Synopsis of Col. Benton's Speech at Bedford, Saturday, June 9th.

[Continued from fourth page.]

7 Pledging the State to a combination to resist, overawe, and control the constitutional authorities, was the next objection of Mr B. He referred to the words of the resolution to show the fact of the combination; and denounced it as illegal in itself, destructive to all government, destructive to the fundamental principle of democracy, (that the majority should govern,) and flowing direct from the infamous traitorous and damnable doctrine of nullification.—It was nullification *itself*, and came from the great nullifier *himself*, by the *deputy* nullifier who he might that did the writing of the resolutions for the General Assembly. This combination to overawe the constituted authorities, had been frowned by the father of his country, and received his malediction. He (Mr. B.) had read upon another occasion the malediction of Washington upon the excitement of sectional jealousies and hatreds; he would now read what he said about combinations to overawe, control and resist the constituted authorities. In his farewell address—the last legacy of a dying father to his children—he said:

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in force of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests."

Such is the language of Washington. He had seen the effect of popular combinations to overawe the constituted authorities of France during the revolution, and he foresaw that such a man as Calhoun might rise up in the United States, to imitate the French jacobins; and he placed upon him the stamp of malediction. What a shame that half a dozen men in the Missouri Legislature, with as many hirelings, should bring upon the State the disgrace of combinations to resist the laws,—build a pledge the State to that effect; but there is still time to redeem the State. Nine-tenths of the General Assembly, and ninety-nine hundredths of the people, we are to be blamed for what a few wrongheads have have done. But it is their business to stop it—to break at once this pledge—to renounce all connexion with an illegal combination.

8. That the resolutions were directed from those of Calhoun, was the next argument taken by Mr B. He said they were not only Calhoun's—the same which had offered in the Senate year two years before—but were the essence, and quintessence—the quinta essentia—the five times distilled essence of nullification. They are the whole doctrine of nullification stewed down to one dose. Mr B. said it was reported that the primitive letter of these resolutions in the Missouri General Assembly, struggled himself to be the real father; if so, it must be on some new principle of procreation, which makes the baby the father of its own daddy. In no other way could it happen. These resolutions, and those of Calhoun, are as much, They are one and the same. No man can deny this. One was begot by the other—No man can deny that. Now which was the progenitor? Let chance tell. Calhoun's was introduced into the Senate of the United States, February 19th 1847. Those of the Missouri Legislature were introduced into that body, January 15, 1849. Now, which is father to the other? Certainly those of Calhoun! infinite upon the new theory suggested, that the baby is father to its daddy. Mr B. averred that there was but one mind in the world which could conceive these resolutions, and that was the mind that originally conceived nullification. He ventured the opinion that they were not even written by any member of the General Assembly, and was sure there were not above half a dozen members of the Legislature who knew them to be the offspring of the old nullification which Jackson crushed near twenty years ago. Old nullification was for tariff—the same which Calhoun himself established in 1816—this new nullification is for slavery—the same which Calhoun himself excluded from all Upper Louisiana in 1820. The baby only is different: the principle of both is the same—to resist the laws—to nullify the laws—which is nullification. Mr. B. said he had resisted nullification from the beginning, both old and new. He had denounced Calhoun's new nullification resolutions from the day they appeared in the Senate. They had been passed through the Missouri Legislature by the management of a few; and now they were understood, he was certain they would be condemned by all good citizens.

9. The ninth objection taken by Mr. B was, that these resolutions were not passed for the *bona-fide* purpose of instructing him at Washington, but for the *mala fide* purpose of attacking him at home.—Facts and dates he said, would prove this. In the first place, they were not passed until after Congress adjourned, and until after it must have been supposed that the subject to which they relate had been disposed of. They were passed the 7th day of March; and Congress had adjourned on the 3d, and nothing but disagreement between the two houses had prevented the settlement of the question; and that was unknown to the General Assembly. Then why pass them? they had been introduced early in the session; why let them lie until after Congress had adjourned, except for some sinister purpose; and that purpose was expressed by the subsequent conduct of those in the secret. They commenced the concerted meetings to support the resolutions, and to attack him before he could come—before he appeared—and the appeal was a mere pretext to continue a war upon him already begun. They were not instructions, nor intended as such, but a mere contrivance to attack him, and to chain Missouri to the nullification car of Calhoun. They were never passed until the Calhoun address appeared, and then to promote the object of that address—to rally the people according to the intent of its author, as shown in the treasonable passages in the original address which were struck out before it was published, and which Senator Rusk, of Texas, brought to light; and which he had quoted in his speech. These facts and dates show the real character of the resolutions, and that they were not passed for instructions, but for the sinister purposes to which they have been put. Mr. B. called upon all good citizens to read the suppressed portion of the Calhoun address—the parts which he had quoted in his Jefferson City speech. They show the real design of the author; a design to exasperate one-half of the Union against the other, for the purpose of effecting disunion. These suppressed parts must be read to understand the true intent of the Southern address.

Mr. B. said these were, in brief, his reasons for opposing. The people had a right to judge for themselves, and they had time to do so. By being kept back until after Congress adjourned, there is no *legislative* use for these instructions until the next session. For all the purposes of instruction, they had nine months to wait after they were passed; but the managers did not wait at all; but went to work to apply them to the sinister purpose for which they were intended. From such proceedings as these, he appealed to the people; to the intelligence and equity of the whole people—and had no fear of the result. He had never appealed in vain to the sound sense and honest hearts of the people.

Mr. B. then took a rapid view of the state of things now in South Carolina and Virginia—the former organizing, with her committees of vigilance and safety, and with her executive committee—taking openly a revolutionary attitude toward the United States, and calling on Virginia to lead—an extra session of the General Assembly now in session—and Missouri bound by the resolves of the last General Assembly, to follow Virginia and South Carolina in any course they take! This is the state of things: and Missouri should lose no time to disengage herself from the false position in which she has been placed!

Having finished vindicating his appeal Mr. B. said he passed to a more pleasant subject—the subject of the great Central National Railroad between the Mississippi and Pacific. He opened this head of his speech with producing an article from the New Orleans Crescent City, a newspaper, neutral in politics, but not neutral in local interests, nor silly enough to quarrel about "goat's wool," when, in reality, there was a golden fleece to be contended for! mr. B. read the article:

"RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The foolish quarrel—foolish because useless and aimless—between the North and the South in regard to the Wilmot Proviso, has been to a considerable extent calmed. Sensible men from all sections of the Union now perceive that a contest about words, which could never lead to any thing practical, or end in any thing but dissatisfaction to both sides, is fit employment only for the intellects of schoolmen and the fancies of visionaries. Hence the discussions as to slavery in the territories of New-mexico and California has almost ceased. But a far more important discussion is about to commence between the North and the South—a struggle, not for the intangible and ideal, but for the practicle and material—a struggle, not as to whether certain deductions can be drawn from the articles of the constitution, but as to whether the immense trade soon to spring up between the Pacific and the Atlantic shores of the United States is to be carried by a northern or a southern route.

What is the South doing in this matter? Is she concentrating her strength for a great effort in the future? Is she crouching now in order that she may spring farther and with more certainty in the end? Is she preparing for a great demonstration at Memphis on the fourth of July next? or is she wasting her energies in town meetings approving of the conduct of those who signed the southern address, and denouncing as traitors all those who adhere to the Wilmot Proviso? How are Mr. Calhoun and Judge Butler spending the interval between the seasons of their senatorial labors? Compare them with Mr. Benton, and say which of them—the South Carolinians or the Missouri Senator—is true to their constituents. The South Carolinians are getting up dinners, at which they drink, it is said, very good wine, and spout, we well know very bad logic and rhetoric. They are calling indignation meeting and organizing committees of public safety, and declaring non-intercourse with the North—all of which every dispassionate man must know is nonsense—sound and fury signifying nothing. While on the other hand, Mr. Benton is travelling towards Independence in order to address the emigrants that are starting for California. He says nothing about the Wilmot Proviso, non-intercourse, and all that; but talking what every one feels, is real, a railroad to San Francisco and the trade of the East transported across the Rocky Mountains.

"We suppose the Central Convention, as it is called, met at Jackson, yesterday, and passed some fiery resolutions about north to aggression and abolition interference in the rights of the South; but what will such resolutions, though preached by a thousand orators and therefore effective? Will they build a house, or construct a road, or clear out a forest, or drain a swamp, or plant a field? Compare the results of the Southern all the Convention—simple and practical in its objects—with those of the Mississippi Convention—vague and indefinite in its designs—and see easily see the different ways in which the North and South are acting at the present time in regard to our new territories. The Northern people are aiming at something which may be accomplished; our Southern Brethren are thinking only of danger and horror, which best of sets a man or filled an empty stomach.

"The Memphis convention is the only step yet proposed for organizing Southern sentiment and action in regard to the Pacific road. It is to be hoped that while hundreds are crowding to the indignation meetings at South Carolina and the General Convention of Mississippi, that the Memphis Convention will not be entirely overlooked; and that on the fourth of July next full delegations from all the South and West will congregate in order to take counsel together for the furtherance of useful designs, and for the substitution of works that will cement more firmly together, and not weaken, this great confederacy of States."

"In this competition for the trade of the Pacific, we are afraid that the North will get the start of us. All the Northern States are now alive on the subject of a railroad to San Francisco. A large meeting was lately held in Boston and the capitalists of that city, help about as they are to engage in impracticable schemes, listened with eagerness and satisfaction to a plan for building a road with the aid and assistance of the General Government. Mr. Benton was called on by the citizens of Pittsburgh, as he passed through that place, to address them and he delivered a characteristic speech about himself, Col. Fremont, and his national plans. And most important for us to know, the Pennsylvanians listened with intense interest to what he said on the subject of the Pacific railroad. They swallowed every word he uttered, and not a sentence he pronounced but was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers. A few days after his speech, at Pittsburgh, a large convention was held at Steubenville, in order to consider the project of a great central railroad from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and all the members of the assemblage seemed bent on carrying out the plan without the least delay. St. Louis is thoroughly awake on the subject, and is acting with wisdom and energy. She is connecting herself with Cincinnati and the Valley of the Ohio on the one hand, while on the other she is attempting to bind to her interests Philadelphia and New York.

[Continued to-morrow.]

The torrent of emigration from Europe to this country flows now more impetuously than ever; the whole number of new comers at the port of New York, during the month of May, being thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-one! To show how, you after year, increases the crowd of foreigners who seek refuge from wars and famine, and a want of employment at home, go as far back, says the N. Y. Express, as five years only—to 1844. In that year from January to May, inclusive, there were 10,756 immagrants arrived at New York; since which the increas has gone on until the preasent year, when, in the corresponding months, the number of immigrants who arrived at New York was 84,046; or 21,311 more than there were during the corresponding months of 1848, and 63,290 more than arrived during the same time in 1844. Of the immegrants in 1844, 50,820 were from Ireland; 18,368 from Germany; 9,248 from England; and 2,869 from Scotland. The impending disruption of all things, social and polititical, from one end of Europe to the other, must have an effect still further to invigorate the spirit of immigration to our shores.—*Saint Louis Revile.*

THE END OF THE WORLD.—To-day, to-morrow, every day, to thousands, the end of the world is close at hand. And why should we fear it? We walk here as it were in the crypts of life; at times, from the great cathedral above us, we can hear the organ and the chanting of the choir; ws see the light stream through the open dore, when some friend goes up before us; and shall we fear to mhunt the narrow staircase of the grave, that leads us out of this uncertain twilight into the screne mansions of the life eternal?

Lecture on Epidemic Cholera—A lecture on Epidemic Cholera delivered at the hall of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, in May 1849, by Thomam D Mitchell, M. D, Professor of Theory and Pratice in the College of Medicine of Philadelphia.

The Doctor publishes at the close a dietic table of articles safe and unsafe for family use.—The table is as follows:

Safe.—Beef steak, beef tongue, dried beef, mutton, chickens, ham mackerel, smoked herrings, rice, toasted bread, crackers, good roast potatoes, mustard, horse radish, salt, pepper, vinegar, black tea, Java coffee, iced water, iced lemonade, iced, claret, soda water, ice cream.

Unsafe—Fresh pork, veal, fresh fish, oysters, generally unripe fruits, fresh warm bread, sour bread, molasses and water, common alcoholic drinks.

Affairs of Mexico.—The present Mexican Government was daily growing unpopular with the military, clergy, and the people, and there appeared to be a growing desire among all classes for a return of Santa Anna to the head of the government.

"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, July 6, 1849.

Cholera.

We learn that Mr.———, German baker in this place had an attack of Cholera this morning, but that he is out of danger. There are many doubts, however, about its having been more than cholera morbus.

There have been no deaths from cholera, at this place since the two last Sunday, and no case, except the German Baker just named. There is however considerable sickness of a lighter sort through town—such as diarrhœa, congestive chills, &c, which is in a great degree attributed to the "cholera influence" which appears to pervade the atmosphere.

Our town authorities have taken every precaution. Lime has been scattered in abundance, coal burnt, and the streets cleaned. We feel confident that none of our citizens, that use the least precaution, need have any fear whatever of being attacked.

The reports we have from the country around us are not so encouraging. We hear that there have been a number of cases at Troy Grove—five new cases—not deaths—on Wednesday—with half a dozen before, and some since. We have not heard how many deaths, but there has been some mortality.

About Lowell and Bailey's Point, we are informed there have within ten days been some fifteen cases, of which only three, however, had proved fatal. Our informants all speak in high terms of the skill shown by Dr. Bullock, the resilent physi cian, in the treatment of the disease, and assure us that he has not lost a single case, where he was called before the collapse state had taken place.

The Circuit Court.

There was very little business done at the special term of our Circuit Court, which met on Monday. The main object of the term was to try causes in which Judge Dickey had been employed as counsel, for which purpose Judge Spring, of Chicago, had consented to hold the court. Sickness however occurring in the family of Judge S. on Saturday he was unable to come, and it was then determined to attend to such business only as justice required should not be delayed. There were some eight prisoners confined in our county jail, and it was manifestly wrong, at a season like this, to keep them in so unwholesome a place longer than necessity demanded; while on the other hand, the busy season with the farmers, as well as the dangers of the prevailing epidemic, required that the term should be prolonged as little as possible.

People v. *Pearm and Epps.*—The defendants were tried for assault and battery committed on Mr. Monroe, of the Union House, Ottawa, last spring. Epps was let off on a *nolle prosequi*, to get his evidence. Pearm was tried and acquitted. Glover & Cook for the prosecution—W. H. L. Wallace for the defence.

People v. *McIntyre.*—Indictment found for murder. Case continued at the instance of the defence, and McIntyre admitted to bail in $3000.

People v. *Quisly.*—Indictment found for murder. Case continued.

People v. *James Stewart and Saml. Chester*; and

People v. *William Baker.*—The sheriff was unable to find the witnesses in either of these cases, and the defendants, who stood charged with larceny, we believe, were released from custody.

People v. *Crapo and Blanchard.*—Indictment found for malicious mischief. The Grand Jury also found a bill against these men for stealing peaches, but it was quashed on the ground that stealing peaches *from the trees* is not larceny by the common law, the *logic* of the thing being that as the tree is a part of the realty, so is the fruit upon it, and it is impossible to *carry off* real estate! This is another piece of that "accumulation of the wisdom of a thousand years."

State of Illinois v. *John Doe et al.*—On the application for judgment on the report of the collector for the taxes on delinquent lands, &c, it was objected, that the lots in the town of Ottawa are not liable to be assessed for road purposes. Judge Dickey decided that the lots in the town of Ottawa, owned by citizens residing therein, are not taxable by the county for road purposes; but that lots in said town, owned by persons not citizens of the town, are taxable for road purposes. This is an important decision, as the citizens of Ottawa, according to it, have paid some 300 or $400 to the county for road taxes, which the county had no right to levy and can be compelled to refund.

J. R. Diller, the late efficient and gentlemanly post master at Springfield, in this State died last week in that city.

Peoria boasts of having been thus far exempt from cholera. As at Ottawa, there have some strangers died there of cholera, and some of her citizens have brought it from abroad, but there has been no death from cholera that originated there.

4th of July.

Every nation has her days of rejoicing—days set apart by common consent or by the force of law, on which to commemorate,—to re-instil in the minds of the whole people, the occurrence of some great event in her history, which has tended, morally and politically, to elevate her in the scale of her existence as a nation. This Government has her days; and pre-eminent among them all stands the Forth of July, the birthday of our National Independence. And no man is worthy the name of an American citizen who is not ready and willing to lay aside all his ordinary business, and enter with enthusiasm upon the anniversary o that great and glorious day upon which our fore-fathers pledged their lives, their fortones and their sacred honor that they woul maintain the dissolution of the bonds of tyranny and oppression which had bound them to Great Britain. And they did maintain it; and where is the man who does not feel a thrill of pride vibrate through his soul at being able to point to some one of his ancestors who fought and bled in the great struggle? Then let us ever hold its memory dear; and year after year add new lustre to its brilliancy.

Ottawa did not chose to celebrate at home, but many of her patriotic youth, unwilling to let the day pass unnoticed, went to various places in the country and celebrated there.

The celebration at Lowell came off finely, though the turn out was not quite as large as was expected. The choirs, which had maintained its deadly fangs in the neighborhood, and carried off several of its victims prevented many from turning out who otherwise could not have been induced to remain at home.

Yet, notwithstand ne this influence the turnout was very respectable in numbers.

The ladies who are always ready to bear their part in a good cause, were also to be found here. And as the procession formed, they joined in and marched to the grove where the oration was delivered. After all were seated the following order of exercises were read by the President of the day.

1st Music by the band.
2d. Prayer by the Chaplain, C. F. Gleason.
3d. Music by the band.
4th. Reading of the Declaration, G. W. Grow.
5th. Music by the band.
6th. Oration, Elmer Baldwin.
7th. Music by the band.
8th. March to the Dinner Table, under the direction of the Marshals.
9th. Toasts.

All of which was followed out according to the letter.

The following were the regular toasts:

1st. *The United States*—Their foundations were laid in Justice, Truth and Reason and others her sons have raised an enduring Temple, sacred to Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

2. *The Declaration of Independence*—May its principles continue to be the Polar Star of the Nation, and the mantle of its Patriots fall on our lawmakers and rulers from generation to generation.

3. *The Constitution of the United States*—Solemn in conception, pure in spirit, Republican in form, and unlimited in Adaptation.

4. *The Old Thirteen*—May their stakes never be uprooted nor their cords unloosed.

5. *Our Arms and Navy*—No language can exaggerate their prowess, nor imagination set bounds to their valor and intrepidity.

George Washington—*Honor*, fame has no parallel to his character. *He* stands a man unprecedented, unprecedented in the annals of mankind, the well-combined, thoughtful, accomplished statesman, a profound patriot, a sublime philanthropist, and a pure Christian divine. His memory shall live throughout endless ages.

7. *President of the United States*—As it was so in peace—may the honor of our country be preserved by him, and may the enemies of the Union find that to whose taunts is "Never surrender," cant be heard.

8. *John Quincy Adams*—The Sage, Patriot and Statesman, whose his remains lie beneath the clods of the valley,—may his memory live, and his patriotism and pure example be treasured up in the hearts of the rising generation, and remain a lasting monument of American greatness.

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Heroic men! Living and acting in a time of great difficulty and danger, trembling in fear and uncertain of success, may their memories be cherished by their descendants who celebrate annually their great work with mingled feelings of joy, sorrow and gratitude.

Old Kentuck—May her struggle for Liberty be crowned with success. God speed the right.

11. *The State of Illinois*—In soil, the Garden of the Earth, with industry, frugality and integrity she will become one of the first among the States of the Union.

12. *The army of the Revolution*—May the Liberty it achieved ever be cherished as the highest panegyric to its memory.

13. *Liberty, Equality, and Justice*, the three grand elements of Civil and National prosperity—May they ever be scrupulously observed and faithfully executed.

Several of the volunteer toasts were lost, but we give such as we could obtain.

The following were submitted by E. C. Hall.

The Day we Celebrate—Its annual return is hailed with patriotic pride by every true hearted American—may the future never behold the glory of the event it commemorates.

Our Glorious Union—Rich in the Liberty, intelligence and happiness of her people—safe from foes without—may she never fall by the hand of incendiaries from within.

Our National Banner—Reverenced at home—honored and respected abroad—it waves proudly in every breeze; floats every sea and harbor,—may it never fall from its lofty position by the hand of National dishonor.

The American Eagle—Emblem of Liberty—may she never, at other persons till the voice of freedom is echoed from every nation of the earth.

Europe—May the march of Republicanism ever be onward till every nation has felt its hale and vivacious influence, till every vestige of Royalty and tyranny is obliterated from her domain.

By a Guest.—*The Ladies*—Our arms their protection—their arms our reward.

By Geo. Grow—*The Road*—Discreet in selection, beautiful in harmony, unsurpassed in style, and admirable in execution; may every lover of music liberally contribute to this remuneration.

By Philo Dunmick—*The Young French Republic*—May its feeble infancy be nursed with more than a mother's care.

No name accompanied the following toast.

The People of the United States—May they ever continue, to hail with increasing joy, the anniversaries of our National Independence, and evince, by patriotic action, this zeal for its commemoration.

The oration was ably written and well delivered, and, had we room and time, we should be glad to lay a synopsis of it before our readers.

The dinner was unexceptionable. Mr. Perkins certainly deserves much credit for setting such a table. Everything the country affords was piled upon it in such profusion that after over a hundred had partaken more than half remained untouched.

The whole was conducted on temperance principles, and went off merrily and harmoniously.

MISSISSIPPI.—The following state ticket was nominated by the democratic state convention of Mississippi, held at Jackson, on the 18th inst:

Governor—John A. Qaitman.
Treasurer—Richard Griffith.
Auditor—Geo. T. Swan.
Secretary of State—Samuel Stamps.
Attorney General—D. C. Glen.

A Public Execution.

There are a few old forms and institutions that have come down to us from the time "to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," which were invented while the world was sunk in deep barbarism—which are at least five centuries behind the enlightenment of the present age, but to which, for some reasons found in perverted and outraged scripture, the hunker law makers of the present day still cling withtenacity that seems impossible to be overcome. Chief among these relics of barbarism is the punishment by death.

Public opinion has long since condemned this vile institution. So disgusting and revolting is it in the eyes of sensible men that it is almost impossible to convict any man of the crime of murder, for the reason that jurors cannot be found whose consciences will permit them to be accessory to the legal murder of a fellow being. Thus criminals of the deepest dye go unwhipt of justice.

We have before us a description of the execution of ENOS S. DUDLEY, who was convicted a short time ago at Haverhill, N. H., of murdering his wife. He had been a minister of the g[illegible] to the time when this accusation was brought against him, bore an irreproachable character. He protested his entire innocency to the last moment. He may or he may not have been innocent. But this is clear: if guilty, he evinced a heaven daring recklessness, in thus going to face his God with a lie in his mouth, that amounted to insanity. If he was innocent, who can estimate—much less repair, the injury done by a barbarous law!

What a humanizing, refining, elevating influence must such an exhibition have as is here described!

We give but a few brief extracts—the whole description is positively too loathsome—disgusting.

As the jail yard is a very small inclosure, the admirers of the hangerama well knew that it could not be hid from them. So they flocked into Haverhill by thousands, from the distance of 30 or 40 miles, early in the morning, men and women. And the first thing they did was to quickly themselves for the great moral instruction by potations of New England rum. The rum taverns had to double its force to deal out the distilled damnation fast enough to satisfy the thirst of some 5000 pupils of the gallows. The women at first exhibited some timidity in taking their place near the fatal jail yard; but one more bold than the rest leading the way, they rushed on, and securing a good position, kept it from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., in anticipation of the spectacle.

The men crowded, cursed, and joked.—The boys climbed trees, laughed, and shouted. The manslin drunkards staggered and held themselves up by posts and fences.—The gallows was a single just projecting from a window above. When the victim dropped through the platform he was in obedience to the law, to drop out of sight of the crowd, so that the lesson should be clipped to the extent of its *fair* proportions.—The hopeful youngsters on the trees, and the people on the neighboring houses, defeated this modesty of the law, and had a fair view of the whole.

The platform was occupied by a number of clergymen and sheriffs of the neighboring counties, who came to see their brother Catch sale through this ugly job. In the midst of them Elder Dudley came forward attended by sheriff Powers, his executioner and the Chaplain of the Prison. He asked and obtained leave to speak; and in a few words, uttered in a loud, firm tone, he solemnly asserted his *entire innocence of the* crime for which he was to suffer, and expressed his hope of heaven, to which he was confident he could go from the gallows as well as any other place. Sealing his assertion with an address to his Maker; the Sheriff did his Christian duty, and the life was choked out of the clay!

With smiles of satisfaction, and curses of delight, the edified crowd retired to renew their potations at the grog tavern, and the pressure for more of the murder seed was perfectly impenetrable. The fun grew fast and furious, and all the lower propensities held their carnival. The darling propensity of Jonathan to jockey and trade, exhibited itself in full force, from swapping jackknives to swapping horses; and much was the boot that passed from the comparatively drunk to the more prudently sober.

Somewhat Salty.

We have been amused on reading a letter that is published in the Waukesha (Wis.) Democrat, from Senator Walker, of that state, in reference to the instructions which passed the legislature of Wisconsin last winter in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and which were equivolent to asking Mr. Walker to resign. The letter is in reply to a note from the editor of the Democrat, asking Mr. W. as to the propriety of publishing certain communications, reflecting on his course. We copy a few paragraphs:

In answer to your enquiry, I have to say that a "public statement will be made by myself upon the subject" of my course on the California question. But not until it suits my own convenience and inclination to make it. The Legislature assailed accused convicted, and, (as they thought) executed me, in my absence, behind my back, and upon a false charge, giving me no opportunity to defend myself, to plead or offer my evidence. The felon would have been entitled to a trial—to be heard by himself and his witnesses. But not so have I been treated. Nothing would satisfy the aspirants in the Legislature, but a "bill of attainder" against me, hurried through in my abscence, and without any notice on my part. I have nothing to fear from their baseness, or to hope from their justice or magnanimity.—they neither could, nor can go further, either in their own disgrace, or in injustice to me.

They first stab me in the back, and then ask me to turn and defend myself. Had the request been made before the treacherous and cowardly thrust was given I should have at once complied with it as a matter of duty as well as of pleasure. But not so now.—Until the insult is withdrawn, I shall consult my own feelings and honor, and those of the friends who stand by me, as to the time, place and manner, when, where and how I shall reply to the indignity.

The people of Wisconsin, and especially the masses of the Democratic party, will one day see and learn that they have been shamefully imposed upon by a band of place seekers, in regard to my effort to extend over California some kind of law, by which it might be saved to our government, its people protected, and that prevented which is always seriously threatened—the establishment of a government on the Pacific coast, independent and hostile to that of the United States. They will also learn that this imposition has been mainly practiced by men who never could, or never tried, to see any other merit in a principle or measure than that which constituted it a hobby on which to produce excitement for the promotion of their own selfish and corrupt ends and who, to accomplish which, would sacrifice every other interest, how dearsoever to our country and people.

Cholera at the Summit.—The Chicago papers give a melancholy account of the ravages of the cholera at the Summit, near Chicago. Out of the family of Mr. R. E. Heacock, a highly respectable citizen, six of its twelve members—father—mother—brothers and sisters—had died in a day or two—"The son who furnished us with 'the particulars,' says the Tribune, seemed overwhelmed with the terrible bereavement, and remarked that 'the whole seemed to him like a horrid dream."

Besides this family, some six or eight fatal cases had occurred at and near the Summit.

Father Matthew Arrived.

The telegraph, in its brief way, announces the arrival of Father Matthew at New York on Saturday. On Sunday he was the guest of W. E. Smith, Staten Island. Immense masses of the people flocked to see him at the governor's residence during the day on Tuesday, and in the evening he visited Castle Garden. He is said to be in excellent health and in the best spirits. Doubtless we shall have every word and motion faithfully recorded in the New York papers, from which, when received, we will give liberal extracts, if found sufficiently interesting to justify.

Premature Burials.—Nearly every paper we open has an account of some premature burial that had recently taken place. In St. Louis several are noticed; one or two at Cincinnati, and so on. It is entirely too common a practice to hurry off a cholera corpse to the tomb before it has had time even to become cold. A remarkable feature of the cholera, a cotemporary says, is, that notwithstanding the body becomes exceedingly cold and clammy during the attack, reaction invariably takes place after death, when the body attains a temperature of fever heat.—Sometimes this reaction takes place before death, when, (we think,) if the phenomena of the disease were understood, the patient could be saved.

War of Annexation in Canada.—The first battle took place at Quebec, a few weeks ago. The City council was in session, and during the debate one member said "in three months we will be Americans," whereupon another member crossed the hall and administered a tremendous blow to the speaker, who was prostrated on the floor. The war spirit then became general, when the mayor called in the police, who ejected the combatants.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.

On Saturday the deaths from cholera were 85—other diseases, 37. On Sunday, cholera, 100, other diseases 25.

For the week, ending Sunday last, the number of deaths was 945—of which 733 were from cholera.

The weather is warm and favorable, and the epidemic declining.

Business is nearly entirely suspended.—In markets, nothing doing, and prices nominally as last quoted.

Yesterday, our citizens observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Cholera in Chicago.—Deaths by cholera during the past week have been as follows:

Monday,	June 25th,	- -	4
Tuesday,	" 26th,	- -	1
Wednesday,	" 27th,	- -	1
Thursday,	" 28th,	- -	9
Friday,	" 29th,	- -	5
Saturday	" 30th,	- -	5
Sunday,	July 1st,	- -	5
Total,			30

A. Mr. WEBY—one of the heads of the *Garrison School* Libertymen—is reported to have used the following language at the recent anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society in the city of New York, viz:

I do not pay any tradesman for any thing I buy; they are all robbers.—I do not pay the landlords any rent. I have lived in a hired house in Leonard street for seven months, and have paid no rent, and will pay none; no dower in New York can get it out of me. [Loud cheers.] I hold that I have no more right to pay for rent than for a pair of boots. *If you can steal safely, you have a right to steal*, is the true motto. A man has a perfect right to help himself to a loat of bread, or a pair of unmentionables, if he needs them; for we all have a right to live in this world, and the possessor of property is a robber; his goods are stolen goods, and you ought not to buy them, but take them as you want them.

HEALTH OF JOLIET.—According to the report of the board of Health, it appears that there were 8 deaths from cholera in this place, for the week ending June 29th. We learn that some 30 cases were reported by physicians, all of which have recovered, excepting the number given above. The disease is said to yield readily to medical treatment if application be made in time. We have not heard of the occurrence of any new cases for the past three days.—*Joliet Signal.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A wag in a country bar-room, where each man was relating the wonderful tricks they had seen performed by Signor Blitz and the rest of the conjuring family, expressed his contempt for the whole tribe' declaring that he could perform any of their tricks, especially that of beating a watch in pieces and restoring it whole.

It being doubted, he demanded a trial.—Several watches were at once produced for the experiment.

'There,' said he, 'there are the pieces.'

'Yes' all exclaimed, 'now let's see the watch.'

He used mysterious words, shook up the fragments, and at length put down the pestle and the morter, observing.

'Well, *I thought I could do it*, but by George, *I can't!*'

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S SON.—The following sound, heroic, but at the same time, "very like a whale":—It is from the Detroit Free Press:

In the rencontre between C. M. Clay and Mr. Turner, we learn that a brother of Turner rushed to the rescue, stabbing Mr. Clay, whereupon a son of Mr. Clay, aged about 12 years, without one moment's hesitation, rushed on *his father's assailant*, thrusting a large knife into him, whom our readers are aware is since dead. The little hero also procured a pistol for his father to kill Turner, in place of the one he had snapped, but the father was for a moment speechless, and heeded not his importunities. Courageous boy, that.

DROWNED.—We have heard the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Burns, at La Salle, on Monday. He fell from a canal boat, and while swimming to the shore was probably attacked with the cramp, and sunk immediately. Mr. Burns was a volunteer in the Quincy company, and was in every respects quite a promising young man. He has for the past year been opening a farm near Lost Grove.—*Peru Tel.*

Dr. Wm. J. Richards, of Cincinnat, says he cured a case of Consumption by the use of *Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar*, after all other remedies had failed.

This remedy may be had from G. L. Thompson, and White & Hunter, Druggists Ottawa, Ill.

MARRIED—July 1, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. DUNIS W. TANNER to Miss MARY GORMAN, all of this county.

DIED—On Tuesday last, EMELINE A., only child of Albert F. and Martha Dow, aged 18 months.—

This morning at 4 o'clock, of scarlet fever, CHARLES HENRY, only son of Wm. M. and Mary True.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH E. SKINNER, as a candidate for the office of Constable, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jesse Danforth.

Election to be held on Monday, 23rd day of July next.

Information wanted.

On the 14th of June last, was left at the City Hotel in Ottawa, a span of horses, wagon and harness The man who left them said he lived on Blackberry in Kane County, when at home, that he and his brother had brought some passengers down from Chicago; that his brother had taken his to the head of Troy Grove, and would be at Ottawa next day and take away the team, wagon, &c.

No person has yet called for the team, although they have been in my charge some three weeks. There appears to be something wrong in the matter and this publication is made in the hope that it may elicit an explanation of what at present is to the undesigned inexplicable.

J. T. COOK.
City Hotel, Ottawa.
July 6

GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Warehouse.

HERRICK & SCUDDER,
93 William St., NEW YORK.
Manufacturers, importers, and dealers in Shirts, Dressing robes, Linen collars, stocks, Shoulder Braces, Cravats, Overalls, scarfs, money belts, Under Garments, Gloves, Satins, Linen Bosoms, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Buckles, Suspenders, Bombazines, &c. &c.

The above stock will, on examination, be found not only Attractive, Extensive and Full, but Cheap. Our long experience in the business and knowledge of manufacturing, with the facilities of purchasing, are such that we are confident we can offer inducements that cannot be surpassed by any house in the city. Particular attention paid to orders and the packing of goods. *HERRICK & SCUDDER,*
93 William street, opposite Platt st., N. Y.
DAVID A. HERRICK. ISRAEL W. SCUDDER.

Lumber! Lumber!

JUST received by the subscriber, on the north side of the canal at his warehouse, a large quantity of Lumber, Clear, 2d clear, dressed Flooring, Fencing, Siding, Joice, seaming, Cedar posts, shingles, Lath, &c. Also, Oak Lumber kept on hand of every description—all will be sold cheap for Cash.
Ottawa, May 18th, 1849 WM. EWIN.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent of the *North Western Insurance Company* of Oswego, New York, is prepared for insuring houses, buildings, manufactories, stores, goods wares and merchandise generally from loss or damage by fire. Said company was incorporated by the state of New York in 1832. Capital $150,000, (all paid in.)

Directors.

J. PHILIPS PHENIX, SETH GREGORY, JAMES BOGARDUS jr, GEORGE H. MORTON, New York City. D. P. BRAWNER, GEO FISHER, LUTHER WRIGHT S. B. LANDON, H. COFFIN, A. BRONSON, A. GRANT, JAMES LEWIS, Oswego.
J. V. L. PROUTY, Albany. jn 11-6m
SAMUEL HAWLEY, sec. GEORGE FISHER, pres't.
GEO. H. NORRIS, agent Ottawa.

MISS CODY'S SCHOOL.

A NEW Quarter will commence on *Wednesday, July 11th.* Patrons and others are informed that it is deemed very desirable for all the scholars to be present at the commencement of the quarter. Ottawa, June 29, 1849.

To Millers:

WE take this method to express our thanks for the liberal patronage that has been extended to us during the past fifteen years, (in this city,) and we would respectfully inform you that the increase of our business induced one of our firm to visit *France*, and select our present large stock of BURRS, (being sufficient for 100 pairs of mill stones,) which, with our large supply of Dutch Anchor Bolting Cloths, we will sell as low as any other house west of the eastern cities.

Also, *Portable Grain Mills* on the best improved plan. Price for 24 inches diameter, $100 00.

Being permanently located, it is for our interest to sell good articles, if they should not prove to be such, we can always be found to exchange them, which is not the case with transient houses.

April 13, 1849. G. & C. TODD.
No. 217, Main street, St. Louis.

James Parrish,
REPAIRER OF BOATS, &c., &c.,
On the Fox River Feeder, about 200 yards above the junction, at Ottawa, Ill.

WILL attend to all business in his line at the shortest notice. Give him a call.
Terms—For hauling out, $5. Labor on repairing at Chicago prices. jn26 d2-2m.