

From the St. Louis Union.  
**ARRIVAL OF THE  
CAMBRIA.**  
Startling Intelligence from Europe—Another Revolution in France—Over One Thousand Lives Lost.

Boston, July 1.  
The steamer Cambria arrived last night, bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe.  
She brings news of the most exciting and startling character from France. A revolution broke out on the 4th, in Paris, headed by Louis Blanc, and over one thousand lives were lost. There is great excitement and alarm prevailing among all classes. Hopes are entertained that the moderate party will not be defeated by the party advocating the establishment of an Empire.

Commercial.  
LIVERPOOL, June 17.  
The commercial news is unfavorable. Cotton is still declining, with no prospect of an improvement, upland and Mobile is quoted at 4d, Orleans at 4 1/4 per lb.  
Wheat is quoted at 7s a 6d per 70 lbs. Corn is dull and prices are barely sustained. It is quoted at 31 a 32s 6d for prime white, and for prime yellow a 33s per 480 lbs.

Second Dispatch.  
Boston, July 1st—P. M.  
Louis Napoleon re-kindled the old Bonaparte enthusiasm. As soon as the Government perceived these symptoms of disaffection, one hundred thousand troops were concentrated at Paris. Disturbances occur nightly. On the 10th ult., two thousand rioters were hemmed in, and made prisoners; among them many Englishmen and Americans, disguised as women. At first the National Assembly showed itself actuated by the noblest feelings—denouncing in eloquent terms, all tyrants. The popular feeling, however, was divided. Cries of "Vive La Republique," are answered and drowned by the more numerous shouts of "Vive Bonaparte." On Monday preceding the day of sailing, when it was rumored that Louis Napoleon had arrived within the city, several regiments of National Guards deserted their standards and raised the familiar shout of "Vive L'Empereur."

Lamarine, meanwhile, was not idle. Pale as ashes he mounted the Tribune and demanded the re-enactment of the edict of 1832—banishing Louis Napoleon. Whilst speaking, a shot was fired on the outside, and his voice was drowned with shouts of "Vive L'Empereur." Overwhelmed, he was obliged to sit down.—The decree, however, was passed.

One National Guard was shot dead on the spot.  
Despite this edict of the National Assembly, the populace declare that Louis Napoleon shall take his seat in the Assembly (of which he was chosen a member.)  
On the 13th, the excitement became intense. The rioters endeavored to erect barricades in the streets, but they were prevented by the overwhelming military force.

On the evening of the 13th, the National Assembly annulled its decree of the previous day, and admitted Louis Napoleon to his seat, and thus opened the door to civil war.  
Ledru Rollin opposed this proceeding most violently, and finally, when the majority prevailed, he resigned his seat.  
Lamarine, it is said, will speedily follow his example.

A proclamation had been issued calling the people to arms—to place Louis on the throne.  
On Wednesday, Paris was quiet.—Louis was hourly expected.  
Persigny, a leader of the Bonaparte faction, had been arrested.  
Near six thousand commercial houses in Paris alone, have suspended.

IRELAND.  
Has been more tranquil since the conviction of Mitchell.  
The fraternization of "Old" and "Young Ireland" had been postponed for a fortnight.  
John O'Connell protests loudly against the abandonment of the platform for which his father contended, but he does not receive much attention.

ENGLAND.  
The chartist demonstration which was to have taken place on the 12th, was overawed by the military and police, who dispersed it before the meeting was organized.  
FROM COMPEACHY.—By the arrival yesterday, says the N. O. Com. Times, of the 22d. of the Yucatan schooner Ventura Capt. Dorantes, from Campeachy, which port she left on the 13th inst., we learn that the Yucatecos and Indians had a fight about the 1st inst., at Bolanchou, in which the Indians lost about 900 men, and the balance retired to the mountains. There were no Indians in the neighborhood of Campeachy, Sisal, or Merida, but all the small towns in the interior were either destroyed by the latter or had been vacated by the whites. The inhabitants had nearly all come to Campeachy, and other walled towns, for protection.—There was one U. S. Bomb ship at Campeachy, and one U. S. schooner at Sisal when the Ventura left.

GEN. COOKE.—This able Democrat, the Secretary of State of Illinois, has been firing hot shot into the Whig magazine, and from the groans of the wounded, (see Illinois Journal) must have exploded the whole concern. We hope he will "give a little more grape" to all such Tories as Judge Logan—Tories who denounce our country in time of war, and vilify her Statesmen for vindicating the "freedom of the sea."

**JOLIET SIGNAL.**  
JOLIET, ILL.  
TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1849.

**Democratic Ticket.**  
REGULAR NOMINATION.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**L. W. S. CASS.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**W. O. BUTLER.**

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
M. E. HOLLISTER, FERRIS FORMAN,  
Wm. MARTIN, S. S. HAYES,  
C. LANSING, LEWIS W. ROSS,  
JULIUS MANNING, W. J. FERGUSON,  
H. M. VANDEVEER.

For Governor  
**AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH.**  
For Lt. Governor  
**WILLIAM McMURTRY.**  
Secretary of State  
**H. S. COOLEY.**  
Auditor  
**THOMAS H. CAMPBELL.**  
Treasurer  
**MILTON CARPENTER.**

FOR CONGRESS,  
**JOHN WENTWORTH.**  
For Senator,  
**JOEL A. MATTESON.**  
For Representatives,  
**WILLIAM E. LITTLE, of Will County.**  
**WARREN L. WHEATON, of Du Page.**  
**LORENZO D. BRADY, of Kendall.**

**County Nominations.**  
FOR SHERIFF,  
**JAMES BRODIE.**  
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
**JACOB B. SCHERMERHORN.**  
FOR CORONER,  
**L. D. SELFRIDGE.**

**Our Ticket.**  
Our Ticket for the August election is now complete. Taking it all together, it is perhaps, the least exceptional of any other that could have been selected.  
Our candidates for State officers will meet with little opposition. The whigs could not find men, whom they would be willing to run as candidates, who felt desirous of being defeated by at least twenty thousand majority, which would certainly have been the case had they entered into the contest. The State Convention made choice of men who had been tried and proved themselves worthy of the confidence of the democracy of the state. As soon as the nominations were announced, the democratic presses of the State, without an exception, placed the ticket at their mast heads, and gave it a warm and cordial support. The ticket is one into whose hands the administration of State affairs can be intrusted with perfect confidence, and one that every true democrat can support with pleasure and pride.

The whigs have selected their men and entered the contest against our candidates for Congress, State Senator, Representatives, and county officers. Our candidates are all regularly nominated, which only means a submission to the will of the majority, fairly expressed. By the means by which our ticket was brought into the field, our party can alone be united, and true and liberal principles sustained.—When the importance of the approaching election is taken into consideration, every democrat is honorably bound to sustain the regular nominees. The public welfare and the welfare of the democratic party, demands this at his hands. Every one of our nominees can be elected, and will be, if the democracy give them a fair support.

The August election is of infinite importance to the party. The principles which shall govern us under our new constitution and upon which the prosperity of our people and state depends, are involved. This election will also have a bearing upon the great presidential election next November. These things should be kept in view by democrats, and a defeat of any of our candidates be avoided.

We are aware that there is dissatisfaction expressed by a few, of some of our nominees. The hopes of the whigs are based upon the supposition that these personal feelings and objections will be carried to the polls; but, we predicate, that they will be haply disappointed. Let wisdom, forbearance, and a spirit of conciliation, characterize the course of democrats, and all will be well. The whigs are using every exertion to create dissensions in our ranks, by which they alone can expect to be successful. We have too much confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of our democratic brethren to believe that the whigs can succeed with their selfish and unprincipled machinations.

It is now time that every lover of democratic principles was buckling on his armor, and preparing for the contest.—We will have no idle battle to fight, but one in which the aristocracy and wealth will be arrayed against us. Let there be no inactivity on the part of democrats,

and let us organize and be ready to meet our enemy. Democrats should feel the importance of a full vote, and remember, that neglecting to vote is giving aid to our enemies; they should also remember that their votes in the coming election will pronounce for or against the justness of the war which has been so gloriously terminated—for or against the present revenue tariff—for or against the independent treasury—and in fact, either for or against all the oft exploded principles of the whig party. Can any consistent democrat hesitate for a moment, when duty calls him to act? The true course, we believe, was never more plainly chalked out than at present, which is an unfinished support of the entire regularly nominated ticket.

**County Convention.**  
We publish the proceedings of our county convention in to-days paper. From what we can learn, its proceedings meet the approbation of a large majority of the democratic party of this county. They were characterized by fairness, and with a due regard to the success of our principles. The delegates in attendance, with one exception, acquiesced in the will of the majority, as clearly expressed, and will give the nominees their cordial support.  
JAMES BRODIE, the nominee for sheriff, is well known to the people of this county. He is our present sheriff, and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, his official acts have given general satisfaction. He is a genuine democrat, and will unite the party, better than any other man could have done. Of his election there can be no doubt, without democrats prove recreant to their principles. Will any democrat, be so lost to duty and principle, as to vote for a whig, or which will have the same effect to oppose the democratic nominee. We know the whigs are counting largely on democratic votes to elect Mr. Leach, and we have even heard deacons of certain churches say if they were betting men, they would be willing to bet any amount that Leach would be elected!—What is all this for? It is obviously intended to intimidate democrats, and to deter them from doing their duty. Will it have that effect? We cannot permit ourselves to believe for one moment, that we have any democrats in our party who desire to see one of the most bitter and uncompromising whigs in the county elected instead of James Brodie. This assurance of the whigs, should arouse democrats, and cause them to be up and doing, and be prepared to meet our treacherous and wily foe.

The nomination of JACOB B. SCHERMERHORN, is a good one. He is a strong man and true democrat. Being one of the oldest residents of our county, and well qualified for the station for which he is a candidate, he is sure of an election.  
DR. SELFRIDGE, the nominee for coroner, is a sterling democrat. He will beat Dr. Corbin, the whig nominee, without any effort.

The above selections may not be the first choice of every member of the party, but so long as we observe our time honored usages and acquiesce in the will of the majority in the selection of candidates, the regular nominees will be our choice. Whenever men submit their claims to the action of a convention, they are in duty bound to abide by its decisions. Let all personal feelings and prejudices be surrendered upon the altar of principle, and a triumphant victory will crown our efforts.

**DROWNED.**—Mr. John Retail, one of the proprietors of the canal boat Rushville, was drowned in the canal, about one mile above this place on Thursday evening last. He was drowned by accidentally falling from his boat. No one saw him fall, and he sank so soon after he was discovered that it was impossible to save him. His body was found shortly afterwards, but not until all chance of restoring him to life was at an end.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—We would call attention to the advertisement of the sale of the Real Estate of E. Perkins, deceased, in another column. The advertisement includes some valuable land and lots, and also a two-thirds interest in the Exchange Hotel. Those wishing bargains would do well to attend the sale, which takes place to-morrow.

**WHEAT.**—We hear much complaint about the winter wheat in this region, being damaged by the rust. The warm weather accompanied with showers, which has continued during the past three or four weeks, has been the cause of the result. The fields which were sown early, we learn will yield well. Farmers should regard this, for the early sown wheat, in nine cases out of ten, yield the best.—Spring wheat looks promising, and if the weather should continue favorable there will be an abundant yield.

**Mr. Van Buren's Position.**  
Mr. Van Buren declared in a letter to the Utica convention, that his "public life was closed," in which conclusion he expressed an "inflexible determination" to adhere. The convention which represented but a faction of the party of one state, nominated him as a candidate for chief magistrate of thirty states, and he permits it to be understood that he accepts the honor, as he neither declines or accepts under his own signature. After the grounds assumed by Mr. Van Buren's letter, his present position does not reflect honor on him, for fairness or love of principle.  
The only issue made by the convention which nominated Mr. Van Buren, is plainly a sectional one, and is calculated to array the South against the North. The course of Mr. Van Buren, is not only astonishing but mortifying to his heretofore numerous friends. Thus arrayed against the party, to whom he is indebted more than any other man for his position and influence, he will at once fall from the high place in democratic confidence which he has enjoyed heretofore. He has been a recipient of the party's favors for the last quarter of a century, and has held the highest offices in their gift. He owes his success to the strict adherence to the convention system and regular nominations, which has always characterized the course of his political friends. He now sets at naught the principle of abiding in the wisdom of majorities and regular nominations, which has been so faithfully extended to him, and heads a faction opposed to the National nomination! Mr. Van Buren, by permitting himself to be made the leader of a few ambitious disorganizers, merits the execrations of those, who heretofore, delighted to honor him.—The steps that he has taken are calculated to fan the fires of civil strife, and if followed up by corresponding acts, to burst the bands of this Union, and involve the nation in domestic war. We trust that democrats will pause before they fall in with such a dangerous movement.

**Bolters in Illinois.**  
We notice in the Chicago Democrat, the proceedings of a meeting which was held in Chicago on the 4th, to respond to the New York factionist's nomination of Martin Van Buren. We regret that the Democrat admitted these proceedings into its columns, for we view their publication as giving the "bolters" a degree of importance which policy and consistency does not dictate. We are confident that had Mr. Wentworth been at home, supporting the Baltimore nominees as he does, he would not have permitted these proceedings to have been published, without taking stronger grounds against the expressions contained in the resolutions. We are not disappointed in beholding the names that we do, connected with this "abolition bolting" movement in Chicago, for we have been convinced for some time that a large number of those mentioned in the proceedings, were any thing but true democrats. This "bolting" spirit does not reach old Will, or any other portion of the State that we have heard of. We have not yet heard of the first democrat in this county, who will not vote for Illinois' first choice for the Presidency—Gen. Cass.

**Whig Candidate for Congress.**  
The whigs have nominated J. Y. Scammon, Esq., of Chicago, as their candidate for Congress. We have not learned whether there was any opposition to his nomination in the convention or not. The honor of being defeated, however, is not generally sought after.

We notice by handbills which are in circulation, that Mr. Scammon intends canvassing the district and addressing the people. The notice concludes by calling upon all to rally, who were opposed to the "continued dictation of John Wentworth." He delivered an address here last evening. The turn out was any thing but flattering to our whig friends. They did not find as many willing to "rally," as they had anticipated. Democrats, here, have not yet concluded to submit to the "dictation" of the whigs, or which is much less, to support J. Y. Scammon. Mr. Wentworth judging from present appearances, will carry this county by an increased majority. That Scammon will be elected to stay at home, by several thousand majority we have not the least doubt.

**TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO.**—This large and commodious Hotel is not surpassed by any in the city. Situated on Lake street, and in the most business part of the city, it is convenient to those having business to transact in the city. The proprietors, Messrs. Couch, use every exertion to render the stay of guests at their house, agreeable and pleasant. Travelers will find at the Tremont every attention, which will render them at home.

**Whig District Convention.**—The whig convention for this senatorial district met in this place, on Friday last. We have been informed that J. O. Norton, Esq., of this place, was offered the nomination for Senator, but declined the honor for reasons which are generally understood here. Mr. ex-Chief Engineer Gooding was then nominated, who, we learn, also declines running. What will our whig friends do for a candidate for Senator?  
The convention nominated Chas. R. Parmelee, of Du Page Co., L. Bristol, of Kendall Co., and Mr. Roberts, of Iroquois Co., as candidates for Representatives.

We learn that the citizens of Wilmington celebrated the anniversary of our national independence in a becoming manner. An oration was delivered by W. E. Little, Esq., of this place, which we have heard spoken of in the most commendable terms. There were a large number assembled to take a part in the festivities of the day.

**THE ZOLIANs**, give one more Concert to-night, at the National Hotel.—Those who wish to hear good singing should attend, as this will be their last performance in this place. It is said their singing cannot be surpassed.

**WATER-CURE JOURNAL.**—We have received the first number of the sixth volume of this publication. Its object is to explain the celebrated Hydropathy, or water-cure system, which has gained much favor in some parts of the country. Like all the publications of Messrs. Fowler & Wells, of the Phenological Journal, it is printed in a neat and beautiful style. It is published monthly at \$1 per annum.

**Thirtieth Congress.**  
WASHINGTON, June 28.  
SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Rusk, the bill incorporating the Texas Navy into that of the United States, was taken up, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.  
On motion of Mr. Atherton, the appropriation for the erection of fortifications was taken up, and after some discussion it was laid aside.  
The debate on the Oregon bill was then resumed. Mr. Berrien occupied the floor. He opposed the acquisition of territory, and denied the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery.

HOUSE.—Mr. Andrew Stewart moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what was the amount of money, over and above his salary, paid to Gen. Cass while Governor of the North Western Territory. A proposition was made to include in this demand for information the amount which was paid to Gen. Taylor for the blood hounds during the Florida war. This proposition was negatived, and the original resolution passed.  
A resolution was also passed calling upon the Postmaster General to furnish a statement of the revenue in the shape of postage received from each of the States during the last ten years.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, offered a resolution authorizing Mr. Strohm's committee to make another thorough examination of the Treasury accounts.  
On motion, the House adjourned.  
WASHINGTON, June 30.  
SENATE.—Mr. Westcott from the Po Office committee, reported a bill relative to the employment of public steamers carry the mail along the Atlantic coast. Mr. Johnson submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of war for information as to the amount that would be necessary to fortify Proctor's Island, the defence of New Orleans. On motion, ten thousand copies of the report relative to California, were ordered printed.  
The Senate then laid aside the pending business and passed the rest day in the consideration of private

**Clay's Opinion of the Nomination of Taylor.**  
The following from the Washington correspondence dated 19th inst., of the Ohio Statesman, throws more light upon Mr. Clay's views of the nomination of Taylor.  
"A dozen letters from different individuals in Lexington, Kentucky, to as many here, giving an account of the manner in which Mr. Clay received the news of the nomination of General Taylor, have been received within the last three days.  
"It appears that being anxious for information, he rode over to Lexington, and with quite a number of his friends, remained for some hours around the telegraph office. The expected despatch, not arrived by dinner time, those of the company from the neighborhood adjourned to a hotel, hard by, into which a person with the despatch rushed before they had left the table. Some one moved to go out upon the portico, and have the despatch read; so knives, forks, and glasses were dropped in a twinkling, and the balloting were then announced from steps elevating the reader above the crowd.—At the conclusion of the announcement of the result of the fourth ballot, there was dead silence in the anxious crowd, for more than a minute, all eyes being turned upon Mr. Clay, who stood close by the reader. At length an individual on the outskirts of the crowd shouted, "hurrah for Gen. Taylor;" whereupon Mr. Clay, immediately addressed the people, denouncing the convention for having offered up the principles of the party, upon the altar of expediency. Principles, he declared, which had been rendered the sentiment of the intelligent and truly patriotic of the country, by the devotion of the life time of the wisest and greatest statesman the Union had produced, to their elucidation and advancement. He then heaped contemptuous denunciations upon General Taylor, himself, without stint, declaring that he (General Taylor) would be taught in November, that though successful in dragging the desiring politicians, shaping the action of the convention, to nominate him, because he stood ready otherwise do his best to defeat the nominee, he would find that the masses of the great American party of principle—the whig party—would not bow their necks by way of furnishing the Taylorites a pathway upon which to walk so soon again into the administration of the government.—He immediately afterwards called up his wagon and "put out" for Ashland without his dinner, the news by telegraph, probably proved "belly full" enough to make up for loss of the balance of his dinner."

The following extract is from the Chicago Democrat, and contains true democratic sentiments:  
"The National Convention, the State Convention, the Senatorial and Representative district Conventions, and the County Conventions, have been held, and its candidates selected for the various offices. The question now is, shall we sustain these nominations, shall we elect the worthy men, who have been selected as our standard bearers, or shall we suffer an ignominious defeat by allowing whigs to be elected?  
Lookout then, for any and all disorganizing schemes, as means employed by the whigs to defeat, not the men you have nominated—they care nothing for them—but the principles you hold so dear. Stand to your ground, be firm, and victory is yours."

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