

From the United States Gazette. THE HYMNS MY MOTHER SANG. There are to me no hymns more sweet Than those my mother sung.



THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Rice, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, July 25, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS: (THIRD DISTRICT.)

James H. Ralston, Of Adams County.

For County Commissioner: George A. Southworth.

For School Commissioner: Charles Hayward.

ELECTION ON THE 1ST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

Attend! James H. Ralston.

Hon. JAMES H. RALSTON, the democratic candidate for Congress, will address the people to-morrow evening, (SATURDAY,) the 24th inst., at Ottawa.

Judge Ralston.

This gentleman is now fairly before the Democracy in this district as their candidate for Congress. All the democratic papers in the district have openly declared themselves in his favor, and he is now canvassing the district in real good earnest, with the assurance of success, if his friends do their duty.

Democratic Meeting.

The meeting on Wednesday last was well attended, there being a considerable number of citizens from the country present, notwithstanding the short notice given and the unfavorable period of the year, when farmers are generally busy engaged with their crops, prevented many from being in attendance.

Illinois and Rock River Railroad.

We are pleased to learn that the Company which received a charter at the last session of the Legislature for the completion of this important work, has organized and will proceed immediately to construct the road.

Marselles Manufacturing Company.

This Company has now finished its large and splendid Flouring Mill at Marselles, about eight miles East of Ottawa, and in point of excellence, durability, and construction of machinery, is not surpassed in the Western country.

be made by any candid and enterprising Illinoisian. We intend hereafter to notice this work more in detail, and shall be pleased to make known through our columns, from time to time, that the work is rapidly progressing, and the day speedily approaching which is to witness the first meeting of the locomotive between La Salle and Dixon.

Dixon Land Officers Interfering in Elections—Turn them Out!

I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases, where such officer has been guilty of active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purpose of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections.—PRESIDENT TYLER.

The above quotation from President Tyler's Address, speaks in plain language his sentiments—they cannot be misunderstood or evaded, and if uttered in sincerity, he deserves credit for his candor and honesty of purpose—if merely directed to deceive the people and furnish a pretext for the removal of Democrats to furnish place for Whigs, we now present a case by which the citizens of this section of the Union can properly test President Tyler's professions.

We learn by a gentleman, of undoubted veracity, that on Saturday last whilst Judge Ralston, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, was addressing the citizens of Lee county at Dixon's Ferry, that Garnsey and Hogan, the newly appointed Land Officers at that place, not only take "active" measures to secure the election of the Whig candidate, but actually took the stump after Judge Ralston had concluded his remarks, and each replied to him in a speech of one hour and a half in length, advocating the claims of Mr. Stuart in the strongest language, and denouncing the Democratic party in the most vindictive manner.

Here then is a case in point by which President Tyler's sincerity can be tested. Will he turn them out? The late incumbents were removed because they were Democrats, but the President's reason for doing so is given in the language above quoted. Will the same rule apply when it conflicts with his own party? Let his course in regard to Garnsey and Hogan answer!

It is well known that the Hon. John T. Stuart procured the appointment of Garnsey and Hogan to the exclusion of other worthy applicants—hence their efforts in his behalf. The "Buckey Bear" was rewarded for his labors, notwithstanding his private character was of the most degraded nature. This same Hogan was rewarded because he perambulated the country during the late Presidential canvass, with a "blade in his pocket, a dagger in his hand, and hell in his heart"—sacrilegiously mocking the solemnities of the tomb, and openly disgracing the feelings of human nature, by comparing mortality to the animal creation. Will the President remove him?

The Case of Mr. Leod.

The New York Herald, of the 10th inst. says: "The decision in this case will be given at this term of the Supreme Court, now in session at Utica. Chief Justice Nelson, with his associates, will all deliver their separate opinions; if two out of the three are favorable to McLeod, and they decide that he was irresponsible, because acting under the orders of the British government, he will be released immediately; if they decide otherwise, he will be sent back to prison, to prepare for trial forthwith."

The Importance of the Coming Election.

Let no one stay from the election on Monday a week under a belief that the contest is of little importance. No idea can be more erroneous. One vote in Congress may be sufficient to defeat some or all of the leading "whig" measures. The proceedings of congress show that though the whigs boast a majority of 40 in the lower house, the distribution bill, on which more than any other they expected to unite all their forces, passed a third reading in the house by a mere majority of eight. Three democrats from Illinois would reduce that majority to five. On the question of a national bank they are still less united. Many whig members are opposed to such an institution, and others are wavering—the least popular breeze will incline them to one side or the other. Other leading measures of the Clay and Webster dynasty are equally obnoxious to many whigs. A few more democratic votes in congress will be sufficient to defeat them. Thus may the democracy of Illinois—of this single congressional district—at the coming August election, achieve a triumph of many of those great principles for which our party so nobly but vainly contended last November. Let the democracy come forth, then, in the majesty of their might on the first Monday of August next, and we will gain a victory that will tell at Washington.

Weaving.

We call the attention of our readers in this vicinity to Mr. Glen's advertisement, which may be found in to-day's paper. We have seen a specimen of this gentleman's work, and can safely recommend him to the patronage of the public.

chance of water is now at hand, and the mill is in active operation, kicking and splashing "like a thing of life."

The "Rockford Star."

This establishment, we learn, has been partly destroyed, in consequence of the late excitement in Ogle county respecting the lynching of several horse-thieves, counterfeiters, &c. It appears the proprietors of the "Star" found fault with the editor, Mr. Knapp, for publishing several communications which denounced those who had inflicted summary punishment on a person of the desperadoes who infest the Rock River country, and caused them to displace the editor and close the office. This so much displeased Mr. Knapp, that he privately entered the office and committed the work of destruction by mixing the type, and making one general pile of "all of the whole concern. Thus, a star has been turned to p., and those who were instrumental in making it, should be made to eat it. The proprietors are alike guilty with the editor—both are to blame.

The State Bank at Jacksonville Robbed of Ninety Thousand Dollars!

Just as we had finished striking our last week's paper off, we received a bill from Jacksonville, by which we learn that on Sunday night, the 14th, and before day light on Monday morning, the 15th inst., the Branch of the State Bank at Jacksonville was entered by false keys, and robbed of NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS, \$78,000 was in bank notes, \$8,000 in gold, and the balance in silver. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS reward is offered for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the money.

The last Paris Democratic Press makes the ridiculous insinuation that it will finally come to light that some of the officers of this bank are themselves the robbers!

Hear, the "Buckey Blacksmith" Removed.

The Administration at Washington, it appears, has at length done an act for which they deserve much credit, to wit: removed the infamous Bear, unworthily termed "The Buckey Blacksmith" during the late Presidential canvass, from the office of Indian Agent at Sandusky, Ohio, to which he had been recently appointed, by the following process:

It appears that Gales & Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, during the late Presidential canvass promised Bear that if he would travel and make speeches, he should be rewarded. He was definitely promised a farm, and Gales & Seaton were to raise the funds to purchase it. But from their own involvement and others of their friends, it is presumed they were unable to do this. Bear then went to the city and demanded his fee, threatening exposure if he did not get it. Gales & Seaton urged his appointment to office, preferring to billet him on the Government rather than buy him a farm. Bear then received the appointment of Sub-Indian Agent at Sandusky, Ohio, much to the chagrin of the Whig party in that section, and to the exclusion of a number of worthy applicants. He figures a short time in this new station, but his former habits soon overpowered the dignity attached to his character by official seal of the Government, and consequently became obnoxious to the citizens, as well as extremely odious to the Indians. The Indians considered themselves insulted by the appointment of Bear, and refused to transact business with him, which operated much to the disadvantage of the Government, as it prevented the purchase of the Wyandott Reservation from the Indians. This aroused the citizens, as they were deeply interested in the extinction of the Indian claims in that country, and their efforts resulted in the removal of Bear.

Thus has the Administration done an act for which it deserves credit, although the lash was necessary to drive them into it.

Ottawa, July 23.—Times rather dull.

Little done in the money market—banks refuse to discount—credit tough—foreign demands quite pressing—farmers harvesting—doctors idle, few weddings and thank God no murders nearer than Ogle county.

Township 33 N. 3 E. School Trustees.

At an election, held at the Court House in this place on Tuesday last, for the purpose of choosing five School Trustees for township 33 N. 3 E. to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected: Rudolph Seizer, W. H. W. Cushman, J. E. Shaw, Herman Hudbut, and Milton H. Swift.

General Winfield Scott has been nominated.

by the President as Commanding General of the U. S. Army, in the place of Gen. Macomb, dec'd.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Britannia. The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 31st inst. She made her passage from Liverpool in 13 1/2 days.

Captain Drew, the leader of the gang of pirates who destroyed the Caroline at Niagara, came passenger in the Britannia to Halifax.

The President is given up by every body in England as lost.

Nothing new from China.

The excitement about M Leod has all died away.

Lord Blyney has been elected a representative peer of Ireland, in place of Earl O'Neil, deceased.

All England is in a state of tremendous political excitement. Sir Robert Peel's "No Confidence" motion was carried on the 5th ult. by a majority of one. Lord John Russell thereupon stated that himself and ministers had abandoned the corn law question for this session. All the great political questions must now be decided by the country, and the new parliament should be summoned without delay.

Parliament is believed would be dissolved on the 23d ult. And the hustings are already occupied by candidates throughout the United Kingdom. The whole nation is in a ferment and uproar. Nothing is talked of or thought of but the elections. The chartists are at work, the priests are at work, the landlords are at work, and so are the manufacturers, merchants, bankers, whigs, torts, indeed all trades, professions, sexes, and all sorts of elements are actively at work, and busy in moving heaven and earth to carry their different views.

It is said that so much money has recently been withdrawn from the funds, to use for purposes of bribery at the coming elections, that stocks have not only become flat, but actually declined.

There is an improvement in the cotton market, but none in trade in general. The price of wheat has improved. The crops look fine.

Lost Frontier.—The Burlington Hawk-Eye says, that Gov. Chambers, of Iowa, has received a communication from the War Department, apprising him that a large and sufficient supply of arms and munitions of war had been ordered for the protection of the Iowa frontier; and that as soon as the buildings at Rock Island are sufficiently repaired—which will be in a very few days—a part of them will be forwarded to that point. The remainder were to be sent to the Forts above.

Another Steamer Sunk.—The N. O. Pleiades of the 1st inst. says: "The Water Witch, which yesterday, reports the John Marshall sunk in Chate 31. She was on her way from this city—struck a snag and went down in 10 feet water."

College Troubles.—The students of Harvard College have refused to attend to their exercises on account of some difficulty between themselves and one of the professors, Mr. Wheeler. The difficulty arose on account of the professor attempting to suppress a "Hasty Publishing Club," which so engaged the students that they were obliged to attend the College—held outside meetings, at which inflammatory resolutions were passed, and a large amount of disorderly business transacted. Eight of them have been expelled and several others will be disposed of in the same manner.

Postponement of the Chicago and Dixon Land Sales.

Annexed we give the proclamation of the President of the United States ordering the indefinite postponement of the public land sales at Chicago, and also (with the exception of township 24 N. range 2 E.) at Dixon, in this State, which were to take place during the next month:

By the President of the United States.

The public sale of lands directed by the executive proclamation, issued on the 18th of February, 1841, to be held at the land office at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, commencing on Monday, the 11th day of August next, is in consequence of urgent representations from the settlers of the injury which will result to them by insisting on the sale at the time aforesaid, hereby declared to be postponed without day.

Notice is also given of the indefinite postponement, for the same cause as the foregoing, of the entire sale directed by the proclamation aforesaid to be held at the land office at Dixon, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of August next, with the exception of township twenty-four north of range nine east, the sale of which township will be held, commencing on the day heretofore ordered as aforesaid.

The sale at the land office at Quincy, in the same State, of fractional townships two and three north, bordering on the Illinois river, of range three east, will take place as ordered in the proclamation aforesaid, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of August next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of June, anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

JAMES WHITCOMB, Commissioner of the general land office.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

Friday, July 2.—Senate.—The bill to charter a national bank coming up as the special order, Mr. Choate, (Mass.) rose and entered into an earnest appeal to the friends of the administration to unite in the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Rives as the only means of accomplishing the principal object of the extra session, and among other inducements to draw the whigs to the support of this plan of a bank he said, "I have no doubt—indeed, I will say to my friends that I know—if they adhere to this bank bill without the amendment now proposed, they will have no bank this session." Mr. Clay, who entered the chamber shortly after Mr. Choate had begun, and who, by the expression of his face, appeared to have been "as little prepared for the entertainment to which he was invited as he relished it when he came," after listening for some time with as much patience as he could command to Mr. Choate's "imploration," as he afterwards called it, could no longer stand it no longer, and rose to call on the honorable senator for the grounds upon which he made this broad assertion. Mr. Choate replied by hoping that the senator from Kentucky would allow him manfully to express his firm conviction without being obliged to give reasons which "he could not give without a breach of privilege, or violating a parliamentary rule, which he was not disposed to do." He was then allowed to proceed without interruption.

Afterwards Mr. Archer alluded to Mr. Clay's attempt to draw out a direct admission that the president's determination in regard to the motion pending was referred to by Mr. Choate. Mr. Clay rose to explain. It did not follow, he said, that the fact stated depended on the determination of the executive. It might be that the gentleman had polled one of the other legislative branches, and found that the thing now presented was the only measure that could be carried. Mr. Choate said he had not made use of the name or official authority of the executive, but had expressed his conviction derived from many facts and deductions, which he did not think necessary to explain.

Mr. Clay—I am satisfied that the honorable senator made an assertion much stronger than that which he now makes. He said that he knew there would be no bank in this session unless this amendment was adopted. I wanted to ascertain how he knew the fact.

Mr. Choate.—It is proper for me to say that I never exchanged a syllable with the executive on this subject. I stated my own convictions.

Mr. Clay.—I rise, sir, to vindicate myself from the inference that I had no grounds for questioning the senator when I interrupted him. He said he knew there would be no bank this session unless we adopted this amendment. This assertion he made most positively, as if from the authority of some competent power to render the measure nugatory. I wanted to know what authority he had, and for that purpose alone I interrupted him.

Mr. Choate.—I gave my convictions. The senator asked what grounds I rested them on. I replied, on facts and deductions. I did not imply that I had any executive authority for what I stated.

Mr. Clay.—(excited.) Will the gentleman say he did not state that he could not disclose the source of his convictions without a breach of privilege and violation of parliamentary rule?

Mr. Choate attempted again to explain but was interrupted by

Mr. Clay.—That, sir, is not the thing. Did you not say you could not without a breach of privilege or a violation of parliamentary rule disclose your authority?

Mr. Choate.—Sir, I insist on my right to explain what I did say in my own words.

Mr. Clay.—(under great excitement.) Did you not say, sir, that—

Here the chair called the senator to order, and after some agitation all were again seated. Mr. Archer then proceeded in his speech. This brief memorandum of the words furnished but a very imperfect idea of the scene. The manner in which the affair was conducted, cannot be transferred to paper. Mr. Clay, who sits on the opposite side of the chamber to Mr. Choate, had approached him before the second altercation began so that there was but a single seat between them. When Mr. Choate rose in reply to Mr. Clay's suggestions urged in the most insulting tone, Mr. Clay kept his feet. In fact, he turned upon him, and fixed an eye like that of the basilisk, directly in his face; and when he put his last question, he did it with an emphasis and an expression of countenance which made it perfectly plain that it was an attempt to bully Mr. Choate on the floor of the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Archer followed this up with an attack on Mr. Rives, in which he also took occasion to sneer at Mr. Jefferson as a man who might be quoted on all sides of every question; and he denounced Gen. Jackson as an ignorant despot, and expressed his satisfaction at having the opportunity of "expectorating" his spleen upon him in the presence of those who had bowed the knee to him. Mr. Rives resented this puny effort to vilify the characters of Jefferson and Jackson with a promptitude and spirit that entitle him to the thanks of the country; and he ought to have the credit of expressing American sentiments, even while acting with those who repudiate them.

House.—The discussion in committee of the whole on the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the states was discussed until near 3 o'clock, when the committee rose and reported that they had done nothing, whereupon Mr. Underwood (Ky.) reported a bill for the relief of lunatic paupers in the district. Whether this bill had any reference to the majority who have brought in a bill to divide a surplus among the states, while the treasury was believed by them to be millions in debt, we cannot say. Nevertheless, the introduction of the bill caused a smile and some merriment in the lobby.

July 3.—Senate.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Bayard in regard to the admission of reporters. From some remarks which Mr. Clay made on this resolution, it appears that a general pacification had taken place between the respective heads of the "whig" factions, since yesterday, and that they had all concurred in a resolution "to avoid in future all interruptions of that harmony which best comports with the dignity of this grave and deliberative body."

The discussion on Mr. Rives' amendment was then resumed and continued until the senate adjourned.

House.—The distribution bill killed another day in the house.

Monday, July 5.—Senate.—No session to-day.

July 6.—Senate.—Mr. Mangum, from the committee on foreign affairs, to whom had been referred a correspondence in relation to the return of the Mediterranean squadron, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and he added that the committee had discovered nothing in the conduct of our minister at the court of St. James, of which they disapproved. The committee were discharged.

(Ga.) supported the full and unqualified power of Congress to establish a national bank and branches in the states, and went into a long argument against the amendment. He was followed by a number of other speakers, after which the question was taken and the amendment negatived, yeas 10, nays 38. Adjourned.

House.—The committee on rules reported an additional rule 127, providing that the majority may take a bill from the committee of the whole. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted providing that the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands be taken from the committee of the whole at 7 o'clock.

The house then went into committee on the land bill, and the discussion was continued on the motion to strike out all after the enacting clause, until 7 o'clock, after which, under the new gag law, there could be no more debate. The question was then taken on the motion to strike out and decided in the negative, yeas 104, nays 121. After this decision motions, amendments, confusion and disorder, consumed the time until eleven o'clock, P. M. when the bill was reported from the committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and was read a third time and passed. And the house adjourned.

July 7.—Senate.—Mr. Buchanan this morning opened the debate on the part of the opponents of the bill to charter a national bank, confining himself to an answer to the report and remarks of Mr. Clay. This was a powerful speech, but too long to be given here even in abstract. When he concluded he moved to strike out the "District of Columbia," so as to take the bank away from the seat of government, and Mr. Calhoun moved to insert "New Orleans." But both these amendments were rejected.

Mr. Wright moved the printing of a series of amendments which he intended to offer. Carried; and an intended amendment of Mr. Walker was also ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

July 8.—Senate.—The select committee, appointed to revise the rules in relation to the admission of newspaper reporters, reported a rule placing those of publishers out of the city on an equal footing with those of publishers at the seat of government. Adopted.

The bank bill was taken up and a number of amendments proposed and discussed, but all, except one giving ten stockholders at any time a right to examine the books of the bank, were voted down.

House.—The resolution of Mr. Floyd, in relation to the M'Leod case, which was laid on the table on the 25th ult. was again called up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, after which the house went into committee of the whole on the twelve million loan bill. The discussion on this was continued until a late hour, when the gladiators dispersed.

Democratic Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the democratic electors of LaSalle county, held at the court house in Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 21st of July, 1841, for the purpose of nominating county officers for the approaching August election, James J. Holt, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. Hyatt appointed secretary.

On motion, to proceed to ballot for County Commissioner, the following names were presented to the meeting: George A. Southworth, A. F. Dow and Alexander McClasky.

It appeared, after counting the ballots, that Mr. George A. Southworth received a majority of all the votes given, and was therefore declared the nominee of said meeting for County Commissioner.

On motion, to proceed to ballot for School Commissioner, the following names were presented to the meeting: Charles Hayward and J. O. Glover.

It appeared, after counting the ballots, that Charles Hayward received a majority of all the votes given, and was duly declared the nominee of said meeting for School Commissioner.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the democracy of LaSalle county the names of GEO. A. SOUTHWORTH, of Mission precinct, and CHARLES HAYWARD, of Ottawa, as suitable candidates for the offices of County and School Commissioners.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the integrity and ability of the Hon. JAMES H. RALSTON, of Adams county, and recommend him to our democratic friends as worthy of their support for Congressman at the ensuing August election.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we now proceed to the appointment of a new Central Corresponding Committee for LaSalle county.

The following gentlemen were then nominated by the meeting:

Michael Ryan, J. O. Glover, and John Hise, of Ottawa; Charles Brown, South Ottawa; C. R. Potter, Vermilion; J. Dimmick, N. Vermilion; S. Mackey, Eagle; A. Brown, Indiana; A. Hyatt, Western; Asa Mann, Troy Grove; S. S. Bullock, Grafton; C. G. Miller, Dayton; John S. Armstrong, Mission Grove; John Gam, Utica; A. Slack, Sandy; David Crawford, Lorain; Dr. Graham, Brookfield.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the "Free Trader."

J. J. HOLT, President. A. Hyatt, Secretary.