

THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

The Gathering of the Democrats.

They see them on their winding way, / I see them on their winding way, / Their lofty deeds and daring high / About their necks and shoulders bright, / And waving flags and banners bright, / And dancing in the stony light.



Wing Meeting.

We are required to say that a primary meeting of the Wings of La Salle County, and several counties will be held in Ottawa, on Saturday the 23rd of this month, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Wing State Convention to select candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Democratic Meeting in Kendall County.

The Democrats of Kendall county are respectfully requested to assemble at Yorkville, on Saturday the 23rd inst., for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the Springfield Democratic Convention, and to adopt measures for a better organization of the Democratic party in Kendall county.

Illinois and Rock River Railroad Company.

In our paper of the 15th inst. we introduced to the public Messrs. A. H. Bangs and Wm. Teall—the former as President and the latter as Cashier of the Bank attached to the Illinois & Rock River railroad company. At the time of our notice we cautioned the public against countenancing this illegitimate issue of paper money, and at the same time intimated that we regarded Messrs. Bangs and Teall as swindlers, and as lacking only the physical courage to openly assume the character of highwaymen. How far we were mistaken, let past events and present circumstances answer.

Last winter Mr. Bangs, through the assistance of several persons whose confidence he had won, succeeded in getting a bill through the legislature chartering a company to build a railroad running from La Salle, on the Illinois river, to the town of Dixon, on Rock river—a distance of nearly fifty miles. The work was commenced under the Internal Improvement law of this State, and about one-fourth of the grading, &c., completed before the work was suspended by the State for the want of funds. The iron for the rails was purchased by the State, and is now at Meriden, and the timber is nearly all prepared and on the ground, so that a comparatively small amount will finish the work and put the road in operation. This being the situation of the work—the iron going to waste—the timber decaying, and the grading and other improvements rapidly going to destruction, it is reasonable to suppose that the legislature was actuated by commendable motives when they chartered this company to perform that which the State could not do under her embarrassed condition.

The capital stock of the company is \$200,000. They are compelled to complete the road within five years from the date of the charter, and in every respect the charter is of the most liberal nature. The only important exceptional provision in the charter is, a clause in the 16th section, which, by placing a forced construction upon it, enables the company to issue its paper. It is evident the legislature intended to grant no such powers to the company, but in its anxiety to see the work progress, and never entertaining the idea that the company wished to be bankers instead of following an honest and enterprising business, it is reasonable to suppose that they paid but little attention to the charter, save those provisions which directly concerned the State's property. The 16th section reads thus:

SECTION 16. For the purpose of facilitating the construction of said rail road, as contemplated and authorized by this act, said company is hereby authorized to receive in payment one half of its subscription to the stock in bonds and mortgages bearing seven per cent. interest, annually, on unincumbered real estate, in the state of Illinois, at one half of its appraised value; which value shall be ascertained by three disinterested and sworn appraisers, who shall be appointed by the judge of the circuit court in the district where such lands may be. Said company is authorized to obtain a sum of money or moneys on the issue of its bonds or OTHER EVIDENCES OF DEBT, to twice the amount of its capital stock paid in, in money, bonds and mortgages; and to pledge all its property, real and personal, for the payment thereof.

Here then we have the key to Mr. Bangs' anxiety and friendship for the Illinois and Rock river railroad. The charter contained a sweet morsel which he loved and cherished as the apple of his eye. The company having the power to issue bonds OR OTHER EVIDENCES OF DEBT, was all that was required for his operations. Knowing that the times are hard and that money is scarce—that the citizens in this section of the State feel a deep interest in the welfare of this road, and are willing to make many sacrifices to sustain it, he had the cool, insidious impudence to suppose that he would be able to carry on this work, and backed by his character and importance to swindle and rob the community.

He commenced operations early last spring. Arrived at Peru—was treated with respect, and being schooled in roguery and bred in Wall street impudence and refinement, was well calculated to deceive honest men. By his loud boasts

diage of liberal and financial acumen—his assumed wealth and influence, together with the moral recommendation of a gentleman, being cited in due and specific, he soon gained the confidence of several worthy and untainted men. He opened the books of the company and solicited subscription to the capital stock—asked nearly all the stock himself—appointed engineers—advised, and let the contracts—put the men to work, and promised to pay them in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky by bonds, or money, or gold. A number of men abandoned their avocations on the spot, and went to work on the railroad, where they spent the money each beyond of expenditure for their labor. Many more from a distance, and perhaps spent their last dollar in loading their families on the "iron horse."

The men worked hard—the contractors prepared and loaded forward the payment of their advances with much confidence. In the mean time, what did Mr. Bangs do? He was busy with his pen, writing their shares, from week to week, happy in the pleasing anticipation of receiving a valuable consideration for their labor. This man, though a banking house, and commencing the issue of paper money, or "shares," in the month of August, was not a day behind in his operations. He had a W. T. B. of Mr. Bangs with an attorney, was an associate in inquiry with Bangs. Persons who visited their paper, not knowing whether it was valuable or not, resorted to the banking house, and demanded its redemption—this was refused, alleging that they had no money other than drafts on New York and Boston. The day for payment to the contractors arrived—necessary to pay them, but drafts on the East, to any amount, furnished at the daily rate with interest and discount. The contractors, to be a common phrase, built a "small rail," and began operations. Bangs goes to St. Louis to make arrangements to sell his drafts—offers work in the office of the editor of the Pacific Register and St. Louis Republic—they "pull" him—he returns to Peru almost penniless, yet with his usual "share" and impudence, thinking all was right. The contractors arranged him—desired their pay—he, the lawless paper, continues to circulate, and PROMISES! They take him in melody, and on Wednesday last the deputy Sheriff arrested Bangs under an indictment from the Grand Jury of this county, and he is now in Ottawa, awaiting his fate before the Circuit Court now in session. Teall, the cashier, has a "small share."

What his fate will be, we know not. Bankers are privileged persons. This swindler has been the cause of much distress to the poor laborers on the road. Winter is now at hand, and what President Bangs, in his merciful goodness, provided for the wants of the folk of the air and the bread of the field, those unfortunate men, women and children, are robbed of their daily food, through the villainy of a fellow man. Is there any punishment too severe for this lawless SWINDLER!

"Small Potatoes." We are informed that on Friday last Mr. C. was at the instance was presented by his client, Mr. Salomon Rutherford, so far forget himself as to step aside from the legitimate course of his professional duties for the purpose of making an unwarmed not to say unadvisedly attack upon us as an account of certain charges of our agent for client for publishing an attachment notice, and for his impudence, or ignorance, we are further informed, to move the court to interfere in the premises and to regulate our prices for advertising! As was to be expected, the Judge, informed by Mr. C., and his client that he had nothing to do with the matter, and that if we charged too much his client must have his advertisements published in some other paper; and the members of the bar generally, we are also told, then informed, and stated that what we had charged Mr. Rutherford was no more than the established price and what had uniformly been charged and paid in all northern Illinois. Mr. C., seeing the ridiculous figure he was cutting, now attempted to saddle the whole business on his client, and then the matter was dropped.—These are the facts as related to us—and now a few words by way of comment.

Mr. C. is a good lawyer, he has had a long and pretty extensive practice in most of the counties embraced in this judicial circuit, and he has perfectly well that we in the instance above, charged his client no more than what he (Mr. C.) in the course of his practice had uniformly seen charged and paid before. Mr. C. as a lawyer, must also have known that the court here has no more right to regulate our prices than it has to regulate those of our tailors, merchants, or any body else. And knowing this, what excuse had he for this attack upon us? He may plead that he merely complied with the instructions of his client; but must counsel make themselves ridiculous by attempting to do what they know to be impossible because clients may wish it? The excuse won't answer. We are not aware of ever having given Mr. C. any reason to be displeased with us—we certainly never wished to do it—and his readiness therefore to come forward and attack us in so contemptible a manner is to us entirely unaccountable.

As to Mr. Salomon Rutherford, he is extremely small game, and it is not without justifying pardon of our readers for pointing our columns with his name that we dare withhold to notice him. His antipathy to printers is of old standing, and we apprehend not without a cause. We recollect seeing some 10 months ago an advertisement in the Chicago Democrat in which this man Rutherford was represented with a bundle on his back making tracks for Texas, and the advertisement further proceeded to state that the said abominable wretch had left a bill of \$10 or \$18 unliquidated at that office. A caution, also, was appended, to all printers in particular and the community in general, to beware of him. We have reason to accuse ourselves for not paying sufficient attention to this caution. After the most solemn protestations that he would call next day and pay us the balance, we had the impudence to give this man R. a certificate of publication of his advertisement upon his paying but half down. Instead of calling next day to pay he asks the court to reduce our prices, and, failing in that, he left town and we have not heard of him since. Such meanness need not be mentioned to be detected. We are sorry to see Farmer C. so willing an instru-

ment in such hands. Wonder whether he has yet received his fee? If not, we think he had better look to it immediately.

In relation to our prices we have only to say that they are as low as at any other office in northern Illinois, and as low as we can afford them to be on our lives. We have uniformly charged \$4 for advertising attachment notices, bills in chancery, divorce bills, &c., for the requisite number of times, and we do not believe any paper in the state charges more. Some of these notices make three or four squares and of charged according to our terms on the first page, to which in other cases we strictly adhere, would amount to \$10 or \$18, while some would ever amount to less than \$1. Again, for all other advertising, except for men with whom we have dealings, we demand the pay in advance; but for these last notices we have always not done it for the reason that they are mostly handed to us by the Clerk of the court when those to whom we must look for pay are out of town. By refusing to publish their advertisements these individuals would be subjected to inconvenience and loss by accommodating them as much as to publish their notices on credit have had to be paid in advance, and in addition to this it now seems we are to be also in open court for the libelous contents of the very men who have charged us, for charging exorbitant prices!

Our next paper will be, as nearly as possible, will not Farmer C. and Counselor Rutherford have the goodness to move in front that his House be requested to interfere for us, and compel the manufacturer to reduce his price?

From the Peoria Democratic Press. Letter from A. W. Snyder. We have this week the pleasure of bringing you our welcome letter from Mr. Snyder, of St. Clair county, in reply to certain interrogatories propounded to him by the Peoria county delegates elect to the Springfield gubernatorial convention. This letter must at once set aside any scruples that may have been entertained by the friends of the Illinois and Michigan road, who feel favorably disposed towards that gentleman as a candidate for the first office in the gift of the people of this state. His replies to the question asked by the delegates are many and unequivocal.—We believe his words of grace in this respect, declaring his sentiments for the public eye, and have no doubt the letter will meet the most cordial approval of his friends generally. He is at this time the most prominent candidate of his party for the office of Governor of Illinois, and it is highly probable he will be selected by the convention as the candidate of the Democratic party. In this event he will receive our most decided support.

No. 10. W. W. Thompson, Alex. D. Deane, N. H. Parry, and O. B. Pease, delegates to the Democratic Convention at Springfield, from Peoria county.

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In connection with this matter the following "good 'un" is told by the Pennant under the head of "Presenting Cards." The Pennant says— "It is currently reported that our old friend, Capt. Jack, called upon the Prince de Joinville to tender him the hospitalities of the Shades, provided he would honor that establishment with his presence, and at the same time informing him that the choicest game in the western prairies were to be found at his place. Not having any particular acquaintance with Capt. Jack, the Prince de Joinville declined his card, which was a stumper, but feeling in his pocket he found a full pack, and pulling out one presented his Excellency with the Jack of Hearts.

The recent brilliant victories of the Democracy throughout the Union, place the result of the next Presidential election beyond a doubt. The triumph of correct principles is now certain, and every true democrat has reason to rejoice in the pleasing anticipation of the future. Every mail comes festal with the glad tidings of the triumph of our cause, working its silent and peaceful ascendency in every quarter. Let the work go on! The principles of our party are known to every American citizen, and they will work out their own proper destination. Let them no improper steps be taken at this eventful period of our country and our party's history, by a premature discussion of the individual claims of this or that man to the next presidency. The following article from the Louisville Advertiser, we view as containing the correct course for the democratic party to pursue. We heartily concur with every word it contains. Read it!

"The Democratic party is not walled in on both sides. Our principles have a deep, broad and enduring foundation, being based upon republican equality and constitutional liberty. The fact which speaks the future of our Government, its existence, stands the principles which we hold, into active life. The history of our free institutions is their history, and not until this fabric is overthrown, and these institutions obliterated, shall we wear a common rallying ground, a bond of union, wholly irrespective of party epithets and sounding names. We understand each other—our principles are written out in broad and legible characters—we can go right on to the accomplishment of our purpose, without losing sight of the track or falling out by the way. Separately or collectively, we know our duty, and have no need of rallying cries and fanfares to cheer the attack and combat the defenses. If like our opponents we had no principles which we can avow—no cohesive power, but that afforded by the spells, it might be well to try the magic of a name, and, under the flapping banner of some favorite 'Tippencanoe and Tyler too,' make the political contest indeed a war of words instead of a war of opinions. But now, we need no man at our head. The name of Mr. Van Buren is a tower of strength. His defeat has not diminished our confidence in his statesmanship and patriotism, or in the general manhood of his Administration. We render the same high praise to others, whose names have been proposed. There is no lack of men in the Democratic party worthy to bear its standard, carry out its measures, and wear its honors. When the proper time shall come for a selection, let it be made. But not yet!

"The idea that political duties consist in placing certain men in office, has taken too deep root. We repudiate such heresy, and denounce it in practice. Give us the triumph of our measures—let us see our principles prevail and the happiness and glory of our country secured, and we care but little to whom we entrust the duty of administering the Government, so they be dutiful men and true. What folly to fasten our hopes upon a man, whose head of Providence may be by law, or a thousand mischances render less worthy our choice every hour, than now. Did not the whigs fix their hopes upon Gen. Harrison, rather than upon our principle, for success? And where is he? And where are the measures which they promised themselves through his instrumentality? All—ah! huddled in my grave, ere a short month had passed away! Is not here a lesson!

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"Our friends may think differently from us, but we have an abiding confidence that our principles need not the aid of names to secure their triumph, at the close of Mr. Tyler's term. Who shall be our candidates, when we shall need them, is a question of no difficulty; a question which can be settled at the proper time, according to Democratic usages. Until then, let no Democrat, in his devotion to the Cesar of his choice, lose sight of the glory of Rome!"

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The recent brilliant victories of the Democracy throughout the Union, place the result of the next Presidential election beyond a doubt. The triumph of correct principles is now certain, and every true democrat has reason to rejoice in the pleasing anticipation of the future. Every mail comes festal with the glad tidings of the triumph of our cause, working its silent and peaceful ascendency in every quarter. Let the work go on! The principles of our party are known to every American citizen, and they will work out their own proper destination. Let them no improper steps be taken at this eventful period of our country and our party's history, by a premature discussion of the individual claims of this or that man to the next presidency. The following article from the Louisville Advertiser, we view as containing the correct course for the democratic party to pursue. We heartily concur with every word it contains. Read it!

"The Democratic party is not walled in on both sides. Our principles have a deep, broad and enduring foundation, being based upon republican equality and constitutional liberty. The fact which speaks the future of our Government, its existence, stands the principles which we hold, into active life. The history of our free institutions is their history, and not until this fabric is overthrown, and these institutions obliterated, shall we wear a common rallying ground, a bond of union, wholly irrespective of party epithets and sounding names. We understand each other—our principles are written out in broad and legible characters—we can go right on to the accomplishment of our purpose, without losing sight of the track or falling out by the way. Separately or collectively, we know our duty, and have no need of rallying cries and fanfares to cheer the attack and combat the defenses. If like our opponents we had no principles which we can avow—no cohesive power, but that afforded by the spells, it might be well to try the magic of a name, and, under the flapping banner of some favorite 'Tippencanoe and Tyler too,' make the political contest indeed a war of words instead of a war of opinions. But now, we need no man at our head. The name of Mr. Van Buren is a tower of strength. His defeat has not diminished our confidence in his statesmanship and patriotism, or in the general manhood of his Administration. We render the same high praise to others, whose names have been proposed. There is no lack of men in the Democratic party worthy to bear its standard, carry out its measures, and wear its honors. When the proper time shall come for a selection, let it be made. But not yet!

"The idea that political duties consist in placing certain men in office, has taken too deep root. We repudiate such heresy, and denounce it in practice. Give us the triumph of our measures—let us see our principles prevail and the happiness and glory of our country secured, and we care but little to whom we entrust the duty of administering the Government, so they be dutiful men and true. What folly to fasten our hopes upon a man, whose head of Providence may be by law, or a thousand mischances render less worthy our choice every hour, than now. Did not the whigs fix their hopes upon Gen. Harrison, rather than upon our principle, for success? And where is he? And where are the measures which they promised themselves through his instrumentality? All—ah! huddled in my grave, ere a short month had passed away! Is not here a lesson!

"The Democratic party is now in a safe position. Let it remain so. Our ranks are compact and our front invulnerable. So let us preserve them. Our principles are our guide. Let us substitute no other. On the other hand, our enemies are distracted, defeated and disgraced, for the very reason that they preferred men to measures—a Bank to the Constitution—the spoils of the country to the country itself. They have thrown their ranks open and are available at every point. They have tendered a series of issues, which if we join, must end in their overthrow. The free spirit of our people cannot will not, brook the high handed aggressions which have marked their every step, since they with rule and vaunt hands seized the reins of power. In combating their evil ways, we consult at the same time, the interests of Democracy and the welfare of the country.

"Our friends may think differently from us, but we have an abiding confidence that our principles need not the aid of names to secure their triumph, at the close of Mr. Tyler's term. Who shall be our candidates, when we shall need them, is a question of no difficulty; a question which can be settled at the proper time, according to Democratic usages. Until then, let no Democrat, in his devotion to the Cesar of his choice, lose sight of the glory of Rome!"

Indiana Marble.—A quarry of fine marble has recently been discovered in Fayette county, Ind. The Indianapolis Journal pronounces a specimen of the second stratum superior in many respects to Patmos marble. A quarry has been opened on the farm of Mr. Samuel Rees, lying near the Whitewater Canal, where it is found in the strata of from eight to eighteen inches in thickness.

Defense of the Lakes.—We learn that the President has given orders for the building of a steam ship at Erie, Pa., for the defence of the upper lakes. As the British are increasing their force on those lakes, it is indispensable that the American Government keep close with them.

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