

DROWN'S RECORD,
AND
HISTORICAL VIEW OF PEORIA,
WITH AN
ALMANAC FOR 1851,
AND
A BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE CITY.




PEORIA.

Printed by E. O. Woodcock, No. 32, Main Street.


1851.

Weight 4 1/2 ounces--postage for 5 ounces.

Enoch T. Sloan,




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PRESENTED · BY
EDWARD · CALDWELL

DROWN'S RECORD

AND

HISTORICAL VIEW OF PEORIA,

FROM THE DISCOVERY BY THE FRENCH JESUIT MISSIONARIES,
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

ALSO, AN

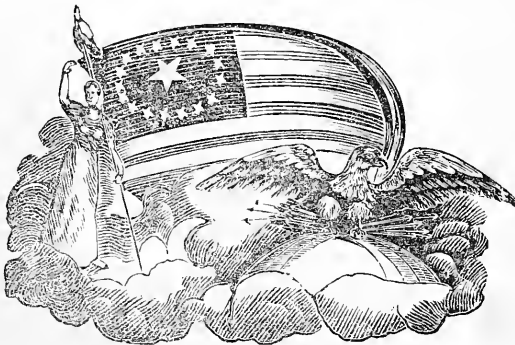
ALMANAC FOR 1851,

Calculated for the Latitude and Longitude of Peoria, Illinois.

Latitude 40° 40' North, Long. 89° 40' West from the Royal Observatory at
Greenwich; and 12° 40' West from the City of Washington.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE CITY, WITH BUSINESS CARDS,
BY S. DE WITT DROWN.



PEORIA, ILL.:

PRINTED BY E. O. WOODCOCK, MAIN STREET.

1850.

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

In presenting this number, my second attempt of a "Peoria Directory," or Record of Events, &c., I will not disguise the gratification it affords me to observe the flattering manner in which my first was received by the public, and the approval of the work (together with my subsequent *Annual Sheet*) by distinguished men in our city and elsewhere, as it found its way abroad. The improvements and additions which have been introduced in this, will, it is hoped, meet with general approbation and ensure its continuance of public favor; they will be readily seen by a glance at its contents.

At this time, when the all-engrossing theme of public and private speculation is "California Gold" and the *dimes*, it may be hazardous in me to introduce this undertaking of a Book, to vie with the periodicals of the day, or any of the "Offerings," with their gold edges or *gilded bindings*, with the expectation of arresting attention in outward appearance, for, as the poet has sung—

"Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
Poverty is the worst of crimes."

I stand convicted for the want of *dimes* to make it externally glittering, but "all is not gold that glitters," neither are *all the books* bound in gilt worth much more than their binding. I have, however, spared no pains in endeavoring to procure for insertion in my RECORD, all the information which ought to have a place in a work of this kind; but it is not so full and perfect as I am desirous to have it; such omissions are to be attributed to no lack of energy on my part, but rather to the impossibility of obtaining the desired information.

I have expended some time, all must acknowledge; and the inquiry naturally arises, and I have often been asked, "Where do you get those facts?" I cannot give you the details, but it is enough that you have them, so that they may be transmitted to posterity. If the past thirty years, under so many disadvantages, has witnessed the developments now before us, what will the next generation bring forth? If we bear in mind the basis on which the past growth has taken place, reflect on the starting point thirty-one years since, compared with the vantage ground which *we now occupy*, can any imagination in its boldest flight exceed the reality? Will not facts in the future, as in the past, outstrip fancy? For who, among our "oldest inhabitants," fifteen or twenty years ago, would have dared to predict what we now realize in Peoria? They have become the wonders of history. Could those who first came to Peoria, and took up their abode on the banks of our beautiful lake, could they ever have dreamed of a future so glorious for this county and vicinity as that future has since proved? Nor can we, with all the advantages we now enjoy, of commerce and telegraphic improvements, measure the greatness we may attain by the Oquawka Railroad, plank roads, and other improvements in contemplation. Who can tell what we may attain in the next thirty years of Peoria's history? Conjecture is staggered at the prospect, and dares not attempt an estimate.

In collecting these cursory "Scraps of History," I have ventured to present the details of some *mining* operations in a field but little noticed till recently, (like the gold mines of California,) but which, with a reasonable amount of patient toil, may be made to yield abundantly. A few there are, however, who yet remain as links between the past and present—links which are snapping year by year, and month by month, and with them are vanishing the *historic circumstances of by-gone days and years*, when the prairies and bluffs of the Illinois, in and about Peoria, were inhabited by the Red Man, and on the margin of our beautiful lake, here and there, "solitary and alone," stood the log hamlet of the pioneers in the "*far west*."

My principal aim in this production is the preservation of the memorials of some of our city's history, institutions, &c. I have, since the publication of my Directory in 1844, annually kept up a synopsis of our improvements by a small sheet under the title of *Peoria Annual Record, or Drown's Statistics*. I have now attempted a much more useful periodical, in a different form, for the convenience of the public, and intend to continue the publication of similar researches, from time to time, annually, with an *Almanac for each year*, with a hope also of enlisting others to collect facts and details concerning such institutions as remain to be noticed not only in our city and county, but such as will be of use to the citizens of our State. The co-operation of any one who may take an interest in matters of this character is solicited, in collecting whatever may tend to throw light upon the past, as well as to observe authentic memorials of the present, connected with the *Ancient or Modern History of Peoria* that shall in any way tend to illumine the path and enlighten the labors of the *future historian*, will be duly appreciated. These are the main objects of this work, although other departments have been embodied, so as to be in keeping with its title and the wants of the public.

I have attempted the publication of this RECORD AND HISTORY from a decided conviction that such a work will be useful to the people of the city, county and State; and should I be encouraged, I intend hereafter to make it a *Book of References*, communicating much valuable information to men of business and "the rest of mankind." The utility of *such a book* must be manifest to all, as has been abundantly tested in other States. Of its merits and its claims to patronage, the public must judge. Unwearied efforts and untiring labor have been exerted to make it what it is, and *what it is*, with all its imperfections, is *stamped* upon its face. That it is *entirely free from errors*, is not expected; but it is believed to be as correct as, in the nature of things, it is possible, in the *first instance*, to make such a book, out of an *unorganized mass of materials*, collected from every quarter, oral and written. Undoubtedly, many omissions will be observed of matters necessary to give completeness to the work. I shall be glad to receive from those who may notice errors or omissions, the sum of their knowledge for future use, there being wisdom, generally, in a "multitude of counsellors."

I am indebted to many of the public officers of our city, as well as to the "*old inhabitants*," for many favors and much valuable information. I deem it a gratifying duty from me to the business portions of Peoria, to say a word with respect to the reception which they gave my former efforts to serve them in this way; but from the *reasonable, charitable portion of the public*, I have received every allowance for not having performed merely a stupendous difficulty, but even an utter impossibility. The insuperable difficulty of getting up such a work, many are aware; though still a greater number are not, neither can they be without trial.

With these remarks, and with the hope that this little *Manual* will receive sufficient patronage to remunerate me for the great labor and expense which has attended its publication, and induce its continuance hereafter, it is now submitted to the *decision of the public*, very respectfully, by the publisher.

PEORIA, December, 1850.

S. DE WITT DROWN.

ECLIPSES FOR 1851.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

The first will be of the Moon, on the 17th of January, at 11h. in the morning, and, therefore, to us invisible.

The second will be of the Sun, at the change of the moon, on the morning of the 1st of February, just after midnight, and, of course, invisible.

This will be a central eclipse, seen from the Indian Ocean and N. Holland.

The third will be of the Moon, partly on the 12th and partly on the 13th of July, and visible as follows:

Beginning, July 12th, . . .	11h.	50m.,	evening meantime.
Middle of the eclipse, 13th	1	21	morning.
End of the eclipse,	2	52	"
Duration,	3	2	

Magnitude of the eclipse, (Moon's diameter = 1) 0.706 on the southern limb.

The fourth and last will be of the Sun, on the morning of the 28th of July; visible as follows:

Beginning of the eclipse,	6h.	20m.,	mean time.
Greatest obscuration,7	9	
End of the eclipse,7	54	
Duration,	1	34	

Magnitude of the eclipse, (The Sun's diameter being = 1) 0.29, on the Sun's northern limb.

The Sun will be totally eclipsed at noon in the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 69° 54' north, and longitude 33° 45' west.

MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Feb. 16
Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday,	March 2
Ash Wednesday, 1st day in Lent,	March 5
Mid-Lent Sunday,	March 30
Palm Sunday,	April 13
Easter Sunday,	April 20
Low Sunday,	April 27
Rogation Sunday,	May 25
Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday,	May 29
Whit Sunday, or Pentecost,	June 8
Trinity Sunday,	June 15
Corpus Christi Day,	June 19
Advent Sunday,	Nov. 30

EMBER DAYS.

1. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the 1st Sunday in Lent; March 12th, 14th, and 15th.
2. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after Pentecost; June 11th, 13th, and 14th.
3. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the 14th of September; 17th, 19th, and 20th.
4. Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the third Sunday in Advent; December 17th, 19th, and 20th.

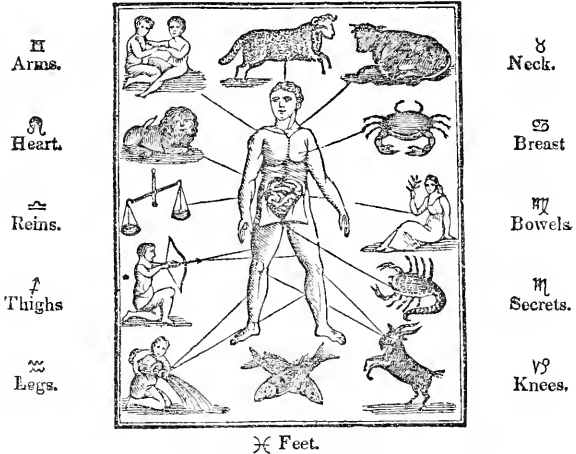
CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical letter,	E	Solar Cycle,	12
Epact (Moon's age Jan. 1),	28	Roman Indiction,	9
Lunar Cycle,	9	Julian Period,	6564

Signs of the Zodiac;

Or, Anatomy of a Man's Body, according to the vulgar Astronomy of the Ancients.

♈ Governs the Face and Head.



Names and Characters of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

Spring Signs.	{	1. ♈ Aries, the Ram.	Aut'm Signs.	{	7. ♎ Libra, the Balance.
		2. ♉ Taurus, the Bull.			8. ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion.
Sum'er Signs.	{	3. ♊ Gemini, the Twins.	Winter Signs.	{	9. ♐ Sagittarius, Archer.
		4. ♋ Cancer, the Crab.			10. ♑ Capricornus, the Goat.
		5. ♌ Leo, the Lion.			11. ♒ Aquarius, Waterman.
		6. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin.			12. ♓ Pisces, the Fishes.

Names and Characters of the Planets, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Opposition.
♁ The Earth.	♃ Jupiter.	d. h. m. Day, hour, min.
☾ Moon.	♄ Saturn.	M. E. Morning, Even'g.
☿ Mercury.	♃ Herschel.	° ' Degrees, minutes.
♀ Venus.	♄ Conjunction.	N. S. E. W. Car. Points.

The Calculations of this Almanac are for Mean Clock Time, except the Rising and Setting of the Sun, which is given in Apparent Time.

First Month, JANUARY, 1851, has 31 days.



Proverbs.—1. The most distinguished men of all ages have had their imperfections. 2. Attach yourself to good company, and you will be respected as one of them.

Moon's Phases.

- ☾ New Moon, 2d. 4h. 44m., Morn. | ☽ Full Moon, 17d. 10h. 42m., Morn.
 ☽ First Quar., 10d. 10h. 21m., Morn. | ☾ Last Quar., 24d. 0h. 17m., Morn.
 ☽ New Moon, 31d. at Midnight.

D.	M.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☾ Rises	☽ Sets.	☽ South.	☽ R & S.	☽ Signs	E. of T.	☽ S.
1	W	♂ ♀ ☽ ♄ 30° 17' South.	7 21	4 39	11 26	Sets.	♊ 3	App.	20
2	T	Clear and cold.	7 21	4 39	E. 18	5 13	16	4 17	21
3	F	Pleasant.	7 20	4 40	1 8	6 0	28	4 45	22
4	S	☽ ☽ Thaw.	7 19	4 41	1 57	6 58	☿ 9	5 13	23
5	E	♃ Stationary.	7 19	4 41	2 40	7 56	21	5 40	24
6	M	☽ Apogee. Epiphany.	7 18	4 42	3 26	8 58	♋ 3	6 7	25
7	T	Sleet and snow.	7 18	4 42	4 10	9 53	14	6 33	26
8	W	♀ Stationary.	7 17	4 43	4 53	10 48	27	7 0	27
9	T	Aldebaran So. 9h. 2m.	7 17	4 43	5 35	11 43	♄ 8	7 23	28
10	F	♃ ♀ ☽ ☽ Sets 50° S.	7 16	4 44	6 17	Morn	20	7 49	29
11	S	Rain.	7 15	4 45	7 3	0 40	♄ 3	8 13	30
12	E	1st Sun. af. Epiphany.	7 15	4 45	7 50	1 39	16	8 36	31
13	M	♀ In Perihelion.	7 14	4 46	8 41	2 40	29	9 0	1
14	T	Slight fall of snow.	7 13	4 47	9 38	3 45	♁ 14	9 21	2
15	W	Sirius South 10h 48m.	7 12	4 48	10 37	4 40	28	9 45	3
16	T	Cloudy	7 11	4 49	11 38	5 56	♁ 12	10 4	4
17	F	☽ Eclipsed, invisible.	7 10	4 49	Morn	Rises	27	10 23	5
18	S	☽ Perigee ☽ ☽	7 10	4 50	0 39	6 34	♄ 13	10 42	6
19	E	2d Sun. af. Epiphany.	7 9	4 50	1 40	7 45	25	11 0	7
20	M	A cold storm.	7 8	4 51	2 39	8 52	♄ 13	11 19	8
21	T	♀ at great brilliancy.	7 7	4 52	3 34	10 0	25	11 37	9
22	W	Very high winds.	7 7	4 53	4 28	11 8	♁ 11	11 53	10
23	T	Sirius South 10. 12.	7 6	4 53	5 20	Morn	24	12 8	11
24	F	☽ lat. 50° 18' North.	7 5	4 54	6 8	0 14	♄ 8	12 23	12
25	S	Fair weather.	7 4	4 55	6 58	1 24	21	12 37	13
26	E	3d Sun. af. Epiphany.	7 3	4 56	7 48	2 19	♄ 4	12 50	14
27	M	Warm and pleasant.	7 2	4 57	8 36	3 16	18	13 4	15
28	T	Rain.	7 1	4 58	9 25	4 16	♊ 0	13 16	16
29	W	Light snow.	7 0	4 59	10 15	5 15	12	13 26	17
30	T	♂ ♀ ☽ Thaw.	6 59	5 0	11 4	6 4	24	13 36	18
31	F	Guy Fawks ex. 1606.	6 58	5 1	11 53	Sets.	♁ 5	13 46	19

Second Month, FEBRUARY, 1851, has 28 days.

Proverbs.—1. In arduous and trying circumstances preserve equanimity; and in prosperous hours, restrain the ebullitions of excessive joy. 2 War is death's jest.



Moon's Phases.

☉ First Quar., 9d. 0h. 55m., Morn. | ☽ Full Moon, 15d. 9h. 28m. Eve.
 ☾ Last Quar., 22d. 3h. 38m. Eve.

D.	D.	Aspect of Planets, and other Miscellanics.	☉ Rise	☉ Sets	☽ South	☽ R. & S.	☽ Signs	E. of T. Add	O. S.
1	S	☉ Eclipsed invisible,	6 58	5 2	E. 39	5 52	17	13 53	20
2	E	☉ Apogee.	6 57	5 3	1 23	6 43	29	14 2	21
3	M	A snow storm.	6 56	5 4	2 8	7 40	✕ 11	14 8	22
4	T	Rain and snow.	6 55	5 5	2 42	8 39	24	14 13	23
5	W	Variable.	6 54	5 6	3 32	9 27	∩ 5	14 20	24
6	T	♃ ♄ ☉ Cold.	6 53	5 7	4 16	10 34	17	14 23	25
7	F	♃ Stat. ☉ lat. 5° 16' S.	6 52	5 8	5 0	11 30	29	14 26	26
8	S	Fair.	6 51	5 9	5 45	Morn	♃ 11	14 29	27
9	E	Septuagesimo Sun.	6 50	5 10	6 32	0 32	24	14 31	28
10	M	Very pleasant.	6 49	5 11	7 24	1 34	∏ 7	14 32	29
11	T	Capella South 7h. 35m.	6 48	5 12	8 20	2 35	21	14 32	30
12	W	Fair and cold.	6 47	5 13	9 17	3 36	♄ 5	14 32	31
13	T	Signs of a storm.	6 46	5 14	10 17	4 30	20	14 31	1
14	F	☉ ☉ More rain.	6 44	5 16	11 18	5 20	♃ 5	14 29	2
15	S	☉ Perigee. ♃ gr. elon.	6 42	5 18	Morn	Rises	20	14 25	3
16	E	Pleasant.	6 41	5 19	0 19	6 35	♃ 5	14 22	4
17	M	♀ ♃ ♃ ♀ 5° ☉	6 40	5 20	1 17	7 24	20	14 17	5
18	T	Warm and pleasant for	6 39	5 21	2 13	9 17	♄ 5	14 13	6
19	W	two days.	6 37	5 23	3 9	10 12	20	14 7	7
20	T	☉ Lat. 5° 14' North.	6 36	5 24	4 0	11 11	♃ 4	14 0	8
21	F	More agreeable weather	6 35	5 25	4 53	Morn	18	13 52	9
22	S	for several days.	6 34	5 26	5 43	0 20	♃ 1	13 45	10
23	E	Sexigesima Sun. Bat.	6 32	5 28	6 33	1 20	14	13 37	11
24	M	of Buena Vista, '46.	6 31	5 29	7 23	2 18	27	13 28	12
25	T	Windy.	6 30	5 30	8 12	3 12	♃ 9	13 19	13
26	W	♀ ♃ ☉ ♀ 1° 35' N.	6 29	5 31	9 0	4 0	21	13 9	14
27	T	☉ ☉ Thaw.	6 28	5 32	9 48	4 46	♃ 3	12 58	15
28	F	♃ ♃ ☉ Cloudy.	6 27	5 33	10 36	5 26	14	12 48	16

Venus will be Morning Star until the 11th day of October, then Evening Star the remainder of the year.

Third Month, MARCH, 1851, has 31 days,



Proverbs.—1. An evil man seeketh only rebellion; therefore a cruel messenger shall be sent against him.—
2. He that deviseth to do evil shall be called a mischievous person.

Moon's Phases.

☾ New Moon, 2d. 7h. 14m., Eve. | ☽ Full Moon, 17d. 7h 18m. Morn.
☽ First Quar., 10d. 3h. 44m., Eve. | ☾ Last Quar., 24d. 7h. 25m. Morn.

D.	M. W.	D. Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☾ Rises	☽ Sets	☽ South.	☽ R. & S.	☽ Signs	E. of T. Add	O. S.
1	S	☾ Apogee.	6 25	5 35	11 21	Sets.	26	12 35	17
2	E	Quinquagesima Sunday.	6 24	5 36	E. 6	5 40	☾ 8	12 25	18
3	M	Hard wind and slight rain.	6 22	5 38	0 49	6 37	20	12 12	19
4	T		6 21	5 39	1 32	7 30	☽ 2	11 58	20
5	W	Ash W. 1st day of Lent	6 20	5 40	2 13	8 25	14	11 44	21
6	T	☽ Lat. 5° 8' S. ♃ ☽	6 18	5 42	2 56	9 23	26	11 31	22
7	F	Rain and snow.	6 17	5 43	3 40	10 22	8 9	11 16	23
8	S	Clear and cool.	6 16	5 44	4 28	11 23	21	11 2	24
9	E	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 15	5 45	5 17	Morn	☐ 4	10 49	25
10	M	Variable.	6 13	5 47	6 9	0 26	17	10 32	26
11	T	Warm but windy.	6 12	5 48	7 5	1 24	☽ 1	10 16	27
12	W	Pleasant.	6 11	5 49	8 3	2 19	15	10 0	28
13	T	☽ ☽ Thaw.	6 10	5 50	9 3	3 15	29	9 44	1
14	F	Agreeable weather for several days.	6 8	5 52	10 3	4 11	☽ 13	9 26	2
15	S		6 7	5 53	11 2	5 3	28	9 10	3
16	E	2d S. in Lent. ☽ Peri-	6 6	5 54	11 56	Rises	☽ 13	8 52	4
17	M	St. Patrick's day. [gee.	6 4	5 56	Morn	6 36	28	8 34	5
18	T	☽ ☽ ☽ 3° 28' S.	6 3	5 57	0 57	7 48	☽ 13	8 16	6
19	W	☽ Lat. 5° 6' N.	6 2	5 58	1 55	9 2	28	7 58	7
20	T	☽ On Equator 11 18	6 0	6 0	2 42	10 8	☽ 13	7 40	8
21	F	evening.	5 59	6 1	3 32	11 8	27	7 22	9
22	S	Newton died 1727.	5 58	6 2	4 24	12 0	↑ 10	7 4	10
23	E	3d Sunday in Lent.	5 57	6 3	5 15	Morn	23	6 46	11
24	M	Furious wind and considerable rain.	5 56	6 4	6 5	1 5	☽ 6	6 27	12
25	T		5 54	6 6	6 56	1 56	18	6 10	13
26	W	☽ ☽ Cool.	5 53	6 7	7 45	2 42	30	5 50	14
27	T	Pleasant.	5 52	6 8	8 34	3 28	☽ 12	5 32	15
28	F	☽ Apogee.	5 50	6 10	9 16	4 1	23	5 13	16
29	S	☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ 1° 51' N.	5 49	6 11	10 4	4 48	☽ 5	4 55	17
30	E	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 48	6 12	10 48	5 5	17	4 36	18
31	M	Windy.	5 47	6 13	11 31	5 43	29	4 18	19

Fourth Month, APRIL, 1851, has 30 days.

Proverbs.—1. The house of the wicked shall be overthrown; but the tabernacle of the upright shall flourish. 2. There is a way which seemeth right to a man; but the end is death.



Moon's Phases.

☾ New Moon, 1d. 0h. 32m. Eve. | ☽ Full Moon, 15d. 4h. 35m. Eve.
 ☽ First Quar., 9d. 1h. 2m., Morn. | ☾ Last Quar., 23d. 0h. 58m. Morn.

D.	D.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☉	☽	☾	☽	☽	E. of T.	O.
M.	W.		Rises	Sets.	South.	R. & S.	Signs	Add.	S.
1	T	♀ in ☿ All fools day.	5 45	6 15	E. 14	Sets	♍ 11	4 0	20
2	W	♀ in sup. ☽ ☉	5 44	6 16	0 57	7 19	24	3 42	21
3	T	♄ ☽ --- ♃ 4°49' N.	5 43	6 17	1 40	8 19	♄ 6	2 24	22
4	F	☉ Lat. 5° South.	5 41	6 19	2 26	9 19	19	3 6	23
5	S	Windy.	5 40	6 20	3 14	10 19	♄ 1	2 48	24
6	E	5th Sun. in Lent.	5 39	6 21	4 6	11 18	14	2 31	25
7	M	Variable.	5 38	6 22	4 58	Morn	28	2 13	26
8	T	♃ ☽ ☉ Pleasant.	5 37	6 23	5 56	0 13	♄ 11	1 56	27
9	W	Warm for the season.	5 35	6 25	6 54	1 12	25	1 40	28
10	T	☉ ♀ Pittsburg fire '45, ☉	5 34	6 26	7 51	2 10	♄ 9	1 22	29
11	F	Fair, with alternations	5 33	6 27	8 47	3 0	23	1 6	30
12	S	of sunshine and shade.	5 31	6 29	9 44	3 37	♄ 8	0 50	31
13	E	Palm Sunday. ☉ Perigee.	5 30	6 30	10 40	4 22	22	0 34	1
14	M	Rain with a little wind.	5 29	6 31	11 32	5 0	♄ 8	0 18	2
15	T	♃ ☽ ☉ ♃ ☽	5 28	6 32	Morn	Rises	22	0 3	3
16	W	☉ Lat. 5° N. Warm.	5 27	6 33	0 24	7 45	♄ 7	Sub.	4
17	T	Regulus, So. 8. 15.	5 26	6 34	1 17	8 50	21	0 26	5
18	F	Cold nights and windy.	5 24	6 36	2 9	9 53	♄ 5	0 40	6
19	S	More agreeable weather.	5 23	6 37	3 3	10 52	18	1 54	7
20	E	Easter Sunday.	5 22	6 38	3 58	11 48	♄ 1	1 7	8
21	M	Hard wind and slight	5 21	6 39	4 48	Morn	14	1 20	9
22	T	rain.	5 20	6 40	5 38	0 38	26	1 32	10
23	W	☉ ☽, ☉	5 18	6 42	6 28	1 28	♄ 8	1 45	11
24	T	More pleasant.	5 17	6 43	7 16	2 5	20	1 56	12
25	F	☉ Apogee. Moselle ex-	5 16	6 44	8 1	2 41	♄ 2	2 7	13
26	S	[ploded, 1838.	5 15	6 45	8 46	3 11	14	2 18	14
27	E	1st Sun. af. Easter.	5 14	6 46	9 28	3 48	26	2 28	15
28	M	♀ Great. Elongation.	5 13	6 47	10 10	4 13	♄ 8	2 35	16
29	T	♄ ☽ --- ♃ 2° 56' N.	5 12	6 48	10 53	4 43	20	2 45	17
30	W	Cloudy and cool.	5 11	6 49	11 37	Sets	♄ 2	2 54	18

Fifth Month,

MAY, 1851,

has 31 days.



Proverbs.—1. When a man's ways please the LORD, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him. 2. A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips the snare of his soul.

Moon's Phases.

☉ New Moon, 1d. 3h. 0m., Morn.

☾ First Quar., 8d. 7h. 33m., Morn.

☽ Last Quar., 22d. 7h. 4m., Eve.

☾ Full Moon, 15d. 2h. 5m., Morn.

☉ New Moon, 30d. 2h. 46m., Eve.

D.	D.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☉ Rises	☉ Sets.	☾ South.	☾ R. & S.	☾ Signs	E. of T. Sub.	O. S.
1	T	Dryden died 1700.	5 10	6 50	E. 22	7 4	15	3 0	19
2	F	♀ ♂ ☉ Moveable, and unsettled weather.	5 8	6 52	1 10	8 5	28	3 7	20
3	S		5 7	6 53	2 1	9 5	☐ 11	3 14	21
4	E	2d Sun. aft. Easter.	5 6	6 54	2 56	10 5	24	3 21	22
5	M	Now look out for hail.	5 5	6 55	3 52	11 4	☽ 8	3 26	23
6	T	☉ ♀ ☉ or a slight fall of snow.	5 4	6 56	4 49	12 0	22	3 31	24
7	W		5 3	6 57	5 48	Morn	♋ 6	3 36	25
8	T	♀ ♂ ☉ Bat. Pale Alto '46	5 2	6 58	6 43	0 54	20	3 40	26
9	F	Warm.	5 1	6 59	7 36	1 35	♌ 4	3 43	27
10	S	☉ Perigee.	5 0	7 0	8 30	2 14	18	3 47	28
11	E	♃ ♂ ☉ -- ♃ 2° 37' S.	4 59	7 1	9 21	3 2	♍ 2	3 50	29
12	M	Fair weather.	4 58	7 2	10 12	3 31	17	3 51	30
13	T	☉ Lat. 5° 2' N.	4 57	7 3	11 5	4 2	♎ 1	3 52	1
14	W	Cool for the season.	4 57	7 4	11 57	4 32	15	3 53	2
15	T	Pleasant.	4 56	7 5	Morn	Rises	29	3 53	3
16	F	Light winds from the S. E. with rain.	4 55	7 6	0 50	8 40	♏ 13	3 53	4
17	S		4 54	7 7	1 43	9 36	26	3 53	5
18	E	4th Sunday aft. Easter.	4 53	7 8	2 36	10 28	♐ 9	3 51	6
19	M	Now clear and cool.	4 52	7 9	3 28	11 20	22	3 49	7
20	T	☉ ♀ ☉ Lafayette d. '34.	4 51	7 9	4 20	Morn	♑ 4	3 46	8
21	W	Rain.	4 51	7 10	5 9	0 6	16	3 43	9
22	T	Very muddy.	4 50	7 10	5 56	0 44	28	3 39	10
23	F	☉ Apogee. Fair.	4 49	7 11	6 40	1 15	♒ 10	3 34	11
24	S	Warm and pleasant.	4 48	7 12	7 22	1 48	22	3 29	12
25	E	Rogation S. 5th. aft. East.	4 48	7 13	8 6	2 18	♓ 4	3 24	13
26	M	♃ ♂ ☉ --- ♃ 4° 21' N.	4 47	7 13	8 48	2 52	16	3 18	14
27	T	☉ Lat. 5° 6' S.	4 46	7 14	9 31	3 22	28	3 12	15
28	W	Cold.	4 46	7 14	10 16	3 54	♈ 11	3 5	16
29	T	Holy Thursday or Ascension day.	4 45	7 15	11 3	4 22	24	2 58	17
30	F		4 44	7 16	11 54	Sets.	♉ 7	2 50	18
31	S	Wet under foot.	4 43	7 16	E. 48	8 1	20	2 42	19

Sixth Month,

JUNE, 1851,

has 30 days.

Proverbs.—1. The heart of him that hath understanding seeketh knowledge; but the mouth of fools feedeth on foolishness. 2. An ungodly man diggeth up evil; and in his lips there is a burning fire.



Moon's Phases.

☉ First Quar., 6d. 0h. 27m. Eve.

☾ Last Quar., 21d. 0h. 34m., Eve.

☽ Full Moon, 13d. 0h. 44m., Eve.

☽ New Moon, 29d. 0h. 24m. Morn.

D	D.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☉	☽	☾	☽	☽	E. of T.	O.
M.	W.		Rises	Sets.	South.	R. & S.	Signs	Sub.	S.
1	E	Sunday after Ascension.	4 43	7 17	1 45	9 1	♊ 4	2 33	20
2	M	Fair and warm	4 43	7 17	2 44	10 2	18	2 24	21
3	T	☉ ♃, ☽	4 42	7 18	3 42	11 0	♋ 3	2 14	22
4	W	Light rain.	4 42	7 18	4 40	11 49	16	2 5	23
5	T	☽ Perigee.	4 41	7 19	5 35	Morn	30	1 54	24
6	F	Spica South 8 h. 16 m	4 41	7 19	6 27	0 30	♌ 14	1 44	25
7	S	More pleasant.	4 40	7 20	7 16	1 3	29	1 33	26
8	E	Whit Sun. or Pentecost.	4 40	7 20	8 7	1 36	♍ 13	1 22	27
9	M	☽ Lat. 5° 9' N.	4 40	7 20	8 58	2 9	27	1 11	28
10	T	♃ Stationary. Warm.	4 39	7 21	9 47	2 42	♎ 11	1 0	29
11	W	Ember day.	4 39	7 21	10 40	3 21	25	0 48	30
12	T	Warm for several day	4 39	7 21	11 31	4 0	♏ 8	0 36	31
13	F	† with showers.	4 38	7 22	Morn	Rises	21	0 24	1
14	S	† S. and clock together.	4 38	7 22	0 25	8 17	♐ 4	0 11	2
15	E	Trinity Sunday.	4 38	7 22	1 17	9 10	17	Add.	3
16	M	☉ ♃, ☽	4 38	7 22	2 10	10 0	30	0 14	4
17	T	Variable.	4 37	7 23	3 0	10 40	♑ 12	0 27	5
18	W	War with Eng. 1812.	4 37	7 23	3 48	11 16	24	0 39	6
19	T	Very warm.	4 37	7 23	4 36	11 45	♒ 6	0 52	7
20	F	☽ Apogee.	4 37	7 23	5 17	Morn	18	1 5	8
21	S	Longest day.	4 37	7 23	6 1	0 19	♓ 0	1 18	9
22	E	1st Sun. af. Trinity.	4 37	7 23	6 43	0 51	12	1 31	10
23	M	Pleasant.	4 38	7 22	7 26	1 23	23	1 43	11
24	T	☽ Lat. 5° 12' S. ♃ ♀	4 38	7 22	8 18	1 58	♈ 6	1 57	12
25	W	Dry and hot.	4 38	7 22	8 57	2 29	19	2 10	13
26	T	Appearance of rain.	4 38	7 22	9 41	2 53	♉ 2	2 23	14
27	F	Battle of Mon. 1778;	4 39	7 21	10 33	3 27	15	2 35	15
28	S	Fair weather.	4 39	7 21	11 30	Sets	29	2 48	16
29	E	2d Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 39	7 21	E. 29	8 44	♊ 13	3 0	17
30	M	☉ ♃	4 39	7 21	1 29	9 41	28	3 12	18

Seventh Month, JULY, 1851, has 31 days.



Proverbs.—1. The way of the slothful man is as a hedge of thorns: but the way of the righteous is made plain. 2. Correction is grievous unto him that forsaketh the way.

Moon's Phases.

☉ First Quar., 5d. 5h. 8m., Eve. | ☾ Last Quar., 21d. 4h. 39m., Morn.
 ☽ Full Moon, 13d. 1h. 14m., Morn. | ☽ New Moon, 28d. 8h. 40m., Morn.

D	M.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☉ Rises	☉ S ts.	☽ South.	☽ R. & S.	☽ Signs	E. of T. Add	O. S.
1	T	☉ Apogee.	4 39	7 21	2 29	9 34	♋ 12	3 24	19
2	W	☽ Perigee. <i>Hot.</i>	4 39	7 21	3 27	10 17	27	3 36	20
3	T	<i>Variable.</i>	4 39	7 21	4 22	10 57	♌ 11	3 47	21
4	F	Dec. of Independ. 1776.	4 40	7 20	5 17	11 34	25	3 58	22
5	S	♃♄♅ --- ♃ 4° 9' S.	4 40	7 20	6 6	Morn	♍ 10	4 9	23
6	E	3d Sunday aft. Trinity.	4 40	7 20	6 56	0 11	24	4 19	24
7	M	♁ Lat. 5° 13' N.	4 41	7 19	7 44	0 50	♎ 8	4 30	25
8	T	<i>High winds from the</i>	4 41	7 19	8 34	1 17	21	4 39	26
9	W	<i>S. E. accompanied with</i>	4 42	7 18	9 26	1 56	♏ 5	4 48	27
10	T	Arcturus, S. 9h. 4m.	4 42	7 18	10 18	2 40	18	4 57	28
11	F	<i>Lght rain.</i>	4 43	7 17	11 11	3 30	♐ 1	5 6	29
12	S	☽ Eclips. invisible.	4 43	7 17	Morn	Rises	14	5 14	30
13	E	4th Sun. af. Trin. ♁♂♅	4 44	7 16	0 2	7 44	28	5 21	1
14	M	<i>Thunder storm, with</i>	4 45	7 16	0 54	8 30	♑ 8	5 28	2
15	T	<i>hail.</i>	4 45	7 15	1 41	9 25	20	5 35	3
16	W	<i>Rain.</i>	4 46	7 15	2 30	9 55	♒ 2	5 41	4
17	T	☽ Apogee.	4 46	7 14	3 14	10 21	14	5 46	5
18	F	<i>Warm but windy.</i>	4 47	7 14	3 57	10 47	26	5 51	6
19	S	<i>Pleasant.</i>	4 48	7 13	4 39	11 10	♓ 8	5 56	7
20	E	5th Sund. aft. Trinity.	4 48	7 12	5 20	11 49	20	6 0	8
21	M	♁ Lat. 5° 17' S.	4 49	7 12	6 1	Morn	♈ 2	6 4	9
22	T	<i>Pleasant.</i>	4 50	7 11	6 46	0 24	14	6 8	10
23	W	<i>Dog-days begin.</i>	4 51	7 10	7 31	0 50	27	6 10	11
24	T	Eng. took Gibraltar, 1704.	4 51	7 9	8 20	1 20	♈ 10	6 11	12
25	F	<i>Agreeable weather for</i>	4 52	7 9	9 16	2 8	23	6 12	13
26	S	<i>several days.</i>	4 53	7 8	10 13	3 3	♉ 7	6 11	14
27	E	6th S. af. Trin. ♁♂♅	4 54	7 7	11 13	4 4	22	6 11	15
28	M	☉ Ecl. invisible.	4 55	7 6	E. 13	Sets.	♊ 6	6 10	16
29	T	☽ Perigee, Wilb' force, d.	4 56	7 5	1 13	8 8	21	6 8	17
30	W	<i>Hot.</i> [1833.]	4 57	7 4	2 13	8 58	♌ 6	6 7	18
31	T	Lyra, S. 9h. 54m.	4 58	7 3	3 10	9 32	21	6 6	19

Eighth Month, AUGUST, 1851, *has 31 days.*



Proverbs.--1. He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread: but he that followeth vain persons is void of understanding.
2. A foolish son is the calamity of his father.

Moon's Phases.

☾ First Quar., 3d. 11h. 7m., Eve. | ☽ Last Quar., 19d. 6h. 58m., Eve.
 ☽ Full Moon, 11d. 3h. 42m., Eve. | ☾ New Moon, 26d. 4h. 19m., Eve.

D.	M.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☾ Rises	☾ Sets.	☽ South.	☽ R. & S.	☽ Signs	E. of T. Add	O. S.
1	F	Bat. of the Nile 1778.	4 59	7 1	4 0	10 10	♌ 6	6 2	20
2	S	♃♄☽ -- ♃ 4° 19' S.	5 0	7 0	4 50	10 48	20	5 58	21
3	E	7th Sunday aft. Trinity.	5 1	6 59	5 41	11 17	♍ 4	5 54	22
4	M	☽ Lat. 5° 15' N.	5 2	6 58	6 32	Morn	18	5 49	23
5	T	Hot and sultry.	5 3	6 57	7 22	0 4	♎ 2	5 44	24
6	W	Election in 6 States.	5 4	6 56	8 15	0 39	15	5 38	25
7	T	Extremely hot weather.	5 5	6 55	9 5	1 22	28	5 32	26
8	F	Very dry.	5 6	6 54	9 58	2 5	♏ 10	5 24	27
9	S	☽☾☽ Louis Phillip	5 7	6 53	10 48	2 52	23	5 17	28
10	E	elected king of F. 1830.	5 8	6 52	11 37	3 44	♐ 5	5 8	29
11	M	Warm with frequent	5 9	6 51	Morn	Rises	17	5 0	30
12	T	showers.	5 10	6 50	0 25	7 49	29	4 50	31
13	W	Pleasant.	5 11	6 49	1 9	8 22	♋ 11	4 40	1
14	T	☽ Apogee. Napoleon	5 12	6 48	1 56	8 51	23	4 29	2
15	F	born 1769.	5 13	6 47	2 37	9 17	♌ 4	4 19	3
16	S	☽ Lat. 5° 13' S.	5 14	6 46	3 17	9 46	16	4 7	4
17	E	9th Sund. aft. Trinity.	5 15	6 45	3 58	10 9	28	3 55	5
18	M	♃ Stationary.	5 16	6 44	4 37	10 43	♍ 10	3 41	6
19	T	Guerriere frigate t. 1812.	5 17	6 43	5 25	11 10	23	3 29	7
20	W	Rain.	5 18	6 42	6 12	11 50	♎ 5	3 15	8
21	T	Very clear and cool for	5 20	6 41	7 1	Morn	18	3 0	9
22	F	the season.	5 21	6 40	7 57	0 43	♏ 2	2 47	10
23	S	☽☾☽ Pleasant.	5 22	6 39	8 54	1 46	16	2 32	11
24	E	10th Sun. after Trinity.	5 23	6 38	9 54	2 48	30	2 16	12
25	M	Very warm.	5 24	6 37	10 54	3 52	♐ 14	2 0	13
26	T	♀ Greatest elongation.	5 25	6 36	11 54	Sets.	30	1 42	14
27	W	☽ Perigee.	5 26	6 35	E. 53	7 29	♑ 15	1 26	15
28	T	☽ Lat. 5° 10' N.	5 28	6 34	1 50	8 10	30	1 9	16
29	F	♃♄☽ Variable.	5 29	6 32	2 47	8 47	♌ 15	0 50	17
30	S	Warm and pleasant.	5 30	6 30	3 41	9 29	30	0 36	18
31	E	11th Sun. after Trinity.	5 31	6 29	4 26	10 0	♍ 14	0 16	19

Ninth Month, SEPTEMBER, 1851, has 30 days.



Proverbs.--1. He that is soon angry dealeth foolishly; and a man of wicked devices is hated, 2. The simple inherit folly: but the prudent are crown-ed with knowledge.

Moon's Phases.

☾ First Quar., 2d. 7h. 52m., Morn. | ☽ Last Quar., 18d. 7h. 28m., Morn.
 ☽ Full Moon, 10d. 7h. 43m., Morn. | ☾ New Moon, 25d. 0h 10m., Morn.

D.	D.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☉	☽	♃	♄	♅	♆	E.of T.	O.
M.	W.		Rises	Sets.	South.	R. & S.	Signs	Sub.	S.	
1	M	Rain.	5 32	6 28	5 16	10 28	♋ 28	0	3	20
2	T	French ent. Egypt, 1801	5 33	6 27	6 8	11 10	♋ 11	0	22	21
3	W	Cromwell died 1658.	5 35	6 25	7 0	11 58	♋ 24	0	41	22
4	T	Cloudy and cool.	5 37	6 23	7 52	Morn	♋ 7	1	0	23
5	F	1st Congress met 1774.	5 38	6 22	8 43	0 50	♋ 20	1	20	24
6	S	Pleasant.	5 39	6 21	9 32	1 41	♋ 2	1	39	25
7	E	☽ ☉ ☽ 12th S. af. T.	5 40	6 20	10 21	2 32	♋ 14	2	0	26
8	M	♃ Stationary.	5 42	6 18	11 10	3 29	♋ 26	2	20	27
9	T	Windy.	5 43	6 17	11 50	4 30	♋ 8	2	40	28
10	W	☽ Apogee.	5 44	6 16	Morn	Rises	♋ 19	3	1	29
11	T	Bat. Lake Cham. 1814.	5 45	6 15	0 22	7 13	♋ 1	3	22	30
12	F	☽ Lat. 5° 1' N.	5 46	6 14	1 13	7 46	♋ 13	3	43	31
13	S	Battle at Quebec 1759.	5 48	6 12	1 58	8 9	♋ 25	4	4	1
14	E	13th Sun. after Trinity.	5 49	6 11	2 37	8 40	♋ 7	4	25	2
15	M	Very clear and cool.	5 50	6 10	3 20	9 9	♋ 19	4	46	3
16	T	Now look out for frost.	5 52	6 8	4 4	9 48	♋ 2	5	7	4
17	W	Ember day.	5 53	6 7	4 57	10 32	♋ 14	5	28	5
18	T	Bat. Monterey, 1846.	5 55	6 5	5 47	11 25	♋ 27	5	49	6
19	F	☽ ♃ ♄	† 5 57	6 3	6 40	Morn	♋ 10	6	10	7
20	S	☽ ☉ ☽	† 5 58	6 2	7 36	0 21	♋ 24	6	31	8
21	E	11th Sun. after Trinity.	5 59	6 1	8 35	1 20	♋ 8	6	52	9
22	M	Pleasant.	6 0	6 0	9 33	2 25	♋ 23	7	13	10
23	T	☉ on equator.	6 1	5 59	10 31	3 31	♋ 8	7	34	11
24	W	☽ Perigee.	6 2	5 58	11 28	Sets.	♋ 23	7	54	12
25	T	Variable.	6 3	5 56	E. 25	6 30	♋ 8	8	15	13
26	F	☽ Lat. 5° 2' S.	6 4	5 55	1 18	7 8	♋ 23	8	35	14
27	S	Rain with a little wind.	6 6	5 54	2 12	7 46	♋ 8	8	55	15
28	E	15th Sund. aft. Trinity.	6 7	5 53	3 8	8 20	♋ 23	9	15	16
29	M	Now clear and cool.	6 8	5 52	4 0	9 10	♋ 7	9	35	17
30	T	Yorktown entered, 1781.	6 9	5 51	4 56	10 1	♋ 21	9	55	18

Tenth Month, OCTOBER, 1851, has 31 days.

Proverbs.—1. Let not thy heart envy sinners; but be thou in the fear of the LORD all the day long. 2 My son, hear thou these things, incline thine ear to hear, and live.



Moon's Phases.

- ☉ First Quar., 1d. 8h. 30m., Eve. | ☾ Last Quar., 17d. 6h. 6m., Eve.
- ☾ Full Moon, 10d. 0h. 32m., Morn. | ☽ New Moon, 24d. 9h. 9m., Morn.
- ☽ First Quarter 31d. 1h. 17m., Eve.

D.	D.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☉ Rises	☉ Sets.	☽ South.	☽ R. & S.	☽ Signs	E. of T. Sub.	O. S.
1	W	First steamboat between N. Y. and Albany 1807.	6 10	5 50	5 48	10 43	♊ 4	10 14	19
2	T		6 11	5 49	6 40	11 35	16	10 33	20
3	F	☉ ♃ ☉ Pleasant.	6 12	5 47	7 30	Morn	29	10 52	21
4	S	Jewish year 5596 com.	6 14	5 46	8 19	0 25	♋ 11	11 10	22
5	E	16th Sunday af. Trinity.	6 15	5 45	9 5	1 19	26	11 28	23
6	M	Quite warm.	6 16	5 44	9 49	2 16	♌ 5	11 46	24
7	T	☉ Apogee. Fair.	6 18	5 42	10 32	3 13	16	12 3	25
8	W	Variable.	6 19	5 41	11 12	4 10	28	12 20	26
9	T	Bat. of Savannah, 1779.	6 20	5 40	11 57	Rises	♍ 10	12 37	27
10	F	☉ Lat. 5° S.	6 21	5 39	Morn	6 17	22	12 53	28
11	S	♃ ♄ ☉ -- ♃ -- 2° 19' N	6 23	5 37	0 37	6 50	♎ 4	13 9	29
12	E	17th Sunday af. Trinity.	6 24	5 36	1 20	7 15	17	13 24	30
13	M	About this time the Thermometer will indicate great and sudden changes from extreme heat to excessive cold.	6 25	5 35	2 5	7 51	29	13 39	1
14	T		6 26	5 34	2 52	8 30	♏ 11	13 53	2
15	W		6 28	5 32	3 42	9 19	24	14 6	3
16	T		6 29	5 31	4 34	10 14	♐ 7	14 19	4
17	F	☉ ♃ ☉ Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.	6 30	5 30	5 29	11 15	20	14 32	5
18	S		6 31	5 29	6 24	Morn	♑ 4	14 14	6
19	E	18th Sunday af. Trinity.	6 33	5 27	7 22	0 22	18	14 55	7
20	M	John Adams born 1735.	6 34	5 26	8 18	1 28	♒ 2	15 5	8
21	T	Cool and clear.	6 35	5 25	9 13	2 38	17	15 15	9
22	W	Slight fall of snow.	6 36	5 24	10 9	3 42	♓ 2	15 25	10
23	T	☉ Perigee. ☉ Lat. 5° N.	6 38	5 22	11 2	4 48	17	15 33	11
24	F	♃ ♄ ☉ -- ♃ 4° 10' S.	6 39	5 21	11 55	Sets.	♈ 2	15 41	12
25	S	♃ ♄ ☉ Rain.	6 40	5 20	E. 50	6 10	17	15 47	13
26	E	19th Sunday af. Trinity.	6 41	5 19	1 45	7 2	♉ 1	15 54	14
27	M	Cold frosty nights, and warm through the day,	6 42	5 18	2 42	7 52	15	15 59	15
28	T		6 43	5 16	3 35	8 32	29	16 4	16
29	W	with snow.	6 45	5 15	4 31	9 31	♊ 12	16 8	17
30	T	☉ ♃ ☉	6 46	5 14	5 25	10 30	25	16 11	18
31	F	Algenil S. 9h. 23m.	6 47	5 13	6 14	11 22	♋ 7	16 15	19

Eleventh Month, NOVEMBER, 1851, has 30 days.



Proverbs.—1. The ear that heareth the reproof of life abideth among the wise. 2. A reproof entereth more into a wise man than a hundred stripes into a fool.

Moon's Phases.

☾ Full Moon, 8d. 5h. 21m. Eve. ☽ New Moon, 22d. 8h. 6m. Eve.
 ☾ Last Quar., 16d. 3h. 21m. Morn. ☽ First Quar., 30d. 9h. 27m., Morn.

D.	D.	Aspect of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☉ Rises	☉ Sets	☽ South.	☽ R. & S.	☽ Signs	E. of T. Sub.	O. S.
1	S	♀ ♂ ♃ Pleasant.	6 48	5 12	7 0	Morn	19	16 15	20
2	E	20th Sun. af. Trinity.	6 49	5 11	7 48	0 16	♋ 1	16 16	21
3	M	Cold nights and windy.	6 50	5 10	8 28	1 13	14	16 17	22
4	T	☽ Apogee [Lon. 1605.	6 51	5 9	9 11	2 9	25	16 16	23
5	W	Gun powder plot discov.	6 52	5 8	9 53	3 4	♏ 7	16 15	24
6	T	☽ Lat. 5° 1' South.	6 53	5 7	10 36	3 56	19	16 13	25
7	F	Pensacola taken 1814.	6 55	5 5	11 17	4 50	♌ 1	16 10	26
8	S	More agreeable weather.	6 56	5 4	Morn	Rises	13	16 7	27
9	E	1st Sunday af. Trinity.	6 57	5 3	0 2	5 52	26	16 2	28
10	M	Warm for the season.	6 58	5 2	0 49	6 38	♐ 8	15 56	29
11	T	Lafayette esc. from pris.	6 59	5 1	1 38	7 25	21	15 50	30
12	W	[1791. Cloudy and cold.	7 0	5 0	2 31	8 16	♍ 4	15 43	31
13	T	☽ ♃, ☽ Variable.	7 1	4 59	3 25	9 3	17	15 34	1
14	F	Cold rains for two days.	7 2	4 58	4 21	10 8	♎ 1	15 26	2
15	S	French ent. Belg. 1832.	7 3	4 57	5 17	11 14	14	15 16	3
16	E	♀ Stat. 22d S. af. Trin.	7 4	4 56	6 12	Morn	28	15 5	4
17	M	Fair, with alternations	7 5	4 55	7 6	0 22	♌ 12	14 54	5
18	T	of sunshine and shade.	7 6	4 54	7 58	1 38	27	14 41	6
19	W	Reb. in Scotland 1745.	7 7	4 53	8 50	2 48	♊ 11	14 29	7
20	T	☽ Perigee. ☽ lat. 5° 6' N	7 7	4 53	9 42	3 54	26	14 14	8
21	F	Rain with a little snow.	7 8	4 52	10 37	5 0	♍ 10	13 59	9
22	S	Mas. in St. Dom. 1791.	7 9	4 51	11 28	Sets	25	13 44	10
23	E	♀ ♂ ♃ --- ♀ 3 17 S.	7 10	4 50	E. 24	5 24	♋ 9	13 27	11
24	M	Wild geese, in great	7 11	4 49	1 20	6 19	22	13 9	12
25	T	numbers, will be seen	7 12	4 48	2 17	7 18	♏ 7	12 50	13
26	W	☽ ♃, ☽ N.Y. Ev. 1783.	7 12	4 48	3 12	8 12	20	12 32	14
27	T	Earthquake at Lis. 1791.	7 13	4 47	4 6	9 6	♎ 3	12 12	15
28	F	passing toward the	7 14	4 46	4 56	10 0	15	11 50	16
29	S	South. High winds.	7 15	4 45	5 41	10 56	27	11 31	17
30	E	Advent Sun. Snow.	7 15	4 45	6 25	11 50	♋ 9	11 10	18

Twelfth Month, DECEMBER, 1851, has 31 days.

Proverbs. -- 1. Industry and prudence, without avarice, secures not wealth alone but the friendship and esteem of your neighbors. 2. Prodigality is the father of vice.

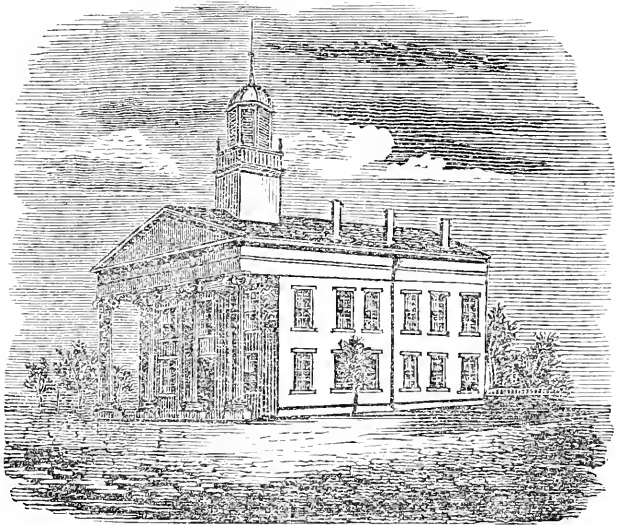


Moon's Phases.

☉ Full Moon, 8d. 9h. 27m., Morn. | ☾ New Moon, 22d. 9h. 33m., Morn.
 ☾ Last Quar., 15d. 11h. 25m., Morn. | ☽ First Quar., 30d. 7h. 14m., Morn.

D.	D.	Aspects of Planets, and other Miscellanies.	☉ Rises	☉ Sets	☾ South.	☽ R. & S.	☽ Signs	E. of T. Sub.	O. S.
1	M	Pleasant. [1688.	7 16	4 44	7 9	Morn	21	10 48	19
2	T	☉ Apogee. Rev. in Eng.	7 17	4 43	7 49	0 49	♃ 3	10 27	20
3	W	☉ lat. 5° 11' South.	7 17	4 43	8 30	1 49	15	10 2	21
4	T	Card. Richelieu d. 1642.	7 18	4 42	9 12	2 50	27	9 40	22
5	F	♃♂♂ -- ♃♂ 4° 52' N.	7 19	4 41	9 58	3 44	♃ 9	9 11	23
6	S	Clear and cold.	7 19	4 41	10 42	4 42	22	8 48	24
7	E	2d Sunday in Advent.	7 19	4 41	11 31	5 40	♃ 4	8 23	25
8	M	Mild for the season.	7 20	4 40	Morn	Rises	17	7 57	26
9	T	Sleet and snow.	7 20	4 40	0 24	5 50	30	7 30	27
10	W	☉ ♀, ☉ Proclamation	7 21	4 39	1 19	6 50	♃ 14	7 1	28
11	T	[to S. C. 1832. Cold.	7 21	4 39	2 15	7 54	27	6 34	29
12	F	High winds from the	7 21	4 39	3 13	9 0	♃ 11	6 7	30
13	S	N. E. accompanied with	7 22	4 38	4 9	10 11	25	5 38	1
14	E	3d Sun. in Adv. Wash.	7 22	4 38	5 5	11 18	♃ 9	5 10	2
15	M	[d. 1799. snow. [1773	7 22	4 38	5 55	Morn	23	4 41	3
16	T	☉ Perigee. Tea dis. in B.	7 22	4 38	6 48	0 32	♃ 7	4 11	4
17	W	☉ Lat. 5° 14' N. Em-	7 22	4 38	7 36	1 38	22	3 42	5
18	T	[ber day. Thaw.	7 23	4 38	8 27	2 46	♃ 6	3 12	6
19	F	♃♂♂ -- ♃♂ 3° 52' S.	7 23	4 37	9 16	3 50	20	2 42	7
20	S	Fair weather.	7 23	4 37	10 11	4 55	♃ 4	2 12	8
21	E	4th Sun. Ad. shortest d.	7 23	4 37	11 6	5 56	18	1 42	9
22	M	Slight fall of snow.	7 23	4 37	E. 2	Sets.	♃ 1	1 12	10
23	T	☉ ♀ ☉ Thaw.	7 23	4 37	0 58	5 48	15	0 44	11
24	W	Warm and pleasant.	7 22	4 37	1 52	6 48	28	0 12	12
25	T	Christmas day.	7 22	4 38	2 44	7 49	♃ 10	Add.	13
26	F	Light winds from the	7 22	4 38	3 33	8 50	23	0 47	14
27	S	S. E. with rain.	7 22	4 38	4 19	9 50	♃ 5	1 16	15
28	E	1st Sun. af. Christmas	7 22	4 38	5 2	10 49	17	1 46	16
29	M	☉ Apogee. Light snow.	7 21	4 38	5 46	11 49	29	2 14	17
30	T	☉ Lat. 5° 16' S.	7 21	4 39	6 25	Morn	♃ 11	2 44	18
31	W	♃ Stationary. Fair.	7 21	4 39	7 6	0 50	23	3 11	19

COURTS OF ILLINOIS.



VIEW OF PEORIA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Times of holding Courts in Illinois, in each District.

U. S. District and Circuit Courts.

City of Springfield, first Monday of June and December.
City of Chicago, first Monday in July.

Judiciary Supreme Court.

First Division—Lyman Trumbull, of Belleville, Judge; salary, \$1,200. F. D. Preston, of Mt. Vernon, Clerk; salary, fees. Term of court, 2d Monday in November, at Mt. Vernon.

Second Division—Sam'l. Treat, of Springfield, Judge; salary, \$1,200. W. B. Warren, of Jacksonville, Clerk; salary, fees. Term of court, 2d Monday in December, at Springfield.

Third Division—Joan D. Caton, of Ottawa, Judge; salary, \$1,200. Lorenzo Leland, of Ottawa, Clerk; salary, fees. Term of court, 2d Monday in June, at Ottawa.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

First Judicial Circuit—David M. Woodson, of Carrollton, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

[The salaries of each of the District Attorneys is \$250 and fees.]

MORGAN, Second Monday in March and Second Monday in September.

CASS, Fourth Monday in March and Fourth Monday in September.

MENARD, First Monday thereafter and First Monday in October.

MASON, Second Monday hereafter and Second Monday in October.
 GREENE, First Monday hereafter and Third Monday in October.
 MADISON, First Monday in May and Fourth Monday in October.
 JERSEY, Second Monday in May and First Monday hereafter.
 CALHOUN, Third Monday in May and Second Monday hereafter.
 SCOTT, Fourth Monday in May and Third Monday hereafter.

Second Judicial Circuit--Wm. H. Underhill, of Belleville, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

MONTGOMERY, Second Mondays of March and August.
 EFFINGHAM, on Fridays hereafter.
 FAYETTE, Third Mondays of March and August.
 BOND, Fourth Mondays of March and August.
 CLINTON, First Mondays of April and September.
 WASHINGTON, Second Mondays of April and September.
 PERAY, Third Mondays of April and September.
 RANDOLPH, Fourth Mondays of April and September.
 MONROE, First Mondays of May and October.
 ST. CLAIR, Second Mondays of May and October.
 MADISON, Fourth Mondays of May and October.

Third Judicial Circuit--Wm. A. Deming, of Benton, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

MARION, Second Mondays of March and August.
 JEFFERSON, Third " " "
 HAMILTON, Fourth " " "
 FRANKLIN, on the " following.
 WILLIAMSON, " " "
 JACKSON, " " "
 UNION, " " "
 ALEXANDER, " " "
 PULASKI, " " "
 JOHNSON, " " "
 MASSAC, " " "
 POPE, " " "
 HARDIN, " " "
 SALINE, " " "
 GALLATIN, " " " to continue for two weeks.

Fourth Judicial Circuit--Justin Harlan, of Marshall, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

WAYNE, on the Thursdays before the fourth Mondays of March, and the
 Thursdays before the first Mondays of September.
 WHITE, on the Fourth Mondays of March, and the 1st Mondays of Sept.
 EDWARDS, on the First Mondays of April, and the 2d Mondays of Sept.
 WABASH, " Thursdays hereafter.
 LAWRENCE, " Wednesdays "
 CRAWFORD, " " "
 CLARK, " Mondays "
 COLES, " " "
 CUMBERLAND, on the " "
 JASPER, on the Thursdays "
 CLAY, " Mondays "
 RICHLAND, " Thursdays "

Fifth Judicial Circuit--Wm. A. Minshall, of Rushville, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

SCHUYLER, Second Mondays of March and August.

BROWN, Third Mondays of March and August.

PIKE, Fourth Mondays of March and August.

HENDERSON, Second Mondays of April and September.

HANCOCK, Third Mondays of April and September.

MCDONOUGH, First Mondays of May and October.

ADAMS, Second Mondays of May and October.

Sixth Judicial Circuit--Benj. R. Sheldon, of Galena, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

JO DAVIESS, Second Monday of March, Third Monday of May, and First Monday of October.

STEPHENSON, Fourth Mondays of March and August.

OGLE, First Mondays of April and September.

LEE, Second Mondays of April and September.

WHITESIDE, Third Mondays of April and September.

CARROLL, Fourth Mondays of April and September.

Seventh Judicial Circuit--Hugh T. Dickey, of Chicago, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

LAKE, Second Monday of January, First Monday of June, and Second Mondays of October.

COOK, First Mondays of May and December

COOK COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS are held on the First Mondays of February and September. Giles Spring, of Chicago, Judge; salary, \$600.

Eighth Judicial Circuit--David Davis, of Bloomington, Judge; salary, \$1000.

SANGAMON, Third Monday of March, and 4th Monday of August.

TAZEWELL, First Wednesday of April, and 3d Wednesday of September.

WOODFORD, Second Thursdays thereafter.

MCLEAN, on the Mondays thereafter.

LOGAN, on the Mondays thereafter.

DEWITT, on the Thursdays thereafter.

PIATT, on the Mondays thereafter.

CHAMPAIGN, on the Wednesdays thereafter

VERMILION, on the Mondays thereafter.

EDGAR, on the Mondays thereafter.

SHELBY, on the Mondays thereafter.

MOULTRIE, on the Mondays thereafter.

MACON, on the Thursdays hereafter.

CHRISTIAN, on the Mondays thereafter.

Ninth Judicial Circuit--Theophilus L. Dickey, of Ottawa, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

KANE, Second Monday of March, First Monday of September, and Third Monday of November.

DEKALB, Fourth Monday of March and Third Monday of September.

BUREAU, First Monday of April and Fourth Monday of September.

PUTNAM, Second Monday of April and 1st Monday of October.

MARSHALL, Third Monday of April and Second Monday of October.

LA SALLE, Fourth Monday of April and Third Monday of October.

LIVINGSTON, Second Monday of May and First Monday of November.

KENDALL, Third Monday of May and Second Monday of November.

Tenth Judicial Circuit--Wm. Kellogg, of Canton, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

FULTON, Second Monday of March and Third Monday of September.
PEORIA, Fourth Monday of March, Fourth Monday of August and Third Monday of November.
KNOX, Second Monday of April and First Monday of October.
WARREN, Third Monday of April and Second Monday of October.
MERCER, Fourth Monday of April and Third Monday of October.
ROCK ISLAND, First Monday of May and Fourth Monday of October.
HENRY, Second Monday of May and First Monday of November.
STARK, Third Monday of May and Second Monday of November.

Eleventh Judicial Circuit--Hugh Henderson, of Joliet, Judge; salary, \$1,000.

WINNEBAGO, Third Monday of March and Fourth Monday of August.
BOON, First Monday of April and Second Monday of September.
McHENRY, Second Monday of April and Third Monday of September.
DuPAGE, Fourth Monday of April and First Monday of October.
IROQUOIS, Second Monday of May and Second Monday of October.
GRUNDY, Third Monday of May and Second Monday of October.
WILL, Fourth Monday of May and Second Monday after the Third Monday in October.

STATE OFFICERS FOR 1851.

Augustus C. French, Governor and ex-officio Land Commissioner; salary, \$1,500. (Term ends 2d Monday in January, 1853.)

Wm. McMurtry, Lieutenant Governor; salary, \$3 per day during the session, and 10 cents a mile travel fees.

D. L. Gregg, Secretary of State; salary, \$800 and fees.

Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; salary, (exclusive of clerk hire,) \$1,000.

John Moore, Treasurer; salary, \$800.

CIVIL LIST OF PEORIA COUNTY.

Thomas Bryant, Judge of the County Court.

Joseph Ladd and John McFarland, Associate Justices.

Ralph Hamlin, County Treasurer.

George T. Metcalfe, Master in Chancery.

James L. Riggs, Sheriff.

Henry W. McFadden, County Surveyor.

Jacob Gale, Clerk and Recorder.

Charles Kimball, Coroner.

Charles Kettelle, Clerk of County Court and Clerk of Board of Supervisors, of which the following is a list for 1850 and 1851:

Peoria—William Hale,

Akron—Benjamin Slane,

Brimfield—Sam'l. W. Pulsifer,

Chillicothe—Chas. S. Strother,

Elmwood—Justus Gibbs,

Hallock—Walter S. Evans,

Hollis—Stephen C. Wheeler,

Jubilee—Wm. W. Church,

Kickapoo—Samuel Dimon,

Limestone—Isaac Brown,

Logan—Thomas P. Smith,

Medina—John Jacobs,

Millbrook—Clark W. Stanton,

Princeville—L. B. Cornwell,

Raduar—Evan Evans,

Richwoods—Josiah Fulton,

Rosefield—John Combs,

Trivoli—David R. Gregory,

Timber—Wm. L. Scott,

Samuel Dimon, Chairman.

Clark B. Stebbins, School Commissioner.

Ralph Hamlin and B. L. T. Bourland, Notaries Public.

The County Courts are held on the first Mondays of each month, except December, March, June and September, and on the 3d Mondays of these last. The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors is held at the court house, on the first Monday after the general election.

CIVIL LIST OF THE CITY OF PEORIA.

George Clinton Bestor, Mayor for 1851.

ALDERMEN FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

First Ward	— Frederick Muller;	term ends 1st Tuesday in Dec'r.	1851.
	Frederick Bohl;	" "	" 1852.
Second Ward	— Lyman J. Loomis;	" "	" 1851.
	Peter S. Shelley;	" "	" 1852.
Third Ward	— Christopher Sammis;	" "	" 1851.
	John Waugh;	" "	" 1852.
Fourth Ward	— Thomas Dolan;	" "	" 1851.
	Presley M. Comegys;	" "	" 1852.

James M. Cunningham, Clerk of the City Council.

Clark B. Stebbins, Collector and Treasurer.

Ezra G. Sanger, City Attorney.

J. C. Heyl, Marshal, Street Commissioner and Sexton.

CITY WEIGH MASTERS.—Win. Dunn, on Water street; E. J. Humphries, on Adams street.

OUR PROSPECTS.

Illinois, one of the most inviting and interesting States in the Union, has been retarded in her onward career for more than a half score years. A large public debt has been hanging over her, which has weighed her down like an incubus. Taxes have been high and discouraged the people, and improvement and enterprize have been allowed to slumber within her borders since the great mania of Railroads and Canals in 1837, '38 and '39. A brighter day is soon destined to dawn upon this young and beautiful State. She may now be said to occupy a position second to no State in the Union. Her geographical position, rich soil, navigable streams, excellent timber, coal beds, iron banks, lead mines, and other mineral resources, are not equalled in the Union. The Legislature of the nation, among other acts of importance, passed a law by which Illinois and other western and southern States are greatly benefited by a grant of land. This magnificent grant embraces about 3,200,000 acres of the most fertile land that can be found upon the face of the globe. This land is valued, after the construction of the work, at \$3 per acre, which will amount, in the aggregate, to \$9,600,000—a sum more than sufficient to construct the road and its branches. Among the lands donated besides those enumerated, is the Swamp Land Bill and the Bounty Lands donated to the brave men who have hitherto defended our country, which will add many to our farming community, who will be flocking hither to locate their claims in 40's and 80's that are yet unentered. We may consider it certain, therefore, that the Central Railroad will be built; and when it is built, Illinois will occupy a position second to no State in the Union.

A TABLE,

Showing the rising and setting of the Sun, by a weekly list of parallel days or corresponding seasons—to show if the Sun rises and sets at a certain time, on any enumerated day, on what other *day* in the year it will rise and set *at the same time*.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Months.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
December	29th	8 8	3 52	December	20th
“	27th	8 6	3 54	“	13th
January*	4th	8 2	3 58	“ *	6th
“	11th	7 54	4 6	November	29th
“	18th	7 46	4 14	“	22d
“	25th	7 38	4 22	“	15th
February	1st	7 23	4 32	“	8th
“	8th	7 17	4 43	“	1st
“	15th	6 5	4 55	October	25th
“	22d	6 50	5 10	“	18th
March	1st	6 34	5 26	“	11th
“	8th	6 18	5 42	“	4th
“	15th	6 5	5 55	September	27th
“	22d	5 53	5 7	“	20th
“	29th	5 41	6 19	“	13th
April	5th	5 29	6 31	“	6th
“	12th	5 15	6 45	August	30th
“ *	19th	5 o'clock	7 o'clock	“ *	23d
“	26th	4 46	7 14	“	16th
May	3d	4 32	7 28	“	9th
“	10th	4 20	7 40	“	2d
“	17th	4 10	7 50	July	26th
“	24th	4 o'clock	8 o'clock	“	19th
“	31st	3 53	8 7	“	12th
June	7th	3 47	8 13	“	5th
“	14th	3 44	8 16	June	28th
“	21st	3 42	8 18	“	21st

*If, for instance, the *sun rises* at 2 minutes after 8 o'clock, and sets 58 minutes after 3, on the 4th of January, the same will happen on the 6th of December. Again, if it *rises* at 5 o'clock, and *sets* at 7 o'clock, on the 19th of April, so it will on the 23d of August. The Table may also serve as a convenient reference to find on what day of the week any given date will occur, by observing the following plain rules: In 1852, being leap year, the dates in January and February fall on Sunday; the remaining ten months of that year on Monday; in 1853, on Tuesday; in 1854, on Wednesday; in 1855, on Thursday, and so on. S. D. W. D.

HISTORICAL SKETCH AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PEORIA.

CHAPTER I.

Peoria.—Derivation of its Name and its Aboriginal Inhabitants.—Its First Settlement by the French; how they came here; Loss of their Vessel.—Subsequent English and French Explorers.—Description of the Illinois River and its Tributaries, and Peoria Lake.—Building of Fort Creve-cœur.—LaSalle's Return to Canada.—Departure of Father Hennepin for the Mississippi River (with illustration.)—M. deTonti and Father Hennepin's account of their Voyage, with a Fac Simile Map of their Route from Chicago to Kankakee.—First New Year's Ball.—First Religious Meeting, and First *Protracted Meeting*, or Meeting of Days and Baptism held in the State of Illinois.—First Baptism on Record in the Church at Kaskaskia, and hints of other French Records, from Hon. S. Brees, and others.

The city and county of Peoria, took its name from one of the five tribes of Indians known as the *Illini*, or Minneway nation, which in our language signifies "*men*," or as Father Hennepin has it in his history and first discovery of this region of country: "This word Illinois comes from *Illini*, which, in the language of that nation, signifies a *perfect and accomplished man*."

These five tribes were classed by General Harrison, in his official letter to the Secretary of War, in March 1814, giving an able view of the Indian tribes in the North-west Territory, on the descent of the Northern Confederacy upon the great *Illini* nation, he says: "The claims of the Miamies were bounded on the North and West by those of the Illinois Confederacy, consisting originally of five tribes, called Kaskians, Cahokies, Peorians, Michiganians, and Temorias, speaking the Miami language, and no doubt branches of that nation." And further adds that, "when I was first appointed governor of Indiana Territory, these once powerful tribes were reduced to about *thirty warriors*, of whom twenty-five were Kaskaskias, four Peorians, and a single Michigianian." There was a single individual, not many years since, on a visit to this city, or rather the French "*villa of Mailette*," (of which I will give you a more minute account than the mere name.) who saw the enumeration of them made by the Jesuits, in

1745, making the number of their warriors 4,000. A furious war between them and the Sacs and Kickapoos, had reduced them to that miserable remnant, which had taken refuge among the white people of Kaskaskia and Ste. Geneveve. The Kickapoos had fixed their principal village at Peoria.*

The land on which Peoria is located, as well as the surrounding country, was claimed by the Illini Confederacy, which had acquiesced in the intrusion of the first white, or French settlers, as far back as 1673-80. This acquiescence between the Indians and the French, (which then took place, continued for nearly 150 years, in the vicinity of Peoria,) was as much a matter of necessity as of feeling: the Indians needed the handicraft of the whites that came among them, and they in turn needed their women as "*help-meets*;" for, as a cotemporary writer has said, "Civilization is not so much the triumph of religion over the human heart, as *women*. From the very moment men began to live in a regulated society—as soon as gentleness and persuasion replaces the violence of barbarism—a new wish makes its appearance in society, a wish to understand and appreciate women."

As the intention of this work is only to embody such observations as relate to this particular region, or what was included within the jurisdiction of Peoria county when first organized, I shall make my selections from the Journals of Hennepin, La Salle, Joliet, Coxe and others, accordingly.

The first white men that ever placed their feet upon our prairies, that we have any account of, were P. Marquette and M. Joliet, which was on Sunday, the 25th day of June, 1673. The next adventurers came down the line of our canal, by the lakes, from Quebec, which place they left in the summer of 1679. Father Hennepin was this time accompanied by M. de La Salle, and landed with nine canoes, and about thirty men, at or near to where the bridge now stands, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1730, (171 years since.)

It will be seen that near seven years after P. Marquette and M. Joliet's visit, viz: 1679, M. de La Salle, being favored in his design by the king of France, he set on foot an expedition, with which he proceeded up the lakes in the spring of 1679. Among his companions were M. de Tonti, who acted as his historian, and Father Hennepin, who also kept a journal. And about 40 years after M. de La Salle, P. de Charlevoix visited this place from Canada, on Friday, the 31 of October, 1721. He confirmed the statements of other writers in one particular, which is worthy of notice, viz: the polygamy of the natives.

La Salle had, by the greatest exertions, built and equipped a small vessel, called the "*Griffin*,"† at or near Black Rock, on the Niagara river; he had her

* This is corroborated by later accounts, which I have noted in the course of this history, gathered from other sources.

† It is a little singular that M. de La Salle named his vessel the *Griffin*, which is a fabled animal, said to be generated between the Lion and the Eagle; they being so dissimilar in their genus, to imagine such a monster, begotten by these two, and possessing the likeness and qualities of both, would, I think, equal the figure of the Piasau rock, near Alton, below the mouth of the Illinois river, described by one of these cotemporary voyagers, and is as follows: "Along the rocks I have mentioned, we found one very high and steep, and saw two mon-

ready for the voyage in the fall of 1679. His co-voyagers, Father Hennepin, M. de Tonti, and about thirty men, left for the South, or Upper Lakes. On their voyage up they were joined by some of those “*coureurs du bois*,” those woodmen of which the surrounding settlements thus early had begun to furnish specimens. They landed safe at Chicago. The vessel was dispatched back with a valuable cargo. She was arrested by the Indians, her crew massacred, and the vessel burned. From Chicago La Salle and his men, (except a few he left in possession of the Fort he had built there,) set out about the first of December for the Mississippi, by ascending the St. Joseph river, and across the portage into the Kanlekee, a tributary of the Illinois river, down it to Peoria, or the “*Pied du Lac Pemiteouii*,” as it was then called by the French.

These discoveries were made in the year 1680. Eighteen years afterwards, Dr. Daniel Coxe, physician to the queen of Charles II. of England, and also of queen Anne, projected an expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi, and made many additional discoveries. From his memoirs, as well as information obtained from other sources, his son, Daniel Coxe, published a volume in 1722, which bears the name of “*Coxe’s Carolana*,” from which I select the following :

Of the Illinois he says, “This is a large pleasant river, and about 250 miles above its entrance into the Meschacebe, it is divided into two branches: the lesser comes from North and by East, and its head is within four or five miles of the great lake of the Alinouecks on its West side; the other comes almost directly from the East, and proceeds from a morasse within two miles of the river Miamiha, which empties itself into the same lake. On the south-east side, there is an easy communication between these two rivers, by a land carriage of two leagues, about fifty miles to the south-east of the foremention’d lake. The course of this river from its head exceeds 400 miles, navigable about half way by ships, and most of the rest by sloops and large boats or barges. Many small rivers run into it, and it forms two or three lakes; but one mightily extoll’d, call’d Pimitœuui, which is 20 miles long and 3 miles broad; it affords great quantities of good fish, and the country round about it abounds with game, both fowls and beasts. Besides the Alinoueck, are the nations Prouaria, the great nation Cascasqua and Caracantanon; and on the northern branch inhabit part of the nation of the Mascoutens.”

“On the south-east bank of this river, Monsieur de la Salle erected a fort in the year 1680, which he nam’d *Creve-cœur*, from the grief which seiz’d him, on

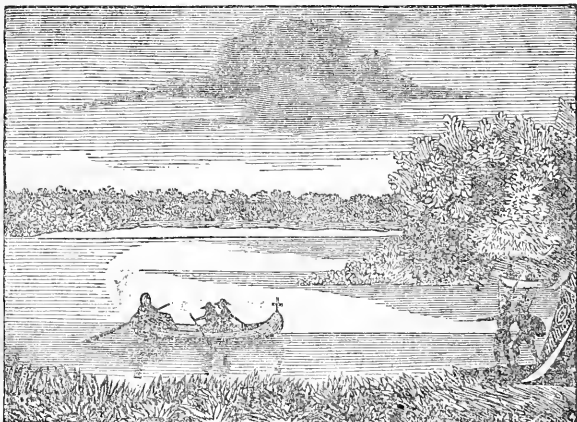
sters painted upon it, which are so hedious that we were frightened at the first sight, and the boldest savages dare not fix their eyes upon them. They are drawn as big as a calf, with two horns like a wild goat: their looks are terrible, though their face has something of human figure in it: their eyes are red, their beard is like that of a tiger, and their body is covered with scales: their tail is so long that it goes over their heads, and then turns between their fore-legs, under the belly, ending like a fish-tail. There are but three colours, viz: red, green and black; but those monsters are so well drawn, that I cannot believe that the savages did it; and the rock whereon they are painted is so steep, that it is a wonder to me how it was possible to draw those figures. But to know to what purpose they were made, is as great a mystery. Whatever it be, our best painters would hardly do better.

the loss of one of his chief trading barks richly laden, and the mutiny and villainous intrigues of some of his company, who first attempted to poison, and afterwards desert him. This fort stands about half way between the Bay of Mexico and Canada, and was formerly the usual rout of the French in going to and returning from either of those places; but since they have discovered a nearer and easier passage by the Ouabache and Ohio, the sources of both which rivers are at a small distance from the lake Erie, or some rivers which enter into it." [See Coxe's Map, which I give in Chap. II.]

This account of Coxe corroborates the others, as well as the building of the Old Fort, which I shall have occasion to name, and describe more minutely hereafter. Also, of La Salle's arrival at this place, and a more minute account of some incidents I will occasionally introduce from the voyages themselves.

But to return. La Salle in the course of a few weeks after his arrival at Peoria, and while this fort was in progress of being built, started with three of his men to return to Canada, to procure supplies and reinforcements for Fort Creve-cœur, and then to descend the Mississippi to its mouth. In his absence Father Hennepin was to proceed on his voyage to the mouth of the Illinois river, and ascend the Mississippi to its sources, so that between them the discovery of the Mississippi valley might be complete.

Father Hennepin departed from Fort Creve-cœur on Monday, the 4th of March, 1680, with Anthony Auguel, sir named the Picard du Gay; and Michel Ako, and entered the "Father of Waters," on the 8th, (Friday following.)



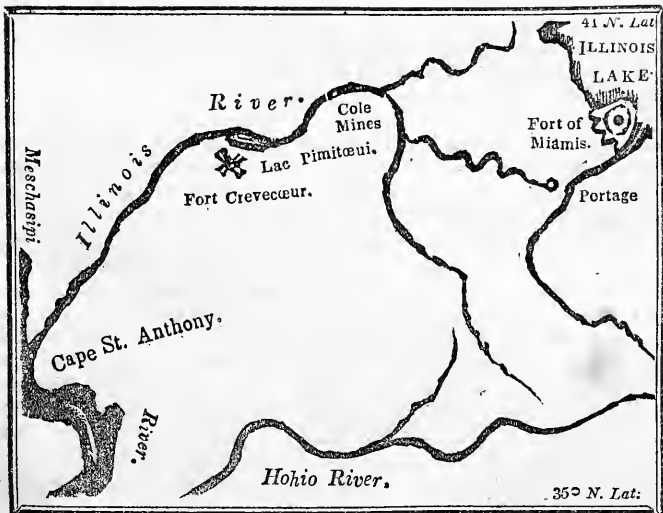
DEPARTURE OF FATHER HENNEPIN FROM PIED DU LAC, PEORIA.

These were the first voyagers down the Illinois river, from Peoria, but P. Marquette and M. Joliet were the first that ascended it, on or about the first of August, 1673, seven years before, though they had visited the Peorias the June previous, by land from the Mississippi.

The French had a clear advantage over both the Spanish and English, in a point most vital to the prosperity of the colonies, founded in this part of our country: they possessed a greater facility to assimilate themselves into the affections, habits, and inclinations of the natives, and to gain their alliance and good will, as I have before hinted, in taking their *women* as wives. This is apparent from their own, and from other writers. They seemed to have superior power and adroitness in winning the affections of the Indians, wherever they came among them. And yet they were by no means so successful in establishing colonies. Those in this valley, notwithstanding the mild climate, and in the most fertile soil, and one of the most favorable positions, were abandoned, broken up, and renewed several times before they became permanent; not so with those in the cold and snowy country of the St. Lawrence, they prospered and soon extended to the lakes of the West, re-establishing those of this valley. It is proverbial that the human powers, bodily and mental, are best developed by difficulty and opposition. Witness the progress of the Mormans, as a sect, in our day.

M. de Tonti, who accompanied La Salle up the lakes from Quebeck, after describing their voyage and success, and their facilities in making peace with the Indians, about Chicago, and building their Fort at that place, he says, "he turned his attention towards the prosecution of his journey into the interior of Illinois;" to illustrate their route, forts, &c. the following map is given.

The following is a fac simile of Hennepin's map, so far as it describes this region of country. His errors in latitude, it seems to me, might have been avoided:



He adds: "Leaving ten men in the new Fort of Miamis," [Chicago,] (the com-

pany consisted of forty-four, besides the three recollet Monks,) “proceeding up the river Miamis and across the portage with their canows, they reached the Illinois river in four days.” * * * * *

* * * * * “We fell down this river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country and supply ourselves with provisions.” * * * * *

* * * * * We spent six days from the portage, where we embarked to the first village of Indians.” This village consisted of 500 cabins, which they found entirely deserted. The historian describes the cabins as divided into two apartments, made with logs interlaid with branches, the roofs covered with bark; the outside of their cabins plastered with mud, and the inside covered with mats made out of husks of corn braided or woven together, or with skins. Under each cabin was a celler full of corn, an article the French needed, and with which, by their own account, they supplied themselves. The remains of a number of such Indian habitations are still visible in the upper part of the city, near the lake, on Morton, Voris and La Veill’s Addition to Peoria. A more minute and corroborating description of this act, I will here give in an extract from the XXXI Chapter of Father Hennepin’s History :

“When the savages have gather’d in their Indian corn. they dig some holes in the ground, where they keep it for summer-time, because meat does not keep in hot weather; whereas they have very little occasion for it in winter: and ’tis then their custom to leave their villages, and with their whole families, to go a hunting oxen, beavers, &c. carrying with them but a small quantity of their corn, which however they value so much, that the most sensible wrong any one may do them, in their opinion, is to take some of their corn in their absence. We found no body in the village, as we had foreseen; for the Illinois had divided themselves, according to their custom, and were gone a hunting. Their absence caused a great perplexity amongst us; for we wanted provisions, and yet durst not meddle with the Indian corn the savages had laid under ground for their subsistence, and to sow their lands. However, our necessity being very great, and it being impossible to continue our voyage, without provisions, especially seeing the oxen and other beasts had been driven from the banks of the river by means of fire, as I have related in the last chapter, M. la Salle resolved to take about forty bushels of corn, in hopes to appease the savages with some presents.”

“We embark’d again with these fresh provisions, and continu’d to fall down the river which runs directly to the south. Four days after, being the first of January, 1680, we said mass; and having wish’d a happy new year to M. la Salle, and to all others, I thought fit to make a pathetic exhortation to our grumblers, to encourage them to go on cheerfully, and to inspire them with union and concord. Father Gabriel, Zenobe, and I, embrac’d them afterwards; and they promised us to continue firm in their duty. The same day we went through a lake form’d by the river, about seven leagues long, and one broad. The savages call that place Pimitœunii; that is, in their tongue, ‘a place where there is abundance of fat beasts.’”

“We had been inform’d that the Illinois were our enemies; and therefore M.

la Salle had resolved to use all manner of precaution when we should meet with them; but we found ourselves on a sudden in the middle of their camp, which took up the two sides of the river. M. la Salle order'd immediately his men to make their arms ready, and brought his canow's on a line, placing himself to the right, and M. Tonti to the left; so that we took almost the whole breadth of the river. The Illinois who had not yet discover'd our fleet, were very much surpris'd to see us coming so swiftly upon them; for the stream was extraordinary rapid in that place: Some run to their arms, but most took the flight, with horrid cries and howlings."

By this extract you will observe that the different accounts of the first discovery of this valley, and their voyages hither, though written by different men, all agree in the main; and that this *deserted village* must have been near the mouth of the Kankakee, or Fox rivers, as in four days thereafter, they arrived near this place. M. de Tonti in his account further adds, "that pursuing their voyage about 90 miles further, they came to a lake about 20 miles long." *

* * * * * After passing through the lake, (which the reader will recognize as Peoria Lake,) they came again to the channel of the river, and found themselves between two Indian encampments." [See the view given on page 23, of Hennepin's departure down the river.] "On perceiving the strangers the Indians fled. But some were bold enough to return to know who and what they were; one of their chiefs came forward and enquired "who they were and what were their objects?" "They were answered by the interpreter that they were French; their object was to make known to them the God of Heaven; to offer them the protection of the King of France, and to trade with them." The Illinois tendered the Calumet of peace, and the explorers made presents, of which *Brandy*, (or "Fire-water," as the Indians called it,) appears to have been liberally used. They were soon on the most amicable terms with them, and a great feast was held, which lasted several days, attended with dancing on the part of the natives, and firing guns, and other demonstrations of joy, on the part of the French, who told their new friends of the depredations they had been compelled to make on their corn at their deserted village, to satisfy the cravings of nature, and offered liberal remuneration in *toys and brandy*." The reader will see the corroboration of this history given by different authors, and that this was on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1680.

This was probably the first New Year's Ball ever held in Peoria, or in the State of Illinois, which was 171 years ago, or at least it is the first we have any record of. and the dancers, it seems, held out longer than those at the present day, and probably for a different purpose, for there were a variety of dances in olden time, to which the term national, may, with some propriety, be applied to the Indians, as well as civilized nations. As among the ancients, dancing constituted one of the principal ceremonies, in their religious festivals, it could not be suddenly abolished, on similar occasions, in those nations which were converted, at a later period, to Christianity. Among the Jews, dancing was practised at their religious ceremonies:

“ Soon as the men their holy dance had done,
 The Hebrew matrons the same rites begun :
 Miriam, presiding o'er the female throng,
 Begins, and suits the movements to the song.”

The Jews probably derived this custom from their ancient oppressors, the Egyptians; for we find that they indulged in it during their journey through the wilderness, shortly after their departure from the land of Pharaoh. The Indian dances, wherever performed, is only participated in by the males, suiting their “movements to the song,” which the reader knows if he ever witnessed a war dance, or their festivals.

Perhaps the reader would not think it out of place here, as we have recorded the first “ball,” if we should also give you an account of the first “protracted meeting” and baptism, which I will do so far as I have been able to gather the same. P. Marquette and M. Joliet, first visited the Peoria tribe on Sunday, the 25th of June, 1673, and spent the Sabbath with them, and a part of Monday.

Marquette says: “I thought fit to acquaint them with the subject of our voyage, and therefore told them, 1. That we design'd to visit all the nations that were on that river, down to the sea. 2. That God Almighty, their Creator, took pity on them, and had sent me to bring them to a knowledge of his Being, and therefore expected a full submission from them. 3. That the great captain of the French had commanded me to tell them, that he had subdu'd the Iroquois, and would have every body live in peace. 4. We desir'd them to tell us whatever they knew concerning the nations we were to meet along the river. We enforc'd every point of our speech with a present, and then sate down.—The captain of the Illinois answer'd, that he was very glad to hear of the great actions of our captain, meaning the governor of Canada, and desir'd us to remain amongst them, because of the great dangers to which we should be expos'd in continuing our voyage; but I told him that we did not fear to lose our lives for the glory of God; at which they were mightily surpriz'd.” *

* * * * * “They presented us with girdles and garters, and some other works made of the hair of bears and oxen. We lay in the cabin of the captain, and the next day took our leave of him, promising to return in four moons.”

According to his account we have of it, a meeting was held by P. Marquette, and his associates on this second visit, or return from below to the Perouarca tribe, as he had promised them on his visit in June, “to return in four moons,” as he did not descend the Mississippi lower down than about where Memphis now stands, to the village of the Akamsca.

A cotemporary writer remarks, that P. Marquette was a French Jesuite, who had been for sometime employed as a Missionary among the Indians in Canada. His knowledge of the Indian tongue and manners, facilitated his missionary influence among the Illini, and other tribes he visited farther down the Mississippi and up the Illinois rivers—his account can be relied upon. I will, therefore in this place, make an extract from his writings :

"On Monday, the 25th of June, we went a-shore, and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and then found a path* which led into a meadow. We call'd our men together, and it was resolv'd that our men shou'd continue in the canow's, while M. Joliet and I shou'd follow that path, and endeavour to find the habitation of the savages. This undertaking was very bold, yet relying upon God Almighty, we went on, and within ten leagues from thence, discover'd a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill within half a league from the former." * * * * *

"We left the village of the Akamsca, on Monday the 17th of July, 1673, having follow'd the Mississippi from the latitude of 42 to 34, and preach'd the gospel to the utmost of my power to the nations we visited. We went up the river with great difficulty, because of the rapidity of the stream, and left it in the latitude of 38 degrees, (Cape St. Anthony,) and went into a river, which conducted us into the lake of the Illinois,† which way is much shorter than the other, by the river Mesconsin, through which we came. * * *

"They receiv'd us with all the kindness imaginable, and oblig'd me to promise that I wou'd return to instruct them, and live in their country. Their captain, with most of their youth, accompany'd us to the lake of the Illinois, from whence we return'd to the bay of Puans,‡ where we arriv'd towards the latter end of September, having been about three months in our journey."

"Altho' my tedious journey shou'd be attended with no other advantage than the salvation of one soul, I shou'd think my pains sufficiently rewarded; and I hope I may presume so much; for having preach'd the gospel to the Illinois of Perouarea for *three days together, in our return*, my words made such an impression upon that poor people, that as we were embarking, they brought to me a dying child, to christen him, which I did about half an hour before he dy'd, by a special providence of God, who was pleased to save that innocent creature."

The Hon. Sidney Brees, delivered an address before the Knox College, in Galesburgh, on the 26th June, 1850, the day after completing the 177th anniversary of Marquette's visit to Illinois. He paid a high tribute to the early Jesuit missionaries, especially to Marquette. Spoke of his landing in Iowa at the foot of the lower rapids, where, for the first time on the Mississippi, he saw the tracks of men, and of his establishment of a mission at Peoria lake, in the fall of 1673. The crucifix and the fire water were the first emblems of civilization in Illinois. Mr. B. represented the current story that the French government established a cordon of posts from Canada to Louisiana, to maintain their power against the English on the Atlantic, as false, and that those establishments were made by the Jesuits and the traders, solely from motives connected with the counting-room and the conversion of the natives.

He also gave an account of the first baptism on record, in the town of Kaskaskia, as follows: "The first name in the register of baptisms of the church at Kaskaskia, is Peter Accho, who was baptized by James Gravier, on Sunday the 20th, day of March 1695."

* More particularly noted in Chap. VII.

† Chicago.

‡ Green Bay.

This was near 22 years after the baptism of the one by P. Marquette, at this place, at the "meeting of days," which must have taken place about the 2d Sabbath (13th) of August, 1673.

Mr. B. gave an interesting sketch of the French villages; thinks that Kaskaskia in its palmiest days contained no more than 1000 inhabitants, and that there were only eight or nine thousand Indians in the State.

By reference to the sketch of history before alluded to, it appears from his statement that the French dwelt entirely in villages, and had no separate, but common fields, which were not fenced until 1727, when they were enclosed only for the purpose of keeping off the cattle. The French had no manufactures, and used no looms, churns or bricks. They had no coopers, but packed their flour for the New Orleans market in elk skins. The boatmen were the most important personages among them. Their manners were convivial. When the English took possession in 1765, the better portion of the French removed to Natchez, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and other places."

CHAPTER II.

Marquette's second visit—return and death—Hints of "French claim" in this city—Surveys, when made and by whom—Extracts and fac simile Map from Coxe's Carolana—Description of the country, Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, &c.—Account of "The Company of the West"—Our mining business and grant of lands—return of the agent in 1744—Location of Fort Creve-cœur—Death of LaSalle—Discovery of Antiquities of the 15th Century at Peoria—Best birds-eye view of the City of Peoria—Shape and Size of the fort—Reflections of a Local Nature.—Admission of Illinois into the Union.—Destruction of the French Village.—Gov. Edward's Expedition in 1813.—Building of Fort Clark.—Origin of "*French Claim*," and Map from Brown's Survey.—Petition of the French Inhabitants to Senate and House of Representatives for Indemnity or Remuneration for the Destruction and Burning of "La Ville Maillette" by Government Troops.—Survey Attempted; Conflicting Interests of Citizens; it is abandoned.—Final Survey made by Brown in 1837, of their Village, Founded in 1778.

Afterwards Marquette returned to the Illinois, by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing with his boatmen up Lake Michigan, he proposed to land at the mouth of a stream running from the peninsula, and there perform mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he went a little way apart to pray, they waiting for him. As much time passed and he did not return, they called to mind that he had

said something of his death being at hand, and anxiously went to seek him. They found him dead; where he had been praying he died. The canoe-men dug a grave near the mouth of the stream, and buried him in the sand. Here his body was liable to be exposed by a rise of water; and would have been so, had not the river retired, and left the missionary's grave in peace. Charlevoix, who visited the spot some fifty years afterward, found that the waters had forced a passage at the most difficult point, had cut through a bluff, rather than cross the lowland where that grave was. The river is called Marquette.*

While the simple-hearted and true Marquette was pursuing his labors of love in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him and *Sieur Joliet*. These were *Robert de la Salle* and *Louis Hennepin*.

The following lines recently appeared in the *St. Louis Union* on the
DEATH OF MARQUETTE.

He had come to the land, where in rudeness
Was hanging the clustering vine;
Where the branches unpruned of the elm tree
Were wreathed with the wild muscadine.
Where the branching horn stag by the river
Was bounding in freedom and joy,
Where the buffalo roamed o'er the prairie,
Where hunted the wild Illinois.
He had gazed on the crystal Ohio,
He had wondering stood by its shore,
And sailed o'er the great Mississippi,
Where the white man ne'er ventured before.
He had threaded the wilds, where before him,
The foot of the white man ne'er trod:
He had pierced to the depths of those forests,
To speak of the mercies of God.
He had come, like an angel of mercy,
And peace round his pathway he shed—
For the hunt and the strife were forgotten,
And thoughts of the battle had fled.
And wherever he wandered, in reverence
The chieftain, untutored and wild,
Sat beside him and drank in the accents
That fell from his lips like a child.
He had come to the land that seemed destined
For the people of Him, the Most High,
Yet he gazed on the wonders, the beauties,
Of that promised land, but to die!
* * * * *
They have reared no proud monument o'er him,
To tell of his glory, his fame;
Yet, oh, think not, it ever shall perish
Or e'er be forgotten—his name!
For as often upon the dark waters,
He hears the wild tempests that roar,
The Indian calls on the spirit
Of him who is laid on that shore.
And his name, it is stamped on that river,
And never forgotten shall be,
While Marquette with the dark Mississippi
Rolls on, ever on, to the sea.

COEDMAN.

* Charlevoix's Letters, Vol. II. p. 96.

To show my readers the foundation of the "French Claim" in this city, and vicinity of Peoria—and which should be embraced in our history, being a part and parcel of the same—from the many adverse claims that have grown out of it, I will hereafter give my readers a copy of the French petition to the House of Representatives, with which I have been politely favored by one of their attorneys. This petition is signed by thirteen of their most influential men, *resident citizens*, in the year of, and previous to the commencement of the war of 1812. On this petition, presented in 1813, a report was made in 1820, and a survey attempted under the order of Congress of 1823, by W. S. Hamilton,* in 1826, but never accepted by the government. A final survey was made, which was consummated and adopted under the act of 1823, in 1840, (as appears from documents) by Jas. C. Brown, surveyor of Public Lands for the district of Illinois and Missouri, a map of which is given on a subsequent page.

The style of agriculture in all the French settlements was simple. Both the Spanish and French governments, in forming settlements on the Mississippi, had special regard to convenience of social intercourse, and protection from the Indians. All their settlements were required to be in the form of villages or towns, and lots of a convenient size for a door yard, garden and stable yard, were provided for each family. To each village were granted two tracts of land at convenient distances, for "*common fields*," or "*commons*."

A common field is a tract of land of several hundred acres, enclosed in common by the villagers, each person furnishing his proportion of labor, and each family possessing individual interest in a portion of the field, marked off and bounded from the rest. Ordinances were made to regulate the repairs of fences, the time of excluding cattle in the spring, and the time of gathering the crop, and opening the field for the range of cattle in the fall. Each plat of ground in the common field was owned in fee simple by the person to whom granted, subject to sale and conveyance, the same as any landed property.

A common tract of land granted to the town for wood and pasturage, in which each owner of a village lot has a common, but not an individual right. In some cases this tract embraced several thousand acres.

By this arrangement, something like a community system existed in their intercourse. If the head of a family was sick, met with any casualty, or was absent as an *engage*, his family sustained little inconvenience. His plat in the common field was cultivated by his neighbors and the crop gathered. A pleasant custom existed in these French villages not thirty years since, and which had come down from the remotest period.

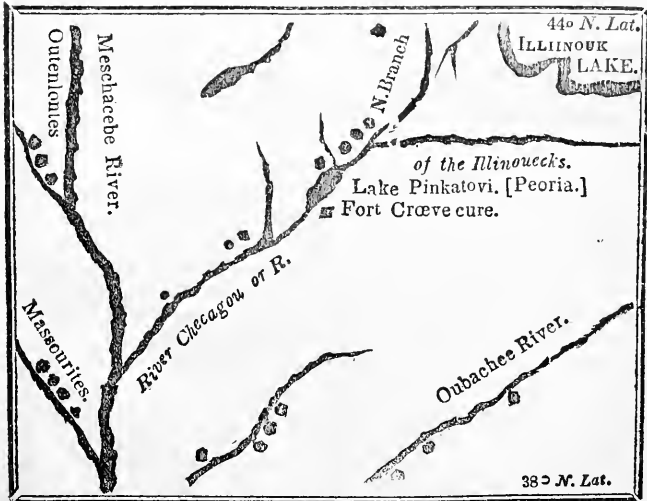
*Col. Wm. S. Hamilton, youngest son of the distinguished Alexan'r Hamilton, died at Sacramento City on the 7th of October, 1850. The Transcript says: Mr. H. was educated at West Point, where he had graduated at the age of 21. Immediately after he removed to Illinois, (Peoria,) where he acted some time as Surveyor of Public Lands. He filled a number of public offices in the State, until at length he removed to Wisconsin to engage in mining, which business he successfully prosecuted, until, like thousands of others, he was attracted to the *golden* regions of California. For about a year he had been successfully engaged in *mining and trading*.

The husbandman, on his return at evening from his daily toil, was always met by his affectionate *femme* with the friendly kiss, and very commonly with one, perhaps two of the youngest children, to receive the same salutation from *le pere*. This daily interview was at the gate of the door yard, and in view of all the villagers. The simple-hearted people were a happy and contented race. A few traits of these ancient characteristics remain, but most of the descendants of the French are fully Americanised.

The first explorers of this valley were Marquette and Joliet, the 2d La Salle, Hennepin and M. de Tonti, the third an Englishman by the name of Daniel Coxe, in 1698. A fourth was P. de Charlevoix, in 1721.

Daniel Coxe, Esq. published "A description of the English Province of Carolana," in 1722, which was reprinted in St. Louis in 1840, from which I make the following extracts touching the resources of our State as he viewed it in his day, near a century and a half since, as well as a sectional fac simile map and description of this region of the State. It will be seen that he differs widely from Hennepin in his points of latitude. They must have been poor calculators, or else have had very bad instruments. It is a little singular that the true latitude of our northern boundary is the exact medium between these extremes, being 42 degrees and a half.

COXE'S MAP OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS, IN 1698.



"The river Meschacebe is so called by the inhabitants of the North; *cebe* being the name for a river, even as far as Hudson's Bay; and *mescha*, great, which is the great river; and by the French, who learned it from them, cor-

ruptly, Mississippi; which name of Meschacebe it doth retain among the savages, during half its course: Afterwards some call it Chucagua. *

* * * * * "The excellent and convenient situation of this country for inland trade and navigation, and for trade with the Spaniards in New Mexico, the whole Gulph of Mexico, and the South Sea, (which I shall hereafter demonstrate) will be greatly for the advantage, and not in the least to the prejudice of our home plantation trade, as will appear more evident by the description of this great river Meschacebe, and those rivers that enter into it, together with the vast navigable lakes of fresh water adjoining thereunto." * * * * *

In Chapter III. he gives "A description of the Sea Soast, the large rivers, their heads and courses," &c. * * * * *

* * * * * "On the west side of the lake, before you come to the bottom, is a harbour capable of small ships; and there enters into it a small river, which at two leagues distance approaches the river Checagou, the north branch of the river Allinouecks, which is from the main branch of said river fifty miles. Near the bottom of the bay, on the east side, is the fair river of the Miamihas (so call'd because upon it lives part of a nation bearing the same name) which in its passage comes within two leagues of the great easterly branch of the river of the Allinouecks, and its springs are very near the heads of some rivers which enter the Ouabachi.* Monsieur de la Salle on his first arrival in this river, which was about the year 1679, finding it admirably well situated for trade, and the country surrounding it extremely pleasant and fertile, artfully gained the permission of the natives to build a fort therein, under the specious pretence of protecting them from the insults of the English and Irocois, whom he represented as cruel and treacherous enemies, continually plotting the destruction of them, and all the Indians round about. In this fort was formerly a great magazine and storehouse for all sorts of European goods, and hither the traders and savages continually resorted to purchase them. It commanded the entrance into the lake, and kept all the neighbouring Indians in awe and subjection. Nations to the west of this lake, besides the before mention'd, are part of the Outogamis, Mascoutens and Kikpouz; then the Ainoves, the Cascasehia, and a little to the South-west of the bottom of this lake, and more to the North, the Anthontans, and part of the Mascoutens, near the river Misconsing. The countries surrounding this lake, especially towards the south, are very charming to the eye, the meadows, fruit-trees and forrests, together with the fowls, wild beasts, &c., affording most things necessary for the support and comfort of life, besides Indian corn, with which the natives abound; and European fruits, grains, and all other useful vegetables, by reason of the goodness of the soil, and mildness of the climate, would certainly thrive there, as well as in their native countries." * * * * *

In Chapter VI. on "Animals, Vegetables. Minerals," &c. he says: "The wild animals of this country, besides the elk or buffalo abovemention'd, are panthers, bears, wolves, wild cats, none of which are hurtful to mankind;

* Wabash.

deer of divers sorts, beaver, otter, fox, racoons, squirrels, martins, and conies between ours and hares in great abundance; as likewise a rat with a bag under its throat, wherein it conveys its young when forc'd to fly. All these are useful for their furs or skins, and some for food; but I think it not material nor consistent with my design'd brevity to enter into a particular description of them: No more than of the following bird or wild fowl found all over the country, sea-shore and rivers, such as eagles, gosse hawks, falcons, jer-falcons and most other birds of prey that are in Europe; great companies of turkies, bustards, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, thrushes, black-birds, snipes, swans, geese, ducks, teal, pelicans, parrots, and many other sorts of curious birds differing from ours."

"Lead is there in great quantities. What has already been discover'd is more than sufficient for common use, and the oar affords sixty per cent."

"I need not perhaps mention coal, the country so much abounding in wood. But because in some cases, that may be more useful and proper than wood, I will add, that in many places there are known to be mines of pit coal, like that we have from Scotland, Wales, and some of our inland countries in England."

"Iron oar is in abundance of places near the surface of the earth; and some parts produce iron, little inferior to steel in goodness, and useful in many cases, wherein steel is commonly employ'd, as divers attest, who have made trials thereof."

The project for an exploration for minerals was started in France. Gold, silver and diamonds,—not the paltry gatherings of lead, copper and iron,—were the objects sought. The most liberal inducements to French emigrants, especially to miners and mechanics, were held out, and *Phillip Francis Renault*, as the agent and manager of "*the Company St. Phillips*," came out. This company was a branch of the company of the West, for prosecuting the mining business in Upper Louisiana. He left France in 1719, with 200 mechanics, miners and laborers, and proceeded with all things necessary to prosecute the objects of the company.

At St. Domingo, he bought five hundred slaves for working the mines, which he brought to Illinois, where he arrived in 1720.

Renault established himself and his colony a few miles above Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe county, and called the village he founded St. Phillips. Great excitement existed in France at the prospective success of Renault, and large expectations were entertained in returns of gold and silver, all of which resulted in woful disappointment.

From this point he sent out his mining and exploring parties into various sections of Illinois and Upper Louisiana, as Missouri was then called. Excavations for minerals were made along Drewry's creek, in Jackson county, about the St. Mary, in Randolph county, in Monroe county, along Silver creek, in St. Clair county, and many other places in Illinois, the remains of which are still visible. Silver creek took its name from the explorers, and tradition states that considerable quantities of silver ore was raised and sent over to France. It is thought, however, that no successful discoveries were made.

Renault finally turned his whole attention to the smelting of lead, of which he made considerable quantities. It was conveyed from the interior on pack horses to the Mississippi river, sent to New Orleans in perogues, and from thence shipped to France.

The operations of Renault were retarded and checked from a quarter least expected. The French King at Paris, in May, 1719, issued an edict by which the "Company of the West" was united to the East India and China Company, under the title of the Royal Company of the Indies.

The explorations for mineral treasures extended to the banks of the Ohio and Kentucky rivers, and to the Cumberland Valley, in Tennessee, and even to mountain range between the eastern waters and those of the Mississippi Valley.

The exertions of Renault, on behalf of the "Company of the West," and his claims for services, were not passed over by the government. Four grants of land, already noticed, were made, covering large tracts of country, and which bear date June 14th, 1723, but whether legal, has not been decided. One of these was at "*Old Piora*," on the Illinois river, said to embrace a copper-mine, the discovery of which was the consideration. * * *

He continued in the Illinois country many years after the explosion of the "Mississippi bubble." After disposing of his slaves, (or those of the company,) to the French inhabitants in Illinois, he returned to his native country, in 1744.* Thus ended the first series of efforts at mining in Illinois and Missouri.

One of the most interesting objects of inquiry with some antiquarians is, whether there are any evident indications of Alphabetical writing on our continent. A few specimens of rude sculpture and drawing have been found in different parts of the United States; and shells, ornaments, &c. evidently brought from great distances. About five years since, in excavating for the building now occupied by the Peoria Dem. Press, nine medals and a quantity of beads were found, which were medals of the 15th century.† We would invite particular attention to the position and circumstances of Indian or ancient remains which may henceforth be found in excavating streets, or for buildings, in our city, and would express a wish that they might be recorded and made known. Our newspapers offer a most favorable vehicle for the communication of such discoveries and observations, and our editors generally must have taste and judgment enough to give room for them.

The antiquarian, or curious, in viewing landscapes, will not grudge the time spent in a visit to the old Fort. For about a mile this side the old site, on an eminence just above Adams' Mills, a beautiful view is presented to the northward or westward, (on a point of "clearing" which can be seen directly east of our landing,) to one of the most beautiful landscapes. Looking west, you have a most splendid view of Peoria, and to the north, the openings in the timber on the N. W. bank of the lake, as far up as the 'Narrows,' (Little Detroit.) A better view of Peoria and the surrounding scenery cannot be found; it surpasses anything of the kind we have yet seen of landscapes.

* Schoolcraft's View of the Mines.

† See Chapter VIII.

REFLECTIONS OF A LOCAL NATURE.—There are a thousand things in this world to afflict and sadden—but oh! how many that are beautiful and good. The world teems with beauty—beautiful landscape and locations for cities, towns and villages: objects that gladden the eye and warm the heart—the city of Peoria was one of those places “long, long ago,” to the red man of the forest, as expressed in the following lines:—

“Yes, happy did the Indian roam, Sole monarch of thy charms! And proudly claim thee for his home! His by valorous arms; But where is he, that Indian brave? Why hear we not his cry? Or mark him on yon distant wave; His paddle lifted high?	‘The Indian from thy hills has gone, He ne’er shall leap them more! A fairer race now gaze upon, And talk thy beauties o’er; Yet still the same thou’lt ever be, Monarch, with chief, sweet, Admiring crowds shall visit thee Thy many charms repeat.
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Hennepin gives an account of the location and building of a fort in our vicinity, by La Salle, a description of which I have given a sketch, at the close of that given below, from Hennepin’s work. I also give a sketch of the close of that adventurer’s life, as given by the Hon. C. Gayarra, in an address before the Lyceum in New Orleans, some years since—he says:

“The result was, that La Salle found himself abandoned on the shores of the bay of St. Bernard, in 1685, and was reduced to shift for himself, with very limited resources. Here follows a period of two or three years of great sufferings, and of bold and incessant wandering through the present State of Texas, until, after a long series of adventures, he was basely murdered by his French companions, and revenged by his body servant, an Englishman by birth. He died somewhere about the spot where now stands the city of Washington, (in Texas,) which owes its foundation to some of that race to which belonged his avenger, and the star-spangled banner now proudly waves where the first pioneer of civilization consecrated with his blood the future land of liberty.”

As I have before said on page 27, La Salle and his co-voyagers set out in the fall of 1679, from the Niagara River, for this region of country. Allow me to refer to this again, to show the perseverance of the Chevalier in overcoming difficulties, to copy from Charlevoix—after traversing the lakes to Chicago, he says: On the 3d of December, having mustered all his forces, thirty laborers and three monks, after having left ten men to garrison the fort, La Salle started again upon “his great voyage and glorious undertaking.” Ascending the St. Josephs river in the south-western part of Michigan, to a point where, by a short portage, they passed to the “*The-au-Mi-Mi*,” (now corrupted into Kankakee,) a main branch of the Illinois river. Falling down the said river by easy journeys the better to observe the country, about the last of December, reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some 500 cabins.

* * * * *

On the 1st of January 1680, fell into a lake which must have been Lake Peoria. Here the natives were met in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, La Salle determined in that neighborhood to build another fort, for he found that already some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed; and, moreover, some of

his own men were disposed to complain. A spot upon rising ground, near the river, was accordingly chosen about the middle of January, and the fort of *Creve-cœur* (Broken Heart,) commenced: a name expressive of the very natural anxiety and sorrow, which the pretty certain loss of his *Griffin*, and his consequent impoverishment (for there were no insurance offices then,) the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny on the part of his men, might well cause him.

Nor were his fears by any means groundless. In the first place, his discontented followers, and afterwards emissaries from the Mascoutens, tried to persuade the Illinois that he was a friend of the Iroquois, their most deadly enemies; and that he was among them for the purpose of enslaving them. But La Salle was an honest and fearless man, and, as soon as coldness and jealousy appeared on the part of his hosts, he went to them boldly and asked the cause, and by his frank statements preserved their good will. His disappointed enemies, then, or at some other time, for it is not very clear when,* tried poison; and, but for "a dose of good treacle," La Salle might have ended his days in Fort Creve-cœur.

Meanwhile the winter wore away, and the prairies were getting to look green again; but our discoverer heard no good news, received no reinforcement; his property was gone, his men were deserting him, and he had little left but his own strong heart. The second year of his hopes, and toils, and failures, was half gone, and he further from his object than ever: but still he had that strong heart, and it was more than men and money. He saw that he must go back to Canada, raise new means, and enlist new men; but he did not dream, therefore, of relinquishing his projects. On the contrary, he determined that, while he was on his return, a small party should go to the Mississippi and explore that stream towards its source; and that Tonti, with the few men that remained, should strengthen and extend his relations among the Indians.

For the leader of the Mississippi exploring party, he chose Father Louis Hennepin;† and having furnished him with all the necessary articles started him upon his voyage on the 4th of March, 1680.‡

And here, for a time, we must leave La Salle and Tonti, and notice the adventures of Hennepin, who, it will be remembered, left Fort Creve-cœur on the 4th of March, 1680.‡ On the eighth he reached the Mississippi, and paddling

* Charlevoix says it was at the close of 1679; Hennepin, that they did not reach Peoria till January 1st, 1680. We have no means of deciding, but follow Hennepin, who is particular as to dates, and was present.

† The commander was *D'Acou*, corruptly made *Dacan* by many modern writers. Our authority is Dr. Sparks. In a manuscript correspondence on the subject, with the editor, Dr. S. says:

"In my French MSS., I find the word written *D'Acou*, and I suppose it was commonly called *Acou*. Hence Hennepin writes it from the sound *Ako*; and from the blind manner in which the name was written in Tonti's original MS., *D'Acou*, was mistaken for *Ducan*; and here we have the origin of the conflict between Hennepin and Tonti, in regard to this name, which has puzzled the subsequent writers."—*Western Annals*. †See Ante., page 28.

up its icy stream as he best could, by the eleventh of April, had got no higher than the Wisconsin. Here he was taken prisoner by a band of northern Indians, who treated him and his comrades with considerable kindness, and took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached the Falls of St. Anthony, which were then so named by Hennepin in honor of his patron saint. Here they took to the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles towards the north-west, brought him to their villages. These Indians were the Sioux. Father Hennepin and his two comrades were the first voyagers up the Mississippi—Marquette and Joliet the first down, about 7 years previous.

Here Hennepin and his companions remained about three months, treated kindly and trusted by their captors; at the end of that time, he met with a band of Frenchmen, headed by one Sieur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and, with these fellow countrymen the Franciscan returned to the borders of civilized life, in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness on his third tour. Hennepin soon after went to France, where, in 1684, he published a work narrating his adventures.*

Many conjectures have been made as to the site of old Fort Creve-cœur.—Some have placed it near Wesley City, below, and some near to Spring Bay, about ten miles above our city; but according to the following description given by Father Hennepin, the site is about three miles above this; the remains are yet to be seen answering Father Hennepin's description, viz:

“On the south-east bank of this river (Illinois,) and it forms two or three lakes, but one mightily extoll'd, called Pimitœuii, (Peoria; that is, in their tongue, a place where there is abundance of fat beasts;) which is 20 miles long and 3 miles broad; M. de La Salle erected a fort in the year 1680, which he named *Creve-cœur*, from the grief which seized him on the loss of one of his chief trading barks, richly laden, and the mutiny and villainous treatment of some of his own company, who first attempted to poison and then desert him.” *

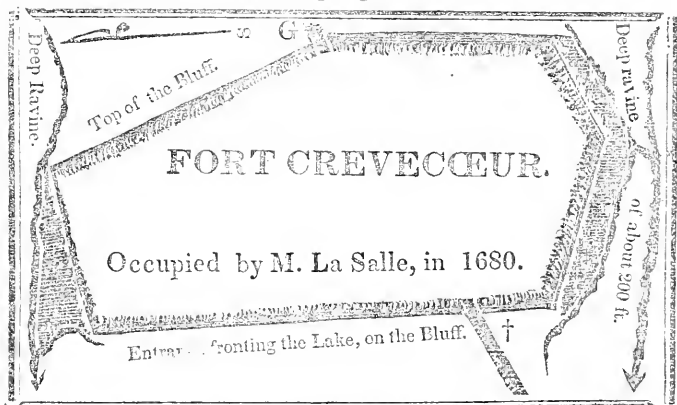
* * * * *

(They were then probably with the Cumamick tribe, near the Senatchewine, now the town of Chilliçothe, 20 miles above this.)

“M. La Salle desired me to go down to the river with him, to choose a place fit to build a Fort. After having viewed the country, we pitched upon an eminence on the bank of a river, defended on that side by the river, and two others by two ditches, which the rains had made very deep by succession of time, so that it was accessible only by one way; therefore we cast a line to join those two ditches, and made the eminence steep on every side, supporting the earth with great pieces of timber, * * * * * and we named it the Fort of *Creve-cœur*, (literally rendered Bursted Heart,) because the desertion of our men and the other difficulties we labored under, had broken our hearts.”

* The whole subject of Hennepin's credibility, is presented by Mr. Sparks, in his life of La Salle, with great firmness and precision, and to that we refer all curious readers.

Some eight years since I was informed that the site of an old Fort answering the description of the one built by M. La Salle, lay about two or three miles east of Peoria. About four years since, in company with Mr. Wren, (the proprietor of the land.) I made a survey of these ancient and interesting remains. That part of the "ditch" and wall from the ravine S. E. corner to the gateway G., is 75 feet, from thence northwesterly to the other ravine is 100 feet; thence to the west side of the "ditch" is 50 feet, thence southerly a "ditch" of 150 feet is cast up, (with a gateway towards the Lake,) to the ravine; there it is impassible for 60 and 30 feet further to the east to a "ditch" and place of beginning, as represented in the following diagram:



The exact date of the first permanent settlements in Illinois, cannot now be ascertained, unless we regard the trading post of Creve-cœur, near the present site of Peoria, as the first, and there is no evidence that this remained a continuous, and therefore permanent station.

To return again to the Chevalier himself, he met Tonti, as we have said, at Mackinac, in June, 1681; thence he went down the lakes to Fort Frontenac, to make the needful preparations for prosecuting his western discoveries; these being made, we find him, in August, 1681, on his way up the lakes again, and on the 3d of November, at the St. Josephs, as full of confidence as ever. The middle of December had come, however, before all were ready to go forward, and then, with twenty-three Frenchmen, eighteen eastern Indians, ten Indian women to wait upon their lazy mates, and three children, he started, not as before by the way of the Kankakee, but by the Chicago river, traveling on foot, and with the baggage on sledges. It was upon the 5th or 6th of January, 1682, that the band explorers left the borders of lake Michigan; they crossed the portage, passed down to Fort Creve-cœur, which they found in good condition, and still going forward, on the 6th of February, were upon the banks of the Mississippi. On the thirteenth they commenced their downward pas-

sage, but nothing of interest occurred, until, on the 26th of the month, at the Chickasaw Bluffs, a Frenchman, named Prudhomme, who had gone out with others to hunt, was lost, a circumstance which led to the erection of a fort upon the spot, named from the missing man, who was found however, eight or nine days afterwards. Pursuing their course, they at length, upon the 6th of April, 1682, discovered the three passages by which the Mississippi discharges its waters into the Gulf; and here we will let La Salle himself tell his story, as it is given in the "Proces-verbal," which Mr. Sparks has translated from the original in the French archives. It thus proceeds:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues from its mouth. On the 7th, M. de La Salle went to reconnoitre the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti likewise examined the great middle channel. They found these two outlets beautiful, large and deep.

On the 8th, we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place, beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about 27°. Here we prepared a column and a Cross, and to the said column we affixed the arms of France, with this inscription:



The whole party, under arms, chaunted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudi*, the *Domine saluum fac Regem*; and then, after a salute of fire-arms and cries of

Vive le Roi, the column was erected by M. de la Salle, who standing near it, said, with a loud voice in French :—

“ In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible, and victorious Prince Louis the Great, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two, I, in virtue of the commission of his Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of his Majesty and of his successor to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbors, ports, bays, adjacent straits; and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of the said Louisiana, from the mouth of the great river St. Louis, on the eastern side, otherwise called Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chaounons, Chickasaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein, from its source beyond the country of the Kious or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Montantees, Illinois, Mesigameas, Natches, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom, also, we have made alliance either by ourselves, or by others in our behalf;* as far as its mouth at the sea, or the Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of the elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the river of Palms; upon the assurance, which we have received from all these nations, that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the said river Colbert; hereby protesting against all those, who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, people or lands, above described, to the prejudice of the right of his Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named. Of which, and of all that can be needed, I hereby take to witness those who hear me, and demand an act of the Notary, as required by law.’

“ To which the whole assembly responded with shouts of *Vive le Roi*, and with salutes of fire-arms. Moreover, the said *Sieur de la Salle* caused to be buried at the foot of the tree, to which the cross was attached, a leaden plate, on one side of which were engraved the arms of France, and the following Latin inscription :

LVDOVICVS MAGNVS REGENT.

NONO APRILIS CIO IOC LXXXII.

ROBERTVS CAVELLIER, CVM DOMINO DE TONTY, LEGATO, R. P. ZENOBI MEMBRE, RECOLLECTO, ET VIGINTI GALLIS PRIMVS HOC FLVMEN, INDE AB ILINEORVM PAGO, ENAVIGAVIT, EIVSQVE OSTIVM FECIT PERVIVVM, NONO APRILIS ANNI CIO IOC LXXXII.

* There is an obscurity in this enumeration of places and Indian nations, which may be ascribed to an ignorance of the geography of the country; but it seems to be the design of the *Sieur de la Salle* to take possession of the whole territory watered by the Mississippi from its mouth to its source, and by the streams flowing into it on both sides.—Sparks.

After which the Sieur de la Salle said, that his Majesty, as eldest son of the Church, would annex no country to his crown, without making its chief care to establish the Christian religion therein, and that its symbol must now be planted; which was accordingly done at once by erecting a cross, before which the *Vexilla* and the *Domine salvum fac Regem* were sung. Whereupon the ceremony was concluded with cries of *Vive le Roi*.

“Of all and every of the above, the said Sieur de la Salle having required of us an instrument, we have delivered to him the same, signed by us, and by the undersigned witnesses, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

DE LA SALLE,
P. ZENOBE, *Recollect Missionary*,
HENRY DE TONTY,
FRANCOIS DE BOISRONDET,
JEAN BOURDON,
SIEUR D'AUTRAY,
JAQUES CAUCHOIS.

“LA METAIRE, *Notary*.

PIERRE YOU,
GILES MEUCRAT,
JEAN MICHEL, *Surgeon*,
JEAN MAS,
JEAN DULIGNON,
NICHOLAS DE LA SALLE.”

Thus was the foundation fairly laid for the claim of France to the Mississippi Valley, according to the usages of European powers. But La Salle and his companions could not stay to examine the land they had entered, nor the coast they had reached. Provisions with them were exceedingly scarce, and they were forced at once to start upon their return for the north. This they did without serious trouble, although somewhat annoyed by the savages, until they reached Fort Prudhomme, where La Salle was taken violently sick. Finding himself unable to announce his success in person, the Chevalier sent forward Tonti to the lakes to communicate with the Count de Frontenac: he himself was able to reach the fort at the mouth of the St. Josephs, toward the last of September. From that post he sent with his dispatches, Father Zenobe, to represent him in France, while he pursued the more lucrative business of attending to his fur trade, in the north-west, and completing his long projected fort of St. Louis, upon the high and commanding bluff of the Illinois, now known as Rock Fort; a bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and accessible only on one side.* Having seen this completed, and the necessary steps taken to preserve a good understanding with the Indians, and also to keep up a good trade with them, in the autumn of 1683, the Chevalier sailed for his native land, which he reached on the 13th of the December following. * * *

* * * La Salle set sail again on the 24th of July, 1684, from Rochelle to America, with twenty-four vessels, four of which were for the discovery and settlement of the famed Louisiana. These four carried two

* After exchanging views and facts with Dr. Sparks, he writes, Nov. 26, 1846: “It appears to me that “Buffalo Rock,” from your description, is most likely to have been the site of La Salle’s Fort St Louis.”

Buffalo Rock is a singular promontory on the north side of the Illinois river in La Salle county, six miles below Ottawa. It rises nearly 50 or 60 feet, nearly perpendicular on three sides, and contains on its surface about 600 acres, of timber and prairie.—Gaz. of Illinois by Ed.

hundred and eighty persons, including the crews; there were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." * * *

They reached the island of St. Domingo on the 20th of September, where they were detained by sickness for two months. In the mean time the Spaniards had taken four of his vessels, with the one wherein he had embarked his stores and implements.

The sick man had to bestir himself thereupon to procure new supplies; and while he was doing so, his enemies were also bestirring themselves to seduce his men from him, so that with death and desertion, he was likely to have a small crew at the last. But energy did much; and, on the 25th of November, the first of the remaining vessels, she that was "to carry the light," sailed for the coast of America. In her went La Salle and the historian of the voyage.

For a whole month were the disconsolate sailors sailing, and sounding, and stopping to take in water and shoot alligators, and drifting in utter uncertainty, until, on the 28th of December, the main land was fairly discovered. * *

* * they coasted about through the whole month of January, 1685. They started on the 4th of February, and traveled eastward, (for it was clear that they had passed the river) during three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross, having no boats. Here they made fire signals, and, on the 13th, two of the vessels came in sight; the mouth of the river, or entrance of the bay, for such it proved to be, was forthwith sounded, and the barks sent in to be under shelter. But sad to say, La Salle's old fortune was at work here again; for the vessel which bore his provisions and most valuable stores, was run upon a shoal, by the grossest neglect, or, as Joutel thinks, with malice prepense; and soon after, the wind coming in strong from the sea, she fell to pieces in the night, and the bay was full of casks and packages, which could not be saved, or worthless when drawn from the salt water. From this untimely fate our poor adventurer rescued but a small half of his second stock of indispensables.

And here for a moment let us pause, to look at the Chevalier's condition in the middle of March, 1685. Beaujeu with his ship, is gone, leaving his comrades in the marshy wilderness, with not much of joy to look forward to.—They had guns and powder, and shot; eight cannon, too, "but not one bullet," that is, cannon-ball, the naval gentlemen having refused to give them any. And here our lonely settlers, building a fort upon the shores of the Bay of St. Louis, as they called it, known to us as the Bay of St. Bernard, or Matagorda Bay, in Texas. They build from the wreck of their ship, we cannot think with light hearts; every plank and timber tells of past ill luck, and, as they looked forward, there is vision of irritated savages, (for there had been warring already,) of long search for the *Hidden river*, (so the Spaniards called the Mississippi,) of toils and dangers in its ascent when reached. No wonder that, "during that time several men deserted." So strong was the fever for desertion, that of some who stole away and were retaken, it was found necessary to execute one.

From March 1685, to March '87 La Salle and his men spent in searching for

the mouth of the Mississippi where he erected the Cross in 1682.—On the 12th day of January 1687, the last company of La Salle's adventures started. Among them went Joutel, and also the discontented Duhaut; and all took their "leaves with so much tenderness and sorrow as if they had presage that they should never see each other more." From that time to the 15th of March, they spend in search of former land marks, on that day La Salle, recognizing the spot where they were, as one through which he had passed in his former journey, found their hidden articles; they were all spoiled, having lain near five years—so they turned towards their camp again. One of Salle's men, on their way, killed two bullocks; so they sent the commander word that they had killed some meat, and meanwhile, they cut up the bullocks, and took out the marrow-bones, and laid them aside for their own choice eating, as was usual to do. When La Salle heard of the meat that had been taken, he sent his nephew and chief confidant, M. Moranget, with one De Male and his own footman, giving them order to send all that was fit to the camp at once. M. Moranget, when he came to where Duhaut and the rest were, and found that they had laid by for themselves the marrow-bones, became angry, took from them their choice pieces, threatened them, and spoke harsh words. This treatment touched these men, already not well pleased, to the quick; and, when it was night, took counsel together how they might best have their revenge. The end of such counseling, where anger is foremost, and the wilderness is all about one, needs scarce be told; "we will have their blood, all that are of that party shall die," said these malcontents. So when M. Moranget and the rest had supped and fallen asleep, Liotot the surgeon took an axe, and with few strokes killed them all; all that were of La Salle's party, even his poor Indian hunter, because he was faithful; and, lest De Male might not be with them (for him they did not kill,) they forced him to stab M. Moranget, who had not died by the first blow of Liotot's axe, and then threw them out for the carrion-birds to feast on.

This murder was done upon the 17th of March, 1687. And at once the murderers would have killed La Salle, but he and his men were on the other side of a river, and the water for two days was so high that they could not cross.

La Salle, meantime, was growing anxious also; his nephew so long absent, what meant it? and he went about asking if Duhaut had not been a malcontent; but none said, yes. Doubtless there was something in La Salle's heart, which told him his followers had cause to be his foes. It was now the 20th of the month, and he could not forbear setting out to seek his lost relative. Leaving Joutel in command, therefore, he started with a Franciscan monk and one Indian. Coming near the hut which the murderers had put up, though still on the opposite side of the river, he saw carrion-birds hovering near, and to call attention if any were there, fired a shot. There were keen and watching ears and eyes there; the gun told them to be quick, for the prey was in the net: so, at once, Duhaut and another crossed the river, and, while the first hid himself among the tall weeds, the latter showed himself to La Salle at a good distance off. Going instantly to meet him, the fated man passed near to the spot where Duhaut was hid. The traitor lay still till he came opposite; then, raising his

piece, shot the commander through the heart; after lingering an hour, he died.

Thus fell La Salle, on the threshold of success. No man had more strongly all the elements that would have borne him safe through, if we except that element which insures affection. "He had a capacity and talent," says Joutel, one of his staunchest friends, "to make his enterprise successful; his constancy and courage, and extraordinary knowledge in arts and sciences, which rendered him fit for any thing, together with an indefatigable body, which made him surmount all difficulties, would have procured a glorious issue to his undertaking, had not all those excellent qualities been counterbalanced by too haughty a behaviour, which sometimes made him insupportable, and by a rigidity toward those that were under his command, which at last drew on him an implacable hatred, and was the occasion of his death."

La Salle died, as far as can be judged, upon a branch of the Brazos.*

* * * * *

Thus ended La Salle's third and last voyage, producing no permanent settlement; for the Spaniards came, dismantled the fort upon the Bay of St. Louis, and carried away its garrison, and the Frenchmen who had been left elsewhere in the southwest intermingled with the Indians, until all trace of them was lost.

And so closed his endeavors in defeat. Yet he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world, an immense and most valuable country; had established several permanent forts, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia, to this day are monuments of La Salle's labors; for though he founded neither of them, (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the sight of Fort Creve-cœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West, that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the first discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored.‡

Tonti, left by La Salle when he sailed for France, after reaching the Gulf of Mexico in 1682, remained as commander of the Fort, which he had begun in 1680. Here he stayed, swaying absolutely the Indian tribes, and acting as viceroy over the unknown and uncounted Frenchmen who were beginning to wander through that beautiful country, making discoveries of which we have no records left. In 1686, looking to meet La Salle, he went down to the mouth of the Mississippi; but discovering no signs of his old comrade, he turned northward again. * * * * *

After reaching his post on the Illinois, he found work to do; for the Iroquois, long threatening, were now in the battle-field, backed by the English and Tonti, with his western wild allies, was forced to march and fight. Engaged in this business, he appears to us at intervals in the pages of Charlevoix; in the fall of 1687, we have him with Joutel at Fort St. Louis: † in April, 1689, he suddenly appears to us at Creve-cœur, revealed by the Baron La Hontan; and again, early in 1700, D'Iberville is visited by him at the mouth of the Mississippi.—

* Sparks, 158.

† see Aut. p 47.

‡ The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin: a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him. (Charlevoix iii. 265.)

After that we see him no more, and the *Biographie Universelle* tells us, that, though he remained many years in Louisiana, he finally was not there; but of his death, or departure thence, no one knows. * * * *

* * * "La Salle's death," says Charlevoix, in one place, "dispersed the French who had gathered upon the Illinois;" but in another, he speaks of Tonti and 20 Canadians, as established among the Illinois 3 years after the Chevalier's fate was known there.* This however, is clear that before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier † began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia, though in what year we know not; but for some time it was merely a Missionary Station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives, it being one of three of such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculee Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre 1712." In this letter the writer, after telling us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois Mission, he having been the first to reduce the principles of the language of those Indians to grammatical order, and so to make preaching to them of avail,—goes on near the close of this epistle to say, "These advantages (rivers, &c.) favor the design which some French have of establishing themselves in our village. * * *"

* If the French, who may come among us, will edify our neophytes by their piety and good conduct, nothing would please us better than their coming; but if immoral, and perhaps irreligious, as there is reason to fear, they would do more harm than we can do good." †

[Had old Father Marest lived a century later, he would have seen what effect the 'immoral' and 'irreligious' conduct, and the use of 'fire-water,' had upon their 'neophytes.' In 1812 it came to the knowledge of Governor Edwards, that some persons at Peoria, (a mere hamlet, with a few French cabins, after the war,) were selling liquor to the Indians. On the 25th of May, of the same year, he issued the following proclamation:—

"Whereas, it is deemed improper to furnish the Indians with spirituous liquors at Peoria;—

"I do hereby forbid all persons whatsoever, to sell, exchange, or in any manner give, or deliver to any Indians or Indian, any spirituous liquors, or any ardent spirits, within twenty miles of Peoria; and I do hereby enjoin it upon Thos. Forsythe, and any other Justice of the Peace for St. Clair county, to enforce this proclamation.¶"]

Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, though in this case also we are ignorant of the year, the missionary Finet, gathered a flock at Cahokia; while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Creve-cœur. §

* New France, vol. iii. pp 325, 333. † see Ante. p 33 ‡ Bancroft, iii. 195. '6.

§ There was an Old Peoria on the north-west shore of the Lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796, the inhabitants left this, for New Peoria, (Fort Clark,) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

¶ Even at the present day, it would be good for our country, if Gov. French had power, and would issue a similar proclamation, forbidding 'all persons whatsoever' from selling, exchanging, or in any manner 'give, or deliver' for use as a beverage, any spirituous liquors, 'to any natives' in our city, or within one

The period Illinois passed from under the dominion of the French, to that of Great Britain, was about the year 1763, ninety years from the first visit by Marquette, and about eighty years from the formal declaration of possession of all the Mississippi valley, by La Salle, as set forth on page 45. This cession as above stated, was in 1763, but it remained in the possession of the French until the year 1765. M. St. Ange de Belle Rive was commandant at Fort Chartres, and Lieutenant Governor of the district of Illinois. He made some wise and salutary regulations about titles to lands, and on the arrival of Captain Stirling, of the Royal Highlanders, to assume, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, the government of the country, St. Ange retired to St. Louis, and there exercised the functions of commandant, much to the satisfaction of the people, until November, 1770, when his authority was superceded by Piernas, commandant under the Spanish government.

At the period of the change of government in Illinois, General Gage was Commander-in-Chief of the King's troops in North America. Captain Stirling, brought to the country the following proclamation of Governor Gage:—

"Whereas, by the peace concluded at Paris, the 10th day of February, 1763, the country of Illinois has been ceded to his Britannic Majesty, and the taking possession of the said country of the Illinois, by the troops of his Majesty, though delayed, has been determined upon; we have found it good to make known to the inhabitants—

That his Majesty grants to the inhabitants of Illinois, the liberty of the Catholic religion, as has already been granted to his subjects in Canada. He has consequently given the most precise and effective orders, to the end that his new Roman Catholic subjects of the Illinois, may exercise the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Romish Church, in the same manner as in Canada.

That his Majesty, moreover, agrees that the French inhabitants or others, who may have been subjects of the most Christian king, (the king of France,) may retire in full safety and freedom wherever they please, even to New Orleans, or any part of Louisiana; although it should happen that the Spaniards take possession of it in the name of his Catholic Majesty, (the king of Spain,) and they may sell their estates, provided it be to subjects of his Majesty, and transport their effects as well as their persons, without restraint upon their emigration, under any pretences whatever, except in consequence of debts or of criminal processes.

That those who may choose to retain their lands and become subjects of his Majesty, shall enjoy the same rights and privileges, the same security for their persons and effects, and the liberty of trade, as the old subjects of the king.

That they are commanded by these presents to take the oath of fidelity and obedience to his majesty, in presence of Sieur Stirling, captain of the Highland regiment, the bearer hereof, and furnished with our full powers for this purpose.

That we recommend forcibly to the inhabitants, to conduct themselves like good and faithful subjects, avoiding, by a wise and prudent demeanor, all causes of complaint against them. That they act in concert with his majesty's officers, so that his troops may take possession of all the forts, and order be kept in the country. By this means alone they will spare his majesty the necessity of recurring to arms, and will find themselves saved from the scourge of a bloody war, and of all the evils which the march of an army into their country would draw after it.

rate of the court-house; we would not then hear of so many murders, mobs, riots and dens of iniquity, as we now have in our city limits, and not half the tax we now have to pay annually from the use and abuse of *ardent spirits*.

"We direct that those presents be read, published, and posted up in the usual places.

"Done and given at head-quarters, New York—signed with our hands—sealed with our seal at arms, and countersigned by our Secretary, this 30th day of December, 1734.

THOMAS GAGE."

"By his Excellency, G. MARTIN."

Captain Stirling remained but a short time in Illinois. He was succeeded by Major Farmer, of whose administration little is known. Next in office was Colonel Reed, who made himself conspicuous by a series of military oppressions, of which complaints were made without redress. He became odiously unpopular and left the colony.

The next in command was Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, who arrived at Kaskaskia on the 5th of September, 1768. On the 21st of November following, he issued a proclamation, stating that he had received orders from Gen. Gage to establish a court of justice in Illinois, for settling all disputes and controversies between man and man, and all claims in relation to property, both real and personal.

As military commandant, Colonel Wilkins appointed seven judges, who met and held their first court at Fort Chartres, December 6th, 1768. Courts were then held once in each month.

Even this system, though greatly preferable to a military tribunal, was far from satisfying the claims of the people. They insisted on a trial by a jury, which being denied them, the court became unpopular.

We know not at what period Colonel Wilkins left the country, nor whether any other British officer succeeded him. When taken possession of by Colonel Clark, in 1778, M. Rochblave, a Frenchman, was commandant.

In the spring of 1779, Colonel John Todd, bearing the commission of County Lieutenant, for the county of Illinois, visited Post Vincennes and Kaskaskia, for the purpose of organizing a temporary government, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, of October, 1778. On the 15th of June, Mr. Todd issued the following proclamation.†

"*Illinois* [county,] *to wit*:—Whereas, from the fertility and beautiful situation of the lands bordering upon the Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, and Wabash rivers, the taking up the usual quantity of land heretofore allowed for a settlement by the government of Virginia, would injure both the strength and commerce of this country—I do, therefore, issue this proclamation, strictly enjoining all persons whatsoever from making any new settlements upon the flat lands of the said rivers, or within one league of said lands, unless in manner and form of settlements as heretofore made by the French inhabitants, until further orders herein given. And in order that all the claims to lands in said county may be fully known, and some method provided for perpetuating by record the just claims, every inhabitant is required, as soon as conveniently may be, to lay before the person in each district appointed for that purpose, a memorandum of his or her land, with copies of all vouchers; and where vouchers have never been given, or are lost, such depositions or certificates as will tend to support their claims;—the memorandum to mention the quantity of land, to whom originally granted, and when—deducing the title through the various occupants to the present possessor.

The number of adventurers who will shortly overrun this country renders the

* Brown's Illinois, pp. 212, 213.

† Dillon's Indiana, i. 136.

above method necessary as well to ascertain the vacant lands as to guard against trespasses which will probably be committed on lands not of record.

Given under my hand and seal at Kaskaskia, the 15th of June, in the 3d year of the Commonwealth, 1797.

JOHN TODD, Jr."

Col. Todd was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, where he commanded the Kentuckians. He had been to Virginia on business pertaining to Illinois, returning through Kentucky, and not having resigned his command in the militia of that district, he led the troops to the battle field. Had he lived he would have become a resident of Illinois. His administration in the new territory was patriotic and popular.

The successor of Colonel Todd was a French gentleman by the name of Timothy de Monbrun, whose official signature is found on land grants and other documents in the archives of Randolph county. His name appears at the head of a trading company at the French Licks, (Nashville, Tenn.) before the revolutionary war. How long he administered the affairs of the country we know not, and whether any other person was his successor, is equally doubtful.

The cession of the country to the Continental Congress was made in 1784, and the ordinance to organize the North-western Territory, which provided for a Territorial government, was not passed until 1787, and the governor and judges who exercised, in one body, legislative and judicial authority, did not go into operation until July, 1788. Still the Illinois country remained without any organized government till March, 1790, when Governor St. Clair organized the county that bears his name. Hence, for more than six years at one period, and for a shorter time at other periods, there was no executive, legislative, and judicial authority in the country. The people were a "law unto themselves," and good feelings, harmony and fidelity to engagements predominated.

From 1800 they had been a part of the territory of Indiana. In all the territories at that period, there were two grades of territorial government. The first was that of governor and judges. These constituted the law-making power. Such was the organization of Illinois in 1809. The next grade was a Territorial legislature; the people electing the House of Representatives, and the President and Senate appointing the Council.

By an act of Congress of February 3d, 1809, all that part of Indiana Territory which lies west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was constituted into a separate Territory, by the name of Illinois; and the first grade of Territorial Government was established.* The people of Illinois, as has happened to others more recently, at several periods were left without a regularly constituted government. Originally it was a portion of ancient Louisiana, under the French monarchy.† By the treaty of France with Great Britain in 1763, all Canada, including the Illinois country, was ceded to the latter power.†

But British authority and laws did not reach Illinois until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name, and by the authority of the British crown, established the provisional government at Fort Chartres. In 1766, the "Quebeck Bill," as it

* See Map of Illinois, this line leaves near Terre Haute. † See Ante. p 45. 52.

was called, passed the British Parliament, which placed Illinois and the North Western Territory under the local administration of Canada.

The conquest of the country by General Clark, in 1778, brought it under the jurisdiction of Virginia, and in the month of October the Legislature of that State organized the country of Illinois.

In the winter of 1795-'6, the white population of the whole North-west territory—men, women and children—was estimated at 15,000. This was fifty-four years since: was was Peoria then? An Indian village, composed of pseudo-savages, made up of the native tribe of "Peoriaca Indians" and "Canadian French," a few Indian traders and hunters. At that time the settlers of the North-west territory were so few in number that they located in different and remote settlements in the States now comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, containing now millions of inhabitants. At that time there was but little intercourse between them. But what has been their advancement in five years. The population of the same territory was found, (by a census taken under authority of Congress, in 1800,) to be 45,365 souls.

One of the events of 1809, which claims special notice, was the organization of the Territory of Illinois.

Hon. Ninian Edwards, then Chief Justice of Kentucky, was appointed Governor, and Nathaniel Pope, Esq., then a resident of Kaskaskia, Secretary of the Territory.

Early in March, as the acting Governor, Judge Pope organized the Territory. Governor Edwards arrived from Kentucky, and entered the Executive department in the month of June, 1809.

The act of Congress for the organization of the Illinois territory, in 1809, has already been mentioned. The territorial government was begun in due form on April 25th, 1809, on which day, the late Nathaniel Pope, the Secretary and acting governor, took the customary oath; (ten years and six days before the present settlement of Peoria was begun.)

We here give the commission of the Secretary from the President, and the oath of office administered by Judge Shrader, one of the United States' Judges for the Territory of Louisiana.

"James Madison, President of the United States of America, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting:—

Know YE, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence, and abilities of Nathaniel Pope, of the Louisiana territory, I have nominated, and by the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Secretary to and for the Illinois Territory; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, for the term of four years from the date hereof, unless the President of the United States, for the time being, should be pleased sooner to revoke and determine this commission.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

The following was the oath of office:

Territory of Louisiana.

Be it remembered. That on the 25th day of April, 1809, personally appeared before me, Otho Shrader, one of the Judges in and over Louisiana, Nathaniel Pope, Esq., appointed Secretary in and for the Illinois territory, by commission of the President of the United States, bearing date the 7th day of March last past, and took the following oath, to wit: That he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he will perform the duties of his said office, with fidelity, to the best of his knowledge and judgment.

NATH. POPE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at the town of Ste. Genevieve, the day and year aforesaid.

OTHIO SHRADER.

We give these forms as a specimen, for the information of our young readers, and others who may desire to know how such government matters are conducted. In substance, the commission and form of oath is the same for United States officers in all territorial organizations.

On the 3d of May, 1809, the following persons were commissioned by the acting governor as justices of the peace:—

Nicholas Jarrot, John Hay, Caldwell Cairns, Thomas Todd, Jacob A. Boyer, Jas. Lemen, sen., Enoch Moore, D. Badgley, James Bankston, William Biggs, Robert Elliot, John Finlay, David White, Samuel S. Kennedy, Antoine Deschamps, Harvey M. Fisher, and Nicholas Boivin.* John Hays was appointed Sheriff, Enoch Moore Coroner, and Elias Rector, Attorney General.

On the 11th of June, Ninian Edwards, Governor, arrived from Kentucky, and entered on the duties of his office. He had taken the oath before the Hon. Thomas Todd, Judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky. On the 16th of the same month, the Governor and two Judges, constituting the legislative authority in the first stage of the territorial government, re-enacted the laws of the Territory of Indiana, that were applicable to Illinois.

For eight years Illinois formed a part of Indiana, and the principal statutes of that territory were re-enacted by the Governor and Judges, and became the basis of statute law in Illinois, much of which, without change of phraseology, remains in the revised code of the State, as the same law, in substance, originated in the legislation of the Governor and Judges of the North-western territory; and by the Governor and Judges of Indiana, were enacted in the territory of Louisiana during the period of their temporary jurisdiction west of the Mississippi; we give a synopsis of several of these ancient statutes.

Justices of the Peace.—A competent number for each county,—nominated and commissioned by the Governor;—power to take all manner of recognizances and obligations as any Justices of the Peace in the United States;—all to be certified to the Court of Common Pleas, at its next session,—but those for a felony belong to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. One or more Justices of the Peace, may hear and determine, by due course of law, any petty crimes and misdemeanors, where the punishment shall be fine only, not exceeding \$3,00. Justices required to commit the offender when crime was perpetrated in their sight without further testimony. All warrants to be under the hand and

* Father of Nicholas and Wm. C. Boivin. of this city.

seal of the justice. Justices to have power to punish by fine, as provided in the statute, all assaults and batteries not of an aggravated nature. * * *

Tavern Licenses.—No person to keep a tavern, ale-house, dram-shop, or house of entertainment, (in which any intoxicating liquor is sold,) without license, under penalty of one dollar each day; two-thirds to the poor of the county, and one-third to the informer. No licensed person shall allow drunkenness, gaming, etc., in or about his house, under penalty of five dollars.

On the 14th of February, 1812, Governor Edwards issued his proclamation, ordering an election to be held in each county, on the second Monday in April, for three successive days, that the people might decide whether they would enter on the second grade of government. The territorial charter gave ample power to the governor, to advance the territory to the second degree, but it was his rule through life, to ascertain and be guided by the popular will, and govern accordingly. The vote at the election decided the question in the affirmative by a very large majority.

Townships.—The Court of Common Pleas were authorized to divide the counties into townships, and establish boundaries to the same.

[In this State the township divisions were abolished, and the only civil division has been counties, until recently under the new Constitution, the counties were authorized to organize townships' upon a vote of the people.*]

On the 18th of April, 1818, Congress authorized the people of Illinois to form a State Constitution; this was done during the ensuing summer, and adopted August 26th. The northern boundary of the State as fixed by Congress, was latitude 42 deg. 30 min.

In 1818 Illinois was admitted into the Union. This was the year before our present population dates; prior to that period the inhabitants consisted, as I have before said, of the native tribe of "Peoriaca," or Peorias, Indian traders, hunters, idlers, &c. (for every community has more or less of this class, who live upon the earnings of others,) who from that happy faculty peculiar to the Canadian French, of adapting themselves to their associates, continued to live together at this place till within a year or two of the present population, with the exception of a time about the year 1781, or close of the revolutionary war. About that time they became alarmed for their safety and abandoned this place, and took up their residence in the French settlements in Canada, and on the Mississippi. Peace having been concluded between the contending parties for our Independence, the danger they apprehended being over, or rather their fears allayed, they returned two or three years afterward to their old places and friends, and resided here until 1812. Some time in December of that year, a Capt Craig was sent here by Governor Edwards, to chastise the disorderly Indians and their allies, if any of them might be found at this little French village. Capt. Craig found a pretext for burning this French town which had been laid out by them, embracing about one-half of the 1st ward of our present

* This will be set forth in its proper place, with the name of each town in Peoria county.

city—the centre of this village being at or about the entrance of the bridge across the Illinois river. Here we have now what is called the “French Claim,” comprising the plat of this village, being about forty years before the commencement of the present population, and the laying out of the plat of this part of our city, which was surveyed by Thomas Phillips, for Bigelow and Underhill, June 22d, 1836, over that of the French plat.

I will here digress from giving you the History of the founding of the City of Peoria in regular order of date, merely hinting to an expedition of Gov. Edwards and others in 1813, and give it more in detail in Chapter, iii. And will only say in this place that an expedition was sent out to this place consisting of three parties. One under Col. Russell, up the Mississippi to the vicinity of Warsaw, then across the country now called the ‘Military Tract,’ east to Peoria Lake. (or as it was called by the adventurers in 1673—’80, ‘Pimetœuii;’ and by Dr. Coxe, an English adventurer in 1698, it was called ‘Pinkatovi.’) Gen. Edwards with another consisting of Illinois Militia, up the Illinois River. And a third of Kentucky volunteers and a few Regular soldiers under Gen. Hopkins, across through Indiana and Illinois, so that all three detachments should at the same time meet at the outlet of this Lake then called by the Indians, ‘Cock-a-mink,’—by the French settlers ‘*au Pœe*,’ or ‘*Pie du Lac*’—foot of the Lake. [Gen. Hopkins failed of getting through, and returned to Kentucky; the other two met at this place. These troops finally quartered here and built a Fort at the intersection of Water and Liberty streets, covering the whole of the latter between Water street and the Lake shore; some of the old picket stumps are still visible. In the centre of this fort in grading Liberty street, in the summer of 1848, there was a large vault broken into which undoubtedly was the old Magazine, for storing their ammunition and provisions.]

In June, 1818, this fort (which had taken the name of “Fort Clark,” was also the name of the place some time thereafter,) was evacuated, and some time in the fall of the same year the Indians set fire to such parts as were combustible, and was consumed except some standing pickets; some stumps of which are still remaining to this day, although more than 36 years have elapsed since it was evacuated by our troops.

A cotemporary writer in giving a description of St. Louis not long since in remarking on the first settlements made by the French, (which is not inapplicable here), he says:—“It may be well to remark in this place that this event proves the policy that has prevailed in Canada and Louisiana in granting lands to the colonists, whereby they were commanded not to settle themselves, but to concentrate into villages, under the protection of the Forts; thus combining for mutual labor as well as mutual defence.* Hence the government ceded tracts of lands for a whole community, on condition that they should be worked in a body. These concessions were called *common-lands*, or simply *commons*. There were yet, a few years ago, such commons in the neighborhood of St. Louis, Carondelet, Ste. Genevieve, Kaskaskia, and near almost all the French villages in Missouri and Illinois.”

* See Ante. p 55.

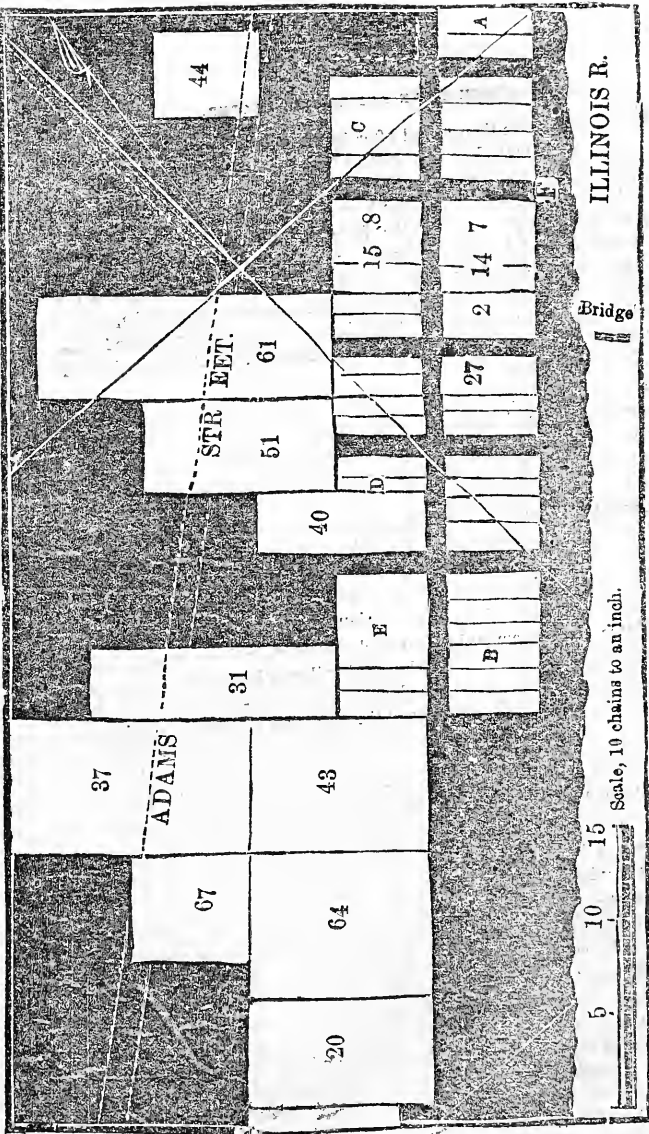
This French town was then called after its founder Hypolite Maillet, who, about the year 1778, moved to this spot and commenced the building of this *Ville*, which afterward took the name of "Fort Clark," and finally Peoria.

I have said in a preceding page, that I would give my readers a plan of this *Villa*, and a copy of the petition of the French claimants, of which Thomas Forsyth, who is named in Gov. Edwards' proclamation, page 51, is the first signer. This petition called for their lands in Peoria, or remuneration for the same, therefore I deem it my duty to give my readers a *plat of their claim*, nearly all of which I have re-surveyed, and have drawn and engraven a wood diagram, or, plan of the same, as I have made it from Mr. J. C. Brown's field notes, of which I have a copy.

This map of the "French Claim," is given for the gratification of those who wish to know its extent and location. It was called "*LA VILLE DE MAILLET*." It will be seen by the dotted lines the present streets—Adams running northwise nearly parallel with the Illinois river; Bridge street, running from the bridge to the quarter section lines, which are shown crossing each other at right angles, and then Franklin Avenue, running from thence north on a quarter section line to the north corner of the map—a lot lying west of 20 is but partially shown, it is numbered 49 and shows about one third of the lot; also, on the other end of the map about half of lot A is shown, for the reason that my page would not admit a larger plate; all that is of importance is embraced in this.

A similar Plat is give accompanying Gov. Coles' Report, in State papers, Vol. page 423. But this is the plat relied upon in all suits brought for Claims in this city. By reference to the public documents relating to the "French Claim," each of the individuals who signed the following petition, their claim may be pointed out, as they are all given in the original. The location of *Fort Clark* will be seen by the letter F, just above the bridge, at the intersection of the street with water street, on the corner of lot 7, or great lot 14. Lot 14, 7, 8, are claimed by the heirs of the first signers to the petition, T. Forsyth.

Peoria proper was first laid out on the 10th of July, 1826, by Wm. S. Hamilton and re-surveyed by C. Ballance, May 27, 1831. This plat did not interfere much with the "French Claim," so called, or *La Ville de Maillet*. It was destroyed by the destruction or burning of the village. Capt. Craig excused himself for this act of devastation by accusing the French of being in league with the Indians, and by alleging that his boats were fired upon from the village while lying at anchor before it. All this the French inhabitants of the village have ever denied, and charge Capt. Craig with unprovoked, malicious and cruel conduct. Capt. C. took some of the inhabitants prisoners, but the greater part fled to the French settlements on the Mississippi and some to Canada; thus forever the French village of "*Maillet*," and assumed the more permanent name to some, of "*French Claim*." Although the war lasted but about 10 years, these French settlers never returned to build up the waste places, but the right by occupancy as a community for mutual labor; hence the village came extinct.



Scale, 10 chains to an inch.

Bridge

ILLINOIS R.

The petition is in the following words, viz :

“ To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :

The Memorial and Petition of sundry inhabitants of the village of Peoria, on the Illinois River, humbly shews.—That your petitioners have resided for many years at Peoria, on the Illinois river, and being surrounded by numerous nations of Indians; we were always subject to their insults, by stealing our horses, killing our cattle and robbing our fields, often threatening to kill us if we did not immediately supply them with their wants, by giving them that provision, &c. that we had to maintain our families; all which we were compelled to comply with to preserve peace: but in the spring of the year 1812, the Indians threw off all reserve, and killed our cattle at our very doors, and would carry off on their horses the beef to their villages, and would tell us that we ought to be contented that they did not kill us also. After the commencement of the present War, the British Indian Agent at Malden directed the Indians to kill and destroy all white people residing West of Detroit river; this speech was brought from Malden by a Potawatimie Indian, and was delivered to the Kickapoos by the Potawatimie Chiefs, the Kickapoos said that the Indians must begin at Peoria and kill the whole, but the Potawatimies not agreeing to this, we were all saved from the tomahawk and scalping knife; after we heard this unpleasant news we still wished to remain in our village, though often upbraided by the Indians of giving information of their proceedings to the Governors of this (Missouri) and Illinois Territory, all which we were obliged to deny for our personal safety, altho' it was a truth. Those informations so received from us at different times by the executives of this and adjoining Territory was the saving of many lives on the frontiers, but more particularly in September 1812, when about 400 Indians were emboldened to come down (and did actually come down) to make a desperate attack on different parts of the frontiers, had it not been for information received from us by General Howard, then Gov'r of this Territory, the mischief that such a body of Indians would have done in the settlement must have been great; but from this information the Indians were completely foiled and returned home without doing any mischief, except stealing a few horses.

We still wishing to hold our ground at Peoria, knowing full well the assistance we could render to our country in giving information of the Indians at all times, but at a time when there were only a few men in Peoria village, (the others having come down to this country on business,) the Kickapoo and Piankeshaw Indians robbed our houses of all the arms and ammunition that were to be found, as also all kind of wearing apparel; and while the few people who were so left at Peoria had fled from the enraged Indians, two boats under Captain Craig of *Shawanoe Town*, arrived at Peoria and emptied our houses and out houses of every kind of Property that was portable, and put them on board of the boats, when we returned to Peoria we asked Cap. Craig for our property, some was returned and the remainder detained and never returned to us, the Indians having fired on Cap. Craig's boats we were all made prisoners and disarmed by him amounting to forty-two men women and children;—We asked permission to kill some cattle and hogs for our winters provisions which Cap. Craig refused, and he and his men killed the hogs for their own use, besides burning four houses and 4 barns two of the barns containing wheat; we were brought down prisoners to Savage's Ferry, (which is opposite to the mouth of Missouri River), in Illinois Territory where an order from Gov'r Edwards liberated us, with the loss of a great deal of property, as we were obliged to leave at Peoria, all our cattle amounting to upwards of two hundred head besides hogs &c. and a large quantity of Corn, it being to late in the season for us to return to Peoria.—The Cattle Corn &c. fell into the hands of the Indians who destroyed all the Cattle &c. besides burning all our houses and out houses.

Thomas Forsyth, one of your petitioners, farther represents that for a considerable time previous to this outrage, he had been a confident Agent of the Gov-

ment in the Indian department and continued his residence at Peoria, (where he had been before established), for the purpose of conveying private information of the Indian movements to the principal Indian Agent at this place. At the commencement of the War others of your petitioners had determined to leave Peoria and go to some other place of imagined safety: that the said Forsyth fore-seeing in such event, the necessity of removing also, and having been also, more-er instructed to that effect by his superior officers in the Indian department, solicited and prevailed with your petitioners to remain at Peoria in the midst of their enemies.

The caution and watchfulness of your petitioners preserved them from the dangers with which they were menaced. But at the moment when they were assisting in the success of their address and perseverance, the fruits of which I have been important communications to the Executives of Illinois and Missouri, they are assailed by a Military force of their own countrymen, who, under the most absurd pretexts rob them of their property, burn their houses and kill their persons. With an unaccountable caprice, or wantonness, your petitioners have been taken as prisoners of war into the settlement. There in- they have been recognized as citizens attached to their Country and who have hazzarded every thing in its defence. We have been liberated but in the time we have been striped of our ordinary means of subsistance and are thrown upon the world without the common necessaries of life, and many now living on the generosity of other people. Your Petitioners ask that an inquiry may be instituted as to the losses which they have sustained and provision made for their relief and indemnity.

Louis, 20th Dec. 1813.

A. Le Clair,
Charles La Belle,
Antoine La Pance,
Joseph Guerrette,

(Signed.)
Antoine Burbonne,
Hippolite Mailleil,
Francois Racine Sen'r,
Francois Buche

T. Forsyth,
Pierre La Vasseur,
Louison Pensannoe,
Francois Racine Jun'r,
Felix Fontaine.

Petition was not acted upon to any effect, as I can learn, till some time when, on the 10th of November of that year, we have Gov. Coles Report the Secretary of the Treasury, from which report I give you the following facts, which were accompanied by a map, which is nearly the same as in a preceding page, by Brown:

inhabitants of Peoria' it would appear from all I can learn, (says the settled there without any grant or permission from the authority of any agent; that the only title they had to the land was derived from possession; that the only value attached to it grew out of the improvement placed that such possessor took to himself such portion of unoccupied land which he wished to occupy and cultivate, and made it his by incorporating his title in it; but as soon as he abandoned it his title was understood to cease with his possessions and improvements, and it reverted to its natural state, and he again to be improved and possessed by any one who should think

* * * * *
village lots contained in general about a half of an arpen of land; is about 4 acres;) the out lots or fields were of various sizes, depending on the industry or means of the owner to cultivate more or less land. the old or new village was formally laid out, nor had defined limits. them, it is impossible to give of them an accurate map. * * * * * been able to ascertain with precision on what particular quarter the Military Survey their claims are situated. It is believed, however, that a greater part of the land covered both by the old and new villages is divided into quarter sections, and that the out-lots or fields are included in quarters which have been granted as bounty lands to soldiers of the late war. * * * * *

A survey was attempted in 1826, as I have before said, by Wm. S. Hamilton, under this report, but the conflicting interests of some of the then inhabitants of Peoria, it was abandoned.—Subsequently these claims was contested so resolutely that fire-arms was resorted to between two of our citizens, one of them received a heavy charge of shot in the breast, and had it not been for his uncommon thick overcoat, he would no doubt have lost his life. The matter was, however, settle and they are now apparently on as good terms as other citizens.

A final survey of the 'French Claim' was completed by Ja's C. Brown, on the 11th of April 1837, and accepted and adopted in 1840; as that claimed by the foregoing petitioners, being a plat of their *ville* as it was founded in 1778, (about 60 years previous,) by Hypolite Mailleit, one of said petitioners' which was then called in honor of him, "LA VILLE MAILLEIT," and was burned in 1813.

The extent and populousness of this town can never be known; but from all the vestiges that remained when the present town was commenced, they appear to have been unimportant hamlets, composed of wooden cabins, without either stone or brick chimneys, or cellars.

This county, and for more then one hundred miles around it at that date, was an "original, undisturbed, magnificent plain and wilderness, the domain of nature, the dwelling place of the savage." Now look back one generation, a little more than 31 years, the whole history of this city and county is more like a vision of "progress" too glorious to be realized, than like truth's sober annals.

CHAPTER III.

State of the Country and sketch of Gov. Edwards' expedition.—J. S. Brickey's letter of the expedition and the building of Fort Clark.—Sketch of General Clarks character and expedition to the Mississippi Valley in 1737.—Sketch of the Black Hawk War.—Peoria when Founded by present Inhabitants.—Historical Coincident Dates.—By whom Settled, and Names of Inhabitants.—Journey hither by Land and Water.—First Habitation.—Subsequent Settlers, who they were, and where from.—Indian Agency Established at Peoria.—First Commercial Intercourse, and how carried on.—Building of Store House at Kankakee.—History of Peoria County, with a Map, Boundaries, Organization, &c., at that date, 1825.—Town of Peoria, when laid off by County Commissioners.—First Election in 1826, and number of Inhabitants at that time.—Marriage and its Confirmation, how accomplished.—Grand and Petit Juries.—Indictment of an Indian for Murder, and attempt of rescue: the result.

We will now turn your attention to the War of 1812 with Great Britain and their Indian allies in Canada and the West. The settlement on the Loure, commenced, probably, in 1806-'07, and until 1810, was the "Far West," except the French hamlets on the Illinois, and Mississippi Rivers. During that year emi-

grant families found their way to the "Boon's Lick country." The incidents of the war in that quarter we will pass over, and notice that of our own State.

In July, 1811, a company of "Rangers," or mounted riflemen, was raised in Goshen settlement, Illinois. The intelligence of the battle of Tippecanoe was peculiarly alarming to the inhabitants of Illinois and Missouri, and measures as prompt and efficient as circumstances admitted, were adopted by the governors of the two Territories.

Early in 1812, the Indians on the Upper Mississippi were very hostile, and committed frequent murders.

An express from Fort Madison came down the river on the ice in a sleigh, with some traders, and reached St. Louis on the 13th of February. They were fired on frequently by war parties, and especially a few miles above Salt river, where the Indians chased them for some distance.

The following item from the Louisiana Gazette of March 21, is corroborated by other evidence:

"Since Christmas last, the following murders have been committed by the Indians in this country. Two persons near the Mines on the Mississippi, *nine* in the district of St. Charles, within the settlements, supposed to be killed by the Kickapoo; *one* man at Fort Madison, on the 3rd inst., by the Winnebagoes. There were several men who left Fort Madison for this part of the Territory, about the 17th of February, who are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

"Main Poc, the Pottawatomie chief, is preparing a war-party to proceed against the Osages. This fellow has been lately at Fort Malden, and it is thought at Peoria that he intends to strike at the whites.

"Travelers and Spies who have been amongst them, all concur in the same story, that the Indians have no desire to make peace with us; that red wampum is passing through the upper villages, from the Sioux of St. Peters, to the head of the Wabash; that at every council-fire the Americans are devoted and proscribed; and in short that a general combination is ripening fast.

At the same period, the few companies of Rangers, raised by the act of Congress, and the Militia volunteers, were the only defence of the towns and settlements of Missouri and Illinois; two companies in these States, had been raised the preceding year. These Rangers, as a protection to the defenceless settlements, were a most effective corps.—Many were heads of families, and all were of the most enterprising and industrious class of citizens, and deeply interested in the defence of their families and friends.

War was declared the 17th of June 1812, the Indians of the North-west were very troublesome, as stated in the above extract, and after the defeat of General Hull, and the victories of the British and Indians in the North-west, the people in Western States, and especially in Kentucky and Ohio, became excited, and but one sentiment prevailed. By the middle of August, the whole North-west, with the exception of Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison, was in the possession of the British and their red allies.

Every citizen in the States referred to, and of the Territories of Indiana and Illinois, seemed animated with one desire—to wipe off the disgrace with which our arms had been stained, and to roll back the desolation that threatened the frontiers of Ohio and the Territories beyond. * * * * *

In the mean time Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, was active in raising men and

making preparations for an expedition against the hostile Indians on the Illinois. We will now give a sketch of this expedition against the Kickapoos, at the head of Peoria Lake. The year 1813, opened with gloomy prospects to these far off and exposed Territories.

The movements of the government against Canada and the combined forces of the British and Indians, wrought conviction in the sagacious mind of Gov. Edwards, that should they be defeated (as was the case at the battle of the Thames,) the Indians would retreat, and by marauding bands attack the settlements of Illinois and Missouri. His correspondence on this subject with the War Department was frequent and voluminous.

* * * * *

During the campaign in the summer and autumn of 1813, all the companies of Rangers from Illinois and Missouri were under Gen. Howard. Large parties of hostile Indians were known to have collected about Peoria, and scouting parties traversed the district between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, then an entire wilderness. It was from these marauding parties that the frontier settlements were harrassed. It became an object of no small importance to penetrate the country over which they ranged, and establish a Fort at Peoria, and thus drive them to the northern wilderness.

Col. Wm. Russell, of the 17th U. S. Regiment, was engaged in raising companies of troops denominated "Rangers," to co-operate with Governor Edwards.

* * * * *

The concerted arrangement was, for Gen. Hopkins, with about 4,000 mounted Riflemen, to move up the Wabash to Ft. Harrison, cross over to the Illinois country, destroy all the Indian villages near the Wabash, march across the prairies to the head waters of the Sangamon and Vermillion rivers, form a junction with the Illinois Rangers under Gov. Edwards and Col. Russell, and sweep over all the villages along the Illinois River. After entering the prairies of Illinois, the troops under Gen. Hopkins became disorderly; were wanting in discipline and subordination, and the expedition was defeated in its objects: Success depended on the celerity and secrecy of their march. If the Indians obtained knowledge of the approach of such a force, they would desert their villages and flee to the north, as they did. Game was abundant, especially deer, and no authority of the veteran General, or his aids, could prevent the troops, and even the subaltern officers from continually firing at game. Add to this, the season was rainy, they had no competent guides, and the fourth day from Ft. Harrison, they lost the course in the prairies, and returned to the Wabash:

Amongst the British traders, that had great influence over the northern Indians, was a Mr. Robert Dickson, who at this period, had stationed himself at Prairie du Chien, and furnished the Indians with large supplies of goods and munitions of war. Mr. Dickson had the manners and appearance of a gentleman but doubtless, as many other British subjects, who anticipated a war between Great Britain and the United States, felt himself authorized to enlist the Indians.

Our authorities for the incidents of the campaign, or a sketch of the expedition of Col. Russell and Gov. Edwards, to the Kickapoo and Peoria towns, is a communication of a 'ranger,' and a communication from the Hon. John Reynolds, to the editor of the "Annals of the West," from which we copy:

"Towards the first of September, 1813, all the forces of U. S. Rangers, and mounted volunteers, to the number of 350, were assembled at Camp Russell, and duly organized, preparatory to marching against the Indians, and join the army under Gen. Hopkins. Camp Russell was one mile and a half north of Edwardsville, and then on the frontier. Col. R. commanded the U. S. Rangers. *

* * * * * The staff of Gov. Edwards were, N. Rector, R. K. McLaughlin, and Nathaniel Pope. There may have been more, but the writer does not recollect them.

This little army being organized, and with their provisions for twenty or thirty days packed on their horses they rode, (except in a few instances where pack horses were fitted out,) took up the line of march in a northwardly direction.

The army marched for a number of days along the Mississippi bottom. On or near the site of Quincy, was a large Sac village, and an encampment, that must have contained 1,000 warriors. It appeared to have been but just deserted.—The army continued its march up some distance above the Lower Rapids, and then struck across the prairies for the Illinois River, which they reached below the mouth of Spoon river, and marched to Peoria village. Here was a small stockade, commanded by Col. Nicholas of the U. S. Army. Two days previous, the Indians had made an attack on the fort, and were repulsed. * * *

Next morning Gen. Howard marched his troops to the Senachewine, a short distance above the head of Peoria Lake, where was an old Indian village, called Gomo's village.*—Here they found the enemy had taken water and ascended the Illinois. This, and two other villages, were burnt. Finding no other enemy to fight, the army was marched back to Peoria, to assist the regular troops in building Fort Clark, so denominated in memory of the old hero of 1778.

Captain Craig, with a small company, was ordered to take charge of a boat, fortified for the occasion, with provision and supplies, and proceed up the Illinois River to Peoria. Cap. Craig reached here a few days before the Army.

This little army at that time was all the efficient force to protect Illinois. We commenced the march from Camp Russell, about the first of September. At that period the Indians on the Sangamon, Mackinaw and Illinois Rivers were both numerous and hostile. * * *

* * * * * As the army approached near Peoria, Gov. Edwards despatched Lieut. Peyton, James Reynolds, and some others, to visit the village of the Peorias, but they made no discoveries.

There was a village of the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies on the eastern bluff of the Illinois, nearly opposite the head of Peoria Lake. The troops moved with rapidity and caution towards the village and encamped for the night within a few miles of it. * * *

* * * * * In the morning early, and concealed by a dense fog, the army marched under the bluff, that they might reach the village undiscovered, but as they approached, the Indians with their squaws were on the retreat to the swamps. Instant pursuit was given, and in a short distance from the village, horses, riders, arms and baggage, were overwhelmed in the morass.

It was a democratic overthrow, for Governor and his horse shared the same fate as the subaltern, or the private soldier. We were all literally "swamped." A pursuit on foot was ordered, and executed with readiness but extreme difficulty. In this chase many of the enemy were killed, and at every step, kettles, mats and other Indian property were distributed in the morass. * * *

* * * * * After destroying their corn and other property, and securing all their horses, we commenced the homeward march. After traveling till dark to find a good camping ground, the rain set in, and the night was dark. Not knowing but that there were Indian towns above, and learning that the expedition of Gen. Hopkins had failed to meet us, we apprehended danger from a night attack. Many of the soldiers had lost their blankets and other clothing, in the swamp, and there was much suffering in camp that night.

Captain Craig arrived at Peoria with his boats, where he remained several days,

* Now known as *Senachewine's*, the last resident chief.

was repeatedly attacked by Indians, but, being fortified, and on his own ground sustained no damage. He returned with the stores in safety. The troops marched back to Camp Russell, where they were discharged."

The building of Fort Clark, which we have before alluded to, and the expedition given in the preceding pages, is more minutely given in the following communication which was received a few days since, (after the most of that of Mr. Reynold's was in type, corroborating his.) This letter was written by John S. Brickey, Esq. of Potosi, Mo., to J. T. Lindsay, Esq. in answer to one addressed to him at my request, to give me a detail of the expedition in which he had a part in building *old fort Clark*, (as this fort was the first habitation for our 'oldest inhabitant.)* If Mr. B's description of the site of Peoria should vary from ideas of what it then was, it must be remembered that the lapse of 37 years would materially change the appearance of things, even in a state of nature, without the aid of art, industry and civilization. Large trees are now standing upon ground which 30 years ago was naked, bleak prairies, or what is now called barrens.

Potosi, Mo., December 8th, 1850.

Dear Sir:—A few days since on my return from Washington City, I found your letter refering to a casual conversation we had relative to Peoria on the steam-boat while ascending the Illinois River, on my way to the east, requesting me to give you my recollections of the incidents of a Campaign to Lake Peoria, (now your beautiful City,) and the situation of the place at that time. In compliance with your request I will endeavor to do so, although 37 years have elapsed since the occurrence took place, consequently my recollection of many circumstances must be imperfect, and many others intirely escaped my memory at this time.—Not for the purpose of publication, but with a hope of aiding some little the stranger who may compile and publish an account of those times to state facts as they really were, and put them in Chronological order and in such a descriptive style as will interest if not instruct those who may read them hereafter.

In the summer of 1813, there was a requisition for a Regiment of Mounted Riflemen—volunteers to go into the then Northern part of Illinois, against the Indians said to be organized, by and under the command of one Dickson, a British Officer, who had long been a trader with and had great influence over them. The frontier settlements of Illinois had been greatly annoyed by constant inroads and depredations of those Indians for more than a year before; so in consequence of the above mentioned requisition, about the first of August, the Missouri Regiment of Volunteers of 400 or 500 men, rendezvoused and was organized at St. Louis, (then a French village, with but *two* brick houses, one belonged to Gen. Bernard Pratte, and the other to Christian Wiliz.) we marched from there and crossed the Missouri River near Bellefontain, a Fort south of the Missouri, (at the time occupied by a few Regular Troops,) not far from the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi.—Thence up and along the Mississippi on the west side for 75, or 80 miles, there crossed the River and joined a Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Mounted Riflemen, consisting of about 400 men under the command of Col. Stephenson:—The two Regiments now numbered about 900 men—that

* Jesiah Fulton, which will be more fully noticed in the succeeding pages.

from Missouri, was commanded by Col. M'Nair, subsequently Gov. of Missouri, and the whole commanded by Gen. Howard.

Upon arriving at the west bank of the Mississippi there was no other means of ferrying the Regiment over, men, horses and baggage, but two platforms made of slender boards, laid crosswise on two canoes. To have crossed, or transported 500 men and horses with their baggage, (although the latter consisted of a few pounds of flour and pickled pork, all the soldier had in those times,) would have required some days at least; therefore, to expedite the march, it was resolved by about 300 men to *ride*, or swim the Mississippi on horse back, they placing their provisions, (no blankets, or tents, for they had none,) on the platform,—more than 300 did actually swim the river on their horses, myself among the number, which occupied about three hours, without the least accident, except one horse was drowned by becoming entangled in some vines in descending the high bank of the river; the consequence of this expedition was, the whole Regiment crossed the same day, and on the next joined the Illinoisians, from 'Camp Russell.'

I will here mention a little circumstance which may amuse you. The men before commencing their swimming operations, detached every article of clothing from their bodies except their *hats*,—guns, ammunition and provisions left to be sent over on the platform—this all answered very well, until the lads gained the Illinois side where on ascending from the river they found themselves on low ground surrounded by towering timber, the whole earth covered with a weed called *nettles*, four or five feet high, and standing thick as hemp, in addition to this there were clouds of *misquitos* which almost covered their dripping bodies. The nettles stung the horses, they snorted, reared and dashed about, tore the mens lower extremities through the tormenting briars, while the winged insects almost covered them,—the scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and no relief for some hours, until the platform came with the clothes. Now imagine 300 men all mounted, with nothing on but *hats*, contending with these tormentors, their horses so restive they were ungovernable, and you have the scene before you.

At the time the Missouri Regiment left St. Louis, a *fleet of gun-boats*, nothing but common barges manned by some 150 Regular Troops, also left for Lake Peoria, to meet and co-operate with the Mounted Riflemen, in taking the Indian town in that place. This fleet consisted of 10 or 12 barges, mantled, or covered with thin boards, which served well enough to protect the men, the supplies and tools necessary to erect a *fort* at Peoria, but a very poor contrivance to defend the men against the Indian Rifle bullets, (as was supposed they would do when constructed,) as subsequent events proved.

It so happened, that instead of the boats and volunteers arriving at the same time, and taking the village by surprise, the boats got there on Sunday, the 29th of August, and the Mounted men not until Wednesday following, when there was no enemy to be seen. But on the arrival of the boats with the Regulars, about 150, or 200 Indian warriors, then in their town, attacked them with great resolution, and not until after an hours hard fight, and using several pieces of small cannon, could the boats effect a landing at Peoria, the Indians firing from the town and hiding places. In this engagement there was several of the Regulars killed and wounded—the number of Indians killed and wounded wa

never known, because they carried off their dead and wounded—there was much blood found afterwards around and about where the Indians were during the engagement.

When the Mounted Rifleman, (numbering about 900.) arrived at Peoria, they found the village consisting of a great number of huts, all deserted a few days before, and two or three frame houses, one 30 or 40 feet long, (said to have been built by the French,) although they did not appear to have been inclosed, or covered. The Indians in their flight had left nothing but some dried pumpkins, corn and beans, which was found in some of the houses, but much more was found wrapped up in skins, and hid in the ground—all of which was seized and used by those who found them. Every house in the village was demolished the same day we entered it (Wednesday, the 1st of September.) and used for fuel during the stay of the army at that place.

The first night after encamping in the village, or rather on the ground where it stood, one of the men belonging to a company of the Indiana Rangers, passed out of the encampment unobserved by the sentinel, to go to the river for water, who upon his return supposing the man to be an Indian, fired upon and killed him; this circumstance produced some excitement and general regret in the camp for the loss of this fellow soldier.

Next day the Army moved up the Lake, on the west side 8 or 10* miles, to a place then called *Gomer's town*, † which formerly had been an Indian village, but at that time abandoned; and encamped there one night. On our way up there was seen in the fork of a number of trees, something which had the appearance of a box 5 or 6 feet in length, and 12 or 18 inches in diameter, upon examination they were found to be made, some of the bark of trees, and others of thin pieces of wood, and to contain human skeletons, these boxes, or coffins were fastened together with bark or vines in the trees, 15 or 20 feet high, and secured there with the same material; some of these coffins contained nothing but bones, while others had the human body in a state of preservation, the flesh as hard as wood, and the skin tho' dry, almost perfect. This induced the belief that the Indians instead of interring their dead as white people do, some times at least placed them up in trees as was the case here.

About the first of September, 1813, the Indians having all fled towards Rock River, and the weather setting in cold, it was thought imprudent to undertake to follow them, nor had the army the necessary supplies, or time to pursue the campaign and return in time to build the fort as contemplated at first. Therefore, orders were issued to build "*Fort Clark*," on the site where the Indian village stood; and the spot where the beautiful City of Peoria, now stands. The boats having brought from St. Louis all the tools and implements necessary for that purpose.

For the want of suitable timber and materials within several miles of the place, on the west side of the Lake, on account of the country back from the ri-

* Senachewine's village, no doubt is the one here alluded to, is 20 miles.

† '*Gomo*,' or Gomer, was then the Pottawatomie Chief, succeeded by Senachewine the last resident Chief. I have some beautiful lines on the death of this chief, by J. C. Bryant, which will appear in chapter, iv.

ver being prairie, it became necessary to obtain all the timber from a fine forest on the east side of the Illinois River, at the lower end of the Lake and raft it over. The men commenced felling the trees, the most of which were white-oak, and for the palisades cut them about 18 feet long and each log not less than 15 or 18 inches diameter—the timbers for the Block-house, at the corners of the enclosure were much longer; the era inclosed for the fort contained according to my recollection two or three acres. While a portion of the men were cutting, others were employed in hauling and rafting the logs over to the opposite side of the Lake, and from there to the site for the building; having no carriages of any description, all the materials were drawn by the men on trucks by means of large ropes a distance of from one to two miles: thus was 'Fort Clark' erected where Peoria now stands, in less than two months by the Missouri and Illinois volunteers of Mounted Riflemen, in September, and October, in the year 1813, at a distance of more than 100 miles from any white settlement, and with no other means than above described.

As the Army approached Peoria from the north-west and got a first view of its situation from the high-land-prairies, two or three miles from the Lake, looking easterly and southerly, beheld the smooth prairie gradually descending to the town, the Lake stretching miles far to the N. W., the *gun-boats* lying quietly at anchor upon the water, the towering forest across the water, and the lovely prairies bounded only by the horizon; there was an involuntary halt—the men all gazed in silence for a moment, and then of a sudden as if all moved by one impulse expressed universal admiration of the beauty and grandeur of the prospect spread out before them. At this time there was no road to Peoria, except the Indian trail,* not a forest tree amiss, not a house within one hundred miles, (except the town before described,) no plough had ever broken the turf that covered the rich soil beneath. The Lake was covered with wild geese, ducks and other water-fowls; game such as deer, bear, elk, and turkeys every where in the thick woods and adjacent prairies. Bees and honey were found in almost every hollow tree, and notwithstanding express orders to the contrary, the men would, and did, on the march frequently stop, cut down the trees and get large quantities of the most delicious honey. While employed in building the fort many of the men were well supplied with venison, fowls, honey, and sometimes with fish, caught in the Lake.

Perhaps there are but few localities in this *western* world in a state of nature, more beautiful, or surrounded with more objects of admiration than was Peoria at the time here referred to. Such is a very brief and imperfect sketch of what this place was. But now how changed, in a few years it has become a prosperous City, what it will be, when the active, untiring energies of our free and happy people shall have developed all the rich resources of the immense region of fertile country which surrounds it, and the great commercial advantages it possesses, can not be a matter of much speculation. It must become a large, populous and wealthy City, for its course is "onward and upward." J. S. B."

It may seem to those, who delight in tales of fighting and bloodshed, that this

* See Ante, p. 33. 'war-path,' more particularly noted in chapter, vii.

expedition was a very insignificant affair. Very few Indians were killed, very little fighting done, but one or two of the army lost, and yet as a means of protecting the frontier settlements of these Territories, it was most efficient, and gave at least six months quiet to the people.—After this, Indians shook their heads and said ; “White men like the leaves in the forest,—like the grass of the prairies,—they grow every where.”

‘Fort Clark’ took its name from Col. George Rogers Clark, a veteran of 1778, Commissioned and sent out to Illinois, by the Council of Virginia, convened at Williamsburg, January 2nd 1778. Clarks expedition was the first sent against the Western Indians, then the Allies of the British. A short sketch of the character of Col. Clark, and some of the incidents attending this expedition we deem worthy of note, and especially as the City of Peoria, was first known as ‘Fort Clark’. We extract from the “Annals of the West.”

Col. Clark’s Commission bears date, January 2nd, 1778, and contains this condition, after giving him directions—for transporting troops from Fort Pitt :

* * * * * “and during the whole transaction, you are to take especial care to keep the true destination of your force secret; its success depends upon this. * * * * *

It is earnestly desired that you show humanity to such British subjects, and other persons, as fall in your hands. If the white inhabitants at that post and neighborhood will give undoubted evidence of their attachment to this State, (for it is certain they live within its limits,) by taking the test prescribed by law, and by every other way and means in their power, let them be treated as fellow-citizens, and their persons and property duly secured. Assistance and protection against all enemies whatever, shall be afforded them; and the Commonwealth of Virginia is pledged to accomplish it. But if these people will not accede to these reasonable demands, they must feel the miseries of war under the direction of that humanity that has hitherto distinguished Americans, and which it is expected, you will ever consider as the rule of your conduct, and from which you are, in no instance, to depart. * * * * *

Wishing you success, I am, Sir your humble servant, P. HENRY.”*

* * * * * With three companies and several private adventurers, Clark, at length, commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified, Corn Island, opposite to the spot now occupied by Louisville. * * * * *

Having waited until his arrangements were all completed, and those chosen, who were to be of the invading party, on the 24th of June, with four companies he left his position and fell down the river. His plan was to follow the Ohio as far as the fort known as Fort Massac, and thence to go by land to Kaskaskia.—

His troops took no other baggage than they could carry in the Indian fashion, and, for his success, he trusted entirely to surprise. If he failed, his plan was to cross the Mississippi, and to throw himself into the Spanish settlements on the west of that river. Before he commenced his march, he received two pieces of information of which he made good use at the proper time, by means of which, he conquered the West without bloodshed. One of these important items was the alliance of France with the colonies; this, at once, made the American side popular with the French and Indians of Illinois and the Lakes; France having never lost her hold upon her ancient subjects and allies, and England having

* See Butler’s History of Kentucky, p. 459.

never secured their confidence. The other item was, that the inhabitants of Kaskaskia, and other old towns, had been led by the British to believe that the 'Long Knives,' or Virginians, were the most free, cruel, and blood-thirsty savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their mind, Clark saw that proper management would readily dispose them to submit from fear, if surprised, and then to become friendly from gratitude, when treated with unlooked for clemency.

* * * * *

It was on Saturday, the *Fourth of July*, 1778, that this party of invaders, with their garments torn and soiled, and their beards of three weeks' growth, approached the town, and secreted themselves among the hill east of the Kaskaskia river. Clark sent forward his spies to watch the proceedings of the people; and as dusk put his troops in motion and took possession of a house, where a family lived, about three quarters of a mile above town. Here they found boats and canoes. The troops were divided into three parties, two of which were ordered to cross the river, while the other, under the immediate command of Col. Clark, took possession of the Fort.

Kaskaskia then contained about two hundred and fifty houses. Persons who could speak the French language, were ordered to pass through the streets and make proclamation, that all the inhabitants must keep within their houses, under penalty of being shot down in the streets.

The few British officers, who had visited these French colonies since the commencement of the rebellion of their Atlantic colonies, as they termed the Revolution, had told the most exaggerated stories about the brutality and ferocity of the "Long-Knives;"—that they would not only take the property of the people, but would butcher, in a most horrible manner, men, women, and children! The policy of these stories was to excite in the minds of these simple-hearted French people, the most fearful apprehensions against the colonists, that they might be watchful and be prepared for a determined resistance, should any attempt be made on these remote posts. These stories were a stimulus to the French traders to supply the Indians with guns, ammunition and scalping-knives, to aid their depredations on the settlements of Kentucky.

Colonel Clark gained this intelligence from the hunters, and in his Journal says, "I was determined to improve upon this, if I was fortunate enough to get them into my possession; as I conceived the greater the shock I could give them at first, the more sensibly would they feel my lenity, and become more valuable friends."*

Few men have had a quicker and keener sagacity than Clark. His plan was to produce a terrible panic and then capture the town without bloodshed, and well did he succeed.

The two parties, having crossed the river, entered the quiet and unsuspecting village at both extremes, yelling in the most furious manner, while those who made the proclamation in French, ordered the people into their houses on pain of instant death. In a moment, men, women and children were screaming, "*les long Couteaux!*—*les long Couteaux!*" the Long Knives! the Long Knives!

* Clark's Journal in Dillon's Indiana, i. p. 137.

In about two hours after the surprise of the town, the inhabitants had all surrendered and delivered up their arms to the conqueror. Not a drop of blood had been shed, though the victory was complete.

Throughout the night the Virginia troops were ordered to patrol the streets, with yells and whoopings after the Indian fashion, which, though exceedingly alarming to the conquered inhabitants, was a stratagem of Clark to accomplish his purposes.

By this course of policy he contrived, at first, to confirm all the worst suspicions the British had instilled into the minds of the simple villagers, of the ferocity of the "Long-Knives," and then, by undeceiving them to produce a revulsion of feelings, and gain their unlimited confidence. In this he was completely successful. The town was in possession of an enemy, the inhabitants had been taught were the most ferocious and brutal of all men, and of whom they entertained the most horrible apprehensions, and all intercourse was strictly prohibited between each other, and the conquerors. After five days the troops were removed to the outskirts of the town, and the citizens were permitted to walk in the streets. But finding them engaged in conversation, one with another, Col. Clark ordered some of the officers to be put in irons, without assigning a single reason, or permitting a word of defence. This singular display of despotic power in the conqueror, did not spring from a cruel disposition, or a disregard to the principles of liberty, but it was the course of policy he had marked out to gain his object.

Of all commanders, perhaps, Col. Clark had the readiest and clearest insight into human nature. The effect of this stretch of military power, at first, was to fill the inhabitants with consternation and dismay.

In November, the Legislature passed the following complimentary resolution to Clark and his men :

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, }
 Monday, the 23d Nov., 1778. }

Whereas, authentic information has been received, that Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark, with a body of Virginia militia, has reduced the British posts in the western part of this Commonwealth, on the river Mississippi, and its branches, whereby great advantage may accrue to the common cause of America, as well as to this Commonwealth in particular :

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are justly due to the said Colonel Clark, and the brave officers and men under his command, for their extraordinary resolution and perseverance, in so hazardous an enterprize, and for their important services thereby rendered their country *

Test,

E. RANDOLPH, C. H. D.

After organizing a civil government, and providing for an election of magistrates by the people, Col. Clark directed his attention to the subjugation of the Indian tribes. In this he displayed the same tact and shrewdness, the same daring, and his acts were crowned with the same success as in the conquest with the British posts.

He always reprobated the policy of inviting and urging the Indians to hold treaties, and maintained that such a course was founded upon a mistaken view of

*See Butler's History of Kentucky, p. 490.

their character. He supposed they always interpreted such overtures from the government as an evidence of the fear and conscious weakness of the whites. Hence he avoided every intimation that he desired peace, and assumed a line of conduct that would appear that he meant to exterminate them at once. He always waited for them to apply and beg for a treaty. These and other measures, which displayed great penetration into Indian character, were completely successful. No commander ever subjugated as many war-like tribes, in so short a time, and at so little expense of life.

But, though it was Clark's general rule not to court the savages, there were some particular chieftains so powerful as to induce him to invite them to meet him, and learn the merits of the quarrel between the Colonies and England.— Among these was Black Bird, one of the Lake Chiefs; he came at the invitation of the American leader, and dispensing with the usual formulas of the Indian negotiation, sat down with Col. Clark in a common sense way, and talked and listened, questioned and considered, until he was satisfied that the rebels had the right of the matter; after which he became and remained a firm friend of the Big Knives.

While the negotiations between the conqueror of Kaskaskia and the natives were going forward, an incident occurred so characteristic of Col. Clark, that we cannot omit its mention, as follows: A party of Indians known as Meadow Indians,* had come to attend the council with their neighbors. These, by some means, were induced to attempt the murder of the invaders, and tried to obtain an opportunity to commit the crime proposed, by surprising Clark and his officers in their quarters. In this plan they failed, and their purpose was discovered by the sagacity of the French in attendance; when this was done, Clark gave them to the French to deal with as they pleased, but with a hint that some of the leaders would be as well in irons. Thus fettered and foiled, the chiefs were brought daily to the council house, where he whom they proposed to kill, was engaged daily in forming friendly relations with their red brethren. At length, when by these means the futility of their project had been sufficiently impressed upon them, the American commander ordered their irons to be struck off, and in his quiet way, full of scorn, said, "Every body thinks you ought to die for your treachery upon my life, amidst the sacred deliberations of a council. I had determined to inflict death upon you for your base attempt, and you yourselves must be sensible that you have justly forfeited your lives; but on considering the meanness of watching a bear and catching him asleep, I have found out that you are not warriors, only old women, and too mean to be killed by the Big Knife. But," continued he, "as you ought to be punished for putting on breech-cloths like men, they shall be taken away from you, plenty of

* These were a remnant of the Mascoutin tribe, or Mascontens, as given by the French. Charlevoix says, and he is confirmed by Mr. Schoolcraft, that Mascontenck means a "country without woods, a prairie." hence *Prairie Tribe*. There certainly was a tribe called by this name, in friendly relations with the Illinois confederacy. They were a distinct band when Colonel Clark negotiated with the Indians of Illinois, in 1778. They certainly were not Sauks, Foxes, Kickapoos, nor Shawanese. Probably they, too, belonged to the Illinois confederacy, and constituted the sixth branch.

provisions shall be given for your journey home, as women don't know how to hunt, and during your stay you shall be treated in every respect as squaws.†" These few cutting words concluded, the Colonel turned away to converse with others. The children of the prairie, who had looked for anger, not contempt—punishment, not freedom—were unaccountably stirred by this treatment. They took counsel together, and presently a chief came forward with a belt and pipe of peace, which, with proper words, he laid upon the table. The interpreter stood ready to translate the words of friendship, but, with curling lip, the American said he did not wish to hear them, and lifting a sword which lay before him, he shattered the offered pipe, with the cutting expression "that he did not treat with women." The bewildered, overwhelmed Meadow Indians, next asked the interposition of other red men, already admitted to friendship, but the only reply was, "The Big Knife has made no war upon these people; they are of a kind that we shoot like wolves when we meet them in the woods, lest they eat the deer." All this wrought more and more upon the offending tribe: again they took counsel, and then two young men came forward, and, covering their heads with their blankets, sat down before the impenetrable commander; then two chiefs arose, and stating that these young warriors offered their lives as an atonement for the misdoings of their relatives, again they presented the pipe of peace. Silence reigned in the assembly, while the fate of the proffered victims hung in suspense: all watched the countenance of the American leader, who could scarce master the emotion which the incident excited. Still, all sat noiseless, nothing heard but the deep breathing of those whose lives thus hung by a thread. Presently, he upon whom all depended, arose, and approaching the young men, he bade them be uncovered and stand up. They sprang to their feet. "I am glad to find," said Clark, warmly, "that there are men among all nations. With you, who alone are fit to be chiefs of your tribe, I am willing to treat; through you I am ready to grant peace to your brothers; I take you by the hands as chiefs, worthy of such." Here again the fearless generosity, the generous fearlessness of Clark, proved perfectly successful, and while the tribe in question became the allies of America, the fame of the occurrence, which spread far and wide through the north-west, made the name of the white negotiator everywhere respected.

[The conquest of Clark changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio river, which, in all probability, would have been the boundary between Canada and the United States. This conquest was urged by the American Commissioners in negotiating the definite treaty of 1793.]

We now find the country in possession of the friendly Indians. We find too, some enterprising pioneers of the west who were ripe for an expedition still further into the interior of our beautiful country and State. At a point, you will find by referring to the Map, about 150 miles due south of Peoria, and about 40 east of S. Louis, on Shaw Creek, is the home of these pioneers, afterwards the first settlers of our present populous City of Peoria.

† This was a mode of punishment used by the Indians as a mark of disgrace. An Indian thus degraded, never after could be a *man*. He must do the drudgery of a Squaw.—Annals of the West.

In the war of 1812, Shoal Creek was a frontier settlement in Bond county, and had a "station," or Block-house, about eight miles south of Greenville, between St. Louis, and Vandalia. This place was not only the habitation of our pioneers, but when a frontier it was noted for a heroine "ranger." On Wednesday, the 31st of August 1814, a skirmish took place within sight of the fort in which a soldier named Higgins, was severely wounded, having four bullets in his body,—an empty gun in his hand—two Indians unharmed before him: and a large party but a short distance in the ravine. Still he did not despair.—His two savage assailants now raised the war-whoop, and rushing on him with their spears, and a deadly conflict ensued. They gave him numerous flesh wounds, as the scars we have seen testified. At last one threw his tomahawk, which struck Higgins on his cheek, severed his ear, laid bare his skull to the back of his head, and stretched him on the prairie. Again the Indians rushed on, but Higgins kept them off with his feet, and grasping one of their spears, he arose, seized his rifle and dashed out the brains of his antagonist, but broke his rifle. The other Indian now raised the yell, and rushed on him, and attempted to stab the exhausted ranger with his knife. Higgins still fought with his broken rifle; then with his knife; both were bleeding, and nearly exhausted.

The smoke had cleared away; the party of Indians were in view; and the little garrison at the fort could see the contest, but dared not sally out. There was a woman,—a Mrs. Pursley,—at this crisis urged the rangers to the rescue. They objected,—she taunted them with cowardice.—snatched her husband's rifle from his hand, declared that "so fine a fellow as Tom Higgins, should not be lost for want of help;" mounted a horse and sallied forth to his rescue. The men, ashamed to be outdone by a woman, followed at full gallop,—reached the spot where Higgins had fainted and fell, before the Indians came up, and brought off the wounded ranger to the fort.

At this time (1818,) the whole population of the State of Illinois—men women and children—did not exceed 15,000 souls, so few in number, were located in different and remote settlements scattered over a Territory 400 miles in length and 200 in breadth, between which there was but little intercourse. They inhabited a wild and uncultivated country, and were separated from each other by unfordable waters, without roads, bridges, ferries or other improvements. There was no commerce, or the means of creating it—mills, either saw or grist, were "few and far between," consequently flour for bread to sustain the body, and lumber for building to shelter it from the storm or prairie winds, was not to be found in all locations. The clap-boards and puncheons, as they are called, were the best materials for one, and sifings of "pounded hommony," made into "corn dodgers," the other; this many of our "first families" of the present settlers can attest to, and are yet among our now wealthiest citizens. As sickly and unhealthy a place as Peoria is reputed to be abroad, scores of them are yet with us, and can give you a sketch of a border war with the Indians to within a few years of the war of 1812, and before the Black Hawk war, in which many of the heroes of that war are in our midst.

It may not be out of place here to say a few words about the Black Hawk war, giving my readers a short sketch and some of the incidents, and its cause.

In the year 1823, President Adams, issued a proclamation, according to law, and the country about the mouth of Rock River, which had been previously surveyed, was sold, and the year following, was taken possession of by American families. Some time previous to this, after the death of old Quashquame, Keokuk was appointed chief of the Sauk nation. The United States gave due notice to the Indians to leave the country, east of the Mississippi, and Keokuk made the same proclamation to the Sauks, and a portion of the nation, with their regular chiefs, with Keokuk at their head, peaceably retired across the Mississippi. Up to this period Black Hawk continued his annual visits to Malden, and received his annuity for allegiance to the British government. He would not recognize Keokuk as chief, but gathered about him all the restless spirits of his tribe, many of whom were young, and fired with the ambition of becoming "braves," and set up himself for a chief.

In 1830, an arrangement was made by the Americans, who had purchased the land above the mouth of Rock river, and the Indians that remained, to live as neighbors; the latter cultivating their old fields. Their enclosures consisted of stakes stuck in the ground, and small poles tied with strips of bark transversely. The Indians left for their summer's hunt, and returned when their corn was in the milk—gathered it, and turned their horses into the fields, cultivated by the Americans, to gather their crop. Some depredations were committed on their hogs and other property. The Indians departed on their winter's hunt, but returned early in the spring of 1831, under the guidance of Black Hawk, and committed depredations on the frontier settlements. Their leader was a cunning, shrewd Indian, and trained his party to commit various depredations on the property of the frontier inhabitants, but not to attack, or kill any person. His policy was to provoke the Americans to make war on him, and thus seem to fight in defense of Indian rights, and the "graves of their fathers."

In the spring of 1832, Black Hawk with his party again crossed the Mississippi to the valley of Rock river, notwithstanding he was warned against doing so by General Atkinson, who commanded at Fort Armstrong, in Rock Island. Troops, both regular and militia, were at once mustered and marched in the pursuit of the native band. Among the troops was a party of volunteers under Major Stillman, who, on the 14th of May, was out upon a tour of observation, and close in the neighborhood of the savages. On that evening, having discovered a party of Indians, the whites galloped forward to attack the savage band, but were met with so much energy and determination, that they took to their heels in utter consternation. The whites were 175 in number; the Indians from five to six hundred. Of this party, twenty-five followed the retreating battalion, after night for several miles. Eleven whites were killed and shockingly mangled, and several wounded. Some four or five Indians were known to be killed. This action was at Stillman's Run, in the eastern part of Ogle county, about twenty-five miles above Dixon.

Peace was now hopeless, and although Keokuk, the legitimate chief of the

nation, controlled a majority. the temptation of war and plunder was too strong for those who followed Black Hawk.

On the 21st of May, a party of warriors, about seventy in number, attacked the Indian Creek settlement, in La Salle county, Illinois, killed fifteen persons and took two young women prisoners; these were afterwards returned to their friends; late in July, through the efforts of the Winnebagoes. On the following day, a party of spies was attacked and four of them slain, and other massacres followed. Meanwhile three thousand Illinois militia had been ordered out, who rendezvoused upon the 20th of June, near Peru; these marched forward to the Rock River, where they were joined by the United States troops, the whole being under command of General Atkinson. Six hundred mounted men were also ordered out, while Gen. Scott, with nine companies of artillery, hastened from the sea-board by the way of the lakes to Chicago, moving with such celerity, that some of his troops, we are told, actually went one thousand eight hundred miles in eighteen days; passing in that time from Fort Monroe on the Chesapeake, to Chicago.

In September, 1832, the Indian troubles were closed by a treaty, which relinquished to the white men thirty millions of acres of land, for which stipulated annuities were to be paid; constituting now the eastern portion of the state of Iowa, to which the only real claim of the Saus and Foxes, was their depredations on the unoffending Ioways, about 130 years since. To Keokuk and his party, a reservation of forty miles square was given, in consideration of his fidelity; while Black Hawk and his family, were sent as hostages to Fort Monroe in the Chesapeake, where they remained till June, 1833. The chief afterwards returned to his native wilds, where he died on the 3d day of October, in 1833.

Black Hawk cannot rank with Pontiac or Tecumthe; he fought only for revenge, and showed no intellectual power; but he was a fearless man.

Black Hawk, and his forces having defeated Major Stillman,* and his forces, (many of whom were from Peoria and vicinity,) on the Monday previous (14th) near Rock River, a large number of mounted volunteers, who fled precipitately before a small band of the brave chief. The force of the latter was vastly exaggerated by the fears of the routed troops, and alarm spread through the state of Illinois. General Atkinson, then commanding in the north-west, had his head-quarters at Dixon's Ferry, which he immediately proceeded to fortify.—The Governor of Illinois at the same time called out a fresh body of mounted volunteers, and the Secretary of war ordered about one thousand regulars to the scene of action. General Scott then took the command of the army, and conducted the campaign. For three months a contest characterised by the worst acts of border ferocity was maintained. The Indians murdered many frontier families, and committed bold depredations in the face of our troops.—In their turn they suffered in several skirmishes, but not to the extent of disheartening them. A party under Black Hawk attacked the fort at Buffalo Grove, and although they failed in carrying it, yet they killed several men, and afterwards defeated a detachment of volunteers who came to its rescue.

* Major Stillman, is now living in Fulton county, Illinois.

General Atkinson arrived on the fourth of July with an army of twenty-five hundred men, including four hundred regulars under Colonel Taylor, at Lake Coshconing, in the neighborhood of which the Indians had collected. The latter were reduced, at the time, to the greatest extremity for want of provisions, their fighting men being encumbered with women and children and their moveable property, as they had fled from their villages with no means of immediate subsistence. From Lake Coshconing, an extension of Rock River, they were pursued towards Fort Winnebago by two brigades of mounted volunteers, under General Dodge, and overtaken on the banks of the Wisconsin. In this fight they suffered dreadfully from fatigue, famine and slaughter.

Late in July, General Atkinson crossed the Wisconsin River and ordered the pursuit of the Indians. For this service thirteen hundred men, among whom were Taylor's regulars, were selected. They set forth immediately. The way was through a primitive wilderness, before untrodden by any body of white men. With forced speed the march was pressed over rocks and mountains, through woods and waters, often almost impassable for horses, and continually exhausting to the men. At last the enemy was overtaken on the Bad Axe, near the junction of the Mississippi and the Iowa. A battle, desperate on the part of the Indians, ensued, in which they were wholly routed, many falling by our arms, others perishing in the river, and the rest disappearing or submitting themselves prisoners; this battle was fought on Thursday the 2d of August, with a loss of 159 warriors, while of the whites, but eighteen fell. This was the decisive blow that broke the power of Black Hawk; he fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes, and on Monday the 27th, just fifteen weeks from the day of the battle at Stillman's Run, he was delivered to the Officers of the U. S. at Prairie du Chien, and with his capture ended the war.

Black Hawk and his fellow prisoners were confided to the care of Col. Taylor, who conveyed them to the Jefferson Barracks, where they arrived about the middle of September.

As Col. Taylor, our late lamented Chief Magistrate, acted a conspicuous part in the Black Hawk war, we give on the authority of a writer in the Literary World, the following anecdote of him while in pursuit of Black Hawk. If it is slightly erroneous in any particular, it is at least illustrative of the man, and was referred to by G. T. Metcalfe, Esq. in his Eulogy delivered at his funeral in this City on the 17th of July, 1850.

"Some time after Stillman's defeat by Black Hawk's band, Taylor, marching with a large body of volunteers and a handful of regulars, in pursuit of the hostile Indian force, found himself approaching Rock River, then asserted by many to be the true north-western boundary of Illinois. The volunteers, as Taylor was informed, would refuse to cross the stream. They were militia; they said, called out for the defence of the state, and it was unconstitutional to order them to march beyond its frontier into the Indian country. Taylor thereupon halted his command, and encamped within the acknowledged boundaries of Illinois. He would not, as the relator of the story said, budge an inch further without orders. He had already driven Black Hawk out of the

state, but the question of crossing Rock River seemed hugely to trouble his ideas of integrity to the constitution on one side, and military expediency on the other. During the night, however, orders came, either from Gen. Scott or Gen. Atkinson, for him to follow up Black Hawk to the last. The quietness of the regular colonel, mean while, had rather encouraged the mutinous militia to bring their proceedings to a head. A sort of town-meeting was called upon the prairie, and Taylor invited to attend. After listening some time very quietly to the proceedings, it became Rough and Ready's turn to address the chair. 'He had heard,' he said, 'with much pleasure the views which some speakers had expressed of the independence and dignity of each private American citizen. He felt that all gentlemen there present were his equals—in reality, he was persuaded that many of them would in a few years be his superiors, and perhaps, in the capacity of members of congress, arbiters of the fortune and reputation of humble servants of the republic like himself. He expected then to obey them as interpreters of the will of the people; and the best proof he could give that he would obey them, was now to observe the orders of those whom the people had already put in the places of authority, to which many gentlemen around him justly aspired. In plain English, gentlemen and follow-citizens, the word has been passed on to me from Washington to follow Black Hawk, and to take you with me as soldiers. I mean to do both. There are the flat-boats drawn up on the shore, and here are Uncle Sam's men drawn up behind you on the prairie.'" It is unnecessary to state the effect of this appeal.

There are many incidents in the Annals of Illinois, in 1812, and subsequent years, for which we have not room to insert in a work like this, as it would swell it to a large volume, and therefore shall pass on to the present settlement begun by Abner Eads and his companions in the spring of 1819.

In the *fourteenth* year, (1832,) or when the Peorians had just entered their "teens," this celebrated chief was marching his army through this quarter of our State, spreading dismay far and wide, and the inhabitants between Rock and Illinois rivers had severally fled across the latter; some twenty-five or thirty men banded themselves together in this place, and resolved that the town, then composed of about fifteen or twenty hamlets, bordering on Water street, should be defended to the last extremity. Those who had not crossed the river were compelled to remain to defend it, and for this purpose the ferry boat was seized and a guard placed over it with orders to let no man cross, (women and children were not prohibited.) This eventually collected so formidable a force at this place that they never were attacked by the Indians, and many of those who had attempted to flee became citizens of the place, and are still with us. But "lo! the poor Indian," he has now left us—only a remnant remaining in the distant Territory beyond the bounds of Missouri. And in their places and over the graves of their fathers, all the production of labor and art is now filling their country in every direction with farms, villages, cities, rail and plank roads, telegraphs, and all the vast machinery of a highly civilized people; and their rivers with our steam and canal boats, instead of the wigwam and fragile bark canoe.

As we have said, the country was now in the possession of the Indians; even the French settlers had all left and mingled with those of other settlements, so that all former occupancy by the whites was broken up and obliterated, and now a new era would commence in the settlement of Peoria; and accordingly I commence to date the founding and settlement of the city of Peoria from the 19th day of April, in the 19th year of the 19th century, and here follows my history of the founding of Peoria.

I must digress and say that the 19th day of April is an eventful day in the history of our country as well as other epochs. We find that on the 19th of April, 1529, the Reformers entered their first protest before a Catholic Diet.—On the 19th of April, 1676, the first violence was done by the Indians to a settlement of Cochichewick, now Andover, Mass. On the 19th of April, 1775, the battle of Lexington, the first of the Revolution was fought. On the 19th of April 1783, a cessation of hostilities was declared, and the United States of America recognized as an independent nation by the English Government. On the 19th of April, 1816, Indiana was admitted into the Union; and it may now be chronicled that, on the 19th of April, 1819, was the commencement of the present settlement of the city of Peoria.

In the spring of 1819 a few hardy sons of Kentucky, Virginia and New York, living, as I have before said, on Shoal Creek, resolved on an enterprise and settlement further north if found favorable to their wishes in this delightful part of our State. Accordingly seven persons united themselves into a band for this undertaking, and fitting out a keel boat destined for the Illinois river and Fort Clark at the foot of Peoria Lake, as this place was then called. Those persons were Abner Eads, a Virginian by birth, J. Hersey, a New Yorker, Seth Fulton & Josiah Fulton, Virginians, S. Daugherty, J. Davis and T. Russell, Kentuckians. The two first left Shoal Creek with two pack-horses and the five last moved with the boat they had prepared for the voyage up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

Eads and Hersey took their course across the prairies, crossing the Illinois river at or near where Meredocia now stands,* and thence on this side of the river through the country to this place, where they arrived with their pack-horses and baggage, and pitched their tent beside the remaining pickets of the old fort on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1819. On Monday, the 19th, Eads left Hersey in charge of their horses at their camp, and got into a canoe with a deserter from Fort Chicago, (which had been rebuilt a year or two before, taking the name of Fort Dearborn,) who came passing down the river, Eads met the boat with his companions about five miles below, near the mouth of La Marsh creek, where he joined them and returned to the old fort, where all landed safe the same evening, being on Monday the 19th day of April, A. D. 1819.

The tents they had pitched beside the pickets of the old fort, and their boat served them for a shelter and habitation until these pioneers could fit up and cover two log huts; bodies that had been laid up by some of the Indian traders or French while the troops were stationed in Fort Clark two squares above.—

*Maraud' Ange was the first settler. (Americanized,) and now called Meredocia.

One of these, Eads, fitted up for the occupation of his family. This hut stood near to where the brewery of F. Muller now stands, a little west of the bridge across the Illinois. That spring Eads and his companions put in between fifteen and twenty acres of corn and potatoes, lying north and west of his cabin; and in the latter part of May he left his comrades and started for Shoal creek to get his family here. He arrived there about the first of June, and left Shoal creek about the 8th or 10th with a wagon containing his wife, three children and "plunder," (as the household furniture is called by the Southerners,) taking a due north course across the prairies for Peoria, and so correct was his course that he came to the Illinois River at or near the town of Pekin; he crossed the river at Wesley City, four miles below this, and arrived at Fort Clark about the middle of June, the day and date not recollected. Before Eads returned, on or about the 10th of June, Capt. Jude Warner arrived here with a keel boat from St. Louis, freighted with salt and provisions, and a net or seine for fishing in the Lake, his company consisted of Isaac De Boice, James Goff, William Blanchard, David Barnes, Charles and Theodore Seargent, who spent the season putting up fish in bulk somewhat as our pork-packers do their bacon, (for coopers and barrels were scarce then.) Some of this company are still residents in this vicinity. Blanchard resides east of this near to Crocker's mill. Theodore Seargent, near Farmington, and Barnes near Lewiston, Fulton county.

Abner Eads resided in this place till 1825. Some difficulty had arisen prior to this among the settlers and other claimants, involving adverse titles as well as French claimants to the land he occupied. Eads left his claim near the bridge and removed about four miles west, near the Kickapoo, where he resided till 1833, when he emigrated north and settled at or near Galena, or "lead diggins." The inhabitants of the West are, for the most part, a strange people; scarcely do they become settled and established with the comforts of life about them, before they pull up stakes and are off again for a new home in the wilderness. Border life seems to be singularly their choice, or to offer inducements to many that civilization and a settled country cannot. Truly may it be said that "Westward the star of empire takes its way," or they seem to comply with the following invitation to

"COME OUT TO THE WEST."

"Come forth from your cities, come out to the west.
 Ye have hearts, ye have hands—leave to nature the rest.
 The prairie, the forest, the stream at command;
 "The world is too crowded,"—pshaw! come and take land!
 "Not only that labor reward may not find;
 'Tis the curse of *distinctions* that curbeth the mind;
 'Tis the lack of sunrise, the breeze of the hill,
 The glorious thought—" 'Tis my own land I till."
 "Disease in its garret, dim cellars of crime;
 Corruption's foul alleys, theft, famine and slime;
 Oh! linger not *poor* man—fly swiftly and far;
 Oh! caves of the desert, thrice happy ye are

“ Come travel the mountain, and paddle the stream ;
 The cabin shall smile and the corn-patch shall gleam ;
 ‘ A wife and six children’—’tis wealth in your hand !
 Your axe and your rifle—out west and take land.”

In the winter of 1819-20, Luman Andrews, from Plattsburg, N. Y., and Jno. Barker, of Ohio, joined our little band of pioneers, which had been increasing ever since. (slowly at first, but a thousand a year for the last four,) to its present population, numbering about 7,000, and the 19th day of April next will be the 31st anniversary of the settlement of Peoria. All the old France inhabitants and even the poor Indian,* had left our immediate neighborhood, as their principal village at this time (1819) was at Senachewine, at the head of the Lake, about twenty miles above this city.

This little band of Western Pioneers, (or Peorians they might be called, as they were the first founders and settlers of Peoria county, town and city,) who reusucitated the little village of “ Maillite,” having all left with the exception of Josiah Fulton, who resides a few miles out of the city, from him and Mr. Eads, I obtained the foregoing facts in this history. Eads, like old Daniel Boor, “ did’nt like to be encroached upon or hemmed in by civilization,” he left the shore of our beautiful lake and more picturesque prairies, and went still farther into the interior of the country.* He was at this time a member of our Legislature, and from the extreme North Western corner of our State, Jo Davies and Stevenson counties. I accidentally met with him on Christmas day (1848) at the house of one of his old friends in this city, where he had called to partake of a Christmas dinner, and to spend a few days prior to taking a seat in the legislative hall. At this accidental meeting I obtained a few rather disconnected facts, in about ten or fifteen minutes conversation, penning down dates and incidents relating to our final settlement as a country, &c., which corroborates what I had previously gathered from Mr. Josiah Fulton.

The first cornfield and potatoe patch of these pioneers are now obliterated and covered by streets and stately mansions, stores and mechanic shops ; the vocation of their occupants can be heard and seen in every part of the once delightful fields of these pioneers.

As I have said before, Eads and his companions commenced the first improvements after the destruction of this French town. They were soon followed by a few hardy sons of the Empire and Eastern States. In the spring of 1826, Cap. Henry B. Stillman came here from the Sangamo country where he emigrated to in 1818, from Canandaigua, N. Y. (his native place, and where I knew him when a child, more than forty years since.) He was accompanied by two brothers from Canandaigua. Capt. Stillman is still among us, a wealthy citizen and proprietor in city lots. Another of our old pioneers and citizens, who is still with us, Mr. John Hamlin, of Mass. He came here in the spring of 1821 from Springfield, in company with Judge Lockwood, Judge Latham, (who afterwards became a citizen and proprietor of city lots, and died here in 1826, and whom I shall have occasion hereafter to notice.) Maj. Hles, Gen. J. Adams, and a Mr. Winchester. Maj. Graham, Indian agent, of St. Louis, came here about that time with a keel-boat and proceeded up to La Salle prairie (Rome)

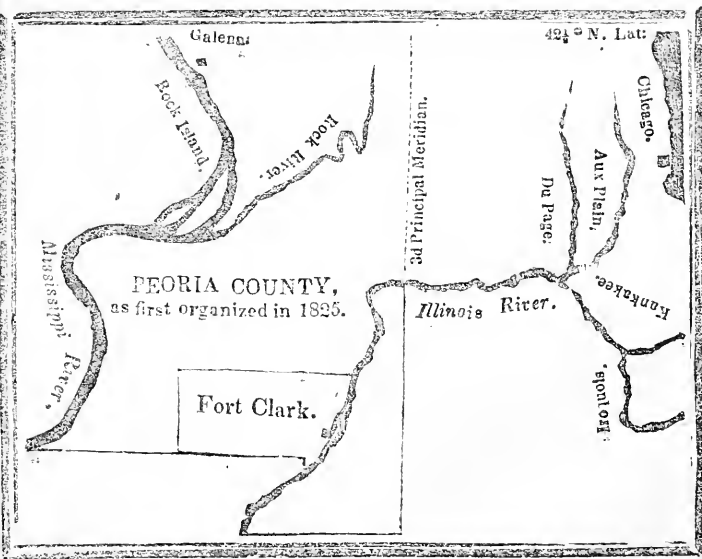
Mr. Eads left Galena in 1849, and is now in the ‘ Gold diggings of California ’

where he paid off the Indians their annuity. Some of them returned and settled here subsequently, and became useful citizens in building up our city.

In 1832, an Indian Agency was opened and established here by the Government, of which Judge Latham was appointed Agent, in place of Maj. Graham, of St. Louis, where it had heretofore been kept. John Hamlin, Esq. was a clerk, in and kept a branch of the American Fur Company's store in this place, in one of the buildings in the centre of the view between Water-st. and the Lake—the building from the right, just below the Inn sign-post. In this store were kept Indian commodities chiefly. A portion however, was adapted to the wants of the citizens, who, at this time were few. Mr. Hamlin while thus engaged in this store, exported the first produce to Chicago in keel boats as far as the mouth of the Kankakee river, and from there in Durham boats to Chicago, (having built a storehouse at the former place to store in from the keel boats, to be taken by the Durham boats up the Aux Plain river.

The principal articles exported were pork, beans, and other provisions for the use of the Fur Company. There were but a very few families till within a few years of this time, in the present bounds of the city, till about 1832.—And even the country was but sparsely settled till about that time, when this city could number but 22 buildings, including Court House, store and blacksmith's shop and all told.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF PEORIA COUNTY, WITH A MAP.



This map presents a view of the county of Peoria, as formed by the act establishing it, approved Jan. 13, 1825. It is entitled "an act to form a new county out of the country in the vicinity of Fort Clark."

The first section describes the boundaries of the county proper, as designated within the lines west of the Illinois river, and around Fort Clark;

The second section attaches to it "all that tract of country north of township 20 and west of the third principal meridian; provided however, that the citizens of the attached part of said county are not to be taxed for the erection of public buildings, or for the purchase of the quarter section hereafter mentioned." (Now Tazewell and Woodford counties.)

The third section provides that the county seat of said county of Peoria, "be and is hereby established on the north east quarter of section 9, town 8 north range 8 east."

The eighth section provides "that all that tract of country north of said Peoria county, and of the Illinois & Kankakee rivers, to the state line of Indiana, be and the same is hereby attached to said county for all county purposes."

The first election on record bears date March 7, 1825, though for what purpose is not stated; probably to choose county officers. The whole number of votes polled was 66.

The county was organized on the 8th March, 1825, when the following persons were duly sworn into office, viz:

Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith and William Holland, County Commissioners.

Norman Hyde County Commissioner's Clerk.

Aaron Hawley, County Treasurer. Samuel Fulton, Sheriff.

From the record of this meeting I make the following extract:

"Ordered, That a court house be erected on some suitable site, which the Commissioners shall designate, of the following dimensions, to wit: twenty feet square, and nine feet from the floor to the joists, with a good plank or puncheon floor; said house to be built of good materials, and in a workmanlike manner.

Ordered, That a Clerk's office be erected of the following dimensions, to wit: fourteen feet square from the floor to the joists, with a good puncheon floor; to be done in a workmanlike manner, and of good materials.

"Ordered, That the court-house and Clerk's office be let out to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 12th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M.; the Clerk's office to be erected by the 20th inst., and the court house by the 25th of May, next."

The court house directed to be built was put upon the bank of the river, a little south of Fort Clark, on block 51.* It was built of hewn logs, 16 feet by 14, with a cellar under it which served as a jail. It stood until 1843, when it was removed, and Mr. Orrin Hamlin's steam flouring mill erected on the site.

Dec. 8, 1825, County divided into two election precincts, as follows: 1st precinct: "All that part of the country east of the mouth of the Lapaga river, where it enters its waters in the Aux Plain, and that the election be held at

* See a view of Peoria in 1832, in Chapter, iv

the Agency House (or Cobweb Hall,) and known and distinguished as Chicago precinct." 2d Precinct: "All that tract of country north and west of the Illinois river, and north of township 22 west of the third principal meridian, shall form the Peoria precinct, and the elections be held at the Clerk's office."

March term, 1826. "Ordered that the Clerk of this Court transmit to the President of the United States [John Quincy Adams,] the thanks of this Court for his prompt compliance with the prayer of their petition for leave to enter the fractional quarter section of land on which to locate their county seat, and also that he be directed to inform the President that his kind interference in the behalf has not produced the desirable result."

In the year 1826, the present town was laid off and named; but a difficulty arose about the title, which retarded it for eight years. Judge Latham set up a claim to the ground, and many supposed he had the better title. In consequence the County Commissioners were afraid to sell the lots and the people to buy. Judge Latham died, but the controversy was taken up by his heirs. In the fall of 1833 the Circuit Court decided the case in favor of the county, but the heirs appealed, shortly after which the County Commissioners, (through the agency of J. Hamlin, Esq.,) bought out their claim, and so settled the matter. Immediately after this the town increased with extraordinary rapidity.

J. Hamlin, Esq., has furnished the Republican of this city, with a few leaves from the late Gov. Ford's history of Illinois, yet in manuscript, from which we extract the following, on the murderous practice of duelling:

In the year 1820 a duel was fought in Belleville, St. Clair county, between Alphonso Stewart and Wm. Bennett. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel. Stewart, one of the parties, was supposed to be in the secret, but Bennett, his adversary believed it to be reality. It is supposed that Bennett somewhat suspected a trick, and after receiving his gun from his second, rolled a ball into it. At the word fire Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett was indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. A great effort was made to procure him a pardon, but Gov. Bond would yield to no entreaties, and Bennett suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by hanging, in the presence of a great number of people.

This was the first and last duel, which has ever been fought in the state, by its citizens. The hanging of Bennett made duelling discreditable and unpopular, and laid the foundation of that abhorrence of the practice which has been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois. The present Judge Lockwood was then Attorney General of the state, and prosecuted in this case; to his talents and success as a prosecutor, the people are indebted for this early precedent and example, which did more than is generally supposed, to prevent the practice of duelling from being introduced into this state.

The first election of state officers was held in August, 1826, (which continued to be the time for the annual election till 1850.) At this election 184 votes were polled. The census was taken that year for the first time, by J. Bogardus, which gives only 1236 inhabitants in this vast territory. These few and scattered inhabitants were not of a very litigious character. Justices of the

Peace were scarcely known, the county seat was, however, at Peoria, or *Fort Clark*; little inconvenience was ever felt however remote from the seat of justice on this occasion. The greatest civil privation they suffered was, perhaps, the scarcity of Ministers of the Gospel, to dispense the Word to them, and to solemnize marriage. It is said they were well disposed to obey the command given by our Creator, "*to multiply and replenish*" Illinois, at least to enter into the bonds of matrimony, for on one occasion Mr. ——— took his intended help meet, and went on horseback to Springfield (75 miles) to have the knot tied;

"J.S. B.* relates the following which took place some 25 years previous to this, in the state of Missouri, then a frontier settlement:

On Sunday, the 6th day of September, 1812, a couple of young people went to St. Genevieve to get married, accompanied by 12 others, 6 males and 6 females—14 in all. They got married by the priest, and on their return when within three or four miles of home, were all at once surrounded by some 200 Indians, who, although not at actual war, manifested hostility. They instantly dismounted the whole wedding party, and stripped the whole of them of every particle of clothing and ornaments except a ring on the bride, which could not be got off. They now took the clothes, mounted the fine horses and dashed off through the woods with a shout! leaving our wedding folks standing "solitary and alone," gazing at each other like peacocks stripped of their brilliant plumage. The greatest difficulty now arose, whether the ladies or gentlemen should walk before, the remainder of the journey home, but how they arranged and settled this question is not known to this day."

All who were yet in single blessedness were not thus circumstanced, but advantage was taken as opportunity occurred. I will mention one as a case in point:

Mr. A. Wolcott, the Indian Agent, who lived alone at "Cob-web Hall," had cast longing eyes upon a fair emigrant, seized the opportunity offered by a visit of Mr. J. Hamlin, Esq. to that place, to join himself in holy bands, and be made "one flesh," as Esq. H's jurisdiction then extended over this vast territory, now comprising 32 or 33 counties of the 100 now in our state.

It may not be considered out of place here to record a case in point in the Judiciary proceeding, as I have it from the lips of a "grand juror," himself Mr. J— H—, Esq. He says:

In the year 1826 I lived three miles from Mackinaw river, on the Peoria and Springfield road, in what is now Tazewell county, but then attached to Peoria, and being that year 21 years old, I was summoned upon the grand jury. There were not then adults enough in Peoria county proper to form the grand and petit juries, and hence they were summoned from the attached portion. All the grand jurors but two were from the east side of the Illinois river, chiefly my acquaintances and neighbors. We took our provisions and bedding, the latter being a blanket or quilt for each. It was the practice also in those days to take along a flagon of liquor, and this was not omitted on the occasion spoken of. In truth, so faithfully was the flagon put under requisition, that but two of our

* See Ante, p. 70.

number were sober when we appeared in court and received our charge. Judge Sawyer was then the presiding officer; James Turney, the prosecuting attorney, and Messrs. Cavarly, Pugh, Bogardus and Turney, the entire bar.

There were but eight bills of indictment found by the grand jury, one of which was against an Indian named No-ma-que for murder. He had been tried the fall before, but obtaining a new trial, he was indicted again at this term. There being no secure jail, the sheriff (Sam'l Fulton) kept him under guard in the house of a Mr. Allen. At night about a dozen drunken Indians met to rescue him, and attempted to enter the door for that purpose. Allen sprang out of a back window, and seizing a clapboard, rushed to the front of the house and laid about him with great fury. He felled four of the Indians to the ground before they could recover from their consternation, when the others retreated. Allen, pursuing the hindmost, continued his blows, the retreating fellow calling out, "Schtop, white man! for God's sake schtop!" Felling him also, the five laid till morning, when they were able to crawl off. No-ma-que afterwards made his escape—joined Black Hawk in the war of '32—was wounded in Stillman's defeat, and afterwards found nearly dead by some Peorians, who humanely shot him through to put an end to his sufferings.

The Court House was a log building on the bank of the river, in which the jurors slept at night on their blankets on the floor. There was a tavern kept by Mr. Bogardus, but it was not large enough to furnish sleeping accommodations for them. The grand jury room was a lumber cabin, in which Bogardus kept saddles and other cattle fixin's.

CHAPTER IV.

Erection of First Flouring Mill and Sale of Flour at New Orleans.—Building of Hale's Mill.—Number in the City in 1859.—Additions to Peoria; the Proprietors of said Additions.—Peoria Water Company.—Number of Buildings in 1834.—Building of the present Court House and view of the same.—Location of Old Court House; Jury Room; Post Office.—View of Peoria in 1832.—Incorporation of the Town: First Trustees.—State of Schools and Education.—Annals of the Introduction of a Circuit Methodist Minister.

In 1830, Mr. John Hamlin and Mr. John Sharp built the first flouring mill, on the Kickapoo, or Red Foot Creek, about three miles west of this city, which was the first mill ever built in this quarter of the State. This mill had two runs of stones, and made about 50 barrels of flour per day, or 24 hours; considerable of which was sent in 1832 to flat-boats, (or *bonchans* as the Southerners call them,) to the New Orleans market, for which they got from \$1 37 to \$1 50 per bbl. This was the only mill in this country till 1834, built by the Messrs Hale; a sketch of which I think would not be out of place, or uninteresting to the readers of our history of Peoria:

Judge Hale and John Easton, are the present owners of this mill, situated about four miles N. W. of this city. It was erected on the 15th of October, 1837, and we are assured that in the building and raising of it, not a drop of *ardent spirits* was used on the occasion, nor has a drop been since drank about it in the performance of any work about the dam, although the laborers were compelled to work at times in the water. This mill is 30 feet by 40 feet. Notwithstanding the labor to be performed in the erection of this mill; yet in just 7 months after it was raised, to wit, on the 14th of May, 1838, the first grist was ground, and is still (1851) in operation for custom work, with two runs of stones for wheat and one for corn. This mill has done a great deal of flouring for foreign markets. This mill is a finished piece of workmanship. The floors are of oak plained and jointed as neat as any dwelling house, while the machinery and fixtures are of the first workmanship. The bolting chest is of black walnut, panel-work, and would adorn any sitting-room in the state. The Messrs. Hale were from Oswego Co., N. Y. They are proprietors in the city plat, as you will see by reference to the map. Mr. Asahel Hale came here in 1831, after a short residence in Pike County, below this. He purchased 80 acres within the present city plat, and located himself near the center of his tract on the brow of the bluff, at the head of Main street, and has a commanding view above and below him of the city that has grown up around his home cottage. In October, 1835, Judge Hale, an elder brother, came here and resides in a fine brick mansion on the corner of Main and Perry streets. He is quite an extensive proprietor in our city plat. Besides their city property, they have 200 acres of land attached to their mill, which, with the mill, cost them about \$8000, and probably a better location for a mill is not to be found in the whole country, nor ever

cepting in all respects that of Messrs. Hamlin and Sharp, in its day, (which was located about two miles below on the same stream,) which was occasionally inundated by the floods of the Illinois, or back water.

The Messrs. Hale, have been very liberal in donating land for religious and charitable purposes. Mr. Asahel Hale donated the building lot where the Methodist Episcopal Church stands, on the corner of Fulton and Madison sts., valued at about \$600. Judge Hale appropriated a lot on Hamilton-st., between Perry and Hale sts., for the Parsonage house. In 1844, he also donated to Peoria Lodge, No. 13 nearly an entire square on the north side of Fayette-st., between Perry and Hale-sts., for a cemetery, known as the "Masonic Cemetery," which is incorporated by the Legislature for that use. These two donations cannot be valued at less than \$2,500.

At the completion of "Hale's Mill," or soon thereafter, Hamlin's & Sharp's, or, as it was then known as "Aiken's Mill," went to wreck, and at this, and for many years since, not a vestige of it can be seen, and is now only known as among the "has beens," while this (Hale's Mill) is accessible by good roads from every direction, receiving custom from 20 to 30 miles distant, where at the time of its erection was a wilderness or desert prairie, in almost every direction. Merchant or flouring mills are now more numerous in our vicinity. On the 4th of March, 1859, we had four within the city corporation, besides as many "corn crackers," for converting corn and barley into the "ardent," or as the Indian calls it, "fire water," and "corn-dodgers, mush," &c. Several hundreds of bushels of grain are now ground in our city daily in our mills, distillery and brewery.

Chas. Ballance, another wealthy proprietor of city lots, came here in 1831. He is a lawyer by profession, and came from Kentuckey, and once was the owner of more than half of the First Ward, and particularly that part known as the "French Claim," and has been contending with them in the courts, even to the Supreme Court of the United States for many years past. He resides in a fine brick mansion house on Adams street, on a French Claim at the head of Ballance Avenue, below Oak street. This fractional section is known as Ballance's Addition.

Mr. Isaac Underhill, came here in 1833, from New York city. He, also, is a wealthy proprietor in city and country, having about 1,000 acres in and around the village of Rome, eighteen miles above this. From his extensive tract in that vicinity, he is sometimes designated as "The Pope of Rome!" A fractional quarter in the first ward is known and designated as Bigelow's & Underhill's Addition, nearly the whole of which is covered by the "French Claim." Underhill has many other valuable city lots not yet brought into market in the third ward, and in front of his residence, (which is one of the most splendid in the city,) a beautiful mansion on the bluff, directly north of the court house, and known as "Rose Hill."

The Messrs. Voris, who came here about the same time (1833) from Kentucky. They reside in "Locust Grove," at the head of Oak-st., a very beautiful and retired location. Messrs. Voris are also proprietors in city lots in their vicinity,

and in the extreme N. E. part of the city, known as "Morton, Voris & La Vielle's Addition. John G. Bryson, & Co. have four acres, and a beautiful brick cottage, situated on the brow of the bluff about N. W. of the Court house. On the top of this cottage there is a promenade, where a beautiful view of the city can be had. Before you is spread the broad prairie and beautiful lake—the hundreds of buildings, gardens and ornamental trees covering the fore ground, and to your right, the bird's eye view of the city of Pekin, and the elongating view of the valley of the Illinois stretching to the horizon as far as the eye can see, and the bluffs beyond the lake and river for miles up and down.

A little to the west of this cottage is the residences of Capt. Wm. S. Moss and his brother-in-law, Tobias S. Bradley. From either of these residences an equally as good a view is had as at the cottage before named. In front of Capt. Moss', is the spring which gives this bluff the name of "Spring Hill." From this spring the "Peoria Water Company" take the water to supply the citizens with pure spring water as far down as the court house on Main-st. This water is collected from the two or three springs that come out of the bluff, into a reservoir of about 10 feet by 50 feet, built with brick and cement, arched over and secured by a door with lock and key, from intrusion and filth. The water is carried in lead pipes down to and up Seventh-st. to Perry and Main, thence down Main to the court house square, (supplying many families on the way with water, by leaders to their yards and kitchens,) at which place under the sidewalk, the late city council have made a large cistern or reservoir to be kept full. for use in case of fires, this cistern is 15 feet deep and 12 feet in diameter inside.

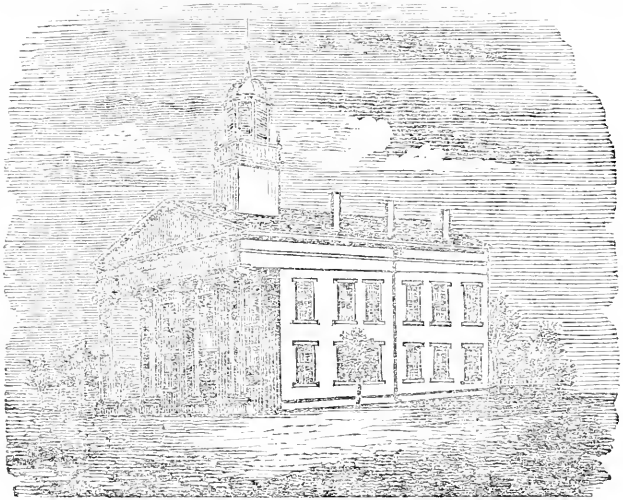
An agreement was made between the County Commissioners as long since as the March Term of 1833 with Stephen Stillman by "himself, his heirs, executors, assigns or associates, who shall have the exclusive privilege to bring water on to the public square" in lead, wood or other pipes which was to be completed by the first of June, 1834, which was done by logs boarded and laid about two feet under ground, from a spring a little south of I. Underhill's mansion on "Rose Hill," known as "Stillman's spring," from which he furnished the water for building the court house.

In the spring of 1834, the only building west of the corner of Main and Washington streets was a barn a short distance up the first—the entire town then consisted of but seven frame houses, and about thrice that number of log tenements—that season about 40 houses and stores were erected.

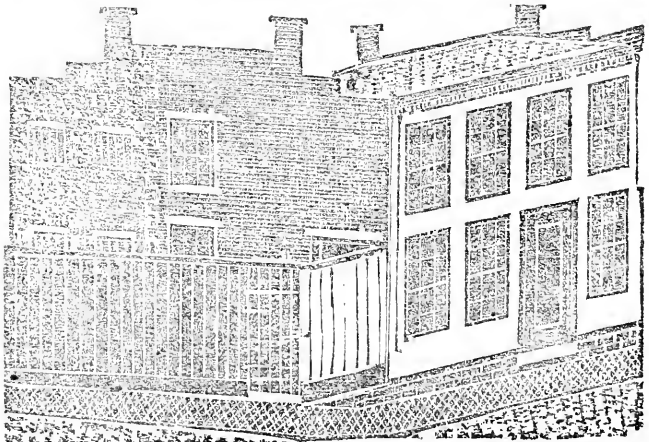
At the January Term 1834, the County Commissioner's Court passed an order that sealed proposals be made to the Clerk of said Court by the next term for the building of the Court House; at which those of Charles W. M'Clallen,* for the mason work, was accepted and those of Geo. B. Macy for the carpenter work were accepted. About this time the old jail standing on the alley between Monroe and Perry st's, and about half way between Main and Hamilton st's, was built, it is a hewn log building only 16 feet square and 14 feet high, the lower story formed for a cell, entered by a trap door from the second story,

* Now a wealthy Merchant on Main street.

which was used for a common prison. The present court house cost about \$15,000, and the jail about \$1,000, as materials for building in those times were very high and far fetched. The present Court House was completed in 1826.



VIEW OF FLORIDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE, AND JAIL.



The first Court House, (given in the View just below Ft. Clark,) was built

about ten years before under the direction of Nath'n Dillon, Jos'h Smith, and Wm. Holland, county Commissioners, Samuel Fulton being the Sheriff. This building stood on the bank of the lake a little below Fort Clark, on block 51.—It was built of hewn logs 16 feet by 11 feet, with a cellar under it, which served as a jail. This building was occupied on Sabbaths as a place of worship by a few Methodist—five of whom are yet members of this church, and reside here.

The present Jail, of which I have given a view was erected in 1849. It is built of brick and stone with a zinc roof and cost the county about \$11,000.—The yard is enclosed by a common board fence, and stands on the corner of Washington and North Fayette-streets, in the 4th Ward.

The courts being usually held in warm weather, after the Grand Jurors received their charge, in court time the grand jury sat under the shade of a crab-apple tree, and the petit jury in a potatoe hole (that had been partially filled up) in the vicinity. The venerable Isaac Waters was Clerk of the court. His office and dwelling were in a small log cabin, where now stands Toby and Anderson's plow factory. The old gentleman used to carry the seal of the court in his pocket, and on one occasion offered it by mistake to the post master in payment of postage.

John L. Bogardus was then postmaster. The office was kept in a log cabin near Messrs. Sweney & Ham's steam mill. Bogardus was an enterprising man. He undertook to manufacture fish oil from large quantities of fish caught in the lake with a seine. [Among them were forty-six varieties, viz: buffalo, pike or pickerel, red horse, bass, (white, black rock, and striped,) salmon, black salmon, yellow perch, hickory shad, lake herring, cat-fish, sun-fish, shovel-fish, carp and sturgeon, some of the latter measuring from four to five feet in length, and some of the buffalo weighing from 35 to 40 lbs. The fish are all fine eating, not excepting the sturgeon, which are as good as those caught in the Hudson, at my birth place Albany, vulgarly called Albany beef.] He did not succeed, however, in making oil profitable.

During the autumn of 1831 considerable sickness prevailed, and many deaths occurred among the inhabitants. Those who kept their health, and those who recovered from their sickness, put their shoulders to the wheel with renewed vigor, and the town for several years grew rapidly. Among the early pioneers who have contributed largely to improve and establish the town, are John Hamlin, H. B. Stillman, Dr. R. Rouse, Francis Voris and Pettengill & Bartlett.—The class of buildings erected by them would do credit to any city in the Union.

The only practicing members of the bar who resided here at that time were the Hon. Lewis Bigelow and Chas. Ballance. The former was an eminent jurist and profound scholar. I was informed that he wrote a digest of the laws of Massachusetts, a valuable work of upwards of 800 pages, with one quill. He died here in 1833. William Frisby, a member of the bar of much promise, arrived here in 1831. By his indefatigable studies he was fast reaching the topmost round of the ladder of his profession, when he died in 1842, lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



S. D. W. Drower, Del.

WILLIAM GODFREY PIERCE & CO. LONDON 1832.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

By an act of the legislature of Illinois, passed 1st March, 1831, the town of Peoria was duly incorporated. July 18, 1835.—The qualified voters of Peoria met and voted to incorporate the town, pursuant to the provisions of the act for that purpose, and chose Rudolphus Rouse, Chester Hamlin, R. P. Burlingame, Charles W. McClallen and Isaac Evans, trustees for the ensuing year. Rudolphus Rouse was chosen president. Isaac Evans refused to serve, and Cyrus Leland was appointed to fill the vacancy. Cyrus Leland was soon afterwards appointed clerk, R. P. Burlingame treasurer, and Jesse Miles supervisor and collector.

There were no public schools in this place until about the time of its incorporation, nor even a commodious place of worship, although a Methodist Church was organized in the fall of 1833. It included among the worshipers and congregation all sects and persuasions, some of whom are yet among us, members of the different churches. Even up to the time of our incorporation, it was but rarely that the villages or settlements in this quarter of the state were visited by some venerable missionary or minister of Christ, whose numbers were small, considering the vast extent of country. All the purposes of life were embodied within the domestic circle where virtue, religious faith and strict honesty were proverbial in word and in deed. Numerous anecdotes are told of this on the first settlers that graphically describe the unsophisticated nature of the *Suckers*, among which, I will be excused if it may be thought by some a breach of morality to relate the following anecdote of "old times in Peoria:—"

"OLD TIMES IN PEORIA.—Who among our oldest inhabitants does not recollect Colt, the blustering, bragging, jovial, good natured proprietor of a small store in Fort Clark, during the year 1834. Colt although remarkably fond of an argument, was not celebrated for his wisdom. He was a polite personage, and very attentive to strangers. At that early day, a minister of the gospel was a *rara avis*, and there was no such thing as stated preaching. A Methodist itinerant strayed into the village in the year mentioned above, and as a matter of course, was introduced to our hero, who was a "leading man." On presenting the preacher, the gentleman remarked, "Mr. Colt, this stranger is to remain with us for some time, and is to be our circuit rider." "Aha," said C., "my dear sir, I am exceedingly happy to make your acquaintance. You will be well patronised here, the boys are fond of fun and we have never been honored by a visit from a circus!" That preacher was in "the wrong pew."

CHAPTER V.

Organization as a City. First City Election; its Officers and Wards.—Peoria as the Seat of Government of the State.—Its Claims and why it should be removed to Peoria. Post Office Quarterly Receipts.—Stage Facilities to and from Peoria.—Steamboat Facilities to and from Peoria.—Progress of City Improvements; the Bridge across the Illinois River.—Its Destruction, by Flood, just as being about Completed.—Its Completion and Toll for two first days.—First Arrival of Canal Boat from Chicago and the Adjoining Water Communications in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.—Depreciation of Lumber &c., on account of Canal Facilities.—Opening of Navigation.—The first Steam-boat at St. Louis and at Peoria.—Increase of Steamboats on the Illinois River.—Building of the first Steamboat at Peoria, the "Avalanche."—Building of the "Kingston."—Arrival of the first Steam Canal Boat, and a description of her, when built, &c.—Arrival of Sail Crafts from the Lakes through this Canal.

ORGANIZATION AS A CITY.

In December 1841, Peoria became a city by an act of the Legislature, or rather by their non-act. We had applied for a charter, which by annexing and re-annexing, it passed at the close of the session and handed over to the Committee of Revision, and by them it was laid over among the unfinished business of the session, which by another act, if not taken up at a given time, it became a law. And behold, we as *burgers* layed our heads upon our pillows at night and awoke in the morning unconscious that we were *citizens* provided we accepted of this same neglected charter, which was accepted of as a maid sometimes consents to become a wife,—“a silent squeeze of the hand and the blessing of the minister.” We organized as a city by electing a Mayor and eight Aldermen in April following, and we divided our territory north and south, east and west, on Main and Adams streets, into four wards, on the fourteenth of November, thereafter; since which time we have jogged on as a young and rising city should, with a population at its organization, of about 1,900 souls.

The first election under the City Charter was held on the 28th of April 1845; which resulted in the choice of the Hon. Wm. Hale as Mayor, and Peter Sweat, Chester Hamlin, Clark Cleaveland, Harvey Lighmer, Jesse L. Knowlton, John Hamlin, Charles Kettelle, and Amos P. Bartlett as Aldermen; the four first to serve until the 4th Monday in November, (which is the time of our annual election for City Officers,) following; and the four last for the full term of two years. By the Charter a Mayor, and one Alderman from each Ward is to be annually elected. May 5th 1845, Judge Hale, and the eight Aldermen entered upon the duties of their office, and other City officers were chosen according to the letter of the Charter, viz: Jesse L. Knowlton, City Clerk, Ralph Hamlin, Collector & Treasurer, Halsey O. Merriman, City Attorney, and S. De Witt Drown, Marshal, Street Commissioner and City Surveyor;

Peoria ought now to be the seat of government of the state. A movement to this effect was made in our Legislature in 1843, and a subsequent Legislature, two years since. This movement if again introduced in that body, I think will prove successful. By consulting the map of Illinois, you will find Peoria to be nearly the central part of the state, at least as central as any other available place; and if population is regarded, or taken into the account, it is more so than the present capital.

The object of removing it from Springfield, and the reasons set forth, may be seen by the following extract from a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, in June, 1850, which says: "They are written in a spirit of candor and impartiality, upon a subject of more than ordinary interest to the people of Illinois;" and further adds: "It is a question of little moment, compared with justice and utility, what may be the opinion of the world relative to matters that more especially concern ourselves, yet it is somewhat mortifying to a citizen of Illinois, to have an intelligent stranger enquire—"Why is the seat of Government of your beautiful state, located at so inconvenient a point—upon a flat, dead level, with the Capitol itself literally imbedded in mud?"

"The public convenience, good taste and the will of the people of the state of Illinois, were certainly never consulted when Springfield was selected as the seat of Government.

"At the season of the year when the Legislature meets, it is difficult to get there, and equally difficult to get away: the mileage of members being inadequate to cover the cost of their passage to and from the capital, which is often made in wagons, on horseback, and on foot.

"This is clearly all wrong, and it is now the duty of the people of this great state to take the whole matter under serious advisement, and make up their minds whether it is really necessary that they should submit to this notorious evil, to suit the doubtful convenience of a very small portion of its population.

"Peoria or Quincy might either of them be deemed greatly preferable to Springfield. The sites are commanding and beautiful, and they are upon the great thoroughfares of trade, and may be reached from all parts of the state with convenience and a moderate expense.

"Should we look at the geographical centre of the state for its capital? If so, we can point you to Illiopolis, lying in undisturbed repose, some thirty miles east of its more successful rival. But the centre of business, the commercial heart of the state, where the interests of an intelligent population lead them to assemble, is the true point for the seat of government.

"The greatest commercial states in the Union, New York and Massachusetts, have selected their capitals to suit the convenience of the people and with some regard to good taste in the site, but with no reference to a geographical centre. So of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and nearly every state of the Union.

Springfield has been condemned as an unfortunate location for a county seat, How preposterous to subject not only the good people of Sangamon county, but of the whole state to all the inconveniences of this unlucky blunder.

"An objection may be urged against removing the seat of government, that

most of the public buildings would be thrown away. The money so lavishly expended for these purposes is already sunk, and the General Assembly and the Executive officers but indifferently accommodated. Either Peoria or Quincy would supply the state with more commodious buildings. But this matter is not deserving of a moment's thought, when opposed to the convenience of the whole state. Less than one fourth of the money so freely bestowed at Springfield, would serve the public better.

"*What is every body's business is nobody's business,*" or the practical good sense of the people of Illinois, would have earlier found a cure for this evil.—The subject, however is now attracting general attention, and an enlightened public opinion cannot fail to secure a speedy remedy."

The natural advantages of Peoria, also surpass any other interior or exterior point in the state, (Quincy not excepted,) and are excelled by very few, if any, in the "Great West." Situated on the best navigable stream of its size in our vast Union, with a back country of unequalled fertility, what can prevent its becoming a great commercial metropolis? We are now realizing some of the advantages of the Michigan and Illinois canal. Who can realize our ultimate greatness? We are already the centre of the most extensive mail region in this state. The amount of revenue paid in by the Peoria post office for the support of Government, very nearly equals any other in the state. The net proceeds of the office for the quarter ending April 1st, 1850, was \$727 80, and for January 1st 1851, \$825.00.

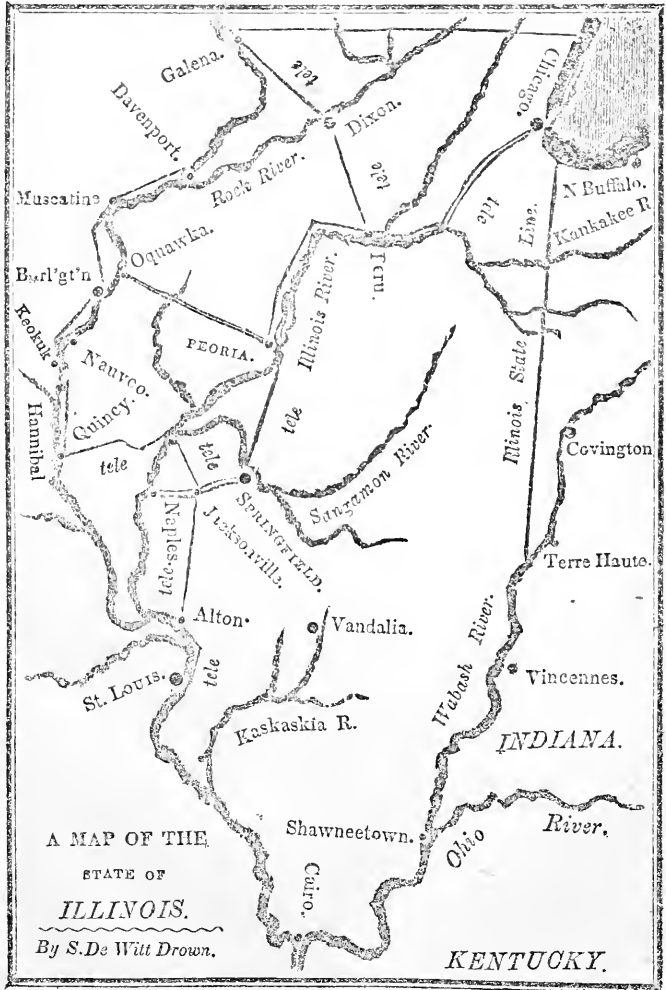
Peoria, too, is the great thoroughfare of the travel from every point of the compass. We have daily lines of stages to Springfield, (at the south,) Chicago, and Galena, (at the north,) Danville, via. Bloomington, (at the east,) and Burlington, Iowa, (at the west); and a tri-weekly line to Canton, Rushville and Quincy, (at the south); and a semi-weekly line to Ottawa, on the east side of the Lake, via Metamora, Magnolia Woodford county. Our facilities of communication and travel in steamers by water, are even greater than by land. For the last four or five years we have had a daily mail packet to Peru, and a regular tri-weekly packet to St. Louis, or a "five day line," as it is called, from St. Louis to Peru, (72 miles above this city,) besides numerous transient arrivals and departures, sometimes affording a passage to either of these points named, almost every hour of the day.

PROGRESS OF CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

It is a subject of much interest to watch the gradual progress towards the completion of any large structure, or work of public utility or ornament; particularly when such improvements are made in our own vicinity. Besides affording employment to a large number of citizens, the bone and sinew of society, they are indicative of the progress of taste in our midst; are broad evidences of our increasing prosperity, and of course tend to foster a laudable pride in the whole of us, in reference to the public buildings and institutions of our own or adopted home.

I will in this place present the reader with a small diagram, or wood cut map, of our State, (of which I have given sections in my preceding maps,) which was

admitted into the Union in 1818. The State of Illinois is situated between 37° 5' and 40° 30', N. Lat. and 10° 35' and 14° 25', West Longitude from Washington City. It is about 400 miles long and 220 in breadth. Returns of the census



are completed but not sufficient have been received to indicate a population of 800,000 in May, 1850. In 1840 Illinois contained 481,000.

This map shows the navigable waters of the state, and the telegraph line of O'Reilly from St. Louis to Chicago, Galeana, Davenport on Rock Island, and Hannibal in Missouri, designated by the lines, thus tele.; the canal from Peoria to Chicago, the railroad from Springfield to Naples on the Illinois River, and the contemplated line from Peoria to Oquawka on the Mississippi.

Persons acquainted with this state will find this *Acrostic* descriptive to the letter

in pleasant regions of the temperate zone,
Lies a rich tract—no richer one is known—
Level its surface, and so deep its soil,
It doubly pays the cultivators toil.
No other land its verdant robe outvies:†
O'er all its length, a flowing carpet lies.
Its population comes from almost every shore—†
So great its fame, and yet, there's room for more.

A Mr. George Van Waters, of Milwaukee, in 1848 published a "Poetical Geography, made to accompany the Common School Atlas," in which he does not seem to know that there is such a place as Peoria in the State—at page 33 of his work he says:

"Springfield is Capital of Illinois,
Where the San-gam-mon river tunes her voice;
Chi-ca-go reigns the chief of all the clan,
In commerce first beside Lake Michigan.
Ga-le-na, noted for her mines of lead,
Northwest of all, by Fever River bred;
Rock Island, first on Mississippi view,
And then the Mormon city, called Nau-voov:
Next Quincy, where the cars may come in time,
And Alton† noted for her coal and lime.
Kas-kas-ka, a French town farther south;
With Cai-ro fair, by the Ohio's mouth.
And Shaw-nee town is by the Ohio bound,
As west of Springfield Jacksonville is found."

This is all that the "Geography for the use of Schools" sayeth of Illinois.—To the next edition I would suggest the following additional "poetry," which I think will chime with it:

Now, north of Springfield, a degree or more,
Is Illinois River, on Peoria's shore—
A city you will find—somewhat famed in story,
Bearing the cognomen, *City of Pe-o-ria*.

* Witness the prairies when in bloom.

† See said population from the different States and nations, among us in this city. The country towns and other cities in this State are like us, "only a little more so."

‡ Here, again, he is mistaken, for the first coal discovered in the United States was found in Peoria county, in 1673-80.

In twain this river doth the state divide,
 This city's near its centre, and on the western side.
 Here, for pork and produce the farmer finds a mart,
 The people, too, in traffic, think themselves quite smart.
 Think of this Van Waters, in your next edition,
 For this is thought by many to be a great omission.
 That a city of 6,000, is so far in the dark,
 We couldn't get a notice, even as "Fort Clark."

All the world would allow that a traveler would pass easier from one point to another, by having the *distance*, or a *distinct picture*, of the road, before he started. All the world would approve, too, of a traveller stepping once or twice in his journey and asking him- self "To what place am I going?" and "Is this the best way to reach it?" Examine this and then you will be enabled to answer these questions *practically*, if not in the *moral* sense of these remarks.

Table of distances from Peoria to every part of the State and adjoining.

From Peoria, North to	Miles.	From Peoria, S. to Cairo.	Miles.
Northampton,.....	20	Springfield.....	70
Princeton,.....	36	Hillsborough,.....	50 120
Dixon,.....	31	Vandalia,.....	21 114
Cherry Grove,.....	32	Salem,.....	25 169
Galena,.....	33	Mt. Vernon,.....	22 191
N. W. to Rock Island.		Frankfort,.....	23 210
Princeville,.....	20	Jonesboro,.....	38 257
Wyoming,.....	10	Cairo,.....	30 287
Andover,.....	32	S. S. E. to Shawneetown.	
Stephenson,.....	22	Mt. Vernon,.....	191
W. to Burlington, Iowa.		Equality,.....	50 241
Kickapoo-town,.....	12	Shawneetown,.....	12 253
Brimfield,.....	8	S. E. to Vincennes, Ia.	
French Creek,.....	6	Vandalia,.....	144
Knoxville,.....	19	Maysville,.....	34 178
Menmouth,.....	20	Lawrenceville,.....	39 217
Burlington, Iowa,.....	0	Vincennes, Ind.,.....	9 226
w. s. w. to Warsaw & Nauvoo.		S. E. to Terre Haute.	
Canton,.....	30	Tremont, - - - -	13
Macombe,.....	33	Mackinaw, - - - -	7 20
Carthage,.....	25	Waynesville, - - - -	28 48
Warsaw,.....	18	Decatur, - - - -	27 75
Nauvoo,.....	18	Kaskaskia River, - - - -	30 105
S. W. to Quincy.		Paris, - - - -	38 143
Canton,.....	30	Terre Haute, - - - -	20 163
Lewiston,.....	15	E. to Covington, Ia.,	
Rushville,.....	32	Mackinaw, - - - -	18
Clayton,.....	22	Bloomington, - - - -	22 40
Quincy,.....	26	Mt. Pleasant, - - - -	25 65
S. to St. Louis.		Urbana, - - - -	26 91
Tremont,.....	13	Homer, - - - -	20 111
Delavan,.....	13	Danville, - - - -	15 126
Middletown,.....	22	Shepardstown, - - - -	5 131
Springfield,.....	22	Covington, Ia., - - - -	10 141
Auburn,.....	25	N. E. to Chicago.	
Carlinville,.....	22	Detroit Ferry, - - - -	4
Alton,.....	34	Metamora, - - - -	11 15
St. Louis, Mo.,.....	26	Magnolia, - - - -	25 40

Lowell, - - - - -	14	54	Morris, - - - - -	14	103
Ottawa, - - - - -	12	66	Joliet, - - - - -	23	126
Mt. Knickerbocker, - - -	10	76	Lockport, - - - - -	5	131
Lisbon, - - - - -	12	88	Summit, - - - - -	22	153
Au Sable, - - - - -	10	98	Bridgeport - - - - -	8	161
Joliet, - - - - -	13	111	Chicago, - - - - -	4	165
Lockport, - - - - -	5	116	Peoria to St. Louis, via. River.	<i>Miles.</i>	
Godfrey's, - - - - -	9	125	Pekin, - - - - -	10	
Summit, - - - - -	14	139	Copperas Creek, - - - - -	20	30
Chicago, - - - - -	12	151	Havanna, (mo. of Spoon River,)	20	50
Little Port, - - - - -	33	184	Beardstown, - - - - -	42	92
Peoria to Chicago, via. Canal.	<i>Miles.</i>		Naples, (Rail Road)	26	118
Lacon, - - - - -	39		to Springfield, 62)		
Hennepin, - - - - -	24	54	Apple Creek, - - - - -	33	151
Peru, - - - - -	14	68	Harding, (Childs' Landing,) - -	20	171
Canal Basin, La Salle, - -	2	70	Mouth of Illinois River, - - -	25	196
Ottawa, - - - - -	17	81	City of Alton, - - - - -	18	214
Marsaillis, - - - - -	8	89	City of St. Louis. - - - - -	23	237

From PEORIA to BUFFALO, N. Y. via. Mackinaw and Detroit.

To La Salle, by Steam Boat, -	-	-	-	-	72	<i>M'ls.</i>
Chicago, by Canal Boat, - -	-	-	-	-	96	168
Detroit, by Steam Boat, - -	-	-	-	-	720	888
Buffalo " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	327	1215

By Steam Boat and Rail Road, across the Peninsula.

To Chicago, as above, - - - -	-	-	-	-	168	<i>m'ls.</i>
New Buffalo, by Steam Boat, -	-	-	-	-	45	213
Detroit, by Rail Road, - - - -	-	-	-	-	226	439
Buffalo, N. Y. by Steam Boat, -	-	-	-	-	327	766
Albany, " by Rail Road, - - -	-	-	-	-	325	1091
Boston, Mass. " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	200	1291
The Illinois has been navigated by Steam Boats from its mouth,	-	-	-	-	285	
Kaskaskia, " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	150	

The Peoria Bridge across the Illinois river, at the foot of our lake, and whose superstructure, with its abutments, is 2,600 feet long, was completed about the 1st of Nov. 1849, at a cost of about \$33,000. It was commenced in May, 1848, and would have been completed within one year, had it not been partially destroyed by the ice on the 16th day of March, 1849. While this bridge was being built, some, who consider themselves "wise in such structures," predicted that the bridge with the draw, would be a humbug—that it would not answer the purpose, and the steamboats must and would "butt it down;" yet it is now demonstrated to be well balanced, massive as it is. The draw, or swing as it might be more properly called, is 195 feet in length, well poised upon its centre, and is all that the contractors promised it should be, and has been pronounced so since in operation, as some of the steamers on the river have tried to "butt it down," but have found themselves worsted in the operation. This bridge is likely to prove a great acquisition to the growth and improvement of the city, and also a source of great revenue to the company who own it; for on the 1st and 2d days after it was opened for passing, the tolls amounted to near one hundred and fifty dollars per day, and for the safe and speedy crossing of the Illinois river, travellers and drivers find it to their advantage to digress a little from their direct route, to cross the river at this place. The tolls have averaged, as I learn from the books of the company, besides the expenses, to about \$600 00 per

month, or for the first nine months to about \$550 00. In October 1849, the month preceding the opening of the bridge, the receipts of the ferry during the month were over \$1,000 00.

An effort was made this winter at the session of the Legislature to discontinue the charter and remove the bridge. But the Committee to whom it was referred made the following report, we copy from the "Peoria Dem. Press, of Feb. 5 1851:

"THE BRIDGE AND THE LEGISLATURE.—The committee to whom the Petitions were referred, soon settled the matter as we supposed they would. They reported that the company had done all, and more than their charter required, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Thus this much-ado-about-nothing petition has received its quietus."

So much complaint was made by the "river men," as to the narrow passage of the draw, and some boats, through carelessness and high winds, at times, some four or five boats had been injured, that the stockholders, in the course of the last season, built a new pier, widening the passage 15 feet, making the passage in the clear about 90 feet on one side and 75 on the other, the draw being lengthened and ballanced so that it works as well as it did when first built, at an additional cost of about \$ 1,200.

The 24th of May, 1848, we chronicle as a day of rejoicing and triumph in Peoria at the first arrival of a canal boat from Lake Michigan; a day which our citizens had longed to see, and was heralded as the harbinger of a "good time coming," and many in waiting for the construction of this canal had passed from the prime of manhood to old age. Nearly thirty years ago the project of uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river, by canal, was schemed and commenced by a survey of the route.

To show my readers how it progressed and the origin of the scheme I will make a few extracts from Niles' Register. In Vol. vi. p. 394, may be found the earliest suggestion of a canal from Lake Michigan to the navigable waters of the Illinois river, that we have found in print. The date is August 6th, 1814, in time of the war, and is a paragraph from a series of editorial articles, on the great importance, in a national point of view, of the states and territories of this now great central valley:

"By the Illinois river, it is probable that Buffalo, in New York, may be united with New Orleans, by inland navigation, through lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and down that river to the Mississippi. What a route! How stupendous the idea! How dwindles the importance of the artificial canals of Europe, compared with this water communication! If it should ever take place (and it is said the opening may be easily made,) the territory [of Illinois] will become the seat of an immense commerce, and a market for the commodities of all regions."

* * "Governor Bond, at the first session of the General Assembly, in 1818, brought this subject before that body in his inaugural message.

He suggested an early application to Congress for a certain per centage from the sales of the public lands, to be appropriated to that object. In his valedictory message, in December, 1822, he again refers to this subject and to his first address, and states:

"It is believed that the public sentiment has been ascertained in relation to the subject, and that our fellow-citizens are prepared to sustain their representatives in the adoption of measures subservient to its commencement."

An act for the improvement of the internal navigation of the state, and a memorial to Congress on the subject, were passed by the Legislature during the session. This act, (which was approved February 14th, 1823,) provided for a Board of Commissioners, whose duties were to advise and adopt measures to open a communication, by canal and locks, between the navigable waters of the Illinois River and Lake Michigan; to cause the route to be explored, surveys and levels to be taken, maps and field books to be constructed, and estimates of the cost to be made.

At that period Sangamon river and Fulton county, were the boundaries of settlements. A military and trading post existed at Chicago; a dozen families, chiefly French, were at Peoria. The northern half of Illinois was a continuous wilderness; or, as the universal impression was, an interminable prairie, and uninhabitable for an age. Morgan county, then including Scott and Cass counties, had about seventy-five families; and Springfield was a frontier village, of a dozen log cabins.

A portion of the Commissioners, with the late Colonel Justus Post, of Missouri, as their engineer, made an exploratory tour in the autumn of 1823. In the autumn of 1824, Colonel Rene Paul, of St. Louis, was also employed as engineer, and the necessary men to assist in executing the levels, and making the surveys complete.

At the next session of the Legislature an act was passed (January 17th, 1825,) to "incorporate the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company." The capital stock was \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares at \$100 each.

In January, 1829, the Legislature passed an act to organize a Board of Commissioners, with power to employ agents, Engineers, Surveyors, draftsmen, and other persons, to explore, examine, and determine the route of the Canal. They were authorized to lay off town sites, and sell lots and apply the funds. They laid off Chicago, near the Lake, and Ottawa, at the junction of Fox river; and the Illinois surveys and estimates were again made, but the project of obtaining a full supply of water on the surface level, was doubtful, and the rock approached so near the surface on the summit level, between the Chicago and Des Plaines, as to increase the estimate of costs, and cast doubt on the project.

The subsequent Legislature authorized a re-examination to ascertain the cost of a railway, and whether a supply of water could be obtained from the Calumet for a feeder.

At a special session of the Legislature, in 1835-'36, an act was passed authorizing a loan of half a million of dollars for the construction of the canal, and the Board of Commissioners was re-organized, and on the fourth of July, 1836, the first ground was broken."

We have given only some of the prominent facts in the history of this great enterprise. Were we to enter into details, it would be a volume by itself.

* Report of the Canal Commissioners, Vandalia, 1825.

The friends of the work, who had anxiously watched its progress were deeply mortified at its suspension, not only on their own account, but because they knew that the welfare, credit and prosperity of our State was at stake. It was a check to their hopes and a damper upon their spirits and their enterprise. Finally another arrangement was made and the work again put in progress, which after much struggling, wrangling, and difficulty, has been completed, thirty-eight years from the time of its conception and commencement. In 1848, the canal was opened from Chicago to La Salle, which caused a great part of the products of our Northern and Eastern States to find its way into the "Far West," such as salt, lumber, white marble from the "verd mount," and many other articles have been brought out, and that, too, by *canal boats built in the Empire State*; as far too, in the interior of the State as Pen Yan, where thirty years since it was a wilderness scarcely accessible by a wagon road; besides we have boats from the Beaver and Ohio canals. The first arrival of a canal boat at Peoria, was on the 22d of May, 1848, which was called the "Gen. Shields," and was built at Rochester, N. Y., and came via Buffalo, and thence through by the Erie and Ohio canals into the Ohio river, down it to the Mississippi, "doubled Cape Cairo," thence up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers; and was at La Salle at the opening of the canal through from Chicago to the Illinois River, on the 24th of May, 1848. So much for the enterprising spirit of Capt. Read, (the owner of the Gen. Shields,) who brought his family on board with him, to locate on our fertile Prairie State soil. At the opening of this canal, great quantities of pine and cedar lumber was brought into this market, and on the 1st of June, 1848, it was selling for one half the price it had been from the St. Louis and Pittsburgh markets the season before. This one article of pine lumber made a great and visible difference in the number and state of our buildings, as building lumber had been both scarce and dear. The tolls upon the canal the present year, [1850] amount to \$124,974 11.

It is probably unknown to a great many of his countrymen, that Joel Barlow, in his great American Poem, predicted the construction of this great inland communication, and few of his admirers, perhaps, ever expected to see this "vision of Columbus" quoted in after years. This was published in 1787: if so it was probably regarded only as the visionary chimera of an enthusiast.— But the printed scheme of the poet may have awakened the attention of some strong mind to undertake the task of carrying out what we now behold in successful operation, and which was foreshadowed in these words:

"He saw, as widely spreads the unchannel'd plain,
Where inland realms for ages bloom'd in vain,
CANALS, long winding, ope a watery flight,
And distant streams, and seas, and lakes unite.
From fair *Albania* tow'rd the falling sun,
Back through the midland lengthening channels run;
Meet the far lakes, their beauteous towns that lave,
And *Hudson* join the broad *Ohio's* wave."

It was thirty years after this was published, that the Erie Canal was commenced, and more than forty before the opening of the Ohio Canal; and about fifty-three years before the "Hudson married with Missouri's wave." In 1807, the "vision of Columbus" was metamorphosed into THE COLUMBIAD. In the mean time Philip Schuyler and his coadjutors had succeeded in connecting the Hudson with the lakes, by short canals and locks, around the falls of the Mohawk, and into Wood Creek, which is thus alluded to by the poet:

"From Mohawk's mouth, far westing with the sun,
Thro' all the midlands recent channels run,
Tap the redundant lakes, the broad hills brave,
And Hudson marry with Missouri's wave.
From dim Superior, whose uncounted sails
Shade his full seas, and bosom all his gales,
New paths unfolding seek Mackenzie's tide,
And towns and empires rise along their side."

Another advantage in the location of the city of Peoria is its elevation above high water, and the Illinois river from this to its mouth being seldom long closed with ice, so that Peoria may be said in truth to be accessible almost the year round, by steamboats from St. Louis and other places south. The correctness of this remark will be seen by the following table kept for the last sixteen years, which is as far back as I have been able to get correct dates, or a list of boats navigating the Illinois River, viz: 1834.

When Clos'd, Date.		When Op'nd, Date.		When Clos'd, Date.		When Op'nd, Date.	
Dec'r.	30th 1834	March	7th 1835	Dec.	30th 1843	Feb.	18th 1844
Nov.	24th 1835	Jan.	1st 1836	Dec.	15th 1844	Jan.	1st 1845
Dec.	13th 1836	Feb.	22nd 1837	Dec.	12th 1845	Jan.	28th 1846
Dec.	18th 1837	March	14th 1838	Dec.	18th 1846	Feb.	20th 1847
Nov.	5th 1838	Feb.	18th 1839	Dec.	14th 1847	Jan.	1st 1848
Dec.	18th 1839	Feb.	17th 1840	Dec.	11th 1848	March	8th 1849
Dec.	29th 1840	Feb.	27th 1841	Dec.	16th 1849	Jan.	26th 1850
Dec.	20th 1841	Jan.	17th 1842	Dec.	10th 1850	it closed above Peoria City.	
Nov.	13th 1842	March	19th 1843				

This winter we cannot say it has been closed below the Lake, for we have had an arrival almost every week, during the winter. Our Lake has been closed and opened again four times, up to Feb. 20th, 1851.

This table gives an average of 60 days, for 16 successive winters. The winters of 1842, '43, navigation was closed the longest, (125 days); and the winter of 1847, '48, was but 17 days.

"The Western Metropolis, or St. Louis, in 1846," to which I am indebted for

* A name derived from Donald McKenzie, who was born in Scotland, June 15th, 1783, died January 20th, 1851, at Maysville, Chautauque county, New York. At the age of seventeen, he came over to Canada, and joined the North West company, and continued eight years with them. In 1808, he became one of the partners with the late John Jacob Astor, of that city, in establishing the Fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains, and in company with Mr. Hunt, of St. Louis, Mr. McKenzie made the overland route to the mouth of the Columbia River, a feat then rarely attempted, and full of perils, and remained at Astoria until it was surrendered by McDougall to the British.

some of my statistics, registers the first arrival of a steamboat at St. Louis, in 1819, (the "Gen. Pike.") This was the year Peoria was first settled by the present inhabitants, viz: on the 19th of April, 1819.

The first steamboat that arrived at Peoria was the "Liberty," (formerly known as the "Native";) in the month of December, 1829. In the spring of 1830, Mr. John Hamlin went to St. Louis to make purchases to return to Peoria. He chartered the "Triton," to bring up his stock of goods. This was the second steamboat to this place. In 1832, the "Fairy" made a trip, and a contract was made by Mr. Hamlin to purchase one half of the boat on her return and delivery; but in a short time thereafter, she was lost near the mouth of the Missouri, on her upward trip. In 1833, three steamboats were running on the Illinois River to this place, viz: "Exchange," "Utility," and "Peoria." In 1834, there was added to those the "Express," "Herald," "Argus," and "Winnebago." Others were added as the commerce on the river increased; and in 1840, there were forty four. In 1841, the number was 60. From that time up to 1844, they had increased to one hundred and fifty different boats; seventeen of which were regular packets, and the number have been increasing ever since. Some of our citizens have become owners and part owners in some of them. In the spring of 1848, our enterprising citizen, Capt. W. S. Moss, purchased the *hull* of one of the "burned boats," at St. Louis, (the "Avalanche,") and had it towed up to Peoria. He had her put upon the stocks, about 20 feet added to her length, and completely rebuilt by Peoria workmen, and ready for the fall trade of that year. The next spring, 1849, the keel of another steamboat was laid in Peoria, and furnished with the engine of the "Oregon," which was wrecked on Beardstown bar. This boat was commenced by Capt. David Brown, who sold her before she was finished, and is called the "Kingston," at which place she is owned, (about 18 miles below this,) and is engaged in the coal trade and towing canal boats from La Salle and intermediate points to St. Louis.

LIST OF BOATS IN THE ILLINOIS RIVER TRADE THE PAST SEASON.

Arrivals of Steamboats at Peoria the past season, which have passed through the Bridge, amounting to 1236, besides several Schooners from the Upper Lakes, bound for the Gulf of Mexico, with their names, time of first arrival in the season, and the number of each. Also, with the tonnage as near as could be ascertained; where, and the year when built.

By this list it will be seen that there has been 59 steam-boats engaged in the trade the of the Illinois, as high up as this city; whose tonnage is rated at 9463 tuns, at *ship carpenter's measurement*, but it is a well known fact that our steam-boats will carry about one third more than the *estimated* tonnage, and also they carry much more *down stream* than *up*. There has been 1236 arrivals of steamers at our quay the past season, about 300 more than there were in 1847. In addition to this we have had more than double the number of canal boats. It will also be seen that this list does not take into the account *barges* and *flat boats*. I think the amount of produce exported from Peoria has equaled that of any preceding year, and it is well known that our importations, including merchandise, lumber, &c. has been quadrupled.

Time of Arrival.	Name of Boat	Where Built.	When do.	Tonnage.	Trips.
January 26th	Alleghany Mail	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1844	77	2
" "	Lamartine	" "	1848	175	4
" "	†Dan'l Hillman	Smithland, Ky.	1846	145	42
" 27th	†Pioneer	Pittsburgh, Pa.	"	209	30
" 29th	†Falcon	Freedom, "	1844	144	76
" 31st	*Mountaineer	Pittsburgh, "	1845	213	60
Febru'ry 1st	†Kingston	Peoria, Ill.	1849	145	72
" 2d	†Archer	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1844	148	30
" 14th	†Planter	New Albany, Ia.	1846	200	48
" 16th	†Martha, No. 2.	Shauston, Pa.	1849	172	18
" "	Lightfoot	Cincinnati, O.	1846	155	4
" "	†Movastar	Naples, Ill.	1849	140	60
" 18th	*Avalanch	Peoria, "	1848	220	77
" 21st	†Senator	Wheeling, Va.	1846	121	32
" 24th	*Prairie Bird	St. Louis, Mo.	1845	215	56
" "	†Tiger	Wis. (Pineries)	1849	83	28
" 25th	†Andrew Jackson	Cincinnati, O.	1845	290	12
March 1st	*Connecticut	Shawnee To'n, Ia.	1848	249	56
" "	Robert Fulton	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1845	200	28
" 2d	*Ocean Wave	St. Louis, Mo.	"	205	66
" 7th	Schuylekill	Pittsburgh Pa.	1846	272	6
" 10th	Enterprise	Zanesville, O.	1849	200	2
" 11th	Wyoming	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1847	198	2
" 14th	†Alliquippa	" "	1844	215	8
" 23d	Beuna Vista	Elizabethto'n Pa.	1847	266	4
" 29th	†St. Croix	St. Louis, Mo.	1844	160	16
" "	†Laurel	" "	1846	80	10
" "	Citizen	Brownsville, Pa.	1849	171	2
April 8th	†Beardstown	St. Louis, Mo.	1847	80	40
" 13th	†Gov. Briggs	" "	1845	91	6
" 14th	Jewess	-Wheeling, Va.	1847	220	18
" "	†Alvarado	St. Louis, Mo.	1846	135	22
" 17th	Niagara	Brownsville, Pa.	1847	215	12
" 19th	Susquehanna	Pittsburgh, "	1845	142	14
" 24th	J. J. Crittendon	" "	1846	225	2
" 29th	†Caleb Cope	" "	1847	80	40
May 1st	†Belmont	" "	1844	115	36
" 9th	Gen. Gains	Brownsville "	1849	160	12
" 24th	Time and Tide	Louisville, Ky.	1847	261	6
" 29th	†Eureka	Elizabethtown, Pa.	"	115	26
June 19th	†Piasa	St. Louis, Mo.	"	85	6
" "	†Magnet	Wheeling, Va.	1846	98	8
" 22nd	†Pearl	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1845	54	4
" "	†Comet	" "	1846	116	18
" 29th	†Financier	Pittsburgh, "	1845	125	18
" 30th	America	Freedom, "	1846	145	30
July 1st	Uncle Toby	Pittsburgh, "	1844	109	2
" 4th	†Hudson	Glasgow "	1846	95	10
" 5th	*Prairie State	Griggsville, Ill.	1850	288	44
Sept. 4th	Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.	1845	140	22
" 5th	Daniel Boon	Cincinnati, O.	1844	170	2
Oct. 8th	Mary Stevens	Wheeling, Va.	1847	225	4
Nov. 3rd	Newton Wagner	Elizabethto'n, Pa.	1848	105	6
" 8th	Visitor	Brownsville "	"	141	2
" 15th	Mary Blain	St. Louis, Mo.	1847	181	2
Jan. 13th	Oswego	Brownsville, Pa.	"	187	4
" 15th	†Clermont	New Albany, Ia.	1843	112	1
" 16th	R. H. Lee	Cincinnati, O.	1850	180	2

The Boats marked *, were regular weekly packets from St. Louis to La Salle. And those marked †, were tow-boats from St. Louis and intermediate points for the Canal Basin at La Salle.

July 11th, Steam Canal-boat Chief Engineer first passed up and has made 13 trips. The 24th of October, Schooner Nile, from Milwaukie, passed down, for Gulf of Mexico, The 25th Schooner Alert, from Sheboygan, for the same place. And on the 5th of December, the Schooner Ann from Milwaukie, for the Gulf, January 26th, 1851. This day the Falcon came up from St. Louis and passed up through the ice, which made her 76th trip up and down, and completed the year since navigation opened, in which time 59 Steamers and three Schooners passed through the bridge, making 1286 passings. Of Canal Boats the number has not been taken, for they mostly pass in tow, from two to fourteen at a single tow up and down.

Steam and canal boats are now quite numerous on the Illinois River, where twenty years since, there was but one. July 11th, 1850, a new class and craft came to our landing on her way to Chicago, from Pittsburgh, (having "doubled Cape Cairo" in her voyage). She is called the "Chief Engineer," Capt. O. C. Lewis of Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., and W. A. Dickerman, of Pa., are joint owners. They design running her between Chicago and Liverpool, on the Illinois river. We paid this strange craft a hasty visit on her arrival at our quay. She is a staunch built and trim vessel; measures 105 feet in length, 17½ feet beam. She will carry 100 tons burthen with a draft of 3 feet. Her chimney (as there is but one,) is constructed with a hinge so that it can be lowered as required to pass under canal bridges. She is propelled with a locomotive engine made in Pittsburgh. The hull of this boat was built in Elizabethtown, on the Monongahela. Her model is similar to that of her less assuming companions, with the exception of an upper cabin, of sufficient size to accommodate thirty or forty passengers. The water-wheel is placed in the stern, with rudders at each side of the "screw wheel," (having two stern posts). The pilot or steering wheel is forward of the cabin, near the "fore hatch." Her speed is about six miles per hour in our lake where there is no current, and from appearance she cannot occasion more damage to the banks of a canal than an ordinary packet boat.

CHAPTER VI.

Reflections on the Settlement of Peoria.—Its Latitude and Longitude.—Remarks of Visitors on the Site and Location.—Compared with other Western Cities.—Its Streets and Public Roads; best View of the City, showing its Buildings, and best Perspective View.—A View from Prospect Hill of the Upper Part of the Lake of Peoria.—Reflections on its Mixed Population; Anecdote at an Election.—Table showing the Number from different quarters of the globe; Residents here since 1845.—Literary Institutions; Printing Offices, &c.—Gerrymandering of the State; View of Fifth Congressional District.—First Communication sent by Telegraph.—The First Message from Washington. First Daily Paper.—Business done in Telegraph Establishment at Peoria.—Extent of Line through the State of Illinois.

Of what I have been able to gather from the History given by the old French and English writers, and such facts as I could gather from other reliable sources, I have given you the history of our most flourishing city. The first discovery by the white men extends back 178 years. This acquisition to the then savage population from that time forward became extinct as it were in the lapse of a century and a half. About as I have before said the 19th year of the 19th century it was known as "a little village in the far West," standing on the western bank of a beautiful lake formed by one of the tributaries of the "Father of Waters," in N. latitude 40 deg. and 40 min., W. longitude 12 deg. and 40 min. from Washington City,—yes! there it was reported by the traveler on his return east from an excursion to the far west, if he had been so far as to double "Cape Cairo" and the "Piasa Rock of Alton" and up the Illinois River to Peru, (not on the Pacific, but about 70 miles above this city,) there we saw old Fort Clark, afterwards called Peoria. It is now called the city of Peoria, or "Princess city," as it has been termed by travelers. Strangers frequently express astonishment at the substantial public and private edifices, and the cleanliness of our streets. They admire too its morality and love of order; in this respect it will compare favorably with any place of its size or population, hailing from every part of the Union, and almost every foreign nation, now numbering more than 6,000, and her citizens—

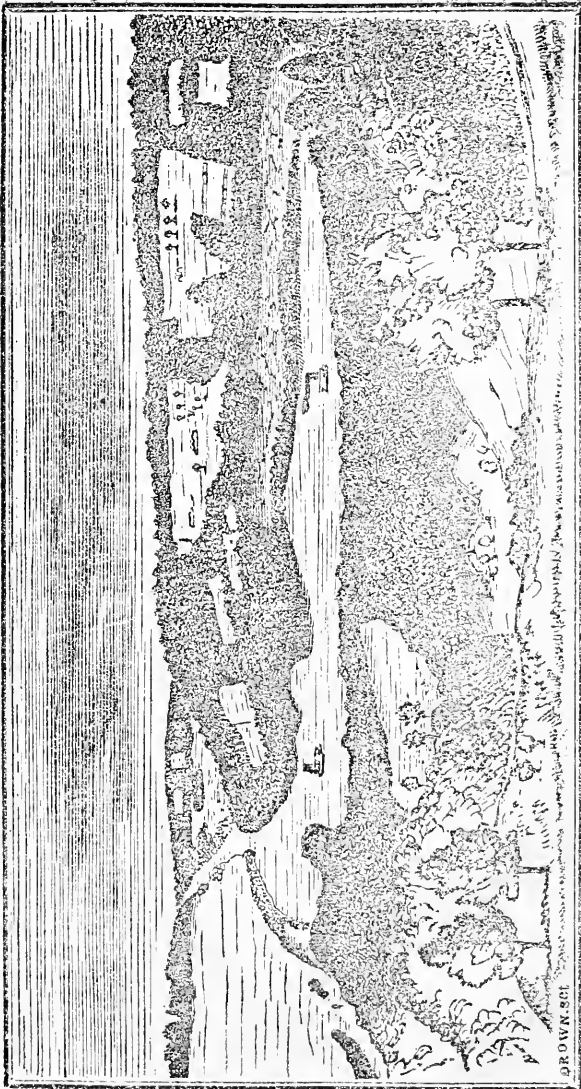
The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,
The rich, the poor, and men of every grade—

have that proper city pride which is so essential in building up a town or city.

The situation of Peoria is acknowledged by all to be truly beautiful, beyond any other west of Cincinnati. The most populous part stands upon a slop gently declining to the river, so that a summer rain can at any time wash the

streets, which are at no time muddy, being a fine sandy loam soil. By whatever avenue it is approached, north, south east or west, its appearance never fails to impress the mind of the traveler with pleasurable sensations, even in passing up or down, as viewed from the promenade decks of our river packets. The most magnificent view in approaching the city is from the north west or Farmington road, out on South street; thence along High street, down Montague, or a little further north, down Main street. It presents from the whole length of High street the aspect of a "considerable city," "extending over the prairie" to the distance of two miles. The city was first laid out with an unusual degree of beauty, but this has been marred somewhat by the additions that have been made. A lower street upon which the ware-houses are principally erected, embracing the landing and follows the lake and river,—parallel with this at the distance of 360 feet is the street on which stands the market house and jail—and parallel with this street, which is 100 feet wide, is an upper or the most elevated street of the city below the bluff called Adams street, which extends the whole length of it and for a mile or two above and below the corporate bounds, (no city can boast of a street like this, so large and level, on which a team can be seen for its whole length). Alleys extend through the centre of each block, and a sufficient number of wide and spacious streets at regular intervals, intersect at right angles and connect the fatherest streets from the river with Water street. The important roads pass along Adams street from the north, east, and south. The main thoroughfare from Indiana to Iowa crosses the bridge, (where the ferry formerly was,) thence up Bridge street to Adams, thence due north up Franklin, across Main to the Knoxville and Oquawka road. The dwelling houses and other buildings present a neat and many of them an elegant appearance. Some of the principal houses are extremely beautiful, and there are few of any condition that do not possess a considerable garden spot, which gives a very airy aspect to the city, at the same time that it promotes that general health which we enjoy over many of the cities of the west.

As I have once before alluded to beautiful views of our city, and as it has become common now-a-days to give views of noted cities and towns, I contemplate doing so the coming spring, as I have taken one from the bridge which is the most accessible, especially for gentlemen and ladies who delight in a promenade, and if they have any taste for views, they can enjoy both at the same time, by taking one across our bridge; here they can have a glance of the whole city. The disconnected row of stores and store-houses on the water's edge and margin of the lake shore, the steam and canal boats receiving and discharging freights, and the passing and repassing crafts upon the bosom of this beautiful sheet of water, lying between you and the city. The irregular assemblage of dwellings, from the humble dwelling of the day-laborer to the magnificent mansion of the burgher; and here and there the white steam and dense black smoke of the steam-mills, foundries and machine shops interspersed with the forest, fruit and shade trees, and in the distance the marginal bluffs, crowned with the thick forest; all who have visited us agree with an editor of a sister State, who was here about four years since, and in commenting upon our location and appearance at that time, called Peoria the "Princess City."



VIEW OF LAKE PEORIA FROM PROSPECT HILL.

PROSPECT HILL PAVILLION.—During the past year a Company was formed to enter upon the erection of a large and elegant Establishment, as a public house and summer resort, within easy accessible distance from the City, being about four miles from the Court House. I was called upon in May last to survey a ten acre piece on the N. W. corner of section 22, (or corner of Mr. M. Stringer's farm,) for the building lot, from which the above view was taken by me at the time. A joint stock company was organized to carry out the enterprise, of which Mr. Isaac Underhill is a committee. We look upon this project with *high* favor. Philadelphia has its Cape May, Boston has its Nahant, and St. Louis its Camp Springs—beautiful summer resorts within a short accessible ride, and we do not see why the City of Peoria may not only vie with, but even surpass them in supplying to its increasing population an *eligible relative establishment*, which can be enjoyed without serious interruption to business.

PROSPECT HILL is just the place for a large and liberal establishment. Elevated nearly one thousand feet above the level of the Lake, surrounded by a sheltering forest, and overlooking the extensive bottom land, at and above Little Detroit Ferry for many miles, commanding an extended view of the northern portion of Peoria Lake and the valley of the Illinois, to Peru, the steamboats passing and re-passing on the Lake, (the Daniel Hillman was going down and the Gen. Gains up, at the time I took this sketch,) with a vast extent of country of hills and dales. A portion of La Salle Prairie, the villages of Rome and Chillicothe, from 14 to 16 miles in the distance, as seen on the east side of La-salle Prairie, bordering the head of the Lake to the bluff and horizon, and on a clear day, the court house steeple of Lacon, 25 miles distant, is distinctly visible; and, at the proper season, immense fields of waving grain, and prairies covered with herds, is spread far and wide before your view.

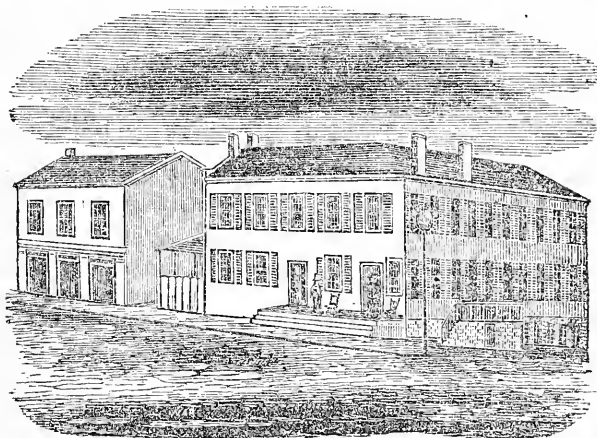
Since writing the above and during the past season (1850) a fine hotel has been erected, on or about where the letters set on the left hand corner of the plate, at a cost of \$5,000, divided into shares of \$100 each: Wm. S. Moss, Contractor, Edward White, Architect, and John King, Esq., P. M., of our City, Trustee for the stock-holders. The building is a substantial frame of 76 feet with wings extending back 53 feet, and has one of the finest ball-rooms in the State. It is kept in good style by Mr. Mason Gass, who, with his "better half," know well how to get up the "creature comforts of the inner man." Here, too, the weary traveler can take his rest, (for it is situated on the direct road from Peoria to Galena,) and here those desposed, can "tip the light fantastic toe," and "go home with the girls in the morning."*

As our Western people are so full of "frolic and fun," it is a wonder that Prospect Hill has not before now been made available, (as it has been visited by hundreds who have "come out west" to view beautiful landscapes) before this for a purpose for which it is peculiarly adapted—a place of resort and a ride.

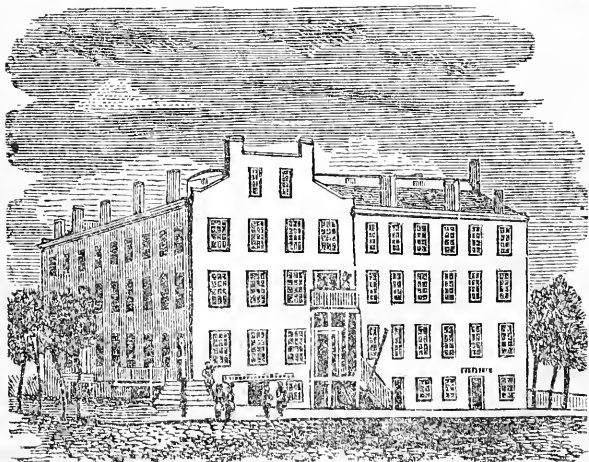
In the hands of the gentlemen who own and control the "Prospect Hill Pavillion," it cannot fail to be exceeding popular, and we should think the enterprise would be profitable. Not 50 years since, the noble oaks around the "Pavil-

* On the 19th of December this house was opened by a ball, attended by some 30 or 40 couple.

ion" sheltered the Red Man of the forest. Not fifty years since, the silver Lake in the distant view, might be seen dotted with the canoes of the Indian on his fishing or hunting excursions. Now a noble mansion marks the spot where their camp-fires burned, and noble steamboats, or floating palaces, may be seen plowing the bosom of Lake Peoria.



VIEW OF THE "CLINTON HOUSE," PEORIA, ILLINOIS.



VIEW OF THE "PEORIA HOUSE," PEORIA, ILL.

As I have alluded in a preceding page to the magnificent mansion of the burgher, it may not here be out of place to give my readers a view of two of our Public Houses in the city. The first is the "Clinton House," which was built in 1833, by J. C. Coldwell, on the corner of Adams and Fulton streets. Also, the old Post Office, now Fire Engine house, No. 2., and Dr. Frye's Office. Engine House No. 1, is two doors farther east, over which is the Mayor's Office, and Council Chamber, and underneath it is the City "Calliboose." The Post Office is now kept in the basement of the "Peoria House," and the Stage Office in the same basement on the corner of Adams street. When this house was put up it was said to be "away out on the Prairie!" At that time Mr. A. O. Garrett kept a hotel on the corner of Main and Washington-sts.; but in 1840 he built what he called the "Planter's House," on the corner of Adams and Hamilton streets, of which I will give you a view, which is now known as the "Peoria House."* These two buildings were the two first brick of any note in our city, since which, many equally as good have gone up, together with several churches, of which I will present you with a view hereafter.

In giving the public the few scraps of History I have been able to "raise from the rubbish and ruins" of the old French town, or rather from the lips of some of the "first families," who removed the rubbish; and have once more commenced the rebuilding of our place and from other sources; if I have given my readers any light concerning these ancient events in our history, I am glad.—My object has not been to gain notariety as a writer, for I claim no such talents, but to call to memory an almost forgotten point of Peoria's history. A generation has passed away, and nothing has been before written. No doubt an abler pen may be brought in for the rising generation, when these facts I have here noticed might not be attained; died with those who die and are forgotten.

The population of our City, as the Western phrase is, "is mightily mixed," from 43 states and kingdoms. About one third of the population are foreigners, which is the case in all our Western cities and country. We would say let them come as citizens. There is enough of soil within its limits to sustain, with superadded benefit to the country, twenty fold its present population.

Of late a strong prejudice has arisen against foreigners, originating in causes which, if we do not sympathize with it to the fullest extent, must be admitted at the same time to be by no means unnatural. In the large cities of this Union, many of them are ignorant, not only of our institutions, but of almost every thing else, and in place of thinking and acting independently, each for himself as becomes a freeman, they are led to the polls in masses, the unconscious and degraded tools of political demagogues.

At a recent election held in this city under the present constitution, where, by no foreigner can vote unless he was within the State at the adoption of the constitution, or a naturalized citizen by the laws of the U. S., as follows:

* Mr. A. O. Garrett, and Mr. John Yontz, of the "Clinton House," went to California Gold diggings in 1849, they left their families here to make the half *dimes* while they were digging the half *eagles*, in which we learn they have been very successful.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

[Under the new constitution of this State, the qualified voters are, all *white male inhabitants*, who *resided* in the State at the time of the adoption of the constitution, to wit: April 1st, 1848, and who were then voters, whether native born, naturalized or unnaturalized foreign born.

All white male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, native born, or naturalized, who have resided in the State *one year* previous to the time of election.

No person is entitled to vote except in the township, where a poll book shall be held, in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.]

I give here one illustration of what I saw while acting as Clerk at this election.

A couple of Germans was introduced at the polls, with the cry of "Sehand pack, shentlesmen, and let two mens come *what ish woters, by skure,*" when the following questions and answers ensued: "What is your name?" said the Judge. The man offering his vote replied: "Two yease!" "What ward do you live in?" "Two yease!!" "How long have you been in the State?" said the Judge. "Two yease!!! Two yease!!!!" which was his ready answer to any and every question asked of him. On further investigations as to his qualifications to vote, he knew no more of our language than a *poll parrot*, and had been instructed to make this false reply, as he had not been in the United States but about eighteen months, and could not even understand, or he could, "*nix fer sta*" any question put to him. This is but one in hundreds of like instances that occur, where the *foreigner* comes to the polls and thrusts aside *our sons* who claim to be *free born*, but yet, if they are only 20 years, 11 months and 29 days old, they must stand aside to make room for the demagogues "unterrified" voters, as they would have them.

This is not confined to the City of Peoria, but like occurrences take place in all of our Western Cities and Towns.

[By the following Table it will be seen what portion of this population is in Peoria, in each Ward in 1850.] They are appealed to as a body, and as a body, they follow blindly and passively the leaders who so appeal to them. This is not all. They have been often arrayed in the ranks of ruffian violence at the polls, an antagonist spirit has been kindled amongst the native population, and thus a breach has been created between them of the bitterest kind, converting political opposition into personal malignity. Doubtless there have been in this respect faults on both sides. But the fault has been mainly with foreigners themselves. If they would command that position in the Republic which is creditable, they should study our constitution and our laws, acquire enough of intelligence to enable them to judge for themselves on questions of public interest, and become freemen in the most enlarged and honored sense of the expression.

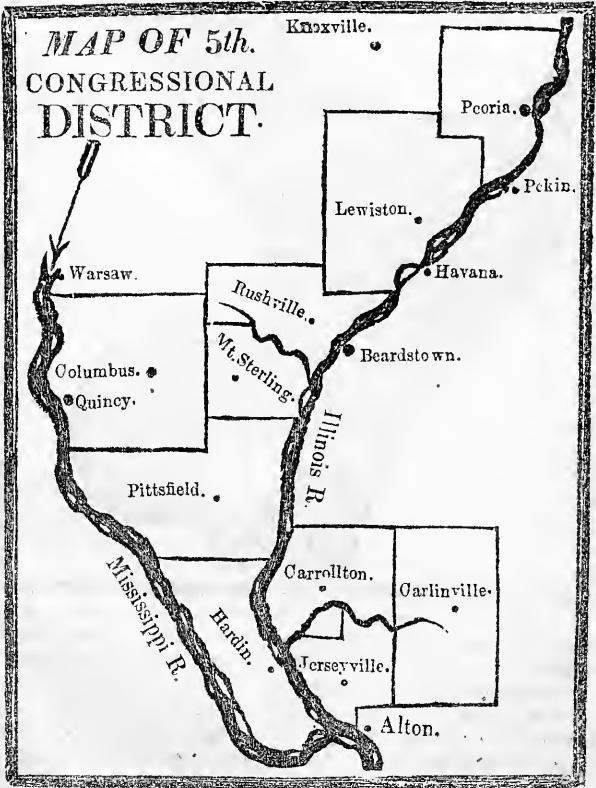
It has been proposed by many to extend the term of naturalization from five to ten or twenty-one years. We do not believe this can accomplish any good purpose. If a man cannot become enlightened enough to be a citizen in five years, neither will he in twenty-one

Place of Nativity.	For each Years.						In each Ward, in 1850.			
	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
*New York,	111	135	158	218	222	204	59	59	58	28
Germany,	88	61	106	163	177	197	87	37	13	60
*Pennsylvania,	99	118	141	161	170	159	45	54	37	23
Ireland,	41	52	61	93	125	150	66	27	37	20
*Ohio,	46	68	89	111	123	119	53	37	22	7
England,	23	43	57	67	79	87	22	29	22	14
*Massachusetts,	52	61	66	73	73	63	13	28	14	8
*Virginia,	31	45	42	68	57	46	18	10	13	5
*Kentucky,	18	21	26	33	39	35	16	13	4	2
Maryland,	18	25	30	33	34	35	10	14	9	2
*Connecticut,	12	23	26	34	30	28	7	12	3	6
Scotland,	7	8	8	17	23	27	8	10	7	2
*New Hampshire,	23	18	19	29	27	25	5	7	9	4
*Vermont,	15	18	11	19	18	16	3	4	5	4
Indiana,	5	12	13	15	15	16	6	4	5	1
Illinois,	2	2	8	7	11	16	6	4	2	4
France,	12	10	16	11	12	14	7	5	1	1
*New Jersey,	10	9	11	21	17	13	5	5	2	1
Tennessee,	2	2	8	17	14	11	3	3	4	1
*Switzerland,	1	1	5	6	8	10	5	2	—	3
Maine,	3	9	6	8	8	8	—	5	1	2
*District Columbia,	3	3	2	8	7	5	—	5	—	—
Wales,	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	—	3	1
North Carolina,	—	2	5	4	4	4	1	2	1	—
Delaware,	2	3	1	5	4	4	1	2	1	—
*Canada,	1	4	5	12	8	4	2	2	—	—
Missouri,	2	1	1	1	2	3	—	1	2	—
*Rhode Island,	2	3	4	5	4	2	—	1	1	—
Georgia,	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	—	—
Wisconsin,	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—
Prussia,	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
South Carolina,	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
*Norway,	—	2	3	2	2	1	—	—	1	—
Louisiana,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia,	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy,	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Genoa,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Poland,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Hungary,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Michigan,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mississippi,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
West Indies,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Austria,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	642	766	933	1265	1333	1322	459	384	278	201

The above is a table of the place of nativity of the heads of families and young men who are over 21 years old, who are entitled to a vote, provided they were residents of the State at the adoption of our new constitution. It will be seen that some of the states and kingdoms with this mark* have decreased.—What has caused the decrease I am not able to learn, whether by death or removal out of the city. Many, however, of those from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, have gone into the county on farms, while most of the foreigners are much given to “coffee-house,” “Beer-house,” and shop-keeping.

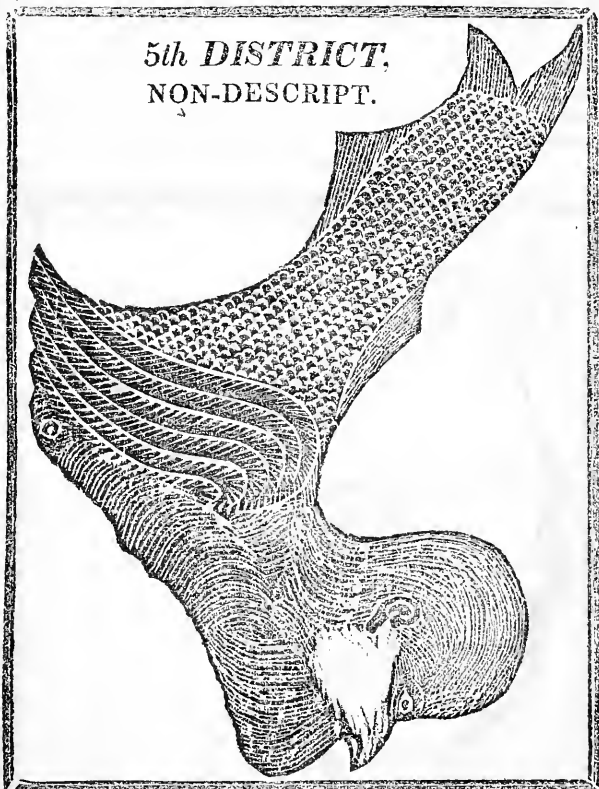
PRINTING THE ART OF ALL ARTS—And in chronicling the commencement of the "Art of all Arts," the first paper published in this place was called the "ILLINOIS CHAMPION," and was issued on the 10th of March, 1834, by Abram S. Buxton and Henry Wolford, and was neutral in politics. But the Editor, who was a warm Whig, soon threw off his neutrality, and came out boldly in defense of the principles of his party. Mr. Buxton had been a partner of the celebrated George D. Prentice, in the publication of the "Louisville Journal," and was a writer of decided ability. Mr. Wolford was an excellent practical printer, and under the management of these gentlemen, the paper soon became one of the most prominent in the State at that time. Mr. Buxton was permitted to remain with us but a short time. That insidious disease, consumption, seized on his manly form, and after struggling some months, "the silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl was broken," and his dust now reposes in our city cemetery. Mr. Wolford is now a resident of Louisville, Ky., and holds an office of honor and respectability under the city government. After the death of Mr. B. the Champion changed hands. J. L. Marsh became the printer, Messrs. Armstrong and Shewalter proprietors, and was continued for about three years, when Mr. S. H. Davis, former publisher of the "Winchester Republican," came to this place, in the spring of 1837, purchased the Champion establishment, and commenced the publication of the "PEORIA REGISTER AND NORTH-WESTERN GAZETTEER," The first number of which was issued on the 7th of April, 1837. On the 20th of February, 1840, Mr John S. Zieber, former publisher of the "People's Press," in Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md., commenced the publication of the "PEORIA DEMOCRATIC PRESS," which he continued to publish till about the 1st of June, 1846. It was then purchased by Thomas Phillips, former publisher of the "American Manufacturer," Pittsburgh, (now, in company with his brother, the proprietor of the "St. Louis Union,") which he continued three years, when Mr. Washington Cockle, the present publisher, became the proprietor. The Press has now closed the 11th volume. On the establishing of the Democratic Press, Mr. Davis' paper, that had, when he commenced it, taken a neutral course, or rather that of a Gazetteer, now became a Whig paper, in the Presidential campaign of '40. In 1842, the Messrs. Butler purchased the establishment of Mr. S. H. Davis, and commenced the publication of the "PEORIA REGISTER," as it had now become political, and entered into the campaign of '44 for Henry Clay for President.—They continued the same about one year, when it went into the hands of Mr. T. J. Pickett, Editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, till the destruction by the falling of the building and consequent conflagration. In the falling of the building Mr. Pickett had an older brother killed; and James Kirkpatrick the editor and printer of the "Peoria American," were crushed in the ruins. The rear of the building was occupied as a Temperance House, kept by Mr. S. Decker, and the lower front as a drug store by Mr. W. A. Herron, who had considerable alcohol, oil, spirits of turpentine, and other combustible matter in the cellar. The conflagration was sudden and great, mingling the hot contents of the stoves into the cellar with those combustible materials.

In the winter of 1842-3, our Legislature, in their wisdom and love of power as a party, divided the State into seven Congressional Districts, and they so "gerrymandered" that there was but one Whig District, (the 7th). The idea came into my mind to issue a "Campaign sheet" for the purpose of showing their great wisdom in thus depriving some of the districts of a whig representative. And as I was then at work in the office of the Messrs. Butler, I issued, on the 22d of March, 1843, the first number of "The Gerrymander," in which was a map of each district with a representation of the "animal" it resembled. The first was called "the swing tailed roarer;" the second "the goat;" the third the "porcupine;" the fourth "the Bureau entire swine;" the fifth "the non-des-



cript;" [I here give you a miniature Map of it, comprising the following coun

ties, as shown in numeral rotation, viz: Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Green, Jersey and Macoupin.*] the sixth "the Jo Davis' letter;" and the seventh the "Kongaroo."



This little sheet advocated the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," and was discontinued after the August election of that year. On the first of April, 1844, I also published the "Peoria Directory," a bound book of 124 pages, which was the first book ever printed and bound in Peoria. Mr. S. H. Davis was the printer, and F. J. Briggs the binder. In July, 1845, James Kirkpatrick commenced the publication of the "Peoria American," and was the first paper in the State that placed the name of "Rough and Ready" at the head of its columns.

* Here you have a *Characature of the District*, which bears a faint resemblance to the picture on "Piasa Rock," described by the French. See ante. p. 26.

The "Nineteenth Century," a National Reform paper, was started in September, 1848, by Messrs. J. R. Watson and D. D. Irons. This paper was continued a few months when the establishment was sold to Mr. Kirkpatrick, and the paper merged in the "Peoria American."*

The Peoria office of Mr. O'Rielly's Telegraph line went into operation, on Friday, 16th of June, 1848, and was opened by Mr. R. Chadwick, and the first communication was received as follows.—At 4 o'clock, P. M., the signal for Springfield was given, as that was the nearest office, and the answer "Aye, aye," in these characters (. . .) returned back. Communication was then solicited with St. Louis, informing them that Peoria was calling. At about 9 o'clock, P. M., the following communication was sent, by the Editor of the Peoria Register, to the editor of the St. Louis Republican, viz: "Respects of the Peoria Register to the Whig presses of St. Louis. The praries are on fire for Rough and Ready. The Illinois boys who stood by the "old man" at Buena Vista, will not desert him on the 7th of November."

These communications were received and sent by him, from the sound of the magnet, without the aid of the register.

There is a brilliant future in prospect for us, and this portion of our Union, where we possess so many facilities by "lightning Steam and water" communication. Two greater days were never known in the world than were the 7th and 8th of November, 1848. The 7th was a day set apart by the Representatives of this great Republic for the choice of a Ruler. Accordingly the people met *en masse* at their several places for depositing their votes for such a Ruler, amounting to 2,872,056. They cast their votes and the polls closed with the day. On the following day, by the hour of 12 at noon, the result of their choice by their votes was communicated full 2,000 miles abroad, in this Republic. The vote of Boston was known in Peoria at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Intelligence was in no age of the world so extensively communicated, and with such speed; for it apparently outstrips Old Time, even should he cast away his "glass and sythe and spread his pinions wide." Instance the following, reported from St. Louis, by our "lightning line," as our newspaper editors prefix to "despatches by telegraph." A despatch was received from Philadelphia, dated February, 21st, 1849, 55 minutes past 1 o'clock, P. M. which was received at St. Louis at 55 minutes past 12 o'clock, P. M., outstripping Time just one hour, or, rather, showing the difference between St. Louis and Philadelphia time. This dispatch was sent direct from Philadelphia.

President Taylor's first message was received by telegraph at Peoria for the Daily Champion, the first part of which reached Peoria in one hour and 35 minutes after its delivery at Washington City, and but for some delay along the eastern line, would have been in readiness for type in less than 11 hours after delivery in Washington City.

The first daily paper ever published in this city was called the "DAILY REGISTER," Ricket & Woodcock, publishers. The first number was issued on the

* This paper died with its editor and proprietor, who was killed by the falling of the Register office, January 26th, 1850—see ante. p. 118.

28th of June, 1848; the paper, however was not sustained and its publication was suspended about three months after its commencement.

On the 13th of December, 1849, Messrs. Pickett & Davis (second son of the late Samuel H. Davis) issued from the office of the Register the first number of the "PEORIA DAILY CHAMPION." It may not be out of place here to state that the senior editor of the Weekly Register and Daily Champion commenced his trade with Messrs. Buxton and Wolford about 18 years since, and may consequently be considered one of the "Patriarchs" of the art in Peoria, while the junior can say he commenced with his father, (who was one of the best practical printers in the West,) and has, in Peoria, grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength."

After the office of the Register and Daily Champion was destroyed, a few "small pie" type were found in another building occupied as a job office.— From this the Daily Champion was continued in a quarto form, or half its former size, till about the first of May, by one of the firm, (H. K. W. Davis,) in the mean time arrangements were made by him to re-establish the Peoria Register, from which Mr. T. J. Pickett, had withdrawn as a partner in that establishment. After several unsuccessful efforts by Mr. Davis to recussitate the Register & Champion, he disposed of the type remaining of the job office, to Mr. Pickett, about the first of July, and left the city—the seat of (to him) so many disasters, (the loss of his office, and unsuccessful attempt to recussitate the old Register, Phoenix like, from its ashes.)

While Mr. Davis was endeavoring to establish the Register, Mr. Pickett had purchased a new press and type, and on the 1st day of June, 1850, issued an enlarged and improved sheet (compared with the Peoria Register) under the cognomen of "PEORIA REPUBLICAN," with a much longer subscription list than any former paper in this city, as well as advertising patronage, and is well sustained as a Whig journal in its vicinity and abroad.

Mr. Woodcock, who had been a former partner in the Register with Mr. Pickett, purchased the American office, for a job office, at which office we now issue our "Record and Historical View," now before you.

On the 4th of March, 1851, Dr. J. W. Hitchcock, Editor, and Harriman Couch, Publisher, issued the first number of an independent weekly paper in this City. And this FIFTH day of March closes my History and Statistics of Peoria, in a Book now before you, and this is the *second bound book*, published in Peoria, what it is my readers have by this time learned, leaving this to your judgement.

Thus I close the typo-graphy of our city, and will now proceed to give my readers a short sketch of telegraphy in city and state.

I have been favored with the following statement relating to the Telegraph receipts in our city, and extent in our State, by Mr. Eli Chadwick, as entered on the office books in this city, which I give, as follows:

"The business done at the Telegraph station in this city is constantly increasing. During the month of May there were 750 messages sent and received here—the gross receipt being \$178 94," and during the month of June there were 697 messages sent and received here—the gross receipts being \$193 02 In the three last months ending the year 1850. They were as follows, viz:

October, there were 749, messages the gross receipts being,	\$203 87
November,.....874	\$254 75
December,.....767	\$211 76

which, if the expenses in keeping up the lateral lines were not such a drawback, the stock of the principal line would pay handsomely. Quincy is a smart sort of a place; but we have to support the Telegraph for her."—Dem. Press.

Peoria is the head-quarters of the telegraphic line in this State. Francis Veris, being its President, and Lewis Howell, another very efficient citizen, is the Secretary of the Board, in this State, located at this city. A sketch of this line, known as the "Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Line," I will here give my readers, as taken from the office map and sketch, as furnished me by Mr. Chadwick, the Telegrapher.*

"That portion of the "Great Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Range" of Telegraph lines, constructed by the indefatigable O'Rielly, which bears the above title, comprises that part extending from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., DuBuque, Muscatine and Davenport, Iowa, to Rock Island, Ill., and Hannibal, Mo., passing through such principal cities and towns, as follows, crossing the Mississippi five times and the Illinois twice, viz: From St. Louis, Mo., crossing the Mississippi, north to Alton, Ill., 24 miles; thence northwardly, to Jacksonville, passing through the towns of Delhi, Jerseyville, Kane, Carrolton, White Hall and Manchester, 72 miles; from Jacksonville in an easterly direction, (following the Railroad,) to Springfield, 35 miles; (making 131 miles from St. Louis,); from Springfield, north, to Peoria, passing through Middletown, Delevan, Dillon, (leaving Tremont a mile or more on the east,) and Groveland, 65 miles, (169 miles from St. Louis); from Peoria, north to Peru, passing through Chillicothe and Henry, 65 miles; from Peru N. E. to Ottawa, (15 miles,) to Morris and Lockport, following the canal to Chicago, a distance of 95 miles from Peru, and 160 miles from Peoria—total from St. Louis 356 miles. This comprises what may be styled the *original main Line*.

At Jacksonville the line branches off in a northwesternly direction, passing through New Lexington to Beardstown, on the Illinois River, 24 miles; thence across the river, through Frederickville, and N. W. to Rushville, 12 miles; from Rushville, S. W. through Ripley, to Mt. Sterling; thence nearly west, through Clayton and Columbus, to Quincy; a distance of 60 miles; (and 196 miles from Peoria); from Quincy, north, through Ursa, Lima, and Warsaw, crossing the Mississippi at Churchville, Mo.; thence N. E., to Keokuk, Iowa, 42 miles; from Keokuk, N. W. through Montrose and Fort Madison, to Burlington, 40 miles; from Burlington it leaves the river to the right and takes a northwesterly direction to the town of Wapello the county seat of Louisa county, 15 or 20 miles from the Mississippi, on Iowa River; thence N. E. to Muscatine, (formerly Bloomington,) 60 miles; thence up the Mississippi to Davenport, where it recrosses the river to Rock Island, Ill., 31 miles. This comprises what may be styled the Southern Branch, from Jacksonville to Rock Island is 262 miles, from St. Louis 365 miles, and from Peoria 369 miles.

* See ante. p. 78., a map of the State showing these lines.

At Quincy, on this branch, the Line makes still another small branch, running south and a little east, following the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, to within one mile of Hannibal, Mo., where it crosses; the distance from Quincy to Hannibal being 20 miles, and 116 miles from Peoria; from Peoria northward to Du Buque, Iowa.

At Peru the Line takes a second branch, which may be styled the *North Branch*, running from Peru, in a north west direction to Dixon, on Rock River, a distance of 45 miles; thence N. W., through the towns of Carroll and Elizabeth, to Galena, 65 miles; from thence crossing the Mississippi River, (for the 5th time,) at Du Buque, Iowa, 12 miles; being 122 miles from Peru, 187 miles from Peoria, and 338 miles from St. Louis. The whole distance from St. Louis, on the above named branches, adding to these the 20 miles of the Hannibal branch, making 767 miles; the whole distance over which this Line and its branches extend. This Line, which is one of the greatest in point of distance of extension, covers a large portion of our country, linking together the three States of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Connecting with other lines on the north and south, which extend eastward to New York and Boston, and southward to New Orleans.

The citizens of these three State have facilities in a very short space of time, making Peoria nearly central. The reader may think I have entered into too many minuties in this sketch, but it will be seen that this sketch enters into Peoria's history eventually.

MYSTERIES OF THE TELEGRAPH.

"The magnetic telegraph will forever remain a mystery to the great mass of the people, and the pardonable ignorance which people display concerning it, often gives birth to curious remarks. Not long ago, an old lady entered O'Reilly's office, in this city, and said she had a message to send to Wheeling. In a few moments her note was deposited in a dumb waiter, and ascended in a mysterious manner through the ceiling.

'Is that going straight to Wheeling?' inquired the old lady with her eyes bent upon the ceiling.

'Yes, ma'am,' answered the clerk.

'I never was there,' continued she, 'but it hardly seems possible that there town lies in that direction. When will I get an answer, Mr. Telegraph.'

'I can scarcely tell, ma'am—it may be two or three hours.'

The old lady went away and returned in exactly two hours. Just as she entered, the dumb waiter came down through the ceiling.

'There is your answer, ma'am,' said the clerk.

The old lady took the neat yellow envelope in her hand, with a smile of mingled gratification and astonishment. 'Now this beats all,' exclaimed she.—'Bless my heart! All the way from Wheeling, and the wafer still wet. That's an awkward looking box but it can travel like pizen!'—Pittsburg Journal.

CHAPTER VII.

Observations on the Indian War, and Indians of Peoria.—Pontiac and his Death.—Chief Senatchwine and his Village.—Their Hunting Grounds.—Extinction of the Peoria Tribe of Indians.—Changes that have taken place in the face of the Country, Streams, &c.

Thirty-two years ago not a single human being dwelt on the site of the *City Peoria*. The old Indian war-path from the Wabash to the Des Moines, (crossing the Illinois at this place,) which was made by the Piankeshaws and Weas of the former, and the Sioux and Foxes, and other western tribes; which path was visible across the prairies and bluffs of the Kickapoo, in many places between here, Knoxville, and the Mississippi, as late as 1839. But twenty years before this date, at the time Eads and his companions landed here, (April 19, 1819) no one lived here, not even the Indians at that time.

"**LO THE POOR INDIAN,**" said the polished poet, when he asked attention to his forlorn and yet simple condition, and ever has the feeling heart ached for the poor Indian's fate, since in the new world he became the prey to the white man's avarice. Who can wonder that the unfortunate aborigines are melting away before the gradual advance of civilization? The introduction of ardent spirits or "fire-water," among the Indians, is a potent cause of their moral and physical deterioration. Its devastating effects are witnessed in the gradual wasting away of the various tribes, as well through the diseases which frequent intoxication produces, as by the agency of the ferocious warfare of which it is often the exciting cause.

The cause that led to the almost annihilation of the Peoria tribe, an other of the Illini Confederacy, is given by Lieut. Pike, in his travels to the sources of the Mississippi, as follows:

"By killing the old Sauk Chief, Pontiac, the Illinois, Cahokias, Kaskaskias and Peorias, kindled a war with the allied nations of the Sonks and Reynards, which has been the cause of the almost entire destruction of the former nation." The death of this great chief who had a perfect hatred to the British or "English dogs," as he called them, came by the hand of an Indian, who was either commissioned by one of the English Governors, (as some Whites have it,) or instigated by the love he bore the English nation. While Pontiac was making a speech before a Council in the Illinois country, he plunged his knife into his heart, as soon as he had done speaking, in the year 1767.

The celebrity of Pontiac, as well as the distinguished part he took in the Indian wars of the West, and especially in Illinois, does not warrant the truth of

this assertion. The manner of his death is somewhat different as I have it from Mr. Pierre Manard, Jun., who lives a few miles south of this city. I have conversed with him often on the subject of the first settlement of Peoria, (he being a decendant of the original French claimants, and owner of Lots and was acquainted with the Fultons, Eads, and others in the Kaskaskia country, and with many of the Indians, as he was born and reared in their neighborhood).—He says that he has often heard it talked of by his father, Col. Pierre Menard, and other old French settlers of Kaskaskia—and that Pontiac's last residence was near St. Louis—that he came to Kaskaskia on a visit to the Indians. Mr. St. Ange de Belle Rive endeavored to dissuade him from making the visit, knowing that there was but little friendship existing between him and the British. Pontiac answered him by saying,—“Captain, I am a man! I know how to fight! I have always fought openly! They will not murder me! And if any one attacks me as a brave man, I am his match!” It is said that an Indian who was bribed by the promise of a barrel of “fire water,” got him drunk—decoyed him out around the corner of a picket fence, at Cahokie, about five miles below St. Louis, and there plunged a knife into his heart, after felling him first with a tomahawk. This murder aroused the vengeance of the Indian tribes friendly to Pontiac, which brought about the successive wars and almost total extinction of the Illini nation.

Pontiac was a remarkably well-looking man, nice in his person, and full of taste in his dress, and in the management of his ornaments. His complexion is said to have approached that of the whites. His origin is still uncertain, for some have supposed him to belong to the tribe of Ottawas, others to the Miamis, &c.; but Col. Chouteau, Sen., of St. Louis, who knew him well, is of the opinion that he was a Nipissing.

The last of the old resident Chiefs in this part of Illinois, was old Senachewine, a Pottawatomy. He resided and died at Senachewine village which lies on the west side of Illinois, a short distance above the village of Chillicothe, in the N. E. corner of Peoria county. Gomer's village lies on the east side, nearly opposite Chillicothe. Gomo, as some have it, was the Chief in the last war, (1812). Senachewine succeeded him, and was a friendly Chief, and the last resident Chief of the tribe here. He died and was buried at his village, in 1832-'33, near a stream called the Senachewine, that empties into the Illinois river, about 22 miles above this city, or head of Peoria Lake. (See the view of this Lake, and Illinois valley from Prospect Hill, page 112).

The following lines are from the pen of J. H. Bryant, Esq., written by him some years since “upon the death of the venerable Chief Senachewine,” of the village bearing his name near the present town of Chillicothe, in this county.* They have been before this in print, but they are none the less meritorious, for which reason I wrote to him for a copy, to give them a place in my History. In his letter of the 22nd December, 1850, he says, “I send you the lines upon the death of Senachewine, as you desire. You are at liberty to use them as you please— * * * * particularly as you have thought it worthy to be perpetuated in the form you propose.”

* See ante, p. 69.

SENACHEWINE'S GRAVE.

He sleeps beneath the spreading shade,
Where woods and wide savannahs meet,
Where sloping hills around, have made
A quiet valley, green and sweet.

A stream that bears his name, and flows,
In glimm'ring gushes from the West,
Makes a light murm'ring as it goes,
Beside his lovely place of rest.

And here the silken blue grass springs,
Low bending with the morning dew,
The red-bird in the thicket sings,
And blossoms nod of various hue.

Oh, spare his rest! Oh, level not
The trees, whose boughs above it play,
Nor break the turf that clothes the spot,
Nor clog the riv'let's winding way.*

For he was of unblenching eye,
Honor'd in youth—rever'd in age—
Of princely port, and bearing high,
And brave, and eloquent, and sage.

Ah! scorn not that a tawny skin
Wrapp'd his strong arm and ample breast;
A noble soul was thro'ned within,
As the pale Saxon e'er possess'd.

Beyond the broad Atlantic deep,
In mausoleums rich and vast,
Earth's early kings and heroes sleep,
Waiting the Angel's trumpet blast.

As proud in form and mien was he
Who sleeps beneath the verdant sod,
And shadowed forth as gloriously
The image of th' Eternal God.

Their's is the monumental pile,
With lofty titles 'graved on stone,
The vaulted roof, the fretted aisle—
He sleeps unhonor'd and alone.

A scene he lov'd around him lies,
These blooming plains, outspreading far;
River, and vale, and boundless skies,
With sun, and clouds, and shining star.

He knew each pathway through the wood,
Each dell unwarm'd by sunshine's gleam,
Where the brown pheasant led her brood,
Or wild deer came to drink the stream.

Oft has he gaz'd from yonder height,
His rude, majestic, rocky throne,
On the fair realms beneath his sight,
And proudly call'd them all his own.

Then leave him still his quiet nook,
Ye who have grasp'd his wide domain,
The trees, the flow'rs, the grass, the brook,
Nor stir his slumb'ring dust again.

* Senachewine Creek enters the Illinois near Chillicothe.

Since Ends and subsequent settlers have located themselves at this place up to the Black Hawk war, in 1832, a few Indians occasionally visited them from Senachewine village and other parts, but since the war, scarce an Indian has been seen on the Military Tract. The Peorias having all left long before—driven away by the Kickapoos and Potawatomies who made this their hunting ground at or about the date we chronicle as the first founding of the town and now city of Peoria, viz: the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini, 1819.

The Indians informed our first settlers that but a few years prior, and even since the last War with England, Deer, Elk and Bear were to be found on and about Peoria, and the Kickapoo bottoms and bluffs, as well as on the opposite bottom lands in Tazewell and Woodford Counties.

The Peoria tribe of Indians, no doubt, from the remains of old dwellings and graves near the Lake, that are occasionally opened in excavating for cellars, &c., were once permanently located here, and opposite this place, where now there is a large growth of timber, there was once an Indian cornfield, which is well known to some of our oldest inhabitants. When they came here, quite an extensive prairie or old cornfield was visible, and was called by the French settlers in their time of occupancy, "*au Poi du Lac Prairie*," between the termination of the bridge and the bluff opposite, bordering on each side of Farm Creek, that used to enter the river just above the bridge,* but for ten or twelve years past, it has found a passage through to, and enters the south corner of the Lake, nearly a mile southeast of its old terminus.

At the time the Peoria Indians resided here, this State was known as the Indian Territory, or the back wood wilderness of the "Far West," "near the setting sun," where the Indian roamed at large, and whence the white man soon drove him from his home *further west*. In that brief period of time many wonderful changes have taken place, both physically and morally. I need scarcely recur to the magic change which the face of this country now exhibits, teeming as it now does with the energy and indomitable enterprise, which the resources of the country and the benefits of civil and religious institutions could inspire. Where but a few years ago was nothing but a wilderness, in all its natural grandeur and magnificence, where nothing disturbed the stillness of the forest, save the twang of the Red Man's bow, as he sped along those crystal streams, or climbed the rocky brow of some towering steep in pursuit of the deer or buffalo, now are seen cities, towns, and villiages, crowded with their churches, their colleges and academics, their common schools, those exhausted mines of intellectual wealth, with the arts, manufactures and commerce, which have given to this then almost uninhabited wilderness, a capacity requisite to feed the starving millions of poor famine-stricken Ireland, and which has magnified a small and scattered number of self-relying people into the might and power they now maintain among the inhabitants of their sister states.

The Peoria Indians, after having been expelled from their villiages, here by the more powerful tribes and the white man, took refuge at Kaskaskia. Subse-

* See ante, p. 28, where two Indians are represented in a canoe in the mouth of the creek.

quently, under the American Government, their hunting grounds were in the vicinity of St. Genevieve. It was however on the prairies of Kaskaskia, that they were finally destroyed by their enemies and the use of "fire water." The last attack upon them was by the Sacs and Foxes, and other allied tribes.— From Hennepin's account in 1680 and Coxe in 1693, compared with this in 1800, they must in the interval have diminished greatly; and now scarcely a straggling Indian, his dog or a beaver, is left in the state. Well may we exclaim,

"LO, THE POOR INDIAN!"



But the white man visited him in his forest home, and he no longer held communion with nature, or loved so well to chase the wild deer or hunt the elk; he rather chose to drink the "fire water," and join the councils of his oppressors, till he found himself a stranger in his own lands; his hearth stone desolate, and the bones of his fathers desecrated. So it has been with these tribes.— They have now turned their faces towards the *setting sun*, and found a new home far from the bones of their warrior sires; whence they will soon be jostled by the "onward" spirit of the age.—Well might the warrior have said to his people:—

"The pale face is a singing bird!
Hungry and crafty as the kite;
And ye his cunning songs have heard,
Till like his cheek your hearts were white!
Till for his fire drinks and his gold,
Your fathers bones their sons have sold!"

In a historical memoir of the Indians, published in the North American Review, and attributed to the pen of one of our ministers to France, there is a description of a war-dance, from which the following extract is made :

“An Indian War Dance is an important occurrence in the passing events of a village. The whole population is assembled, and a feast provided for all. The warriors are painted and prepared as for battle. A post is firmly planted in the ground, and the singers, the drummers and other musicians, are seated within the circle formed by the dancers and spectators. The music and the dancers begin. The warriors exert themselves with great energy. Every muscle is in action : and there is the most perfect concord between the music and the imovements.* They brandish their weapons, and with such apparent fury, that fatal accidents seem unavoidable. Presently a warrior leaves the circle, and with his tomahawk or casse-tete, strikes the post. The music and dancing cease, and profound silence ensues. He then recounts, with a loud voice, his military achievements. He describes the battles he has fought—the prisoners he has captured—the scalps he has taken. He points to his wounds, and produces his trophies. He accompanies his narrative with the actual representation of his exploits ; and the mimic engagement, the advance and the retreat, are all exhibited to his nation as they really occurred. There is no exaggeration, no misrepresentation. It would be infamous for a warrior to boast of deeds he never performed. If the attempt were made, some one would approach and throw dirt in his face, saying, “I do this to cover your shame ; for the first time you see an enemy, you will tremble.” But such an indignity is rarely necessary : and, as the war parties generally contain many individuals, the character and conduct of every warrior are well known. Shouts of applause accompany the narration, proportioned in duration and intensity to the interest it excites. His station in the circle is then resumed by the actor, and the dance proceeds, till it is interrupted in a similar manner.

“In the poem of Ontwa, a scene like this is so well described that we cannot resist the temptation to transfer it to our pages. Of all who have attempted to embody in song, the “living manners” of the Indians, the anonymous author of that poem has been the most successful. His characters, traditions and descriptions, have the spirit and bearing of life ; and the whole work is not less true to nature than to poetry :

A hundred warriors now advance,	Now slowly rise the swelling notes
All dressed and painted for the dance ;	When every crest more lively floats ;
And sounding club and hollow skin	Now tossed on high with gesture proud,
A slow and measured time begins :	Then lowly mid the circle bow'd ;
With rigid limb and sliding foot,	While clanging arms grow louder still,
And murmurs low the time to suit :	And every voice becomes more shrill ;
Forever varying with the sound,	Till fierce and strong the clamor grows,
The circling band moves round&round.	And the wild war hoop bids it close.

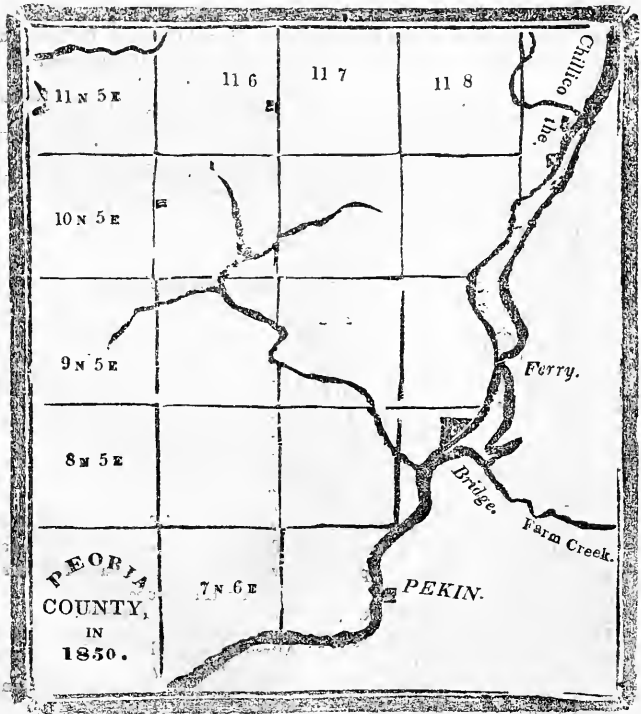
Then starts Skunktonga forth, whose band
Came from far Huron's storm-beat strand,
And thus recounts his battle feats,
While his dark club the measure beats.”

* See ante. p. p. 31, 32.

CHAPTER VIII.

Map of Peoria County, the Towns and Post Offices in each March 1st 1851—
Catholic Religion first Established in Peoria.—Relics of Antiquity found in Ex-
cavating for a cellar.—Face of the Country and city of Peoria; size of Blocks
and width of Streets.—The Hard Winter of 1830-31; deep snow and conse-
quent Flood; the first of importance.—Other Floods; Hight of Water;
Carrying Away of the Bridge Across the Illinois.—The First and Subsequent
Fires since its settlement to the present time.—Death of distinguished citizens.

MAP OF PEORIA COUNTY.



A MAP OF PEORIA COUNTY.—In the several Maps or diagrams I have given in the preceding pages, the location of Peoria, and the county of Peoria, as known in those times, have been faithfully delineated. The county was reduced to its present size in 1830, and holds a central position in the State of Illinois. It is on the east side of the "Military Tract," and is bounded on the North by Stark and Marshall counties; on the West by Knox and Fulton, and on the South and East by Peoria Lake and Illinois River, for a distance of 50 miles. It contains thirteen entire and eight fractional townships, formerly known by numerals, as shown on this Map. They were sub-divided by lines to form *precincts*, as they were called heretofore, but by the New Constitution, and a vote of the people, at an election held in November, 1849, our county was laid off into towns, in conformity to the law for Township Organization, and commissioners appointed for that purpose, consisting of Messrs. Aiken, Sanborn and Holmes, and returns were made to the proper authorities, as follows, viz:

"We the undersigned Commissioners, residents of Peoria County, in the State of Illinois, appointed in pursuance of an act entitled 'an act to provide for Township Organization,' &c. in force April, 16th, 1849, by the Hon. County Court of said county, at the December term of said Court, A. D. 1849, to divide the said county into towns, &c. All of which is respectfully submitted by

DAVID SANBORN,
GEORGE HOLMES, } *Commissioners.*
MARK M. AIKEN, }

Peoria, Feb. 5th, 1850.

The following are the names voted by each town, and the territory embraced:

TOWNS.

Timber,

Trivoli,

Elmwood,

Brimfield,

Mill Brook,

Logan,

Rosefield,

Jubilee,

Princeville,

Hollis,

Limestone,

Kickapoo,

Radner,

Akron,

Peoria,

Richwoods,

Medina,

Hallock,

Chillicothe,

TERRITORY.

{ Fractional townships 6 N. 6 E. and 7 N. 6 E.,
together with the Islands, and "the gore," west.

8 N. 5 E.

9 N. 5 E.

10 N. 5 E.

11 N. 5 E.

8 N. 6 E. and "the gore" west.

9 N. 6 E.

10 N. 6 E.

11 N. 6 E.

7 N. 7 E.

8 N. 7 E.

9 N. 7 E.

10 N. 7 E.

11 N. 7 E.

8 N. 8 E.

9 N. 8 E.

10 N. 8 E.

11 N. 8 E.

Fractional town-ships 10 N. 9 E. and 11 N. 9 E.

The first Town-meeting for electing Township Officers under this organization was held on the 2nd, of April 1850, when the following named officers were elected, viz:

John T. Lindsay, Town Clerk,

Dennis Blakeley,

Ja's M. Cunningham, Collector,

Amos A. Couch, Overseer of Poor,

John Thomas, Pound Master,

William Hale, Supervisor,

Isaac Underhill, Assessor,

Sanford Moon,

Alfred R. Kidwell,

Aquilla Moffatt,

Phillip Kestner,

John S. Pierce,

} Constables,

} Road Commissioners.

LIST of Post Offices and Post Masters in Peoria County March 1st, 1851.

Name of Post Office.	Town located in.	Name of Post Master.	Distance. Miles.
PEORIA,	City of Peoria,	John King.	
Brunswick,	Trivoli,	H. G. Bostwick,	13
Brimfield.	Brimfield,	H. M. Barney,	20
Chillicothe,	Chillicothe,	J. H. Batchelder,	20
Elmwood,	Elmwood,	W. J. Phelps,	25
Elmore,	Millbrook,	Charles L. Webster,	20
Helena,	Medina,	Thomas Mooney,	14
Hollis.	Hollis,	William Maple,	12
Kickapoo,	Kickapoo,	R. F. Seabury,	12
Kingston Mines,	Timber,	— Hutchinson,	23
Mount Hawley,	Medina,	Aaron Hawley,	9
Northampton,	Hallock.	R. B. Hamlin,	13
Peoriaville,	Elmwood,	M. L. K. Hues,	25
Princeville.	Princeville,	W. C. Stevens,	13
Robin's Nest,	Jubilee,	Philander Chase.	14
Smithville,	Logan,	Thomas P. Smith,	12
Southampton,	Hallock,	O. L. Nelson,	16
Starfield,	Roschfeld,	T. J. Moore,	22
Timber,	Timber,	William L. Scott,	20
Trivoli,	Trivoli,	D. A. Grove,	18

Arrival and Departure  of Mails March 1st, 1851.

	Departure.	Arrival.	Hour of clos'g.
From PEORIA, via. Chillicothe, Lacon, Henry, Hennepin, and Granville, to Peru, &c. &c.	Daily	Daily	5 o'clock, P.M.
To SPRINGFIELD, via. Pekin, &c. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, and on other days via. Tremont.	Daily	Daily	5 o'clock, P. M.
To Burlington, Iowa, via. Kickapoo, Brimfield, Knoxville, Monmouth, Picayune, and Oquawka,	Daily, except Sundays,	Daily, except Mond's	6 o'clock, P.M.
To Albany, Ill's, via. Mount Hawley, Wyoming, Toulon, Burns, Geneseo, Crandall's Ferry, and Kingsbury,	Monday, Wednesday & Friday,	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday	6 o'clock, P. M.
To Urbana, via. Groveland, Tremont, Mackanaw, Stouts Grove, Bloomington, Santa Anna, and Mahomet.	Mondays, Wednesday & Friday,	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday	6 o'clock, P.M.
To Rushville, via. Trivoli, Farmington, Canton, Lewiston, Pleasantville, Vermont, and Astoria,	Mondays, Wednesday & Friday,	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday	6 o'clock, P. M.
To Ottawa, via. Washington, Mettamora, Magnolia, Vermillion, with an additional trip to Washi'ton, on Wed'ys,	Mondays and Fridays,	Tuesday and Saturday	6 o'clock, P. M.
To Smithville,	Saturdays,	Saturday	10 o'cl'k A. M.
To Timber, and Kingston Mines,	Fridays,	Friday,	10 o'cl'k A. M.
To Hollis,	Fridays,	Friday,	10 o'cl'k A. M.

It belongs to the local historian to make known the *rise and progress of the Institutions*; which we intend to do in a sepearte article altogether, with a view of some of the houses of worship in this city. We have given our readers an aconnt of the first *protracted meeting* held in Peoria,* and the first *Baptism*; this was a noble example set us in an early day, (178 years since,) by the Catholics, or Jesuite Priests, and no doubt it was continued by them, for from

* See ante. p. 33.

some relics found with a body but a few years since, dug out of a cellar for a building about being erected on the corner of Main and Water streets, I found nine Medals of Catholic import; but whether the body lying there was that of a Catholic Priest or an Indian Chief, cannot now be known. I will here give you an extract of an article I then published in the "*Western Magazine*:"

On the 29th of September, 1845, I was standing at the corner of Main and Water streets, in this city, where some masons were engaged in laying a cellar wall for a large building, when my attention was attracted to something that bore the appearance of a human skull, projecting from the bank, just above the wall, and about two feet beneath the surface. The ground had previously been occupied by a building. I could not determine whether a mound ever had been reared upon the place, although there were several in the vicinity.

On striking lightly upon the skull, it fell, and left in the cavity, in view, a string of beads and a number of oval shaped medals. The skull must have lain long in the earth, as it crumbled to dust in handling; the teeth only remaining solid. On removing the verdigris from the metal plates, I found them to be composed of copper and brass, very much eaten with rust, and which, after cleansing them with acid, I found to be medals. They were nine in number, but four of them were so much corroded, that they were destroyed in cleaning. They have the appearance of having been made with a die, such as is used in coining, and are about the size of a quarter dollar. The beads appear to be of white porcelain, about thirty in number, and are placed upon the same string. The exact position occupied by the body, I was unable to ascertain, on account of the adjoining building and some other obstructions.

P. De Charlevoux, about one hundred and thirty years since, says he was visited at Pimiteuy, (as Peoria was then called by the French,) on the 4th of October, 1721, by a chief of Illinois. He describes him as being "a man of about forty years of age, of a good stature, a little thin, of a mild disposition, and extreme good sense. He is besides, the best soldier in the nation, and there are none of the Illinois who better deserve the surname which Homer gives, by way of preference to the hero of his Iliad, than he." * * * Perceiving a cross of copper and a small image of the virgin, suspended to the neck of this Indian, I imagined he had been a Christian, but was informed it was quite otherwise, and that he had dressed himself in this manner only to do me honor. *

* * * The image of the virgin which this Indian carried about him, having fallen into his hands, I know not how, he was curious to know what it represented. He was told it was the *Mother of God, &c.*" This the poor Indian finally believed, and a case is mentioned in which "he invoked her protection," and he believed he received it in a miraculous manner. One author adds, "ever since this adventure, the Illinois chief will not stir out of the village without carrying his safeguard with him, by means of which he believes himself invulnerable. * * * The *Mother of God* having thus preserved him from temporal death, will likewise procure him the grace of a sincere conversion." In a note the writer adds, "he has in reality since been converted."

As appears from the date, the following occurred on Saturday, the 5th of October, 1721. "This morning he came to pay me a second visit, attended by his mother-in-law, who carried a little infant in her arms. 'You see before you,' said he, addressing himself to me, 'a father in great affliction. Behold my daughter, who is dying, her mother having already lost her life in bringing her into the world, and none of our women have been able to succeed in making her take any nourishment. She throws up every thing she swallows, and has perhaps but a few hours to live. You will do me a great favor if you will baptize her, that she may see God after death. Without any hesitation I performed the ceremony of baptism upon her.'"

In this, Charlevoux and father Marquette exult in the saving of two Indian children. Forty-eight years, one month and five days, intervened between the baptisms. Marquette says, "had I not been at Pimiteuy, this child would not have entered into the kingdom of Heaven, where I make no doubt it will soon be. I even hope this little angel will obtain for her *father* the same grace which *he has* procured for her."

With these facts before us, we can only conjecture at what time this individual lived, what heroic deeds he performed—his wisdom—his eloquence in the councils of his nation. His cotemporaries have testified that he was held in honorable and grateful remembrance. The badges, or medals around his neck, excite surprise, as they bear the image of the "*Mother of God*," and that of the "*Saviour of Men*," and the interpretation of the device plainly shows them to be emblems of Christianity.

How could any of our savage tribes of Indians (if this be thought the body of one of the aborigines,) obtain these badges of Christianity? Did he obtain them of the Jesuite priests? Was this the skeleton of one of the priests who died in the western world? The corroding of the metal seems to place the time of his burial farther back than the time when the Catholic Missionaries visited this place. The skull, which fell to pieces upon exposure to the air, seems to date farther back than that period of time.

These facts here referred to, the state of the skull, and the decomposed state of the medals found with it, which bear the emblems, both of Christianity and Brahminism, are satisfactory proofs to my mind, that this individual was as likely to have been one of the ministers of Brahma, as of the Jesuite. It is presumed that many of them lie buried beneath the mounds on our western prairies, which were no doubt thrown up by them many centuries since.

If this body should be considered one of our late tribes of Indians, or that of the chief described by Charlevoux, it is still worthy of our contemplation, for time was, when he trod these prairies in all the majesty of a warrior's life, when

Fearless and brave, he roved among
A scenery all his own.
That echoed to his dance and song,
In wild and gladsome tone.
Alas for him! across the sea,
There came a venturesome band,
To worship with a conscience free,
God in a foreign land.

Where hunts the red man now?
Where burns his council fire?
Where's seen his vengeful brow?
War dance, and funeral pyre?
A scattered remnant trace,
Across the western wave.
Our forms here fill their place—
Our footsteps press their graves."

The Catholic Clergy were the first to establish, throughout the country, numerous institutions for *Worship, Charity and public Instruction.** As I have promised above, I will give my readers the date and stile of the several Churches and Institutions of Peoria, alluding to the actual condition of them, and indulging in the prosperity of our future greatness, under the promoting care of *Liberty*, and fostering Institutions of our Free Government.

The City of Peoria is situated on a beautiful prairie, that rises gradually from the Lake and Illinois River. The Lake opposite to Main street is about three fourths of a mile wide; the same width extends down about 12,00 feet, where it is contracted to about 600 feet in width, till a short distance below the bridge it again assumes a width of about 8 or 900 feet, which holds good to the mouth of the Kickapoo creek. The prairie is rolling back to the bluff, and in its widest place about one mile across, with a very gradual rise about half way, where there is a little decline or slope to the foot of the bluff, which is accessible at any point, and about 80 or 100 feet high. This bluff lies in a semi-circle, extending from the Lake near the *Narrows, or Little Detroit*, (about 4 miles above Main street,) to the *Kickapoo, or Red Bud Creek*, (about 4 miles below Main street.)

From the top of this bluff is almost a continuous prairie, extending West and North-west to the Mississippi River, interspersed with *groves*, and a few *breaks and bluffs* of the Kickapoo and Spoon rivers, and other minor streams that put into the Mississippi, and is one of the finest farming countries in the Union.— The prairie on which the city is located contains about 4,000 acres of ariable land. No grading is necessary for making our streets on a plain or angle of about 5°. The streets intersect each other at right angles, forming squares of 300 to 360 feet each. The principal streets commence at the Lake or River, and extend back by parallel lines a course N. 47° W. (nearly at right angles with the lake and river.) The cross streets run at right angles with the others. There are two additions, viz: *Munson & Sanford's and Mills'*, that are laid off at right angles with the quarter section lines, consequently the streets, especially on *Mills'* addition, run diagonally with the Lake.

Notwithstanding Peoria is not so much elevated above the Lake and River as many other of our Western river towns and cities, yet we do not experience the inconveniences and losses by floods that are sustained in many of them. A flood, or destruction by high water, is of rare occurrence here; there has been but three or four known to our present inhabitants. In the spring of 1830-31, (the precise date is not recollected by our "oldest inhabitants,") the bottoms opposite the city, and on the Kickapoo, were inundated, and the water was up to some of the log huts standing on the margin of the Lake. That of '31 was the highest for this reason: The winter of 1830-31 was the hardest ever known here, by the Indians or French, in all parts of the valley of the Illinois. Messrs. Alva and Aquilla Moffatt, who reside about 3½ miles below this city, on the Kickapoo bottom, (natives of Maine, but from Cincinnati to this place, in 1821) say they never saw its equal. They say the snow was throughout the month of January, *four feet deep* on the prairies. It commenced snowing, say they,

* See ante, p. 51.

while we were at the funeral (which was on Friday the 29th of December 1830,) of Mr. John Sharp,* who resided on the S. E. qt. of 17, near to where A. S. Cole's new Distillery now stands—just below the termination of Grove street. Mr. M. said the only means by which he found his way home across the prairie, (and you may as well be on the trackless ocean without a compass as to be upon some of our large prairies, when the snow falls fast, and think of making any certain point,) was by the course of the wind, which he found so difficult that he missed at last—as he struck the timber below his house, and from thence he made his way home. The snow fell that day and night to the depth of 2½ feet. And just one week from that day (Jan. 5th, 1831,) another snow fell as deep as the former, which settled down to a general depth of 4 feet and much drifted in places near the timber and hollows, and continued for two months, being renewed occasionally in that time. The Indians in the vicinity were compelled to call to their aid the ingenuity of an *Old Squaw*, who had been educated in Canada, to learn them how to make the "*Indian Snow-shoe*," as they had never been compelled to use the article among them before, and knew not how to make them or walk with them, for such a snow had not been known before to them, even the oldest of them, in Illinois. This was a destructive winter to deer, and the few remaining elk were wholly destroyed in this part of the country. The snow falling so deep, and by thawing on top and freezing again a crust was formed of such thickness as to make it impossible for the elk or deer, either to paw up the snow to get to the grass on the prairie beneath, or travel about and *browse* on the bushes above. The consequence was, that they were easily taken and killed by the huntsmen and by the wolves. Many wolves also were killed by the inhabitants on horseback, by running them down before the snow had formed a crust; after which they were "*Lords of the Prairie*," as they could glide over the crust with impunity. Mr. Moffat says that he and many others on the Kickapoo bottom were compelled to stay at home for two or three weeks, on account of the crust and depth of snow, and the extent of the *drifts*, that could not in many places be passed. This "*Big rise of '31*," as it is called, arose from this body of snow going off quite suddenly in the spring in this valley, which gave it the prerogative to that name, till the March rise of 1849, of which I will give you an account in its place. The "*Great Flood*" on the Ohio at Cincinnati was in 1832. The "*Great Flood*" on the Mississippi at St. Louis was in 1844. The "*Great Flood*" on the Illinois was on the *Ides of March*, 1849.†

Again, about the first of May, 1838, the water was upon the corner of the side-walk between Main and Water streets. In June, 1844, was the highest water ever known up to that time at Peoria, and was at its height on the 18th. At this date there was the greatest flood on record experienced in St. Louis; and called the "*Great Flood*," and will long be remembered as "*L'Année des Grandes Eaux*," or, the year of the great freshet, whose devastations and deplorable consequences almost defy calculation." But the "*Great Flood*" at Peoria, ever known to Peorians, took place in March, 1849, which at this place

*See ante. p. 89. †See ante. p. 102—destruction of part of the Bridge

exceeded that of 1844 thirty-five inches, or about three feet; and "*March, the Ides of March,*" will be long "*remembered*" by many of our citizens. For the Bridge (owned by citizens known as "*Peoria Bridge Company*") across the Illinois river at the foot of the Lake was nearly finished; the *Draw had been tested* on the 12th of February previous, and nothing now remained to its completion but *part of a span adjoining the Draw*. It had cost the company about \$33,000—when all their anticipated hopes were about to be realized by its completion.—“When lo! a change came o’er their visage fair;”—On the 15th of March, 1849, the steamer *Superb* from New Orleans came booming up the river below among the floating ice, and passed through the Bridge into the ice of the Lake, which broke it up, near the western shore of the Lake. On the morning of the 16th a large body of ice from the opposite side had been dislodged from the shores of the Lake by this uncommon rise of water, and the commotion it had been put into by a strong east wind, and the departure of the *Superb* through the ice above for Lacon, it came down with such force and large bodies that it moved many *ware-houses* near the water from their foundations several feet, and entirely swept off *two span and the Draw* of the Bridge, which cost about \$3,000 to rebuild it. This rise of water was about twenty-seven feet above low-water mark. The water came into the first floor of a few stores on Water street, (which was never known before;) and the passage from Fulton by Water street to Main street was impassable, being about 2 feet deep on the pavement, or sidewalk, corner of Main and Water streets, which it had never before been since the spring of 1831, (for 18 years past.)

Peoria has been highly favored "*by Flood and by Fire,*" as you will see by the following record: The first fire since the burning of the *Fort* by the Indians, and the burning of the French town, by Capt. Craig, in the time of the war. No fires had occurred from the time of Eads' settlement here 'till the burning of two dwellings in January, 1839, on Block 28, near the corner of Main and Perry streets. The fire was by the hand of an insane son of Mr. Thomas, the occupant, at about 1 o'clock, A. M. This son (then a young man) about 5 years since killed his father and mother, attacking them with an axe, and literally cut them up (before assistance came) as you would a hog, and then set the axe up against the body of his father—he was then taken in charge by the citizens and secured. The next was an Oil Mill, belonging to Messrs. Farrell, on Block 18 north Fayette street, on the 21st of January, 1842; loss about \$500.

The next of any note was a store of Mr. Pettengil, copper and tin shop of A. Van Eps, and a barber shop of T. Mason, which occurred by accident on the morning of the 13th of May, 1845; loss about \$8,000.—Near the close of this year a stable belonging to the "*Farmers' House No. 1,*" was set on fire and destroyed. The next was the "*Farmers' House No. 1,*" on the corner of Main and Water streets, on Block 3, kept by A. P. Loucks, which was supposed (as was the stable) to be the work of an incendiary, and occurred on the 17th of December, 1845, at about 2 o'clock, A. M.; loss estimated at about \$1,000. A little time after this, a stable in the same block was set on fire and destroyed—supposed to be by the same person or persons who had communicated the fire

to the house and stable of "Farmers' House." The next was a grist and saw-mill on St. John's street, on the river bank, in the lower part of the city, and was owned by James H. McCall & Co.; it took fire on the morning of the 5th of March, 1850, while the workmen (who were just completing the inner joiner-work) were at breakfast, supposed to have taken fire in the shavens that had carelessly been left too near the stove. Loss estimated at about \$8,000. [In the fall of the year 1842, before the corporation limits extended that far, (including the School Section,) a saw mill was burned near the same spot where the mill of McCa : was burned, belonging to James Armstrong.] The next was four buildings on Water street, in Block 34—a cabinet shop and a large furniture ware-house adjoining, both occupied by Messrs. Fridley & Lincoln; valued at about \$5,000 in furniture and materials. The value of the building, with the adjoining tenements, one belonging to Messrs. Hughes & Sparks, occupied as a store-house, but which happened then to be empty; and the other occupied by Mr. Young as a tin-shop, (the contents of the house were saved,) were estimated at about \$3,000 more. This cabinet shop employed 16 or 17 hands constantly, who lost their tools to a considerable amount in addition, making the total loss between \$7,000 and \$8,000. This fire, too, was the work of an incendiary, and occurred at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of July, 1850. These losses by fire does not include the destruction of the "Peoria Register & Daily Champion" building, which first fell from its insufficiency in construction of foundation walls, and then took fire from the stoves in the building, of which there were some 5 or 6, which communicated with the combustible materials in the drug store and turpentine and alcohol in the cellar beneath, which soon exploded. Total loss of the above enumerated fires amounts to between \$25,000 and \$30,000, in a city of about 1,500 families and 7,000 inhabitants, with more than one-half wooden buildings.

We deem it our duty also to record the illustrious dead by cholera of our city, who have been actors and benefactors in the rise and progress of the city of Peoria. Among them we will mention the following: On the 19th of June, 1849, Samuel H. Davis died from an attack of the cholera; his occupation and sphere of action I have before alluded to on page 118. His remains now repose beneath a marble monument, erected by his Brethren, in the Masonic Cemetery in the north part of our city—Brother, rest in peace!

Wm. Mitchell, Esq., who was an indefatigable officer in our city, having held the office of Post Master in 1834, and for some years thereafter;* and has held many other important offices of honor and trust at home and abroad,—while in attendance on the Grand Lodge at Chicago as its G. Sec'y in Oct. 1849, he was attacked with the cholera, but through the aid of medicine and care his life was spared until he returned to his home and family in this city, where he lingered

*I will here say, by way of a note, in alluding to the Post Master, that the Post office was established in this place on the 15th of April, 1825, about six years after its settlement, and John Dixon was the first Post master. The first quarterly return made to the General Post Office was \$8 23,—the returns made to the General Post Office on the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1850, was \$823 00. A singular coincidence in figures, with the exception of the addition of two 00, making cents dollars. [See ante. p. 98, for the last quarter.]

under the effects of the disease for about a week, when, on the 13th of October, 1849, he fell its victim, much lamented by all who knew him—just as he had completed a very elegant brick building standing on the corner of Fulton and Jefferson streets—kept by him as a genteel boarding-house, and known then by the name of the "Barnum House."* His remains repose in the Masonic Cemetery, beneath a marble monument erected by a Brother Mason.

A third is that of Ex-Gov. Ford, who died in this city on the 3rd of November, 1850—an account of which we give in an extract from the public press of our city, which says:

Died on Sunday the 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of Andrew Gray, Esq., of this city. THOMAS FORD, late Governor of Illinois. He died of consumption, under which disease he had been suffering for several years past. He was born in Pennsylvania, and removed with his friends to Illinois when very young. He was 50 years of age at the time of his death; about twenty-five years of his life have been spent in active and arduous public service.

He has held the offices of State's Attorney, Circuit Judge, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Governor of the State; in all of which he has performed his duties in such a manner as to have met almost the entire approbation of the people. His energy and talent enforced the respect, and his honesty and strict integrity, the affectionate regard and lasting attachment of the whole people of the State.

The writer of this article has occasion to know that to his untiring perseverance and industry while in public life, the people of the State are indebted for the passage of those laws which have already measurably, and will eventually wholly relieve the State from her pecuniary embarrassments.

Having thus spent almost his whole life in the public service, he died poor; and his last days, but for the kindness and charity of friends, must have been spent without the ordinary necessities and comforts of life. He left five young children, who are separated from each other, and dependent wholly upon charity for their maintenance and education. It is hoped that the people of the State, for whom he has done much, will do something in return for these helpless and dependent children.

A few weeks previous to his death he became a professed Christian, and united himself with the Methodist Church, and died full in the belief of the doctrines of Christianity, and in the confident hope and expectation of the enjoyment of a future and better state.

At the November Term of the Circuit Court of Peoria County, in the 10th Judicial Circuit, the undersigned, Grand Jurors in and for said county, passed the following Preamble and Resolutions as a memento on the Death of the late Gov. Thos. Ford, who died on the 3d inst, viz:

GRAND JURY ROOM, Peoria, }
Court House, Nov. 23d, 1850. }

The following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced by Capt. Wm. S. Moss; considered, adopted, and ordered to be reported to the Court, with the request that they be read in open Court and spread upon the Records of the same:

WHEREAS, This Grand Jury has learned with sorrow and regret the decease of Thomas Ford, late Governor of the State of Illinois;—And whereas we represent the several Townships in Peoria county, and deem the present a suitable occasion to express for ourselves, and the people we represent, our sentiments and feelings concerning the deceased; therefore

* This house was recently purchased by the Trustees of the M. E. Church of this city for a Methodist Female Seminary, for the sum of \$7,000.

Resolved, That by the death of Gov. Ford the State of Illinois has lost one of her purest and ablest statesmen, whose unerring judgment and practical wisdom saved the State from the blighting effects of repudiation in the hour of great trial and emergency, and whose firmness and decision contributed mainly to the lessening of our heavy State debt, and to the enactment of that series of measures which have produced so much prosperity and confidence among our people, restored the credit of our State, and laid the sure foundation for beneficial results, such as no imagination can conceive, or prophecy foretell.

While State's Attorney, in our sparsely settled country, he discharged his duties faithfully and successfully: as a Judge he was impartial, laborious and just, and as a man and citizen, one of "the noblest works of God." He was nurtured in our State while in its infancy. He "grew with its growth and strengthened with its strength." He won his way from a fatherless boy to eminence and has left a bright example to those behind him, that virtue, industry and fidelity insure success, and will be crowned with triumph.

WILLIAM S. MOSS,	TOBIAS S. BRADLEY,	JAMES H. M'CALL,
ASAHEL HALE,	K. DELANCEY EARL,	M. B. SILLIMAN,
DANIEL ORR,	HERMAN GOODSELL,	BRADFORD HALL,
BENJAMIN F. SLANE,*	LUKE WOODS,	J. L. BLANCHARD,
GEORGE ROBINSON,	GEORGE HART,	ALDEN HULL,
CYRUS BROOKS,	CHARLES WILKINS,	H. STILLMAN,
JOSEPH LADD,	MATTHEW TAGGART,	S. DEWITT BROWN,
JOHN ELTING, Secretary.		ANDREW GRAY, Foreman.

The Legislature at its last session passed a bill appropriating \$500 for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

Gov. Ford had written a history of Illinois, which has never been before the people—with this exception—which among others is the following:

STRAY LEAVES FROM FORD'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

Our Friend, John Hamlin, Esq., has furnished us with some leaves from the history of Illinois, written by the late ex-Gov. Thomas Ford. The manuscripts of the work we understand are in the possession of Gen. Shields, and will be by him published for the benefit of the orphan children of the author.

AN ACCOMMODATING JUDGE.

In those days (from 1818 to 1830) justice was administered in the courts without much show, parade or ceremony. The Judges were gentlemen of sense, and some learning, who held their courts mostly in log houses, or in the bar rooms of taverns, fitted up for the purpose with a temporary Bench for the Judge, and chairs or benches for the lawyers and jurors.* At the first Circuit Court in Washington county, held by Judge John Reynolds, on the opening of the Court, the Sheriff went out into the court yard and said to the people, "Boys, come in, our John is going to hold court." This was the proclamation for opening the court. In general the Judges were averse to deciding questions of law. They did not like the responsibility of offending one or the other of the parties. They preferred to submit every thing they could to be decided by the jury. I knew one who, when asked for instruction to the jury on points of law, would rub his head and the side of his face with his hand, and say to the lawyers, "Why, gentlemen, the jury understand it; they need no instruction; no doubt they will do justice in the case." This same judge presided at a court in which a man named Green was convicted for murder, and it became his unpleasant duty to pronounce sentence upon the culprit. He called the prisoner before him and said to him, "Mr. Green, the jury say you are guilty of murder; and the law says you are to be hung. I want you and all your friends down on Indian creek to know, that it is not I who condemns you. It is the jury and the law."

* See ante, p. 86-92.

Mr. Green, what time would you like to be hung? the law allows time for preparation." Mr. Green said, "May it please your Honor, I am ready at any time; those who kill the body have no power to kill the soul. My preparation is made, and I am ready at any time the Court pleases." The judge replied, "Mr. Green, it is a very serious matter to be hung; it can't happen to a man but once in his life; and you had better take all the time you can get. Mr. Clerk, look at the almanac and see whether this day four weeks comes on Sunday." The Clerk looked as directed, and reported that, that day four weeks came on Thursday. "Then," said the Judge, "Mr. Green, the Court will give you until this day four weeks." The case was prosecuted by James Turney, the Attorney General, who interposed and said, "May it please the Court, on occasions of this sort, it is usual for Courts to pronounce a formal sentence; to remind the prisoner of his perilous condition; to reprove him for his guilt; and to warn him against the judgment in the world to come." To which the Judge replied, "Oh, Mr. Turney, Mr. Green understands the whole matter; he knows he has got to be hung; you understand it, Mr. Green, don't you?" "Yes," said the prisoner. "Then, Mr. Sheriff, let the prisoner be remanded and adjourn Court."

In addition to the incidents in olden times in Peoria and Peoria county,* we have the following, which is under the official signature of the officiating Justice of the Peace—the initials of which are O. M. R.—and took place when Peoria and Fulton counties were as one. "O. M. R., Esq.," is still living in Fulton county, as I am informed:

ILLINOIS MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

We like a good anecdote, even when told against ourselves, and we think our readers will agree with us that the following from the New York Spirit of the Times hits Peoria county between the eyes. We use the language of the writer. Hear him:

"Examining a land title the other day which involved a question of legitimacy, I stumbled upon the following marriage certificate, which is decidedly too good to be lost, and is literally *bona fide*. The marriage, of which this is the only legal evidence, took place in Copperas precinct, in this county, in the infancy of the county, or rather in primitive times, and the magistrate ought to be immortalized, whether he ever gets his commission or not:

State of Illinois, Peoria County, ss.

To all the world, greeting. Know ye that John Smith and Polly Myres is hereby entitled to go together and do as old folks does any where inside of copperas precinct, and when my commission comes I am to marry em good, and date em back to *kiver accidents*.

O——M——R.

[ss]

Justice Peace.

I put the initials only of the magistrate, for the reason that his legal luminary is still living, and probably too modest to covet the fame to which he is justly entitled. Don't he deserve a pension, and the unanimous thanks of those interested in the rapid peopling of the State, as well as those who can't wait for commissions.—*Republican*.

*See ante. p. 87.

PART II.

COMMERCE OF PEORIA IN 1850.

MARINE DISASTERS ON THE WATERS OF THE WEST FROM ST. LOUIS TO BUFFALO, N. Y. DURING 1850.

In connection with the foregoing we give a list of the accidents by snagging, burning, and bursting of boilers of steamers between Buffalo and St. Louis the past year, so far as we have been able to obtain them, with date of accident, &c. In hastily glancing through our files, we have no doubt overlooked many, but the list is formidable enough to arouse serious reflection upon the causes which lead to these dreadful casualties. We have selected the most important accidents only, passing over the minor ones altogether :

Anthony Wayne—Lake Erie steamer, blew up opposite Vermillion, eight miles from shore, April 23th, and sunk in thirty minutes. Hurricane deck parted from hull, and on it the survivors escaped. Thirty-eight persons killed and missing.

Andrew Jackson—Destroyed by fire, while lying up at Illinoistown, August 7th. The Andrew Jackson was an old boat, and insured for \$6,000. Five other boats narrowly escaped being consumed.

America—Blew up on Lake Erie, near Sandusky, August, 1st, killing eight persons and scalding twenty-five. The vessel was towed to Sandusky.

Alvarado—Cut through by the ice, and sunk in the Illinois river, December 9th. Valued at \$4,000. Insured for \$2,500.

Commerce—Came into collision with the Despatch, near Port Maitland, Lake Erie, in May—by which accident the Commerce was sunk in eight fathoms water, and 38 persons were drowned.

Comet—Run into by the Laurel, and sunk in the Illinois river, Sept. 19th. Total loss.

Globe—Caught fire off Saginaw Bay, July 1st. After two hours labor, the flames were extinguished.

Gov. Briggs—Damaged by collision with the Alleghany Mail, near St. Louis, January 13th 1850.

Griffith—Caught fire between her chimneys on the morning of the 17th June, near Cleveland. Boat was run towards shore, but grounded half a mile out and burned to water's edge. Her commander, Capt. Roby, with his mother, wife and child, besides 250 passengers, lost their lives, either by fire or drowning. The entire number that escaped was about 40.

Lexington—Was run into and sunk near Conneaut Harbor, Lake Erie, August 7th. No lives lost.

Oregon—Burned to the water's edge, and sunk, at Chicago, in January. Hull raised.

Ocean Wave—Injured by running against Peoria bridge. September 23th
Injured by ice near Grafton. December 12th.

Planter—Badly crippled by running against Peoria bridge. in December.

Time and Tide—Injured by collision with the Magnet. in the Illinois river, July 23th.

Troy—Blew up near Buffalo, in March, killing fourteen persons.

Gov. Briggs—Heavily freighted with pork and lard, and two barges in tow, was sunk by the ice near Beardstown Bar, on the Illinois river, January 27th, 1851. A part of the freight was thrown overboard, with a hope of saving the boat, although she is an old boat and valued at about \$1,200—she was raised.

Hindoo—In passing down through the Bridge, just before daylight, on the 24th of Feb'y 1851, struck against the new pier (erected the past summer to widen the passage, which is now 90 feet.) carrying away her larboard guard and wheel house, besides breaking her pitman-strap and splining her cylinder timbers; she lay by here about a week to repair damages, amounting to about \$500.

EXPORTS OF PEORIA FOR THE PAST SEASON.

The first article of home production is Coal, of which great quantities are sent to Chicago in canal-boats. The Clerk of the city has given me the amount of Coal weighed on the city scales from the 1st of January, 1850, to the 1st of March, 1851. Loads 4,349, making about 147,866; which, at 7c. per bushel, is \$10,350 62.—Amount consumed in the City.

M. M. Aiken, Esq., has furnished for the Press the following statement of exports from our city the past year. The returns are made from the books of the several buyers and shippers in the City, and are believed to be as accurate as it is possible to make them:

Articles.		Value.
Corn,	628,719 bushels at \$0,40 per bu.,	\$ 251,487 60
Wheat,	151,465 " 68 "	102,996 20
Oats,	265,357 " 35 "	92,874 05
Flaxseed,	3,919 " 1,55 "	4,877 50
Barley,	6,331 " 75 "	4,748 25
Flour,	33,753 barrels 4,50 bbl.	151,888 50
Whisky,	5,685 " 10,00 "	56,850 00
Butter,	33,800 pounds 15 pound	5,070 00
Wool,	250,760 " 30 "	75,228 00
Dry hides,	10,791 2,00	21,402 00
Brooms,	1,300 dozen 2,00 dozen	2,600 00
Broom corn,	50 tons 100,00 per ton	5,000 00
Pressed Hay,	250 " 15,00 "	3,750 00
Coal,	20,580 " 2,50 "	51,450 00
Beef Cattle,	1,719 head 15,00 per head	25,785 00
Hogs,	26,796 " 7,00 "	187,572 00
Sheep,	10,770 " 1,00 "	10,770 00
Cooperage—Valued at.		47,785 00
Sundries—Say potatoes, onions, timothy and clover seed, eggs, fruit, peltries, &c., valued at.		25,000 00
Manufactures Shipped—Plows, Fanning mills, Corn shellers, planed flooring, sash and window-blinds, doors, &c., marble and chemical manufactures, all valued at.		100,000 00
Total		\$1,227,134 10

The commercial importance of a city is readily made visible by a view of its shipping trade. Peoria, in this respect, compares favorably with any place on

the Illinois river. Below will be found the number of arrivals each month at St. Louis from the Illinois river, in 1850, as will be seen, (on page 108,) that 634 of the 788 were from Peoria.

The following shows the monthly arrivals of steamboats, (exclusive of barges, &c.) at the port of St. Louis, from the Illinois river, in the years 1847-'48-'49-'50:

Months	In 1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
January,	9	26	14	12
February,	8	33	19	55
March,	85	72	83	91
April,	91	67	63	70
May,	106	82	42	69
June,	60	53	56	83
July,	58	55	33	56
August,	41	71	62	75
September,	45	64	87	63
October,	57	70	70	63
November,	60	63	93	98
December,	38	34	65	53
Total,	658	690	686	788
The sums total for the same } years from the Ohio, }	430	429	401	493
From the Upper Mississippi,	717	697	606	635
“ “ Missouri River, ...	314	327	355	390

By this it will be seen that the Illinois trade is increasing, and compares well with the other three rivers in our commercial intercourse with our sister city and great Emporium of the west.

In accordance with a custom which we have observed for several years past, we now proceed to give a brief summary of the *Trade and Commerce of Peoria*: The table we have compiled on page 108, in relation to the Steamers engaged the past year in the trade, on the Illinois river, we can safely commend to the public as reliable. We have with care and attention compiled them from authentic returns of the proper officer. Such information, it seems to us, must not only be desirable to statesmen and the Legislature, but useful to every one. The merchant and man of business desires to know, and to be successful he ought to know, the current and direction of commerce—the supply and demand—the facilities of approach to, and departure from, every important commercial point within the country, and the amount and character of their exports,—for that purpose we give the following, which we have received from a reliable source.

From a statement of the trade and commerce of St. Louis for the year 1850, in the Republican of that city, it appears that from the Illinois river has been furnished about three-fifths of all the wheat taken into the St. Louis market! The entire receipts being estimated at 3,334,874 bushels, including flour reduced to wheat at the rate of 1 barrel to 5 bushels. Of the 277,480 received from the Mississippi river, it may be safely estimated that quite two-thirds are the production of this State above the mouth of the Illinois river.

By the same statement it appears that the receipts of corn at St. Louis, increased over those of 1849 about 300 per cent. The average price of which since March last has been over 50cts., at no time falling below 44. Oats show

an increase for 1850 of 250 per cent. The range of the prices having been in May, 53a60; June, 55a56; July, 53a55; November, 49a41; and in December, 45a50cts. On the other hand there were 60,000 less of hogs slaughtered at St. Louis in 1850 than in 1849.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS OF THE CITY.

We are happy to notice material changes already manifesting themselves in the business aspect of the city with the return of spring. By the sickness of the two past years from cholera, we have lost largely in population, directly and indirectly; and also, in a measure, deranged the channels and course of business. With the past plentiful harvest, good prospects of business have been flowing in upon us this winter, and we feel satisfied that we shall regain in a short time all we have lost.

Those who have suffered the most have been the householders and mechanics. For many years the city has been so thronged with inhabitants that dwellings and places of business could not be had to accommodate all—consequently, "For Rent," was rarely seen for the last three years;—our increase was about 1,000 per year, and all places being engaged before that notice became necessary. Now, however, the aspect of things is changed. During last year the number of new buildings has been some smaller than the year before, and hence many mechanics, who had found steady employment before, have been idle, or left the city; and so too with day laborers, who now have gone on to farms in the country.

Still, with all these untoward causes, last year and this, a goodly number of very large new buildings, public and private, of a higher order of merit than usual, will be found in process of completion. They are highly ornamental to the city. Of the private residences, we notice quite a number of fine brick buildings, and some expensively finished. Of business stands of the more expensive kind, and of large size, we may note the following:

Two very extensive Foundries; one a Brass and Iron Foundry and Machine Shop—a two-story brick building, 95 feet on Eaton, by 70 feet on Adams street, owned by Messrs. Moore, Springer & Co., at which they have just finished a steam Engine of 12 horse power, (the first ever manufactured in Peoria,) manufactured for John Dredge & Co., (see the advertisement of each in Business Directory;) the other is a frame building, two-story, 100 feet by 50 feet, on the corner of Walnut and Water streets, owned by Mr. Wm. Peters, where every variety of iron castings and Mill-machinery can be made to order or pattern. Another very fine three-story brick steam-power Turning and Cabinet Shop, 30 feet by 40 feet, at the foot of Chestnut street; and a large frame building, 36 feet by 64 feet, for finishing and ware rooms, on the ground where their old one stood, on Water street, and now occupied by Messrs. Fridley & Lincoln, since the destruction by fire of their former establishment, (July 15th.)* Also a Blacksmith and Machine shop, on the corner of Fulton and Washington streets; a frame building, 35 feet by 50 feet, owned by Mr. Thomas Scholey. See his advertisement in Business Directory. J. H. McCall has also rebuilt his mill for country work on the site of the one burned on the 5th of March, 1850, and is now ready for business.

*See ante. p. 139.

Also a large frame on the bank of the river at the foot of Elm street, owned by Messrs. Moss & Bradley, 64 feet by 70 feet, for a Warehouse and Hay-press. The hay is pressed by horse power, and from 20 to 30 bails is put up per day, averaging 350 lbs. per bail. And just adjoining the city plat, near the termination of Grove street, Mr. A. S. Cole has just put into operation a Flouring-mill and Distillery, where he intends to work and convert 1,600 bushels of grain per day into the *Ardent*. This is a four-story building, 70 feet by 100 feet, with a wing 30 feet by 60 feet, and covers an area of 8,800 feet of ground, fronting on the river 130 feet, and contains more feet of square timber than any other building in the Mississippi Valley, and cost the proprietor not less than \$38,600. The foundation of the Chimney is 12 feet high, of cut stone, and the whole height is 85 feet and contains 125,000 brick; the flue is 5 feet in the clear—the furnace contains 50,000 brick; the boilers each are 32½ feet long and 3¼ feet diameter—18 inch cylinder engine with 4 feet stroke—a fly-wheel 22 feet in diameter, and weighs 5 tons;—this engine is calculated for four run of burr stones, two for wheat and two for corn. The dreadful Worm of this Distillery is 600 feet in length, of copper, and lies coiled up in a tank submerged in 1,000 barrels of water, and was manufactured in Peoria, cost \$3,000, and is able to kill 30,000 human beings annually, if they come within its influence.—*Beware, fellow mortals!*

And last, though not least, a very fine Congregationalist Church is nearly completed, standing on the north side of Main street, between Jefferson and Madison streets. It is 44 by 64 feet, with a fine basement room for Sessions, &c.

Besides those above enumerated, many fine private mansions and dwellings have been put up the past season.

The above are some of the buildings which will be completed this year, and are enough to show our friends abroad that we are not idle, nor materially hurt.

The number of buildings erected in the city of Peoria for the last three years are as follows:

In 1848, 1st Ward,	17 Brick and	29 Frame.	Total in the Ward,	46
“ 2d “	14 “	18 “	“ “	32
“ 3d “	13 “	13 “	“ “	31
“ 4th “	4 “	12 “	“ “	16
Total in 1848,				125
In 1849, 1st Ward,	20 Brick and	49 Frame.	Total in the Ward,	69
“ 2d “	26 “	43 “	“ “	74
“ 3d “	23 “	28 “	“ “	56
“ 4th “	16 “	30 “	“ “	46
Total in 1849,				245
In 1850, 1st Ward,	10 Brick and	49 Frame.	Total in the Ward,	59
“ 2d “	20 “	44 “	“ “	64
“ 3d “	27 “	27 “	“ “	54
“ 4th “	11 “	21 “	“ “	32

Total in 1850,

209

Making the grand total for the three years,

579

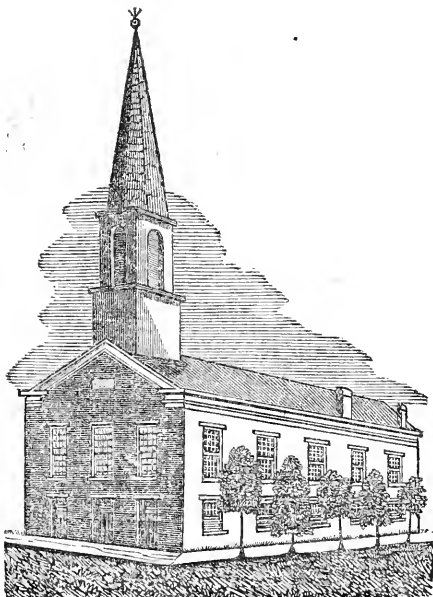
Which shows in 1849 an increase of 120 buildings over those put up in 1848,

and 36 more than the past year of 1850.

ANNUAL CENSUS SINCE JANUARY, 1844.

Date	Inhabitants	Increase
January 1st, 1844, the number of inhabitants were,	1,619	
January 1st, '45	1,934	315
January 1st, '46	2,392	458
January 1st, '47	3,014	622
January 1st, '48	4,079	1,035
March 1st, '49	5,061	979
Feb'y 1st, '50	5,890	820
Feb'y 1st, '51	6,202	312

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This was the first Church organized in Peoria. There were some few church-going people here prior to 1833, who occasionally had the Word dispensed among them, of various denominations,—many of them are here yet scattered in the several Churches. In the fall of that year, and subsequent to its permanent organization, the Rev. Jonathan G. Porter, a Presbyterian, preached for them at the Court House. A Methodist Class had been organized, of which Mark M. Aiken was the first Class-leader, composed of Wm. Eads and wife, Laura Hale, and a few others. The Rev. Zadock Hall, (who is yet living in this vi-

cinity,) of the Chicago Circuit, with Dr. Heath of St. Louis and the Rev. John St. Clair of Ottawa, organized a Church some time in August, 1834, with but seven or eight members, viz: Wm. Eads and wife, Samuel B. King and wife, M. M. Aiken, Laura Hale, (wife of Asahel Hale,) Hannah Harker, (wife of John McCoy,) and Elizabeth Waters. The meetings were held in the *old Court House*,* (the little two-story building between the Ferry-house and old Fort Clark,) and private dwellings until 1840, when a frame building 28 by 40 feet was completed, on the site of the present Church lot. In 1844 there was added to the rear of this building 15 feet, making the interior of the building then 40 by 43 feet, which was occupied till the spring of 1849, when it was sold and the building removed. In the summer of 1847 they commenced the present building, (which was dedicated on the 9th of September, 1849,) being a large brick 60 by 90 feet, with a basement containing four large Class-rooms and a Lecture room 43 by 60 feet, which is used as a Female Seminary, under the control of the M. E. Board of Trustees appointed by the Church. A view of the building is here given. It stands on the corner of Fulton and Madison streets;—the present number of members is 250 present minister is J. C. Parks—Presiding Elder, Rev. John Chandler.

MAIN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church (New School) was organized December 28, 1834, by the Rev. Romulus Barnes and the Rev. Flavel Bascom, with thirteen members. Joshua Aiken, Enoch Cross and Moses Pettengill, were chosen Elders. Mr. Bascom, under the care of the Am. H. M. Society, took up a temporary residence here, and preached a part of the time until November 22, 1835, when the Rev. Jeremiah Porter became the minister, and preached with great faithfulness to "crowded rooms," for then there was not a meeting-house in the county. On the 24th April, 1836, the edifice known since as the Main-street Presbyterian Church, was erected. The church now numbered 47 members. On the 10th December, 1837, the Rev. John Spaulding became the pastor, and continued till March 1, 1841, when he left to enter upon the duties of Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, New York city. The whole number of members up to this time was 107. About the 1st of January, 1842, the Rev. Wm. T. Allan succeeded and continued till the summer of 1843, when the Rev. Geo. W. Pyle was called to the charge, and continued the pastor; the Rev. Mr. — Lamb succeeded, and continued for a year, when the Rev. Mr. W. H. Starr became the pastor;—during his ministry (he being a Congregationalist) a division arose in the Church, and in November, 1847, by a vote of the members it was dissolved, so that this Church is now extinct, and it assumed the name and became a Main-street Congregational Church,—retaining a portion of its members and congregation, and a part joined the *Second Presbyterian* and *Baptist* Churches. In November of 1848, the Rev. Levi Spencer became the pastor, with seventeen members, and continues to the present time. In the spring of 1850 the old *Main-street building* was torn down (having stood 14 years) to make room for a more commodious and stately edifice, which building is of brick, and is 44 by 64 feet, and the main side wall 33 feet in height. It now numbers about 100 members.—*See ante. p. 94.*

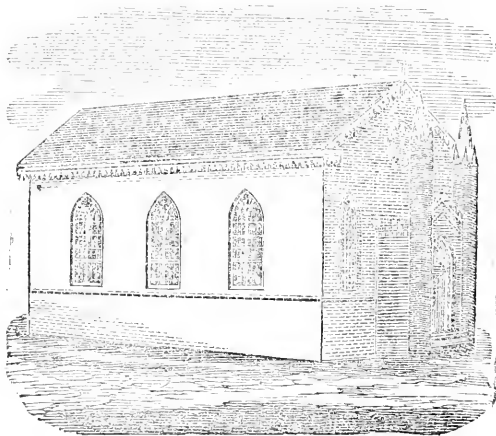
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A public meeting of gentlemen friendly to the establishment of a Protestant Episcopal Church in this county, was held at the house of Mr. Garrett, in Peoria, on the 27th October, 1834. The Rev. Palmer Dyer, from New York, presided, and William Frisby, Esq., was appointed Secretary. An Episcopal Church was organized in due form, by the name of St. Jude's Church, Peoria. This is understood to be the first, and as yet the only regularly organized parish, of any denomination, in the county. The following gentlemen are the officers duly elected :

The Rev. Palmer Dyer, *Rector*.

Messrs. Edward Dickinson, Samuel C. Baldwin, *Wardens*.

Messrs. A. O. Garrett, Dr. Joseph C. Frye, Wm. Mitchell, Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, Dr. Geo. Kellogg, P. A. Westervelt, Wm. Frisby, A. M. Hunt, *Vestrymen*. William Frisby, Esq., *Clerk*.—*Illinois Champion*, Nov. 1, 1834. [This Church is now extinct.]



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, PEORIA.

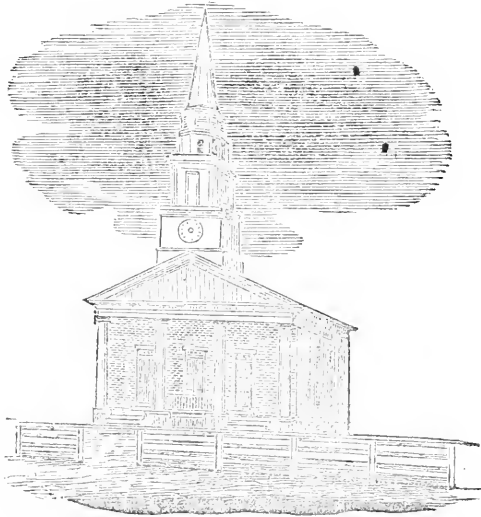
The Corner Stone of this building was laid in October, 1849 by the Right Rev. Philander Chase, of Illinois. It was finished and Dedicated on the 15th of September, 1850. A correct view of its exterior is given above which cost \$5,500. This Church will seat 350 persons, pews all taken. Rev. J.W. Cracraft, Rector.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This was constituted in June, 1840, with 11 members; Rev. Benjamin Huntington, pastor. The minister leaving for the east shortly afterwards, and not returning, the church has become extinct.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church (Old School) was organized by the Rev. John Birch, on the 22d of December, 1834. The congregation was incorporated by the trustees on the 12th of March, 1835, and the house of worship erected during the spring of the same year. First Board of Trustees—Samuel Lowry, Andrew Gray, John Sutherland, Nelson Buck and P. A. Westervelt. Ruling Elders—Samuel Lowry, and John Sutherland. This Church was without a Pastor in 1843, and subsequently the building was occupied as a school-house till in 1847, when the house and lot was sold and moved on to another part of the lot, (being on the corner of Adams and Jackson streets,) and converted into dwelling houses. [This Church is now extinct.]



BAPTIST CHURCH.

This was constituted on Sunday, August 14, 1836, with ten members, six male and four female. It has since frequently been without a stated minister, so that its increase has been slow. In 1843 Elder Isaac D. Nawell became the Pastor, preaching every fortnight, the alternate Sabbaths being passed at Tremont.

In 1846, under Elder N.'s supervision, the church of which the above is a view was built. In 1846, Elder Henry G. Weston became the resident in charge and the Church has increased very much in the last year; the communicants now number 95 under the present Pastor, H. G. Weston.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This was organized October 31, 1840, by the election and installation of three Ruling Elders, to-wit: Henry Schnebly, Clark D. Powell, and Joseph Back

elder, and by the ordination of one Deacon, William Weis. The number of members at that time was 24. In 1843, under the pastoral care of Rev. Isaac Keller, a brick meeting-house 50 by 40 feet was erected, on the corner of the alley, west side of Fulton between Adams and Jefferson streets. The Church now numbers 120; many of them were members of the old Main-st Church, and is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Addison Coffee.

THE ALBRIGHT GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION,

Was constituted in April, 1847, with five members, (3 families,) by Rev. Wm. Kolb as Pastor; the Rev. ——— Kob, Presiding Elder. The same season they commenced and built a frame house 20 by 30 ft. on the west side of Chestnut-st between Jefferson street and the Munson and Sanford Addition. The present Pastor is Rev. ——— Rechael, and they now number ——— members.

CAMPBELLITES, OR DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

This Church was constituted in September, 1844, with fifteen members, by Elder William Tilford, without any stated place of worship,—meeting sometimes in the school houses and private dwellings, which they still continue to do, with Richard B. M'Corkle, the Elder in charge; they now number about 40 members.

THE WESLEY CONNECTION CHURCH.

This Church was constituted about the 1st of September, 1849, by the Rev. C. H. Drake, with five members of the M. E. Church in this city—dissenters. They have no stated place or time of meeting,—sometimes in private houses and sometimes in school houses; they now number 15 or 20 members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. ——— Eaton.

PEORIA LODGE, NO. 15.

Organized January 8, 1842. Meets at the Masonic Hall, corner Fulton street and Printers' Alley, on the Monday night preceding each full moon, except when the moon falls on Monday, and then on that night. Number of members 47.

The first officers under the Charter were installed under present deputation by P. M. S. De Witt Drown. After the installation and business of the Lodge, was passed over, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That P. M. S. De Witt Drown, P. W. M. of Chester Lodge No. 71, Ohio, be admitted a member of this Lodge, and be permitted at all times a seat in the same as such." The present officers are:

Thomas J. Pickett, W. M.	John W. Hitchcock, S. W.
Wm. E. Baine, J. W.	Jacob Darst, Treasurer,
Thomas Cheyney, Sec'y.	S. De Witt Drown, S. D. <i>p. t.</i>
Eli N. Powell, J. D.	Andrew Thompson, Tyler.

This Lodge, with the R. A. Chapter and Temple Lodge No. 46, meet in their Hall in the 3d story of the brick building on the N. E. corner of Printers' Alley and Fulton street—entrance No. 4 Fulton street.

At a regular meeting of Peoria Royal Arch Chapter No. 7, held at their Hall on Tuesday evening, the 11th Feb., the following companions were elected officers thereof for the ensuing twelve months, viz:

John Jewell, H. P.
James Daugherty, S.
W. E. Baine, P. S.
Theodore A. Walker, S.
Jacob Darst, T.
Abraham Woolstein, C.

C. B. Stebbins, K.
E. Andrew, C. H.
J. Liebonstein, G. M. 3d Veil:
W. S. Moss, G. M. 2d Veil.
N. Boilvin, G. M. 1st Veil.
Wm. Widenham, G.

Regular meetings on the second and Tuesday of each month.

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 46, IN CITY OF PEORIA.

John C. Heyl, W. M.
D. D. Stevison, J. W.
N. S. Tucker, Secretary.
P. M. Comegys, 1st Steward.
A. M. Henry, 2d Steward.

John T. Lindsey, S. W.
Thomas L. Davis, Treasurer.
David Rudecker, Senior Deacon.
Jacob Littleton, Junior Deacon.
Wm. Widenham, Tyler.

Regular meetings on the last Wednesday of each month—59 members.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Columbus Lodge of I. O. O. F. No. 21, was instituted in Peoria on the 8th of December, 1846. The following were the officers, viz:

John M. Law, N. G.
J. M. Payne, V. G.

Henry A. Foster, R. S.
James L. Fash, T.

This Lodge now numbers 70 members, and meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at their Hall, corner of Main and Water streets.

Peoria Encampment of I. O. O. F. No. 15, was instituted February 7th, 1850. The following were the officers, viz:

John M. Law, C. P.
H. G. Anderson, H. P.
Elihu N. Powell, S. W.

Charles Fisher, J. W.
Henry A. Foster, Scribe.
John Anderson, T.

This Encampment numbers 17 members, and meets on the 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month, at their Hall, corner Main and Water streets.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

Organization of the first Universalist Society of Peoria, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Kinny, 6th May, 1843—number of members 21; present number, 37. Rev. W. B. Linell, Pastor; A. A. Couch, D. Blakely and N. Howe, present Trustees. House of worship, on Fulton-street.

THE PEORIA CITY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Was organized on the 19th of April, 1848. The following are the members of the society: viz.

H. H. Waite, President.	W. R. Hamilton, Vice President		
J. C. Frye, Treasurer.	J. Murphy, Secretary.		
R. Rouse,	E. Dickenson,	F. A. McNeill,	E. Andrew,
E. S. Cooper,	John L. Hamilton,	John D. Arnold,	James T. Stewart,
	E. M. Colburn.	John Niglass.	

PEORIA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This was organized on its present basis February 22, 1842, although a society had previously existed since 1835, if not longer. The present officers are Dennis Blakely, *President*; John McClay Smith, *vice-President*; John S. Pierce, *Treasurer*; Whitney Smith, *Secretary*. This Society held frequent meetings through the year and elected their officers annually, which they still continue to do. Number of enrolled members are now 750. About the 8th of January, 1847, a Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted at Chicago, in this State, and Charters granted to subordinate Divisions: among them was one for Peoria, No. 15, which was organized as follows, viz:

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

1st

Quart'r

Samuel H.

Davis, W. P.;

Elwood Andrew, W.

A.; Jesse L. Knowlton, R.

S.; Enoch P. Sloan, A. R. S.; Joseph S. Maus, F. S.; Samuel

B. King, Treas'r.;

C.; Sam'l Smith,

Drown, I. S.;

vard, O. S.; J. R.

Peoria Division No.



Thomas J. Pickett,

A. C.; S. De Witt

Benjam'n Ban-

Crandall, P. W. P.

15, was organized on

the 28th of May, 1847. Seven others were organized in the county the same year.

S. De Witt Drown,

Dep. G. W. P.

in 1849, &

1850.

V

The temperance cause seemed to flourish greatly for a season; however in about 12 months it began to wane, when two of the Divisions surrendered their Charters, some of their members joining the other two in the city.

On the 22d of February, 1848, a Union of Daughters of Temperance was instituted, and subsequently a second, which "run well for a season," and then surrendered their charter; and about six months since the old Union disbanded.

About a year since a Charter was obtained from Philadelphia for a Section of Cadets of Temperance. These several Societies now number about 900 members.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church is composed of the colored members of the M. E. Church of this city, and was constituted in December, 1848, with four members, by the Rev. S. J. Douglass of Cincinnati. They were first supplied by Rev. Daniel Brestle, of the M. E. Church of this city—subsequently by colored preachers from other stations. They have no house of their own yet, but hold their meetings in a school-house in the 1st Ward; they now number about 10 or fifteen members, and are supplied by the Rev. Benjamin Brooks for this year.

THE SWEDENBORG, OR NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

A small brick building was erected in 1846, on the corner of Hamilton and Jefferson streets, of 25 by 35 feet, plainly finished, for worship. On the 1st of January, 1847, a church was constituted by Rev. J. Randolph Hibbard, with 14 members, who continued as their pastor until October 1849, when the Rev. N. C. Burnham became their pastor. The church now numbers 24 members.

THE GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This Church was organized and met as a church for worship in June, 1846, under the pastoral care of M. Ruppelius with 40 members, at the Court House, and now numbers about 150 members.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., Visitor.
 Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, Principal Lecturer.
 Mrs. Mary C. Chamberlain, Principal Teacher.
 Miss Maria H. Chamberlain, Matron.
 Mrs. Griffiths, Teacher of Music.

Established January 1st, 1850. Terms semi-annual—1st Wednesday of May and November of each year.

PEORIA FEMALE SCHOOL.

Located on Jefferson, between Fulton and Liberty streets.

John Hamlin, Harry Lightner, John Reynolds,
 Jacob Gale, Amos P. Bartlett, are the Trustees.

Miss E. Fuller, Principal. Miss E. Ackerman, Assistant.

Four terms 11 weeks each, with 6 weeks vacation in August and September. All branches of English taught with French, Drawing, Painting, and ornamental needle-work. Number of Scholars limited to twenty-five for each teacher.

THE WESLEYAN SEMINARY OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

This Seminary was chartered by the Legislature in February last, (1851,) constituting the following named gentlemen Trustees of the same, viz :

James Boyce,	R. L. Hanniman,	Geo. C. Bestor,
David Markley,	Milton Bourne,	Ruben H. Moffit
J. W. Stogdell,	Matthew M' Reynolds,	Edwin M. Colburn,
Francis Mills,	Washington Cockle,	C. J. Parks,
Joseph C. Frye,	Thos. J. Pickett,	John Fosnacht,
N. H. Purple,	James Ferguson,	Wm. E. Robinson,
William Hale,	Enoch P. Sloan,	J. P. Hotchkiss,

Schuyler Scriven, and John Chandler, Trustees.

Having purchased the Mitchell House, on the corner of Fulton and Jefferson streets, where the Seminary will be opened on the 3d week in August, 1851. A school is already opened by William P. Jones, Teacher, in the basement of the M. E. Church, designed as a preparatory department of the Wesleyan Seminary.

THE PEORIA INSTITUTE.

Located in the Baptist Church. C. C. Bonney, Principal Teacher; Miss Adeline Walker, Assistant; Prof. C. W. Van Meter, Teacher of Music.

Four terms, eleven weeks each, with six weeks vacation. The next term commences 1st Monday in May, 1851. All branches of English taught, with French, Drawin, Painting and Music.

THE FINE ARTS.

After noticing our Churches, Schools, &c., it would be unpardonable in me not to give in this place a notice of the "fine arts" of Peoria. This city has produced some good specimens in Painting, in various branches, by our artists.

and of one I must here make mention. It was painted by our fellow-citizen J. F. Wilkins, (an Englishman by birth,) who came to this place in 1837. In 1849, with others from this city, he left for the "Gold Diggings" in California.

He took sketches of the route on detached sheets, as "pencilings by the way." He returned last spring, and in April (1850) commenced copying them for exhibition to the public, and depicted them on thirty-six hundred yards of canvass, which, with the assistance of a lady who did some of the light shades, (in the store house chamber of W. E. Mason, near the bridge,) he completed for exhibition in our Court House on the 19th of September last. The following notices of its first exhibition is from a communication that appeared in the *Dem. Press* of this city, over the signature of K., and other papers, from which we make the following extracts, viz:

WILKINS' PANORAMA.—This splendid artistical work has been exhibited in our city only six nights, owing to prior arrangements. Every night numbers had to be turned away that could not get admission. * * * * *

I have never traveled it myself, but the green prairies, the sandy deserts, the huge masses of rock, the rushing and the gentle rivers, the snow-capped mountains, and the emigrants winding up the steep acclivity, and descending the almost perpendicular hills with their oxen or mules, and covered wagons, are all in the mind's eye as distinctly and as fresh as though I had often traveled it.

When Mr. Wilkins commenced rolling the vast canvass and describing the scenes pictured upon it, a stillness deep as the tomb itself pervaded the multitude, and with open mouths and stretching necks they looked upon the scene as it is unfolded before them, unfatigued and undesirous of reaching their journey's end. Mind, sense, sight, all seem wrapped up in the great Panorama before us; and any one with a little imagination, would actually believe that he was on his way to California, instead of viewing of the route. All, even the shrubbery and the solitary boulder seem accurately delineated. One moment the beautiful passes before the eye, the next the grand, then the terrific mingled with shuteblime and awful. We may read of these scenes, and however accurately they may be described, we can have but a faint conception of them, but on the canvass of Wilkins they stand forth in living naturalness, just as they exist and as they have existed for centuries. We see all the dangers to which the emigrant is exposed—we can almost feel his fatigue—we can almost hear his deep breathing, after a day of perilous toils, as he sleeps in some safe and lovely spot, beneath his tent under the shadow of a rock, or by the trunk of some giant tree. The rivers, too, they seem the living water itself, leaping and rushing amid the rocks, or flowing quietly and gently along their level beds. Mountains with their snowy tops and ragged sides, seen in the distance, gilded by the last rays of the setting sun, remind us of all that Byron or Coldrige have written or sung of the far-famed Alpine scenery. As to its being a correct delineation of the route to California, we have no doubt—as to its excelling every other Panorama that ever was exhibited, in beauty, grandeur, and sublimity of scenery, we have still less doubt; and we do not believe any person, young or old, learned or unlearned, that has seen it exhibited, but what will say that it has exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Many in this city went night after night to see it, never tiring, never fatigued, and only complaining, when the exhibition ceased, that they could not behold it again. K.

This painting left here about the last of September for St. Louis, where it was exhibited for three successive weeks, and received the followidg notice among others, viz:

WILKINS' MOVING MIRROR.—This magnificent work of art has been such a subject of attraction during the past week, that its exhibition will be continued.

Our readers will find, by reference to the advertisement of the *Mirror*, that Mr. De Franca, a distinguished artist of this city, speaks of it as a fine painting, and Major Fitzpatrick, who has often viewed the scenes it represents, pronounces it to be correct and faithful.—*St. Louis Reveille*.

At St. Louis our townsman, A. M. Hunt, Esq., purchased and became part owner of this Panorama, and went from thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, and through Kentucky; when at Frankfort the following complimentary certificate was sent to the proprietors by the Honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, viz: FRANKFORT, Jan. 19, 1851.

We, the undersigned, members of the General Assembly of Kentucky, having witnessed the exhibition of Wilkins' Land Route to California, can testify to the great surprise and exceeding delight which that exhibition afforded us. It is not only a work of great merit in an artistical point of view, but it affords instruction with amusement. Much as we have read of the country it represents we must confess we had formed no definite idea of it until after having seen this panoramic view of a country abounding with some of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, and about which there is so much interest, in consequence of the Railway about to pass through it. We heartily commend this Panorama to our countrymen, assuring them there is a rich treat to all who shall go to see it.

THOMAS Y. PAYNE, and 24 others.

This painting is to return to this city some time in this month (March) for exhibition, before the proprietors take it to Europe to exhibit to the *Old World* some of the wonders and scenery of the *New*.

Census of Illinois.

WE publish below the returns made upon the census of the state of Illinois, by which it will be seen that the "Suckers" are not a few; and yet a stranger who travels from the Wabash to Peoria and hence to Rock river or in other directions about the State, over such interminable prairies upon which he is frequently in a perfect wilderness with no habitation in sight and rarely sees a thickly settled neighborhood, would wonder where the 846,404 of people are.

What a population would Illinois support! He who lives to the end of the 19th century will witness what he would not now believe, if it was cyphered out for him by any common rule. In 1840 there were 474,785 people and now we see there are nearly twice as many; and forty years ago all this region was Indiana Territory! Those marked (*) have been divided since 1840.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1840.	COUNTIES.	1850.	1840.
Adams	26,507	14,476	Clark	9,575	7,453
Alexander	2,497	3,313	Clinton	5,140	3,718
Bond	6,143	5,060	Coles*	9,356	9,616
Boone	7,627	1,705	Cook	43,280	10,201
Brown	7,223	4,183	Crawford	7,136	4,422
Bureau	8,832	3,067	Cumberland	3,728	
Calhoun	3,223	1,741	DeKalb	7,544	1,697
Carroll	4,609	1,023	DeWitt	4,992	3,247
Cass	7,253	2,981	DuPage	9,290	3,535
Champaign	2,695	1,475	Edgar	10,673	8,225
Christian	3,203	1,878	Edwards	4,915	3,070
Clay	4,290	3,228	Efingham	3,801	1,675

CENSUS OF ILLINOIS

COUNTIES.	1853.	1850.	COUNTIES	1850,	1840,
Fayette	8,099	6,328	Mason	5,922	
Fulton	22,276	13,142	Ogle	10,057	3,479
Franklin	5,679	3,682	Pulaski	2,268	
Gallatin*	5,449	10,760	Peoria	17,550	6,153
Greene	13,488	11,951	Perry	5,278	3,222
Grundy*	2,624		Pike	18,797	11,728
Hamilton	6,362	3,945	Pope*	3,980	4,094
Hancock	14,753	9,946	Putnam	3,968	2,131
Hardin	2,592	1,378	Piatt	1,607	
Henry	3,810	1,260	Randolph	11,084	7,944
Henderson	4,601		Rock Island	6,933	2,610
Iroquois	4,150	1,695	Richland	4,912	
Jackson	5,760	3,566	Saline	5,588	
Jasper	3,198	1,472	Sangamon*	19,237	14,718
Jefferson	8,099	5,762	Scott	7,919	6,215
Jersey	7,504	4,535	Schuyler	10,428	6,972
Jo Daviess	18,048	6,180	Shelby*	7,894	6,359
Johnson*	4,121	3,626	Stark	3,732	1,573
Kane	16,242	6,501	St. Clair	20,187	13,631
Knox	13,289	7,060	Stephenson	11,951	2,800
Kendall	7,642		Tazewell*	12,054	7,222
Lake	14,124	2,634	Union	7,666	5,524
LaSalle*	17,813	9,348	Vermilion	11,537	9,303
Lawrence*	6,152	7,092	Wabash	4,690	4,249
Lee	5,289	2,035	Warren*	8,222	6,739
Livingston	1,562	759	Washington	6,952	4,810
Logan	5,129	2,333	Wayno	6,827	5,133
Macon*	4,030	3,659	White	8,925	7,119
Macoupin	12,361	7,826	Whiteside	5,361	2,514
McLean	10,215	6,565	Will*	16,709	10,167
McDonough	7,702	5,308	Williamson*	7,217	4,457
McHenry	15,060	2,578	Woodford	4,452	
Madison	20,454	14,433	Winnebago	11,731	4,609
Marion	6,720	4,742			
Marshall	5,181	1,849	Total population	846,494	474,785
Massac	3,926		ENTIRE POPULATION OF THE U. S.		
Menard	6,351	4,431	Free.		Slaves.
Mercer	5,255	2,352	Free States,	13,574,797	
Montgomery	6,235	4,490	Slave States,	6,294,938	3,067,234
Monroe	7,689	4,481	Dist's and Ter's,	167,985	3,500
Morgan	16,062	19,549			
Moultrie	3,241			20,067,720	3,070,734

The entire representative population is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 94,170.—As the law of 22d May 1850 determines the number of representatives at 223, and as but 220 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the thirteen States having the largest fractions, to each of which are assigned a representative, to make up the entire number.

The States entitled to representatives for such fractions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, N. Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky—13.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain, in all, are as follows, viz:—Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 2, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose, viz: Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2.

The Free States gain six members and lose four.—The Slave States gain four and lose six,

PEORIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

In giving the following BUSINESS DIRECTORY a place in this work, we believe we thereby do each and every patron ample justice; and we are grateful for their liberal patronage, as it enables us by this means to sustain ourselves in the publication of the *History* of our Country, which precedes these Cards. We give these cards, too, under the impression that we are doing our readers a benefit, for this reason:—They contain information, and, perhaps, that very kind among them of the most importance to the possessor of this Book; They point directly to places where they can get Machinery and Implements of use and utility; Mechanism, such as they wish; Merchandize and Groceries such as they need, of various kinds. In gathering this desired information, for the benefit of the public as well as the vendor, we find some who do not look to their interest nor to that of their neighbors—who are too penurious to advertise;—such, we have no doubt, in due time, will receive their reward according to their *talent*.

From circumstances over which we had no control, our Book has been delayed far beyond the time we intended it should; but its delay does not impair its utility: if worthy, it will be just as valuable in 1850 as 1853, with the exception of the Almanac and Business Directory,—and we hope to renew these annually, should we make out by the undertaking to live, from year to year for time to come. In an active community like ours, this kind of intelligence must always be servicable. For the benefit of all concerned we have endeavored to make *each card* as conspicuous as possible, as to price, space and places. This is the first attempt in our city, and we hope the plan may find favor;—if it does, and our friends encourage us in this first undertaking to meet the expence, we will “try, try again,” with a much more useful Almanac to the people generally, and prevent the circulation of the “patent medicine Almanacs,” notwithstanding they are given away.

As to the mechanical execution of this Book—we have with our own hands executed the press-work, on an old “Stansbury Press, made in Cincinnati in 1826,” of the old stamp. If not the “best the world could produce,” it is, at least, equal to the best that Peoria can produce at this time, for Book-printing. As this is the *second bound Book* ever printed in this city, we are aware that there are many imperfections, and, perhaps, counted by some too eccentric; and we are aware, too, that there are many *would-be critics* in the literary world in matters of this sort, even in Peoria,—with such we have nothing to do, nor shall we head them no more than the Horse heeded the kick of the Ass; or the *file*, the teeth of the *Asp*.—March, 4th 1851. S. DE WITT DROWN.

CLERGY OF THE CITY AND THEIR RESIDENCE.

Burnham, N. C. Swed'r New Ch., res'd'ce on Perry, bt. Main and Hamilton st's
 Coffee Addison, Pres. (O. S.), residence on Madison, bt. Hamilton & Fayette sts.
 Cracraft, John Wesley, Ep., res'd'ce 1st door above St. Paul's Church, Main-st.
 M'Corcle Rich'd B., Cam. of Disciple, res'd'ce cor. Jeff. and Eaton sts.
 Linell W. B., Un., res. on cor. Franklin and Second sts.
 Parks J. C., M. E., res'ce at Parsonage, on Hamilton bet. Perry and Hale sts
 Ruppelius M., German Protestant, res. on Adams bet. Main and Fulton sts.
 Spencer Levi, Cong., res. on Jefferson bet. Fulton and Liberty streets.
 Tilford Wm., Camp or Disciple, residence cor Third and Munson streets.
 Weston Henry G., Baptist, residence on Seventh, bet Franklin & Munson sts.

PHYSICIANS OF THE CITY AND THEIR RESIDENCE.

Arnold John D., Old School, residence on Adams between Main and Fulton sts.
 Andrew Edwood, " boards at Mitchell House, cor Jeff and Fulton sts.
 Burnham-N. C., Homœopathist, res'ce on Perry, bet Main and Hamilton streets.
 Carr Marvin S., " boards at Rev. L. Spencer's on Jeff bt Fulton & Lib sts.
 Colburn E. M., Old School, residence on Main bet Jefferson and Madison streets.
 Cooper E. S., " " boards at the Mitchell House.
 Dickinson Edward, " residence on Main opposite the Court House.
 Frye Joseph C., " residence on Fulton bet Madison and Munroe sts.
 Hamilton W. R. & J. S. " residence on Adams bet Liberty and Harrison sts.
 Hitchcock John W " office Water st No 9 upstairs 'Voice of People' office.
 Murphy John " residence on Main bet Washington and Adams sts
 Niglass John (German) " residence on Jefferson bet Hancock and Green sts.
 Pierson E M, Botanic, residence on Main street opposite the Court House.
 Rouse Rudolphus, Old School, residence corner Main and Jefferson streets.
 Stewart James T " boards on Fourth bet Franklin and Munson streets.
 Troyer Moses, Homœopathist, residence corner of Adams and Hamilton streets.
 Wait H H, Old School, residence on Jefferson bet Hancock and Green streets.

PRACTICING ATTORNEYS AND THEIR RESIDENCE.

Ballance Charles, residence on Adams head of Balance's Av below Oak street.
 Bryan Wm F. resides on Adams street between Fayett and Jackson streets.
 Blakely Geo S, residence on Madison between Main and Hamilton streets.
 Cooper Jonathan K, residence on Adams bet Harrison and Franklin streets.
 Cunningham James M, residence on Second bet Franklin and Munson streets.
 French Robert, boards at the Peoria House.
 Grove Henry, residence on Hamilton between Madison and Munroe streets.
 Johnson E Gerry, residence on Spring Hill near I Underhill's mansion.
 Knowlton Lincoln B residence on Franklin and junction of Monroe street.
 Lindsay John T residence corner of Sixth and Sanford streets.
 Merriman H O & A L residence corner of Main and Perry streets.
 Metcalfe Geo T. boards at the Peoria House corner Adams and Hamilton streets
 M'Coy Alexander boards at the Clinton House.
 Purple Norman H residence on Franklin and junction of Monroe streets.
 Powell Elihu N residence on Madison between Main and Hamilton streets

Peters Onslow residence on Madison between Main and Hamilton streets.

Pratt Lorin G, residence in the Court House.

Sanger Ezra G, boards at the Mitchell House corner Jefferson and Fulton sts.

BUSINESS MEN (ADVERTISING IN THE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.)

Anderson & Proctor, Lumber Merchants, board at the Peoria House.

Allison Alex, Blacksmith &c., residence corner Jefferson and Eaton streets.

Bastor Geo C, Land Agent, residence on Main st opposite the Court House.

Tush & Young, Painters, res'ce Fulton between Madison and Monroe streets

Bender & Friedrich, Sadd. and Har's Mak. res. on Adams, bet Main & Fulton sts

Euchner Wm, residence on Main between Washington and Adams streets.

Blakeley Dennis, Justice of Peace, residence on cor Seff and Fayette streets.

Boilvin W. C, Com Merch, res'ce on Monroe bet Hamilton and Fayette streets.

Brown John, Livery Stable, residence on Monroe bet. Main and Hamilton streets.

Boyden E. Wagon Maker, residence on Bridge-st bet Water & Washington sts.

Bartlett A P, Merchant, residence on Jeff between Main and Fulton streets.

Bartlett C P, Grocer, boards on Liberty between Jefferson and Madison streets.

Bryson John G, Merchant, boards at Clinton House.

Banvard E M, Merchant, residence corner Franklin and Fourth streets.

Brotherson & M Reynolds, Wholesale and Com Merch's, res head of Harri'n-st.

Church Nathan, Hatter, residence on Monroe between Main and Hamilton sts.

Chesper & Caswell, Druggists, residence on Adams between Main and Fulton sts

Cowles, Edward J, Bookbinder and Stationer, boards at the Mitchell House.

Cambdin Wm, Tinner, residence on Washington bet Fulton and Liberty sts.

Cockle Washington, res'ce on Jefferson bet Main and Hamilton streets.

Comstock & Clegg, Merchant Tailors, board at the Peoria House.

Comegy C M & W, Carpenters, res'ce on Clay and Jeff bet Hancock & Green sts.

Prown S De Witt, residence on corner of Adams and Bridge streets.

Dredge J, Cabinet and Chair Maker, res'ce on Harrison bet Ad and Wash sts.

Davidson & Bishop, Livery Stable, res'ce Ft Clark Lib bet Water and Wash sts.

Daugherty & Darst, Merchants, residence on Ad and on 2d near Franklin sts.

Dunn Wm, Grocer, res'ce on Chestnut between Adams and Washington streets.

Davis & Smith, Grocers, residence on corner Jefferson and Washington streets.

Dobbins Th, Saddle and Harness Mak, res'ce on Madison bet Ful and Lib sts.

Denton Ch's, Machinist, residence on Harrison bet Water and Wash'th streets.

De Wein Val, Boot and Shoe Maker, res'ce on Adams bet Fulton and Lib sts.

Espy D, Boot and Shoe Merch't, res'ce on Monroe bet Main and Hamilton sts.

Eling John, Com Merchant, boards at the Clinton House.

Ford Geo, Gun Smith, residence on Washington-st near the Market House.

Farrell H G, Druggist, residence on Jefferson bet Main and Hamilton streets.

Foster Benjamin, Bookbinder, boards on corner of Madison and Eaton streets.

Perren Wm, Baker, residence on Water near Bridge-st.

Gates B S, Grocer, residence on Perry between Main and Hamilton streets.

Greenleaf & McMillan, Dentists, boards at Peoria House.

Hester J, Cabinet and Chair Maker, res'ce on Walnut bet Adams and Jeff streets.

Heyl John C, residence corner Washington and Hamilton streets.

Hudson John A, Tinner, residence on Monroe bet Main and Hamilton streets.

Humphries E J, Druggist, residence on Main between Wash and Adams sts.

Haskell W H, Auctioneer, residence on Main bet Jefferson and Madison streets.

Hains B C, Livery Stable, residence on Adams bet Fayette and Jackson streets.

Hamlin Ealpe, residence on Jefferson between Eaton and Hancock streets.

Herron Wm A, Druggist, residence on Main between Monroe and Perry streets

Hotchli s and Bro, Hardware Merchants, residence at Grove Mount.

Hastings Joseph, Dag Artist, residence on Adams bet Fulton and Liberty sts.

Hill Augustus, Grocer, residence on Washington bet Main and Fulton sts.

Jowell John, Marble Manuf'r, res'ce on Fulton between Wash and Adams sts.
 Keyon Lewis, Merchant, residence on Washington bet Main and Fulton streets.
 King S B, Druggist, residence on Monroe between Fayette and Jackson streets.
 Keller J, Boot and Shoe Maker, res'ce on Wash bet Ham'ton and Fayette sts.
 Knowltons and Benton, Grocers, res'ce on 4th bet Franklin and Munson streets.
 Mason W E, Merchant, residence on Adams between Chestnut and Oak sts.
 Mason Thos, Barber, residence on Clay-st head of Washington-st.
 Murden James F, Plasterer, residence on Perry bet Main and Hamilton streets.
 McFall Wm, Blacksmith, residence on corner of Hale and Eaton streets.
 McFadden James Com Merchant, residence on 2d near Franklin-st.
 McFadden Thos B, Grocer, residence on corner Monroe and Main streets.
 McCoy John A, Justice Peace, residence on Franklin near 4th and Madison sts.
 McDougal and Smith, Commission Merchants, board at Mitchell House.
 Maxwell David, Justice Peace, resid'ce on Adams bet Fayette and Jackson sts.
 Moore T C, Tinner, residence on Liberty bet Washington and Adams streets.
 Moore and Springer, Foundry, residence on Eaton bet Adams and Jeff streets.
 Morse J H, Silversmith, residence on Liberty bet Adams and Jefferson streets.
 Oliver John H, Plasterer, residence on Washington bet Fulton and Liberty sts.
 Perrin Paul, Painter, residence on Hamilton between Perry and Hale streets.
 Payne Chas S, Sash and Blind Maker, boards at the Clinton House.
 Phelps and Bourland, Land Agents, residence on High-st head of Montague-st.
 Pettengill Moses, Hardware Merch't, res'ce corner of Jefferson and Liberty sts.
 Peters Wm, Foundry, residence on Liberty between Jeff and Madison streets.
 Pickett T J, residence on Sixth between State and Fisher streets.
 Piper & Jessup, residence on Fayett st. between Washington and Adams streets.
 Robinson Wm E, residence on Monroe between Main and Hamilton streets.
 Rugg and Fisher, Druggists, residence on Madison bet Fulton and Liberty sts.
 Richmond W H, Silversmith, boards on 4th between Franklin and Munson sts.
 Richardson E D, Painter, residence on corner Hale and Jackson streets.
 Stall and McNicoll, Grocers, boards on Adams bet Fulton and Liberty street.
 Spier and Lawrance, Painters, residence on Perry bet Fayette & Jackson sts.
 Scholey Thos, Machinist, residence on Washington bet Fulton and Liberty sts.
 Sutton and Fyfe, Merchants, resi'e on Wasingson bet Fulton and Liberty sts.
 Stebbins C B, Justice Peace, residence on Fulton bet Madison and Monroe sts.
 Smith and Hindzy, Merchants, residence on Jeff bet Liberty and Harrison sts.
 Shaffner Jacob, Leather Dealer, residence on corner Fulton and Monroe sts.
 Sweat Peter, Insurance Agent, boards at Mitchell House.
 Senior and Miller, Carpenters, residence on Wash bet Fayette and Jackson sts.
 Stettineus Geo, Merchant, residence on Main between Jeff and Madison streets.
 Stewart James, Baker, residence on Main street between Washington & Adams.
 Soles James, Cooper, residence on Spring Hill below South st (———)
 Tucker & Mansfield, Druggists, residence on corner of Hamilton and Perry sts.
 Thomas & Lazalle, Blacksmiths, residence on Harrison bet Adams and Jeff sts.
 Thurlow Edmund, Draftsman, boards at Temperance House on Main-st.
 Thomas J. J. Cab't Mak'r resides on Franklin bet Monroe and Perry steets.
 Thompson Andrew, Mason, residence on State-st between 6th and 7th streets.
 Vincent Robert, Merchant Tailor, boards at the Clinton House.
 Wilkey Alden, Dentist, residence on Fayette bet Madison and Monroe streets.
 Whittlesy and Carpenter, Chandlers, res'ce on 2d bet Franklin and Munson sts.
 Woods Luke, Foundry, residence on Adams bet Fayette and Jackson streets.

APPENDIX.

In giving the names of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Seminary, on page 155, the name of Mr. Kettelle, was omitted in the copy we received; and as the Board has since been organized, we now insert the following notices of importance by way of *Appendix*, as they were omitted in the proper place.

The Wesleyan Seminary of Peoria.

The Legislature at its late session granted a charter constituting the following named gentlemen Trustees, viz.:

James Boyce	Milton, Bourne,	George C. Bestor,
Washington Cockle,	John Chandler,	Edwin M. Colburn,
Joseph C. Frye,	James Ferguson,	John Farnsnacht,
Richard L. Hanniman,	Wm. Hale,	Joshua P. Hotchkiss,
Charles Kettelle,	David Markley,	Reuben H. Moffitt,
Francis Mills,	Matthew M'Reynolds,	Norman H. Purple,
Thomas J. Pickett,	J. C. Parks,	Wm. E. Robinson,
J. W. Stogdell,	Enoch P. Sloan, and	Schuyler Scriven,

a body corporate, with all the "powers, rights, and privileges conferred by chap. 25, Division 2, of the Revised Statutes of this State, upon such persons as shall associate themselves together for the purpose of forming an Academy or Seminary of learning." The corporation has organized under their charter, and the following officers have been elected:

WILLIAM HALE, Esq. President. NORMON H. PURPLE, Esq., V. Pres.
F. M. MILLS, Clerk. MATHEW McREYNOLDS, Treas. WM. E.
ROBINSON, GEO. C. BESTOR, E. M. COLBURN, Executive Committee.

This institution will be in connexion with the Rock River conference and must be established in Peoria. The property known as the MITCHELL HOUSE, has been purchased on advantageous terms, and the Seminary will be opened about the first of September next, under the direction of able instructors.

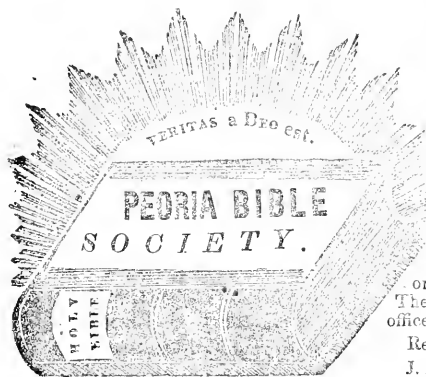
This is the foundation of a most valuable institution,—one which will repay a thousand fold, those by whose liberality, or we should say, by whose wise economy, the means are to be provided for establishing, on a firm basis, a permanent school. We know of nothing which should commend itself more directly to the support of the citizens of Peoria. Every feeling of the heart, every motive of interest should prompt us to lend a helping hand towards building up an institution like the one in question. How few parents reflect on the ruinous consequences of Wildren being transferred from school to school as often as caprice or

fashion may suggest. You may as well transplant a young tree every year and expect it to thrive and bring forth its fruit, as to look for mental progress in a child transferred from school to school a dozen times during the comparatively few years devoted to his instruction.—*D. Press.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This Church was first established in this city some time in 1841, by the Rev. Joseph B. Raho. At that time the Church numbered about 20 members.

The present house of worship stands on Eaton street, between Jefferson and Madison streets. A small brick building 26 by 60 feet, under the direction of the Rev. John H. Drew, was built in 1846. At that time the congregation numbered about 75 or 80 families. The present congregation numbers at this time 255 or 260 families, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Raphael Rainaldi, and Rev. Alfonso Montori, and numbers about 800 members.



J. M'Clay Smith, Secretary;

Wm. Hale,

Rev. L. Spencer,

Rev. J. W. Cracraft, Alexander G. Tyng, Executive Committee.

This Society was formed March 5th, 1841. The following were the officers: Samuel Lowry, *President*; George Wilkinson *Vice-pres.*; J. L. Knowlton, *Secretary*; Wm. A. Herron, *Treasurer*; Moses Pettengill, S. De Witt Drown, Whitney Smith, W. Hale, John M'Clay Smith, *Executive Committee.*

The annual meeting was changed in 1849. The annual meeting of the Peoria County Bible Society is held on the first Mondays in January. The following are the present officers of the board:

Rev. A. Coffee, *President*;

J. P. Hotchkiss, *Vice-pres.*;

S. H. Whittlesey, *Treasurer.*

John Reynolds,

THE 10th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 11, 1851.

Dear Sir:—The bill creating new Circuits passed both branches of the Legislature to-day. The tenth circuit is composed of Peoria, Fulton, Knox, Warren and Stark counties. The courts will be held in the different counties as follows: Peoria 1st Monday of March, 2d Monday of May, 3d Monday of August and 2d Monday of November. In the county of Fulton on the 3d Monday of March, 1st Monday of August and 1st Monday of November. Knox on the 2d Monday of April and 2d Monday of September. Warren on the 3d Monday of April and 3d Monday of September. Stark on the 4th Monday of April and the 4th Monday of September, in each and every year. * * * * *

Business Directory.

J. HASTINGS,



GEN. Z. TAYLOR.



RESIDENT DAGUERREIAN ARTIST.

Colored Daguerreotype Miniatures,
TAKEN IN A SUPERIOR STYLE.

Likenesses taken in a few seconds, from seven o'clock, A. M., to six, P. M., in any kind of weather. All pictures warranted durable and satisfactory to the persons sitting.

Prices, from ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS to EIGHT DOLLARS, according to style, for single pictures.

Rooms over Wm. A. Herron's Drug Store, Corner of Main and Washington streets.

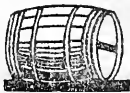
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus for sale.

Peoria, March 1st, 1851.

P. R. K. Brotherson.

M. W. McReynolds.

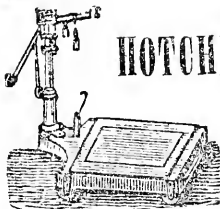


BROTHERSON & McREYNOLDS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS &
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Large Brick Building near Cor. of Liberty & Water st.

Respectfully invite the attention of the City and Country Dealers to their Large and general assortment of GROCERIES, Comprising Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Fish. Also, Nails, Iron and Steel, and almost every article in the Grocery line constantly on hand.

Peoria, March 1st, 1851.



HOTCHKISS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN
**HARDWARE,
IRON, STEEL,
NAILS & STOVES,
BLACKSMITH**

AND
Carpenters' & Coopers' Tools;
Wholesale & Retail.

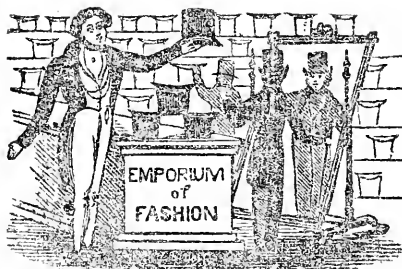
Peoria, March 1st, 1851.



No. 13 Main st.



**FASHIONABLE
HAT & CAP
EMPORIUM,
No. 51 Main st.,
PEORIA, ILL.**



The subscriber has constantly on hand the best and the latest styles of

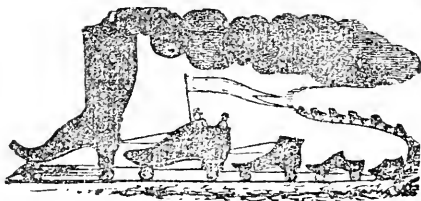
HATS AND CAPS.

My hats are made of the best materials, and got up in the latest style.— Any gentleman wishing a Fine Fashionable Hat, can get it here. My best hats are warranted as good as can be got in any city in the United States. I keep always on hand fine and coarse Gloves, and all kinds of Caps and Suspenders. Also, FUR GOODS in their season—such as Ladies' Muffs of the latest fashion. Fur Caps, coarse and fine, Victorines and Neck Ties. Also, Buffalo Robes, Over-shoes and Over-coats. All my goods are bought on good terms, and will be sold low for cash. I would invite Ladies and Gentlemen to give me a call and I will try to suit them with price and quality of goods.

N. CHURCH.

Peoria, March 1st,

OLD LINE IN MOTION!



THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT!

The Old Line Boot & Shoe Establishment,
No. 21 Main Street, is yet in full blast, and those who want
any article in the line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Should not fail to call; as that is *the* place where they can be better suited
than any where else in the City. There is no use in being bashful; walk
in, lay down your cash and take the worth of it in suitable clothing for your
understanding. A general assortment always on hand.

Peoria March 1st, 1851.

E. M. BANVARD.

Remember the Sign of the Big Boot.



DEALER EXCLUSIVELY IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

Where will be found at all Seasons,

The Largest Assortment,

NEWEST STYLES,

AND

Best Goods in the Country,

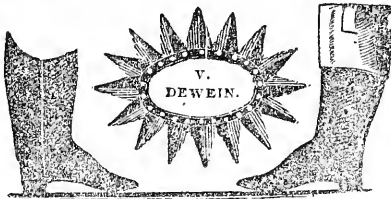
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MAIN STREET,

GEO. STETTINIUS.

Peoria, March, 1851.

No. 10,
ADAMS
STREET.



No. 10,
ADAMS
STREET.

BOOT MAKER,
AND
DEALER IN LEATHER & FINDINGS,

From a Side of Seal Leather to a peg & Awl.

He is always in receipt of Leather and Findings during the season, and will sell as low for cash as can be done at any house in the West.— Don't mistake the place, No. 10, Adams st., Peoria, Ills.
March 1st. 1851.

Competition is the Life of Trade.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS,

At No. 18, Main Street,

Where you will find a general assortment of

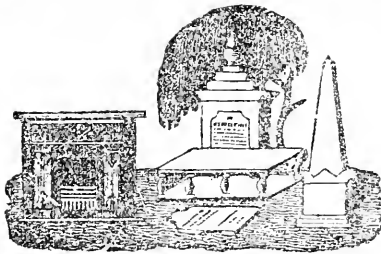
BOOTS AND SHOES,

For gents, ladies, boys, misses, children, and "the rest of mankind." Also, Gum and Buffalo Over-shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c. all selling remarkably low for cash. Our goods will speak for themselves. Please give us a call and examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

D. ESPY & CO.

Peoria, March 1st. 1851.





KENT & JEWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

VERMONT MARBLE MONUMENTS, SPIRES, TOMB & HEAD STONES.

Their connection with Quarries in the East, and doing an extensive business, enables them to sell at less prices than any other dealers in the West. All orders will receive prompt attention, and Marble delivered at any point on the Illinois or Mississippi Rivers, or any where in this State, at their risk. Their stock will consist of the very best of

AMERICAN MARBLE,

And the style of finish and workmanship, shall not be surpassed by any. They have made arrangements for a permanent location in this city, and from their long experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they can give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Fulton street, Peoria, March 1st, 1851.

J. G. BRYSON & CO.

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
Clothing, Hats & Caps, Carpeting, &c.
NO. 15 MAIN STREET,
PEORIA, ILLS.



Drugs and Medicines.



WILLIAM A. HERRON,

Corner of Main and Washington Streets,
PEORIA.

Keeps on hand at all times and offers for sale a general assortment of PURE

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,**

Glassware, Dye-Stuffs, Varnish,

Pure Liquors, for Medical Purposes,

SPICES of all kinds, Perfumery, a Large Assortment,

Patent Medicines, and every thing usually kept by Druggists, all of which will be sold, at wholesale or retail, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

P. S. Families can depend upon getting pure articles.

Prescriptions put up with great care.

[March 1st, 1851.]

COOPER & CASWELL,

NO. 1 DRUG STORE,

Adams Street, No. 6,

A Few Doors below Main,

Druggists and Apothecaries.



Would respectfully call the attention of the public to our well selected assortment of

Extra Pure Medicines,

Put up with great care, by the most respectable Druggists of New York City, purchased expressly for PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, which will meet with prompt and careful attention, at all hours of day and night.

We would also direct the attention of the public to our new assortment of Paints, Oils, Glass and Glassware, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, Brushes, &c.

March 1st, 1851.

Peoria Book Store,

NO. 50 MAIN ST.,

PEORIA.

ED. J. COWELL,

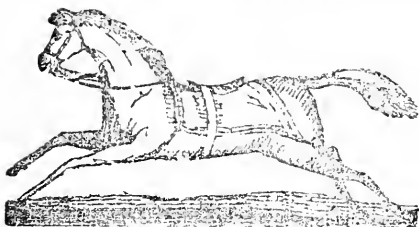


HAS always on hand a large and well selected stock of

BOOKS, STATIONARY, MUSIC, &c.,

Purchased on the very best terms, in New York and Philadelphia. He is constantly receiving large accessions to his assortment, which he does not hesitate to pronounce to be the best ever offered to the citizens of Central Illinois. The attention of the country trade is respectfully solicited.

Orders solicited and executed on the most satisfactory terms.
March 1st, 1851.



HATTERSALLS.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good Saddle Horses, at a moment's notice.

The additions we are making in **NEW CARRIAGES,**

BUGGIES AND FINE HORSES,

(None others kept,) will enable us to furnish "TURN OUTS" equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared at all times to attend on pleasure parties, and to carry steam-boat passengers to any point they may desire to go.

A hearse and carriages will at all times be in readiness to attend funerals, either in the city or country.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Washington street, opposite the Market House.

March 1st, 1851.

HAIN'S.

KNOWLTONS & BENTON,

39 Water Street,
Wholesale and Retail.

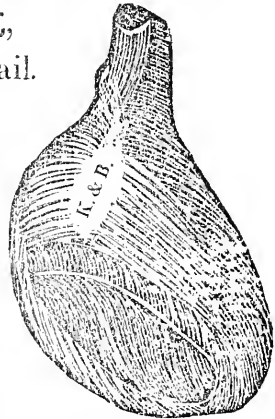
Keep on hand a good and general assort-
ment of CHOICE

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Lime, Plaster of Paris, Marble dust, Plas-
tering Hair, Glue, Nails, Putty, Oil and
Lead, Sash, Willow Wagons and Baskets,
Soap, Candles, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Pow-
der, Shot, &c. together with all the arti-
cles generally kept in such an establish-
ment, which we will sell as cheap as any
other house in this city. As we keep shop

for the express purpose of making money, it becomes indispensably neces-
sary that we should sell cheap in order to get a BIG RUN of Custom, for
we well know at this day, we could not get a good run in any other way;
and we do more than to sell cheap, we deliver our goods any where in the
city free of charge. Now we would very much like to see our old friends
and customers, provided they always have the cash to pay for the articles
they purchase; we do this because our great aim is to make money; but if
every body would run to our Grocery, and always "fetch" the money, you
can't tell how we'd make the dimes, for "money makes the 'black' mare
go."

Peoria, March 1st, 1851. *



KNOWLTONS & BENTON.



CHARLES DENTON,

Manufacturer of

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE
POWERS, REAPING MACHINES, CORN
THRESHERS & CLEANERS, SHELLERS,

Clover Hullers, &c. These machines will be got up on the latest and most
improved plans, and the workmanship will not be surpassed by any.

All orders by letter or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

Shop on the corner of Harrison and Water streets.

Peoria, March 1st, 1851. *

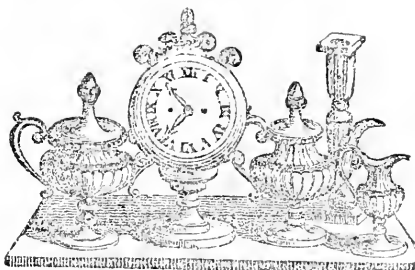
P. M. & W. COMEGYS, ARCHITECTS AND GENERAL BUILDERS.



Buildings Contracted for to any extent, and completed with the greatest possible dispatch.

Plans and specifications drawn at the shortest notice.

They have also procured the right of using Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing. They will keep the material constantly on hand for use. Shop head of Washington st. Peoria, March 5th, 1851.



W. H. RICHMOND,
Watch & Clock Repairer,
AND JEWELER,
No. 37 Main street, Peoria, Ills.



ERASMUS D. RICHARDSON,
HOUSE PAINTER & GLAZER.

SASH, GLASS AND PUTTY, Furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Painting done by the yard or Job. Residence on the corner of Hale and Jackson streets, Peoria, Ills.

JOHN T. LINDSAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

KNOX INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 3,



Water Street.

OF INDIANA,

WM. C. BOILVIN, Agent.
PEORIA, ILLS.

FLINT GLASS STORE.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

 FLINT GLASS WARE, 

CONFECTIONARY, CIGARS, &c.

Keyser's Hair Fluid, Keyser's Pectorial Syrup,
" Pretolium or Rock Oil.

Constantly on hand and for Sale.

LEWIS KEYON,

No. 51, Water st., below Liberty.
PEORIA, ILLS.

March 5th, 1851.

EDMUND THURLOW,



MAPPER, DESIGNER & DRAFTSMAN.

To be found at Mr. Bestor's Land Office.

WM. R. HAMILTON,

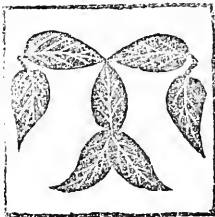
J. L. HAMILTON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Office and Residence on Adams street, between
Liberty and Harrison.

PEORIA.

P. C. BARTLETT,



No. 1,
ADAMS STREET,
Peoria, Ills.



**CITY PROVISION &
FAMILY GROCERY STORE.**

He has on hand, and will at all times keep for sale for Cash, all articles
usually kept by Grocers, of the very best quality.

DAUGHERTY & DARST.

DRY GOODS,

■ Clothing, Hats and Caps, Carpeting,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,



CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES,



No. 13 Water street,

PEORIA, ILLS.



P. PERAIN,
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

5

Adams street, Peoria.

☞ POSITIVE. ☜

RUGG & FISHER,

Corner of Water & Fulton Streets,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES



AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Putty, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

PERFUMERY & FANCY SOAPS,

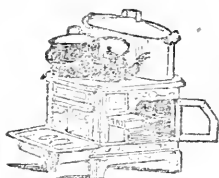
OF THE CHOICEST KINDS.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for Myer's Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion, the best article for cleansing the blood ever offered to the public.

Particular attention given to Compounding Prescriptions, at all hours.

Any article sold by us not proving as represented, may be returned and the money refunded.

March 5th, 1851.



JOHN A. HUDSON'S
TIN & STOVE STORE,
NO. 39 MAIN STREET.

TIN WARE in all its varieties, sold Cheap, Wholesale and Retail.

COOK, PARLOR AND SHOP STOVES,
FOR COAL OR WOOD, constantly on hand.

The public are solicited to call and examine quality and prices of his articles, before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Kinnear's Celebrated Oxygen Lard Lamp,

A PATENT ARTICLE, (the best Lard Lamp in use.) of which he is
the sole proprietor in Peoria county. Peoria, March 5th, 1851.

Machine Bakery & Family Grocery.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Peoria, that having enlarged his Bakery, he will now have constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, every thing in his line, viz:

BREAD OF ALL KINDS,

Square, Twist and English BREAD, French Rolls, Rusk and Tea Rolls.

CRACKERS, by the Barrel or Retail:

Butter, Water, Soda, Sugar and Boston Crackers, Pilot Bread.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call before making their purchases elsewhere.

CAKES OF ALL KINDS,

Ginger Cake, Ginger Bread, Ginger Nuts, Tea Cake, Rock Cake, Lemon Cake, Sponge Cake, Fancy Pound Cake, rich Pound Cake, Jumbles, Queen Cake, Domestic Cake, Spice Nut Cake, Almond Cake, &c.

As he has started a wagon for delivering Bread, he will be prepared to supply families and hotels, with any of the above on the most reasonable terms. Orders for the delivering of bread, morning or evening, which are left at his Bakery, No. 8 Water, near Bridge street, will be punctually attended to, and particular attention will be given to supplying steam-boats.

Peoria, March 5th, 1851.

WM. J. FERREN.

JAMES M'FADDEN,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

NO. 44 WATER ST., PEORIA, ILLS.

DENTAL CARD.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the practice of

DENTAL SURGERY,

Would respectfully tender their services to the public, in all the various branches pertaining to the practice of their profession. From their long experience in the profession, and having all the latest improvements practiced at the present day, they feel confident that they can render satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. Office corner of Main and Adams sts., over Schimpferman's Store, where one or both may at all times be found.

DR. GREENLEAF.

[PEORIA.]

DR. M'MILLEN.

SUTTON & FYFE, NEW YORK STORE,

24 WATER STREET, PEORIA, &
COURT HOUSE SQUARL, OTTAWA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Shelf-Hardware, Boots & Shoes,
QUEENSWARE, &C.

Carriage  **& Wagon**
Manu- *factory.*

The undersigned still continues to manufacture of the best materials, double and single

CARRIAGES & WAGONS,

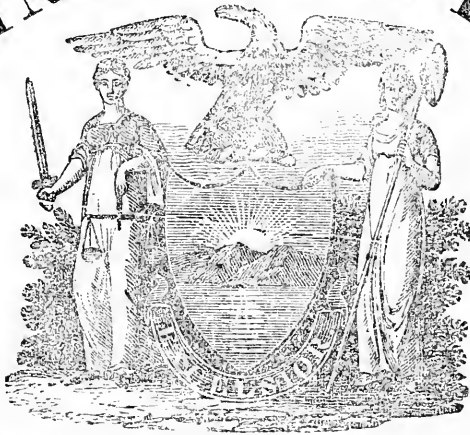
At the old stand on Bridge Street, between Water and Washington.

Peoria, March 5th, 1851.

E. BOYDEN.

Life, Fire and Marine

INSURANCE,



Aetna Fire, }
Aetna Life, } *Hartford, Conn.*

Columbus Fire & Marine, Colum's, O.

J. P. HOTCHKISS, Agent,
No. 13, Main Street, PEORIA.

CLARK B. STEBBINS,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Office No. 29 Main Street, Peoria.


Will execute instruments of writing promptly, with neatness and accuracy, such as Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Leases, &c. and take acknowledgements of Deeds. Suitable Blanks always on hand.

JOHN A. M'COY,
Justice of the Peace,
No. 15 Main st., over the store of
J. G. BRYSON & CO., Peoria.

J. A. M. has constantly on hand Blanks of every description, and will give particular attention to making out Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, and other instruments of writing. Persons entrusting him with such business, may expect to have it executed with care, neatness and dispatch.


John McDougal.

Eldrick Smith, Jr.

 **M'DOUGAL & SMITH,** 
Wholesale Grocers, Commission and
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NO. 8, WATER STREET, PEORIA, Ills.

Have for sale at all times a large and desirable stock of GROCERIES, at the lowest market price.

Will also give their personal attention to the sale of produce, and make cash advances on consignments for sale here, or shipments to other parts.

THO'S S. DOBBINS,
SADDLERY,  HARDWARE
AND COACH
TRIMMINGS,

At No. 55 Water Street, Peoria.

All kinds of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Collars, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Portmanteaus, &c. made of the best material, and sold cheap, Wholesale or Retail. Work to be had at No. 33 Main, street, or 55 Water street.

March 5th, 1851.

DAVIS & SMITH,

Wholesale Dealers in

**DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WINES,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
CORNER OF MAIN & WATER STS.**

Brandies.

Otard, Dupuy & Co.,
A. Seignette,
A. Moraet & Co.,
Cherry Brandy.

Wines.

Port
Madeira,
Malaga,
Cherry & White Wines,

Rums.

St. Croix,
Jamaica,
N. England,
Cherry & White Wines,

Whiskeys.

Bourbon,
Monongahela,
Davis & Smith's,
Double rectified.

Dealers wishing pure Liquors will find them at our establishment. Our prices are low and uniform. We invite dealers to examine our stock.
Peoria, March 1st, 1851.

WILLIAM E. MASON,

Bridge Store, Cor. Bridge & Water st.

PEORIA, ILLS.

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE.



BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY,



Clothing, Hats and Caps, &c.

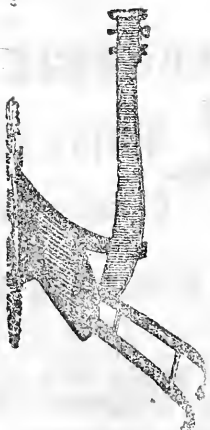
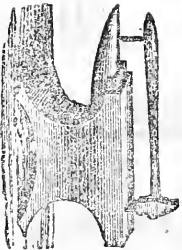
Plastering and Whitewashing.

JAMES F. MURDEN,

WILL DO ALL WORK IN HIS LINE of business, by the Yard or Job, as may best suit employers. Resides on Perry st., between Main & Hamilton,
March 1st, 1851. PEORIA, ILLS.

ELLS THOMAS.

W. P. LAYLE.



“With hammer in hand, We mean to stand.”

Nos. 12 & 14, BRIDGE STREET, PEORIA.

The subscribers having just completed a Large

Black-Smith and Plow-Manufacturing Establishment,

Are now prepared to TURN OUT as good and workman-like articles in their line of BLACK-SMITHING and PLOW-MAKING as was ever gotten up in Peoria.

AND THE PEORIA PLOW, OF ALL SIZES,

Kept on hand, or made to order, from a “PRAIRIE BRAKER” to a Corn Shovel or Cultivator.

IRON TURNING, FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY,

From a STEAM-BOAT SHAFT to a KAM ROD, or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Journal, done to order, and on short notice.

They hope, by their workmanship and attention to the demands of the public, to merit and receive a share of patronage.



Pure Drugs and Medicines.



APOTHECARYS HALL,

No. 55, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILLS.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Physicians and citizens generally, to his assortment of Haskill & Merick's Select Powders; Tildon's & Co.'s Inspissated Alcoholic and Hydro-Alcoholic Extracts.

Also, a good assortment of the best of CHEMICALS.

With the above articles he is now prepared to COMPOUND PRESCRIPTIONS with neatness and dispatch.

Medicines furnished at all hours of the night.

PURE BRANDY AND WINES, for Medical purposes,

First quality of TOBACCO and CIGARS, always on hand.

The best of MINERAL WATER in its season, with Syrups that cannot be surpassed.

E. J. HUMPHREYS.

Carriage and Wagon Making.

ALEX. ALLISON,

Still continues to manufacture, of the best materials, double and single

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS,

At the old stand, near the Market House, Washington street.

There are numerous specimens of his work now in possession of customers—comprising almost every description of vehicles—and to them he refers as furnishing all the recommendations deemed necessary.

A continuance of that patronage heretofore extended, is respectfully solicited.

Peoria, March 1st, 1851.

WILLIAM DUNN,

No. 9 Water st. above Bridge,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

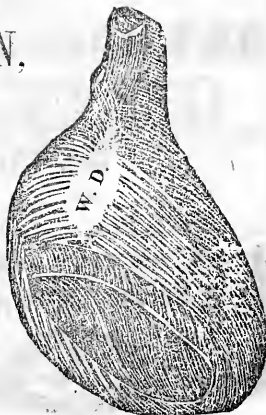
AND

PROVISIONS,

Salt, White Fish, Lime,

PLASTERING HAIR, and GENERAL PROVISION STORE.

All articles purchased delivered free of charge.



Insurance Agency for

**LIFE, FIRE,
LIVE
INSU-**



**MARINE &
STOCK
RANCE.**

N. Y. Protection, Fire and Marine Ins. Co., of Rome, N. Y.
Jackson Co. Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Jackson, Mich.
Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn.
New England Live Stock Ins. Co., of New Haven, Conn.
Utica Fire Insurance Company, of Utica, New York.
Orleans Fire Insurance Company, of Albion, New York.

**C. B. STEBBINS
&
R. BILLS,** } **Agents, No. 29 Main st. Peoria.**

Also, Agents for Renting Buildings and Collecting Rents, &c.

SMITH & HINZEY,

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &C.**

**No. 14 Main Street,
PEORIA, ILLS.**

**S. DE WITT DROWN,
Surveyor & Mapper.**



**CORNER OF ADAMS
AND
BRIDGE RTREETS,
PEORIA.**

Drafting and Engraving
done at short notice.

**DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,**



OF PHILADELPHIA;

IS PREPARED TO TAKE

FIRE & MARINE RISKS

As Low as any other Responsible Company.

OFFICE NO. 15 WATER STREET,

PEORIA, ILLS.

PETER SWEAT Agent.

DAVID MAXWELL,

Justice of the Peace,

Office No. 11½ Water street,

Peoria, Ills.



WM. CAMBLIN'S

Copper, Tin &

Sheet Iron,

MANUFACTORY,

NEAR THE MARKET HOUSE^E

At the Sign of the

Big "Kaughphy" Pot.


Thankful for past favors, begs leave to inform his customers that he still continues the business of manufacturing all kinds of

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,

Such as Still-worms, Steam-pipe & Brewers' Coppers.

A choice assortment of TIN-WARE, always on hand, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

All work made to order in the Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron line.

Also,  COOKING, PARLOR & COMMON STOVES, always on hand, to suit purchasers. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Repairing done at short notice.

March 4, 1851.

LEATHER STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All kinds of Leather and Findings,

PLASTERING HAIR, &c.,

ON TERMS TO SUIT.

JACOB SHAFFNER

No. 9 Main Street, PEORIA.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 15 Water Street, Peoria, Illinois.

E. S. COOPER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
PEORIA, ILL.

Offers his services in operating for the removal of all varieties of DEFORMITIES, such as CROSS-SIGHTEDNESS, CLUB-FOOT, CICITRIXES from burns; restoring LOST NOSES and LIPS, by the *plastic method*, &c., &c.

☞ The COURSE OF LECTURES ON ANATOMY & SURGERY, delivered by Dr. Cooper, in which Medical Students and Country Practitioners are enabled to pursue a thorough course of study in these two branches, will commence on the 4th of Nov. next, and continue as heretofore, during the winter season. These Lectures embrace extensive anatomical demonstrations both by preparations and the cadaver. The *surgical student*, especially, can reap the full benefits of a private course, by being able to witness and assist in the performance of every variety of operation upon the dead subject. March, 1st, 1851.

COMSTOCK & CLEGG'S
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 25, Main street, Peoria.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Imported Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a General Assortment of Gents. Furnishing Goods.

J. ELTING,

Forwarding, Storage and Commission



MERCHANT,



Wholesale Dealer in Choice

FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS, AT

NO. 12 MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILLS.

FORT CLARK
TIN & STOVE STORE,
Corner of Water & Liberty sts.



TIN WARE in all its varieties, sold Cheap, Wholesale and Retail.
COOK, PARLOR AND SHOP STOVES,
FOR COAL OR WOOD, constantly on hand;
WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, a good article.

The public are solicited to call and examine quality and prices, after which the liberty will be cheerfully granted of buying where their interests will be best promoted.

March 1st, 1851.

T. C. MOORE.

THO'S S. DOBBINS,



DEALER IN

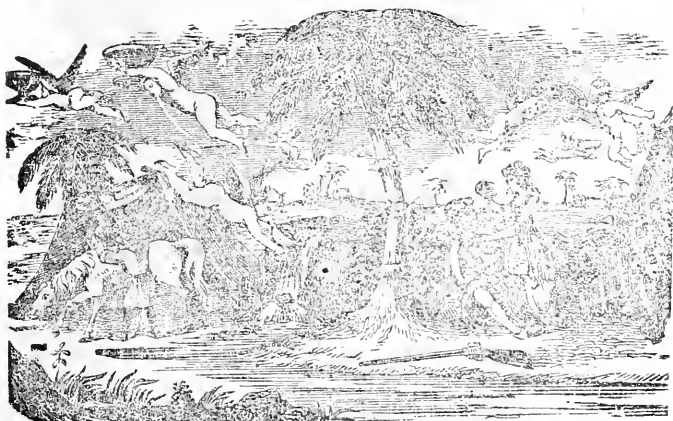
SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND COACH
TRIMMINGS,
NO. 33 MAIN ST., PEORIA.

Saddle Trees; Harness, Bridle and Skirting Leather; Calf, Morocco, Hogseating and Pad Skins; Bits, Stirrups and Buckles; Cotton, Worsted and Straining Web, Plush, &c.; Eastern Patent Leather; Coach Laces and Cloths; Gum Oil Cloths and Carpets; Malleable Castings; Columbus and English Chains; Wood and Iron Hames, and all descriptions of Japanned, Silver and Brass Plated Harness and Coach Mountings. Also, all kinds of Malleable Iron Nuts, Washers, &c. for Coach Makers.

March, 1st, 1851,

WM. H. HASKELL,
CITY AUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
PEORIA, ILLS.

H. G. FARRELL'S CELEBRATED

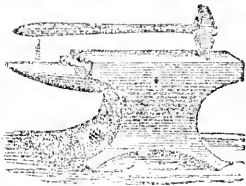


ARABIAN LINIMENT.

The beautiful and fertile region skirting the desert of Arabia, abounds with rare plants and odorous woods, whence are procured those aromatic gums and balsams of which this Liniment is composed, and by whose stimulating, unctuous, and penetrating properties it is, when applied, diffused through the whole nervous system, allaying the most intense pain in a few minutes. Try it, when you will be convinced that no preparation possesses in so high a degree, its perfect anodyne qualities. Its action is prompt, and effective. It PENETRATES THE FLESH TO THE BONE, RELAXES CONTRACTED CORDS, restoring use to limbs Paralysed for Years, and where the flesh has wasted away, leaving nothing but skin and bone, excites a healthy action, causing new flesh to grow out and fill up the shrivelled parts. It restores the SYNOVIAL FLUID, OR JOINT WATER, and this is the reason why it has been so successful in diseases of the JOINTS. In affections of the Spine, Liver, Lungs and Kidneys, this great Remedy stands before any other ever produced. For Ague Cake or enlargement of Spleen, it is a specific. For any internal inflammation, you will find it give great relief. It has no equal in the world for Rheumatism,—also, Cramps, Swelling, Numbness, Weak Joints, Spine and Chest, Pains, Wounds, Chilblains, Burns, Sore Throat, Bites of Insects and Reptiles, Salt Rheum, Warts, Corns, Mange, and indeed nearly all diseases which require an external application, and many others are greatly benefitted by it. It is used externally with great success in Goitre, or Swelled Neck, Scrofula or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, Nervous Diseases, &c. For Horses or Cattle, it is as effectual as in diseases of man. Will cure any case of Sweeney in existence; also, Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Big-head, Fistula, Farcy, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Strains, Bruises, &c.

Manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and Wholesale Druggist, No. 17, Main street, Peoria, Ill., to whom all communications must be addressed; and for sale by regular agents throughout the United States: Price 25, 50, and \$100 per bottle.

Beware of a base counterfeit called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, called by this impostor the "original." Always ask for H. G. FARRELL'S, and take nothing else



NEW

BLACKSMITH & MACHINE SHOP,

Washington st., Near the Corner of Fulton,
PEORIA, ILLS.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently fitted up a shop on Washington street, near the corner of Fulton st., where he is prepared to do all kinds of TURNING AND BORING, and all other work necessary for

MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, &C.

He is also ready to manufacture to order all kinds of Wrought and Cast IRON RAILING, suitable for FENCING, BALCONY, VERANDAHS AND CEMETERY Purposes, of Various Patterns, just received from the East, which he will manufacture at a small advance on Eastern prices.— Having been engaged in this business for several years, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

Also, Vices, Mill Screws, Cider, Lard, Tobacco,
BROOM AND TIMBER WHEEL SCREWS. Made to order at the shortest notice. Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Saw Mill Irons, and all kinds of Jobbing, done at prices to suit times.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments in Pittsburgh, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

[March 4, 1851.]

THO'S SCHOLEY.

THO'S B. M'FADDEN, Family Grocery & Provision Store,

No. 16,

WATER ST., PEORIA.

I am in constant receipt of supplies of Fresh Groceries, from St. Louis, and as a "quick penny and not a slow shilling," is my motto, I can, and will, sell as cheap as any other house in the city. Although my *black mare* does not deliver any thing, yet I sell cheap enough to let a man take choice of animals. Every thing in my line of business will be of the best in the market, or no sale.

March 5th, 1851.



J. H. MORSE, 

**Clock & Watch Maker,
AND JEWELER.**

ALL KINDS OF GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance Jewels, Made to Order.



**GEORGE FORD,
LOCK AND GUN SMITH,**

Washington st., Fronting the Market House.

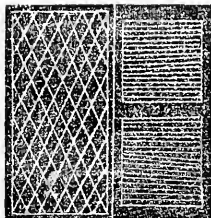
Has returned from California to his old stand, where he will be prepared, at all times, to attend to work in his line.

GUNS & PISTOLS,
Repaired in the Neatest Style.



March 4th, 1851.

CHARLES S. PAYNE,



**Sash, Door & Window Blind
MANUFACTORY.**

Factory on Water st., nearly opposite Walker & Kellogg's Warehouse.

PEORIA, ILLS.

SIGN OF THE DIAMOND SASH AND WINDOW BLINDS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE---A weekly Newspaper, published in the City of Peoria; at two dollars per annum, and edited by Dr. J. W. HITCHCOCK. Office on Water street, over Sutton and Eyle's Store. The undersigned would also inform the public that they are prepared to do JOB PRINTING, BOOK WORK, &c., &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
H. COUCH & CO.
Peoria March, 4, 1851.

CITY BRASS AND IRON

FOUNDRY.



This establishment, under the direction of the firm of

MOORE, SPRINGER & CO.,

Is now in successful operation, and the proprietors intend to keep constantly on hand the best kinds of

AMERICAN & SCOTCH PIG IRON,

And will be prepared at all times to manufacture CASTINGS of the best materials to be found in the country; and the Patterns will be of the Latest Improvements in Steam Engine, Mill Gearing, and other Machinery. Good Workmen, numbering 16 or 18 hands, are constantly employed in this department, and patterns of all descriptions will be manufactured upon the most reasonable terms, and in the best manner.

MACHINE SHOP.

Connected with the City Brass and Iron Foundry is a MACHINE SHOP where all kinds of Finishing, either for New Work or Repairs, will be promptly executed, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The best of Blacksmiths are in the employ of the firm.

Peoria, March 4th, 1841.

MOORE, SPRINGER & CO.



WILLIAM McFALL,

Still continues the business of

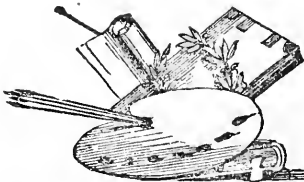
BLACKSMITHING & HORSE SHOEING,

Near the Corner of Washington and Fulton streets, where he may be found to attend to the calls of his customers, to all of whom he hopes to give general satisfaction in his line of business.

EDGE TOOLS made to order.

[Peoria, March 4th, 1851.]

PAINTING.



The subscribers are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, consisting of

**ORNAMENTAL
SIGN, HOUSE,
BOAT & CARRIAGE PAINTING.
GLAZING and GRANING, PAPER
HANGING, &c.**

Rooms nearly opposite the Peoria House, on Hamilton street, Peoria.
Our motto is Good Work and attention to business.

March 4th. 1851.

SPIER & LAWRENCE.

W. R. PHELPS.

B. L. T. BOURLAND.

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

PHELPS & BOURLAND,

PEORIA, ILLS.,

Real Estate Brokers, Conveyancers & Gen'l Agents.

Drafts, Checks and Bills of Exchange, on ALL PLACES, bought, and drafts on Eastern cities, St. Louis and Chicago, drawn in sums to suit.— Collections made and remitted for promptly. Charges in all cases reasonable.



DRUG & MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the Green Mortar,

WATER STREET, JUST ABOVE BRIDE, One Door below Paine's Sash Factory. The undersigned has just opened a new assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS,

where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may desire any article in the way of Medicines, Perfumery, &c. Prescriptions put up to order.

Members of the Medical Profession and the public generally, are solicited to extend a share of patronage. He also has a good Soda Fountain, where all can slake their thirst, with the best of Mineral Water, in its season, and Syrups to suit their taste; for the proof of which he asks all to call and examine qualities and prices for themselves.

March 4th, 1851.

S. B. KING.

PAINING! PAINTING!!

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING,

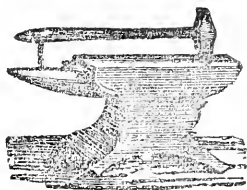
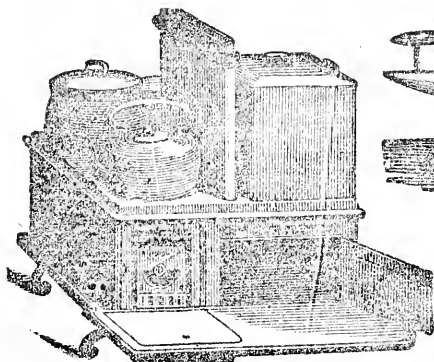
Glazing, Graining and Paper Hanging,

DONE BY BUSH & YOUNG, MAIN STREET, PEORIA.

Above Shimpferman's Store, where they will be ready to attend to all calls in their line of business, and hope by diligence and strict attention to business, and the experience they have had in the same, to give general satisfaction to all.

March 4th, 1851.

J. A. BUSH,
WEST YOUNG.



No. 31,
MAIN ST.,
PEORIA.

PETTENGILL & BABCOCK,

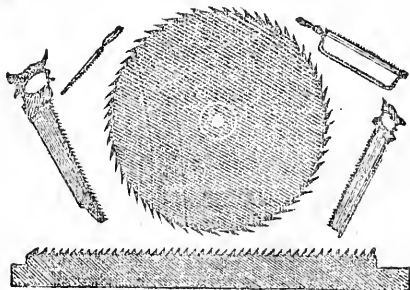
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Coach Laces, Rubber and Oil Cloths,
BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY & GROCERIES,
SHELF, SADDLERY & COACH HARDWARE,
Iron, Steel, Nails, Window Glass and Sash.

Tin Plate, Sheet Copper & Zinc;

COOKING, PARLOR AND SHOP STOVES;
Manufacturers of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.



CITY SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

THOMAS MASON,

Would respectfully inform the public and strangers visiting Peoria, that he has fitted up in a splendid style, the room in the BASEMENT STORY OF PEORIA HOUSE, one door above the Post Office.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING.

Executed in a manner superior to any other establishment in the city. From his experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to outstrip all competition, and render satisfaction to every person disposed to patronise him, even the most fastidious.

Sharp Razors, Clean Towels, &c. always on hand. Coats, Pants and Vests. Renovated on short notice, and reasonable terms.

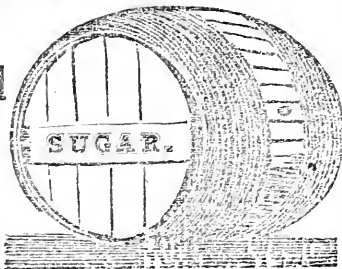
Any gentleman can have his wants administered to in the quickest time possible, and in the best style, by reporting himself to the Captain's Office, by proxy or otherwise.

In cases of sickness, he will wait upon gentlemen at their Rooms.

STALL & M'NICOLL,

CORNER OF

Washington and
Fulton sts.,
PEORIA.



General Provision and
FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

We have on hand, and will at all times keep for sale for Cash, all articles of the very best quality, usually kept by Grocers.

JOHN T. LINDSAY,


Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

PEORIA FOUNDRY.

WILLIAM PETERS,

Has removed his FOUNDRY one square below the Bridge, (on Water street,) and has associated himself with an experienced PATTERN MAKER—and both being practical workmen, feel assured that they can give satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to patronise them. They are now about adding a MACHINE SHOP, and when completed, will be ready to do all kinds of JOBBING in the MACHINE LINE, such as

**Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers,
MILL WORK, &C.**

All work in their line warranted to give satisfaction, and at Saint Louis prices.  Cash paid for old Iron and Brass.

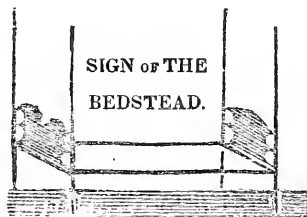
Peoria, March 5th, 1851.

PETERS & SPRINGER.

J. DREDGE.

J. HESTER.

J. A. KEYS.



“BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.”

JOHN DREDGE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS,
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables and Bedsteads,**

With every other article in the line of CABINET & CHAIR MAKING, suited to this market.

All kinds of JOB WOOD TURNING done on the shortest notice, having now a steam engine in operation.

WAREROOMS

Corner of Water and Liberty Streets,
MANUFACTORY

On Liberty Street, PEORIA.

1851.



1851.

REPUBLICAN
PRINTING OFFICE,

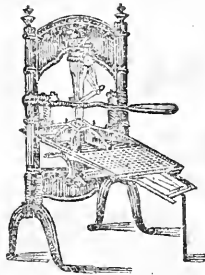
In Bartlett's building, cor. Washington & Main sts.

WASHINGTON

FOSTER'S

PRESS.

MANUFACTURE.



CONNECTED WITH THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS A NEAT

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE

WHERE ALL KINDS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB WORK

WILL BE EXECUTED
WITH PROMPTNESS, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.
THOMAS J. PICKETT.

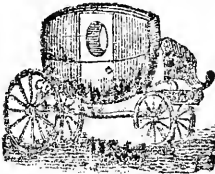


DENNIS BLAKELEY,
Justice of the Peace,

OFFICE ON MAIN ST.,
PEORIA, ILLS.

PEORIA LIVERY & STABLE.

JOHN BROWN,



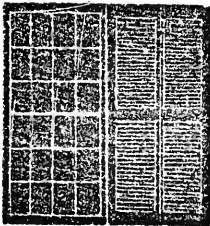
Would inform the public that he has as good
HORSES & CARRIAGES,

as can be had in this city, and is enabled to give as good a "turn out" as his neighbors on either side of him. All who wish a ride will give him a call, when they can be furnished with a good Saddle Horse or Buggy.

Steamboat passengers accommodated at all times. Carriages for funerals in readiness on short notice.

March 4th, 1851.

PEORIA SASH FACTORY.



This establishment, with its numerous wheels, Superintended by Mr. PIPER, is now turning out a first rate article of

Sash, Blinds & Doors.

All orders strictly attended to. Come and see, and you will get the worth of your money. All orders should be addressed to PEORIA SASH FACTORY. They always have a few more left of all kinds and sizes, which they will sell Cheap for Cash.

March 4th, 1851.

WM. C. BOILVIN.

H. O. MERRIMAN.

W. C. BOILVIN & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

No. 3, Water Street, and Wharf Boat Nathan Hale.

Also, Agents for the American Express Company. PEORIA, ILLS.

UNDERTAKING.

JOHN C. HEYL,



Would respectfully tender his thanks for the patronage he has received from the public, in his line of business, and solicits its continuance. He keeps constantly on hand a variety of Ready-Made Coffins, and will at all times attend promptly to calls made upon him.

Peoria, March 4th, 1851.

LORIN G. PRATT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PEORIA, ILLS.

POWELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PEORIA, ILLS.

Will attend to the collection of debts and professional business generally, in Middle and Northern Illinois, in the States and United States Courts.

Having formed a connection with a firm in the City of Washington, we are prepared to prosecute claims against the Government for Bounty Lands, Pensions or arrearages of pay, for all who are entitled to the same by acts of Congress. Particular attention paid to conveyancing and the investigation of land titles. March 4, 1851.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

RT. REV. BP. OF ILLINOIS, VISITOR.

TERMS. Semi-annual, commencing on the first Wednesday of May and November, respectively, of each year. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance.

Address Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D. Jubilee College, or Rev. J. S. Chamberlaine, Peoria, Illinois.

AMOS P. BARTLETT,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
QUEENSWARE, BOOTS,
SHOES, CARPETING,



Fancy Goods, &c.

Corner of Main and Washington Streets, PEORIA.

ANDREW THOMPSON,



BRICK MASON,

WILL Contract to put up BRICK BUILDINGS from the foundation wall to the topping out of Chimneys. Stone and Mason work done to order, on as good terms as can be done in the city, by the job or thousand.

March 4th, 1851.

Plastering and Stucco Work.

JOHN H. OLIVER,

WILL do work in his line of business, by the Yard or Job, as may best suit employers.

March 4th, 1851.



ALDEN WILKEY,

DENTIST,

WOULD respectfully tender his services as a Dentist, in all the various branches practiced at the present day, and as well and as cheap as can be done in the city of Peoria.

March 4th, 1851.

H. O. & A. L. MERRIMAN,

Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,

PEORIA, ILLS.

Office Directly in Front of the Court House, on Adams st. above Main.



JAMES



SOLES,



COOPER,

Between Shipman and Spencer Streets, PEORIA.

PACKERS can be accommodated, on the most reasonable terms, with any quantity of Lard and Pork Barrels, Hogsheads, &c.

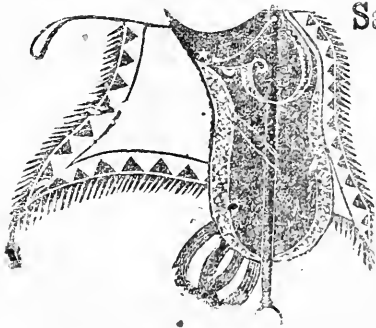
ROBERT VINCENT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 41 MAIN STREET, PEORIA.

Cutting Done on Short Notice, and Warranted to fit if Well Made.

BENDER & FREDRICK.



Saddle & Harness
MAKERS,

Washington Street,

PEORIA.

ALL KINDS OF
Saddle, Bridle and
Harness Work,

Always on hand to suit cus-
tomers. Call and see before
purchasing elsewhere.

General Provision and FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

Vegetables, Turkeys, Chickens, Wild Fowl, Fish, &c.
Will be kept on hand in their season, together with a general assortment
of choice Groceries, cheap for Cash.

Steamboats and Families supplied to order, on short notice.

March 4th, 1851.

AUGUSTUS HILL.

S. F. GATES,
Dealer in Provisions and Groceries,
No. 3, Fulton Street,
PEORIA ILLS.

CARPENTER & WHITTLESEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Oil, Fancy, Bar & Family Soft Soap,
COMMON & PRESSED SUMMER CANDLES,
Foot of Walnut St., Below the Bridge,
PEORIA, ILLS.,

LUKE WOODS'
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY,
 Corner of Washington & Fayette sts., be-
 tween Rankin's & Delaneys' Flouring Mills.

LUKE WOODS respectfully informs the public that he is in readiness to do all kinds of work in the above business, such as

MILL GEARING, ENGINE WORK,

Threshing Machines, Turning Lathes,
 Lard Kettles of Different Sizes, Grate Bars, Coal
 STOVES AND COAL GRATES, Rose Water Wheels, Plow Castings,
 and all other kinds of Castings that may be called for.

He has also attached to his Foundry

A MACHINE SHOP,

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of Turning and Finishing; also keeps in his employ, a competent PATTERN MAKER, who can give satisfaction to all who may desire work in this branch of business. Mr. Woods keeps on hand a general assortment of patterns and is prepared to suit all who may patronize him. WORK FURNISHED AT ST. LOUIS PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BRASS AND IRON.

Peoria, March 4th, 1851.

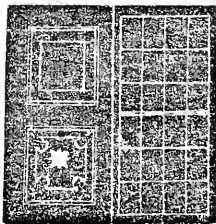


SENIOR & MILLER,
CARPENTERS & JOINERS,
 AND GENERAL BUILDERS.

Buildings Contracted for to any extent, and completed with the greatest possible dispatch.

Plans and specifications drawn at the shortest notice. All kinds of Stores fitted up in the best style.


Shop Corner of Washington and Hamilton sts.




RALPH HAMLIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE, PEORIA.



All kinds of Conveyancing done with accuracy and dispatch. Also, foreign Letters of Attorney taken and acknowledged.

JAMES STEWART,
Bread & Biscuit Baker and Confectioner,
No. 42 Main street, Peoria, Ill.

IN returning thanks to his numerous customers for the liberal encouragement he has already received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Peoria and neighborhood, that he has always on hand a supply of the very best BREAD, butter, water and Boston CRACKERS, Sweet Cakes of all kinds and Confectionery: all of which are carefully made under his own superintendence, and for quality cannot be surpassed. Has always on hand a choice assortment of Groceries, all of which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash.  Observe! MAIN-STREET BAKERY.

DAVIDSON & BISHOP'S
LIVERY STABLE,
At "Old Ft. Clark," PEORIA, ILL.

WE WOULD respectfully inform the public that we have good Vehicles, and good Saddle or Draft Horses, (none other kept,) by which we are enabled to furnish such as wish to "TAKE A TURN" on the Saddle or in a Buggy with an article to suit.  Steamboat passengers carried to any point they may desire.

 Carriages always in readiness to attend Funerals. 

DR. E. M. PEIRSON,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

TAKES this method of announcing to his friends and the community generally, that he is again located in Peoria. His practice is on the most approved plan, embracing all the recent discoveries in the science of removing and preventing diseases, discarding all poisons, using such medicines only as act in harmony with natural laws. Chronic diseases will receive particular attention. Office on Adams st., corner of Main, PEORIA, Ills.

Residence on the Bluff, corner of White and Taylor sts.

WASHINGTON COCKLE,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
Peoria, Illinois.

Lands bought and sold on commission; taxes paid; titles examined &c. Soldier's Claims for bounty arrearages &c., and all other claims against the government of the United States attended to.

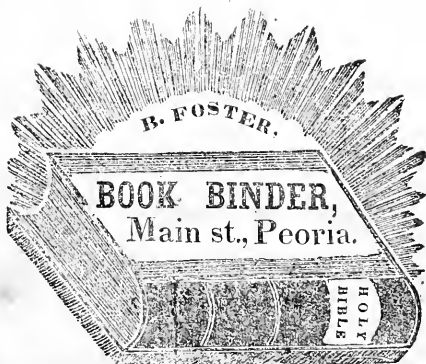
H. G. FARRELL,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
NO. 17 MAIN STREET,
PEORIA, ILLS.

ALEXANDER M^oCOY,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law & Solicitor in Chancery,
PEORIA, ILLS.

Will attend to professional business entrusted to his care in Peoria and adjoining counties—collecting claims, examining of land titles, entering Public Land, Locating Military Land Warrants, payment of taxes, &c.

Is also prepared to prosecute claims against the U. S. Government for Bounty Lands, Pensions, or back pay for all those who are entitled to the same, by the different acts of Congress.

Office on Main street, over Bryson's Store—Boards at the Clinton House



GEO. C. BESTOR,
Real Estate Operator.

BUYS and Sells Land, Town Lots—examines titles and Lands—makes Deeds, Mortgages, Maps, &c.—and all business in relation to Real Estate.

Books and Stationary.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TUCKER & MANSFIELD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS,

MAIN ST., PEORIA, ILLS:

KEEP always on hand a large and select assortment of School, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationary of all kinds.

**Dealers in Linseed & Lard Oils,
PURE WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES,**

**PAINTS, OILS & DYE-STUFFS,
WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE,
PURE CHEMICALS, CHOICE TEAS,**

Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Pens and Porto-Moneys-
PRINTING PAPER—PRINTING INK—Choice MINERAL TEETH.

JOS. KELLER, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

Washington St., between Hamilton & Fayette,

PEORIA.

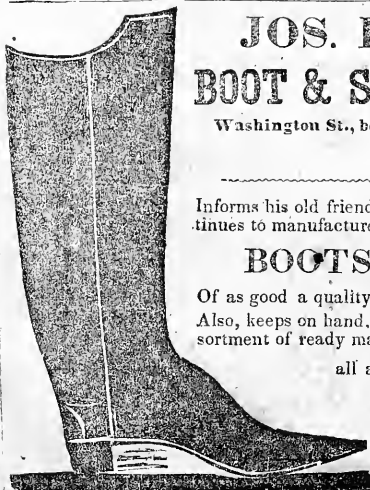
Informs his old friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture, on short notice, all kinds of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of as good a quality as can be got up in this city. Also, keeps on hand, of his own manufacture, an assortment of ready made Stock.

all and see for yourselves.

March 4th, 1851.



WILLIAM F. BRYAN,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery
PEORIA, ILLS.

Office on Main st., near Jefferson, Opposite Court House Square.

JOSEPH J. THOMAS,



Undertaker, Cabinet and Chair Maker.

THANKFUL for past favors, again solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old customers and friends. He has now associated with him in the above business, Mr. R. HUGHEY, and is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of CABINET WARE, at the shortest notice, and of the best materials, and keeps constantly on hand all sorts of Cabinet Ware.

N. B. I have a new style hearse, and am now prepared to furnish Coffins of all sizes and descriptions, at all times, and Shrouds made if wanted. I always attend myself.

J. J. T.

Between Franklin and Main streets.

WILLIAM BÜCKNER,
Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser,
No. 49 Main Street,
PEORIA.

ILLINOIS RIVER PACKET.



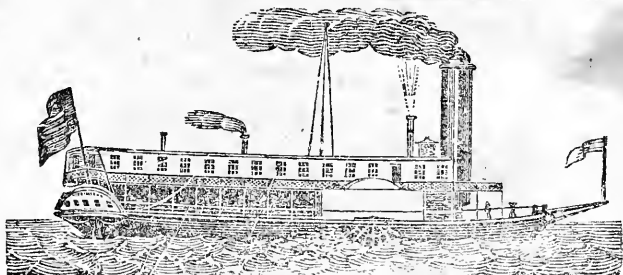
The fine passenger steamer **LUCY BERTRAM**, THOMAS BALWIN, Master, will run as a Regular Packet the present season, between St. Louis and La Salle, leaving St. Louis every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and returning will leave La Salle every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Peoria every Thursday morning.

The Lucy Bertram, having been recently refitted for this trade, offers superior accommodations to passengers, and strict attention will be paid to the interests of shippers who may patronise her.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

W. C. BOILVIN & CO., Water St., Peoria.

ILLINOIS RIVER EXPRESS LINE.

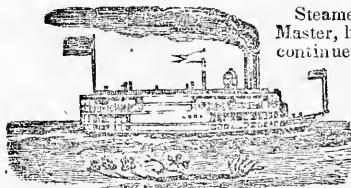


Regular Monday Packet.

The well known and fine passenger steamer **OCEAN WAVE**, P. DIVINY, Master, will leave St. Louis every Monday at 4 o'clock, P. M., for LaSalle; returning, will leave La Salle every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Peoria every Thursday morning.

The Ocean Wave having been docked, thoroughly repaired, painted and refitted, is now equal in comfort to any boat in the trade: and her officers hope that, with a strict attention to the interests of shippers and comfort of passengers, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

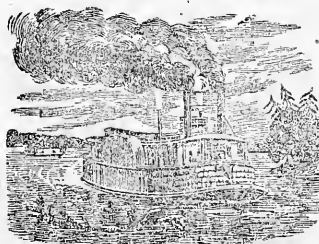
Regular Tuesday Packet.



Steamer **CONNECTICUT**, H. PRICE, Master, having taken her regular day, will continue to leave St. Louis every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, and arrive at La Salle on Thursday morning in time for passengers to take the packet for Chicago; returning, will leave La Salle every Friday morning, and arrive in St. Louis on Sunday.

Passengers and shippers may rely on the promptitude of the **CONNECTICUT** during the entire season. Having superior accommodations, she offers to the traveling public strong inducements, and we respectfully solicit a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed on her.

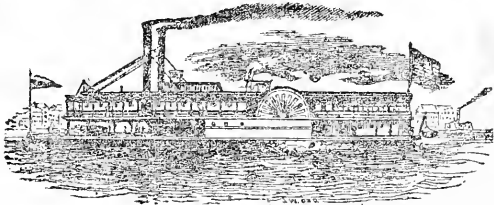
Regular Wednesday Packet.



The splendid light-draught passenger steamer **GLADIATOR**, A. B. DEWITT, Master, will leave St. Louis every Wednesday at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at La Salle on Friday morning in time for passengers to take the packet for Chicago; returning, will leave La Salle every Saturday morning, and arrive in St. Louis on Monday.

From long experience on the Illinois river and having superior accommodations, her officers hope, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of passengers and shippers, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon her.

ILLINOIS RIVER EXPRESS LINE.

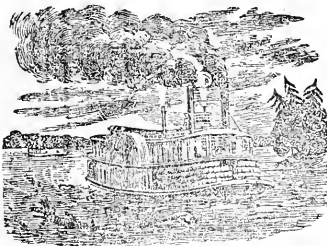


Regular Thursday Packet.

The fine passenger steamer **AVALANCHE**, Capt. **JOHN RUSSELL**, having been thoroughly repaired and neatly fitted up, and having taken her regular day, will continue to leave St. Louis every Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, and arrive at La Salle on Saturday morning in time for passengers to take the morning packet for Chicago.

From her superior accommodations, the well known urbanity and unwearied attentions of her officers to the comfort and accommodation of her passengers heretofore, the traveling public may rest assured that the **AVALANCHE** will be "the passenger packet of the season."

Regular Friday Packet.

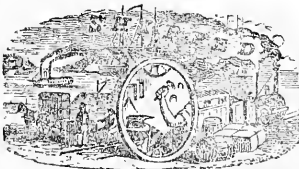


The fine passenger steamer **PRAIRIE STATE**, S. **RIDER**, Master, having been thoroughly overhauled, painted, repaired and refitted, has resumed her regular trips, and will continue in the trade the entire season, leaving St. Louis every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, will arrive at La Salle on Sunday evening in time for passengers to take the evening packet for Chicago.

Thankful of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, her officers hope, by a strict attention

to the interest of shippers and comfort of passengers, to merit a continuance of the same.

Regular Saturday Packet.



The fine steamer **PRAIRIE BIRD**, Capt. **O. H. PRATT**, will leave St. Louis every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, and arrive at La Salle on Monday morning in time for passengers to take the morning packet for Chicago.

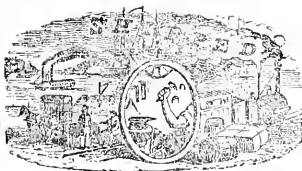
The **Prairie Bird** has fine accommodations, and her officers will pay every attention to the safety and comfort of her passengers, and hope to merit a

continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on them.

W. C. BOILEVIN & CO.

No. 3 Water street and Wharf Boat Nathan Hale, Peoria,
Agents for the **ILLINOIS RIVER EXPRESS LINE.**





The fine steamer **PRAIRIE BIRD**, Capt. O. H. PRATT, will leave St. Louis every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, and arrive at La Salle on Monday morning in time for passengers to take the morning packet for Chicago.

The Prairie Bird has fine accommodations, and her officers will pay every attention to the safety and comfort of her passengers, and hope to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on them.

W. C. BOILVIN & CO.,
No. 3 Water street and Wharf Boat Nathan Hale, Peoria,
Agents for the **ILLINOIS RIVER EXPRESS LINE.**

F. 169, 742

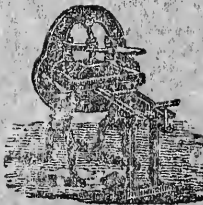


E. O. WOODCOCK,
BOOK & JOB PRINTER,

No. 32, Main Street, Peoria.

(OVER THE STORE OF E. N. POWELL.)

PLANKS,
CIRCULARS,
CHECKS,
HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,



LABELS,
CARDS,
BOOKS,
RECEITS,
NOTES.

Will be neatly Printed, on short Notice, and Moderate Terms.

Also, on hand, at all times, a general assortment of

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS, &c.,

Of the most approved forms, on good paper, at fair prices.

Notices' Blanks,

Of every Description, will be constantly kept on hand, for sale.

Order from a distance will be promptly attended to.