thursday, Oct. 4.
At Glen's Falls.....Friday, Oct. 5.
At North Chatham.....Saturday, Oct. 6.
At Cohoes.....Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The Hon. F. P. TRACY of California will likewise speak

At Adams, Jefferson Co.....Monday, Oct. 1.
At Antwerp, Jefferson Co.....Tuesday, Oct. 2.
At Cape Vincent, Jefferson Co.....Wednesday, Oct. 3.
At Carthage, Jefferson Co.....Thursday, Oct. 4.
At Copenhagen, Lewis Co.....Friday, Oct. 5.
At Lowville, Lewis Co.....Saturday, Oct. 6.
At Turin, Lewis Co.....Monday, Oct. 8.
At Port Leyden, Lewis Co.....Tuesday, Oct. 9.
At Constableville, Lewis Co.....Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Gen. B. F. BRUCE will likewise speak

At Branchport, Yates Co.....Thursday, Oct. 4.
At Rushville, Yates Co.....Friday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN will likewise speak

At Somers, Westchester Co.....Saturday, Sept. 29.
At Wurtsboro, Sullivan Co.....Monday afternoon, Oct. 1.
At Woodborne.....Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2.
At Westfield Flats.....Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 3.
At Purvis.....Wednesday evening, Oct. 3.
At Liberty.....Thursday afternoon, Oct. 4.
At Robinsonville.....Thursday evening, Oct. 4.
At Bethel.....Friday afternoon, Oct. 5.
At Forestburgh.....Friday evening, Oct. 5.
At Monticello.....Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6.
At Shawangunk.....Monday, Oct. 8.
At Piermont.....Saturday, Oct. 13.
At Owego.....Monday, Oct. 15.
At Addison.....Tuesday, Oct. 16.
At Hornellsville.....Wednesday, Oct. 17.
At Almond.....Thursday, Oct. 18.
At Nunda.....Friday, Oct. 19.
At Dansville.....Saturday, Oct. 20.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 24, 1860.

The campaign in Central Illinois is carried on by the Republicans with a degree of ardor and enthusiasm unsurpassed by any campaign ever witnessed. If these doubtful counties, which two years ago were carried for Mr. Douglas, are not Republicanized this Fall, it will not be for lack of exertion and systematic canvassing on the part of the friends of Free Labor. Tazewell, Peoria, Fulton, Mason, Menard, and Cass counties, two years ago, were all for Senator Douglas with small majorities. In November they will give Republican majorities, and insure Lyman Trumbull's return to the Senate.

Last Saturday the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, the eloquent champion of Central Illinois and the man whose impassioned eloquence is converting thousands from Douglasism to the Republican standard, addressed the people of Old Tazewell for the first time. His appearance was enthusiastically greeted by about 5,000 citizens of the county, who listened for two hours and a half with rapt attention, interrupted by bursts of applause which could not be restrained. At 11 o'clock, a. m., the procession was formed, consisting of speaker's carriage, Wide Awakes, ladies and gentlemen on horseback, cars of little girls, farmers' carriages, wagons, &c., altogether forming a procession nearly three miles long. In the evening 500 Wide Awakes paraded the streets with their brilliant torches, closing the exercises of the day with a beautiful pageant. This was a glorious day for Old Tazewell, and one which will tell in November. L. A. W.

THE CAUSE IN OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWARK, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1860.

Political affairs in Ohio are assuming a positive shape. The campaign is opened in earnest, and all parties are rallying to their various standards, and putting forth their best energies. Next to Lincoln, Douglas's numerical strength is the greatest, although his most sanguine supporters do not admit the possibility of even a shadow of success. The supporters of Breckinridge are by far the most respectable class of Democrats, but in numbers they are small. (As a matter of course it would necessarily follow, that the number of *respectable* Democrats would be small.) A fierce hostility is going on between the two "wings" which is going to injure the chances for re-election of the present Representative of this (Capital) District, S. S. Cox, who is the candidate of the Douglas wing, and who by his wavering and erratic course has forfeited the respect of the better portion of his constituents; and we hope to place in his stead the Hon. Samuel Galloway, who needs no recommendation, as his manly and consistent course speaks better than personal eulogies. The Breckinridge candidate is Thomas Sparrow, who will draw largely from Cox's vote.

The Republicans are wide awake, and will make a determined effort, and expect to assist the Administration of Abe Lincoln by sending such men as Galloway to represent them in the next Congress. The veto of the Homestead bill has helped the cause in Ohio, and the people are determined on a Protective Tariff and a redress of grievances.

A thorough revolution is silently going on, and ere long Ohio will send an unbroken phalanx of such men as Sherman, Corwin, Wade, Bingham, Trimble and Galloway to represent her interests in the Congress of the United States.

Various meetings are being held all over the State by all parties. Cassius M. Clay has been doing a good work, and the people turn out everywhere to hear the gallant Kentuckian, who dares to "beard the lion in his den," and lift up his voice against Slavery wherever it exists. We need just such men as Clay, and may his shadow never grow less. We have occasion to rejoice over the prospect before us. Our State is being canvassed by men in whom the people have confidence, and the result will be shown in next November.

I have just witnessed one of the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstrations ever held in this district. At a very early hour the honest yeomanry might have been seen wending their way into this city, some with the products of their farms, and others in delegations with banners and mottoes, and all the devices of the present brilliant campaign; and such a procession has seldom been witnessed by the citizens of old Licking—and a most orderly, respectable, and intelligent body they were. Lieut.-Gov. Kirk made one of his happiest efforts. He was followed by the Hon. Thos. Corwin, who made such an effort as only he can make.

Next came Frank Blair of Mo., who made decided the best speech that has been made here this campaign. He spoke over two hours, and showed the laboring classes the degrading effect of slave labor. I have not time to enter into detail; suffice it to say that the mission of Frank Blair into Ohio has not been in vain.

In the evening, after a Wide-Awake procession, the Hon R. C. Schenck addressed the citizens. I did not hear his speech, but, judging from former speeches, it compared favorably with the rest. OHIO IS ALL RIGHT!

PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21, 1860.

I have had fair opportunities of learning by observation the relative strength of political parties here, of hearing as well as reading the various expressions of the political sentiments predominant in this section of the country, and of witnessing indications of the feelings, expectations, and convictions of the people, connected with the progress and probable issue of the present canvass.

There can be no rational doubt that the vote of Georgia will be given to Breckinridge. It is the general opinion that he will get the popular vote of the State—a majority of it, I mean; but if he does not, there will certainly be no election by the people, and in that event all admit that the Legislature will choose Breckinridge Electors. Bell has many friends here, but nearly all of them frankly admit that they cannot carry the State for him, and the few who do not admit this in words, show clearly enough by their manner that they have no hope of success. The estimates of the Douglas vote vary from one-tenth to one-fifth of the whole vote of the State. Some believe there will be no election by the people, as it requires a majority of the whole to elect in this State. But in any case, the friends of Breckinridge may safely score the State for their candidate.

In Alabama, the contest is between the Breckinridge and the Bell party. The Bell men have, or affect to have, some hopes of carrying the State, but the Breckinridge party are sanguine of success. Douglas is nowhere. If appearances can be trusted, the State is sure enough for Breckinridge.

In Tennessee, also, the two principal competitors are Breckinridge and Bell, but, though I believe that State will likewise be carried for the former, the result is not so clearly certain as it is in the other States I have named. Some weeks ago, I thought Bell's chances looked the best there, but since, there has been a slow though very perceptible drifting of public favor toward Breckinridge and at present the indications are that the latter will carry the State.

Every one knows that the vote of the Legislature of South Carolina is, like hot lead shot, always ready. This time it will be given to Breckinridge, of course. My personal observations do not extend beyond the limits of these four States.

The prevailing opinion here is that Mr. Douglas will get no Southern State, or at most none but Missouri. Wherever I have been his strength is weakness itself. Especially is this the case in the country, out of the towns and villages. Some counties in Georgia and Alabama do not contain a dozen Douglas men each, and the prospects of Mr. Douglas cannot improve in this region. The alleged regularity of his nomination has had all the influence and effect in his behalf that it can have. The assumption that he can beat the Republicans is seen to be absurd, and even if it were admitted to be true, it would not operate exclusively in his favor. His Popular-Sovereignty doctrines are very unpopular here. They and Mr. Douglas are assailed in many quarters, in the same spirit of denunciation and invective that characterizes the usual treatment in this section, of Republican doctrines and leading Republicans; while his double doctrine that the people of a Territory may decide for themselves whether they will have Slavery or not, and yet that it is the province of the Supreme Court to decide whether they shall have it or not is seen to involve a palpable contradiction, and is therefore deemed ridiculously absurd. There are other reasons why it cannot be expected that public sentiment in the South should set in favor of Mr. Douglas.

The argument here has measurably narrowed down to a comparison of the fidelity of the different candidates to the interests and requirements of Slavery. I will especially and briefly refer only to the arguments of the supporters of Mr. Bell. Those who nominated this gentleman adopted, and all who support him are presumed to have accepted, the pretentious though indefinite and superfluous motto, "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." There may be hundreds or thousands of good, honest people who advocate Mr Bell's election in the shadowy belief that he understands the Constitution better, values the Union more highly, and would administer the laws more wisely and faithfully than any one else; that the character of the support given him is determined by the imposing import of a high sounding phrase, and that his administration would be characterized by a conservative, though liberal and high-toned policy, that would leave no occasion for the contention for principles and the party strifes which now agitate the country. However that may be, here the substance of the argument in his favor is, that his personal interests are thoroughly identified with the interests of Slavery; that the principles which underlie "the institution" have been incorporated into his education and his habits of thought; and that he has committed himself unreservedly to the policy of diffusing and extending Slavery, and to the doctrine that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, and that therefore slave property must be protected there by the Course, or by whatever department of Government can most directly and effectually give it protection. If he is what the entire body of his supporters here represent him to be—if he is to be judged by the extracts from his speeches and writings which are constantly circulating in the journals in his interest here—if he entertains the views which those who claim to be personally acquainted with him attribute to him, he is a thorough advocate of a course which, if adopted, must result in the extension of Slavery to the Territories by the countenance and sanction of the General Government. If he has genius, information, conservatism or statesmanship, this little circumstance is ignored or unknown in these latitudes.

Before the fusion of the anti-Republicans in New-York, it was a most universally conceded here that Lincoln would be elected, and this, I find is the general belief still. And yet there is only now and then one who advises, in that event, the splitting of anything but rails. In the early part of the campaign many of the Breckinridge men openly threatened to have things to thunder, and to be kon chaos to come again if they couldn't get the protection to Slavery that they asked. But most of them have changed all that, and now claim to be Union men *par excellence*. They now taunt the Douglasites with Disunion, and the latter bluntly give them tit for tat. I have frequently heard the question asked recently, by strong partisans, of their opponents, "Would you advise secession if Lincoln is elected?" It is noticeable that this question is almost always put by a person of one party to a person of a different party, and in a tone of sarcastic audacity that seems to imply, "You dare not answer in the affirmative." I have, in a few instances, heard it answered affirmatively, but it is commonly met with an emphatic No; sometimes with the remark that it will be well to wait for Lincoln to commit an overt act, and sometimes with prevaricating, equivocal or conditional answers. If Mr. Lincoln is elected he will assume the duties of the Presidency in peace and quiet. The most the South will do will be to let him alone. Perhaps they will do this pretty severely at first, but time and a firm but moderate policy will win for him and his administration, friends and good opinions among many classes of the Southern people, and tolerance and respect from all but carping and disappointed politicians. Y.

ANOTHER PROMINENT AMERICAN FOR LINCOLN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1860.

Dr. Joseph D. Fried, American candidate for Congress in this (Xth) district two years ago, and a prominent and leading politician of that party, last evening, at a crowded and enthusiastic Republican meeting, in a frank manly, and eloquent speech, announced his intention to support Lincoln and Hamlin, and denounced with scorn the corrupt bargain and sale of Brooks Hunt & Co. The Doctor was loudly applauded and warmly congratulated for his independence and candor. He was followed by S. W. Fullerton, esq., in decidedly one of the best speeches of the campaign. M. D. S.

HOW IT WORKS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HUDSON-ST., New-York, Sept. 25, 1860.

This morning an old friend of mine, who thus far had held out for Douglas, came in the store, when I asked, pointing to his Douglas badge, "Do you still persist in wearing that thing, in the face of 'H. S. & T's bargain?' He very deliberately took a pair of scissors, and, cutting it off, threw it aside, saying, "I followed *Douglas* with pleasure; but to go with this *motley, 'ring-streaked and speckled' crowd* I won't. I shall vote for Lincoln and Hamlin.' I think he spoke the sentiment of thousands of the voters of New-York who don't care to be bought and sold like so many calves. Y.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A reading room should be established in every school district in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey immediately, where the people should be invited to assemble weekly, for the purpose of listening to the reading of "Republican speeches" and the selections of arguments. Let the reading be by one and another of the young men residing in the several districts. The people would surely congregate, and could thus be reached with truths that they will never learn in any other way. Suggest the idea; urge it; call upon the various committees to surely establish such weekly gatherings, and thus secure the vote of those States for

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

[What idea has our correspondent of the *cost* of the measure he recommends? Where does he imagine the money could be raised? How much has *he* given to the promotion of the Republican cause out of his own immediate neighborhood? What he suggests is very well; but the aggregated wealth of the country is not on the Republican side, and WE know not how to raise so much money! ED.]

OLD BERGEN WIDE AWAKE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: During the lifetime of Harry Clay, he had no truer friends than could be found among the honest farmers on Bergen Hill. Even those who to-day, by reason of the division of parties, are to be found in the ranks of his ancient foes, still cherish his memory; and it is not surprising that the notice given that the Captain of the "Old Guard," Joseph Hoxie, would address the Republicans last evening, drew a crowd such as has not been seen for years. The people began to fill the largest public hall in the place at an early hour, and, by the time the Wide-Awakes of Greenville and Hudson City arrived, it was packed, and many had to remain outside.

Mr. Hoxie commenced by reviewing the acts of the present Administration; its false pretenses, frauds, and corruptions; then proceeded to speak of the candidates in the field, their personal character, and the principles they represented; and closed with an appeal to those who had fought with him under the banner of "Protection to American Industry," to come forth and be true for one of Clay's noblest friends, "Honest Abe" of Illinois. As the tide of recollection came back upon the hearts of many present, you could see them throw up their heads, their eyes glisten, and breasts heave with strong emotions.

At the close, an escort was tendered him to the car by the Wide-Awakes of Hudson City; Mr. Hoil-rasa sang a song; notice was given that a Wide-Awake Club would be formed on Saturday evening; and with three times three for Lincoln and Hamlin, the meeting adjourned. WIDE-AWAKE.

*Bergen, N. J.,