"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE OTTAWA FREE TRADER.

Ottawa, October 12, 1850.

Democratic Nominations.

For State Treasurer:
Hon. JOHN MOORE.

For Congress:
1st Dist.—Col. WILLIAM H. BISSELL.
2d " WILLIS ALLEN.
3d " ORLANDO B. FICKLIN.
4th " Dr. RICHARD S. MOLONY.
5th " WM. A. RICHARDSON.
6th " THOMPSON CAMPBELL.
7th " THOMAS L. HARRIS.

For Representatives:
JOHN HISE, *of La Salle County.*
ABRAHAM L. PHILLIPS, *of Bureau.*
For Sheriff,
R. EATON GOODELL.
For Coroner,
DR. JOSEPH STOUT.

Representative Convention.

As our paper goes to press on Friday evening, we have had little time for comment on the proceedings of the convention which met at this place yesterday afternoon to nominate candidates for representatives in the state legislature from this District. It will be seen, however, by the report in another column, that the proceedings were eminently harmonious, and that they resulted in the nomination of John Hise, of this county, and of Abraham L. Phillips, of Bureau, as the democratic candidate.

That this ticket is in the full sense, a strong one, no man, we imagine, will be found to deny. The name of John Hise is so familiar to every person in this county, that anything said in reference to him seems superfluous. A hard working, active, energetic man, of sound judgment and sterling talent, he yet comes "fresh from the ranks of the people," having never solicited office at their hands—but on the contrary—often refused to be a candidate when solicited. In the present instance, it is well known to all concerned in bringing him out, that the nomination was literally "thrust upon him," and that not the slightest agency of his own was employed in bringing it about.

Mr. Phillips, we are informed, (not being acquainted with him ourselves,) is also an honest, hard working man, distinguished like Mr. Hise, mainly for his good, solid, practical common sense. Among his neighbors his word is as good as any bank note, and his opinion on any practical question little less than law.

At a time like this, when we are about to have the most important session of the legislature that ever convened in this state, such is precisely the kind of men we want to send to the legislature. Hard working men of judgment, intelligence, and solid worth—not the airy flippant lawyer or reckless politician.

Our Nominee for Sheriff.

The various ballotings for candidate for Sheriff in our county convention on Tuesday, it will be noted by reference to the proceedings, resulted in the choice of R. Eaton Goodell. The contest in the convention, although in its progress somewhat animated, was conducted in a spirit of mutual forbearance and harmony, and there can be no doubt but the final result was brought about by fair and honorable means, and that the party are as much under obligation to support the nomination as a convention of their own choice can make them.

And we think, aside from claims of this sort, the nominee is eminently deserving of the support of the people of this county for the office for which he has been named. There can be no question as to the fitness of Mr. Goodell for this office. Few men in the county, it is well known, possess better business qualifications. The duties of not only this, but of all our county offices, by service in them in a variety of ways, have become probably more familiarized to him than any other man in the county. Besides this, he is young, active, energetic, fearless, and efficient in the discharge of every duty, in even more than a common degree, as all who have had occasion for his services can testify.

And, then, Eaton Goodell is eminently "*one of us*"—one whom we have known and tested in every way, and always found reliable. If not exactly born, at least he has been *raised* in this county, having lived here some 15 years, and all its interests and prospects, hopes and fears are identified with his. Left an orphan at the age of ten, he has fought his way up alone, among comparative strangers, furnishing by his example, encouragement to others, left in youth in like circumstances, to persevere in the path of honor and rectitude, and, relying on these, never to doubt their ultimate success in life.

When, a few years ago the cry of war was heard on our borders, and the drum beat for volunteers to go forth and fight the battles of our country, although not of age, and placed in circumstances that would have excused his staying at home, with the characteristic ardor and enterprize of youth, he was one of the first to answer the call of patriotism, and volunteer to brave inhospitable climes and ruthless foes, to vindicate the rights and honor of his country. Although as a soldier he was never placed in a position to "deck his brow with victorious wreaths," he did his duty. He was honored in an eminent degree, with the esteem and confidence of Col. Hardin, who appointed him his secretary, and generally kept him by his side. He was one of the nine of the company from this place that were present in all the dangers and vicissitudes of the memorable battle of Buena Vista, in which he bore an honorable part.

We mention these things because Mr. G. is yet young, and that our people may know what stuff he is made of. In politics he has from his youth up been a democrat, having the full confidence of the party, who will ever find him an active and efficient advocate of its principles.

Coroner.

The nomination of Dr. Stout for the office of Coroner, it can scarcely be necessary for us to say, was made by the democratic convention on Tuesday without his solicitation. The office has for the last four years been held by Mr. Loring, who however, objected to a renomination, on account of the inconvenience, to a person residing away from the county seat, of attending to its duties. To Dr. S. it is no favor to burthen him with the duties of this office; but there is a peculiar fitness in its being held by a physician, and our people are fortunate in having found a man as well qualified as Dr. S. willing to take the office.

Maryland Election.—The official returns from the entire State give Clark 26,006 votes and Lowe, Dem., 27,597, making Lowe's maj. 151.

The Speeches on Monday Night.

The speech of Dr. Molony, on Monday night, even surpassed the highest hopes of his friends. He proved himself to be an eloquent public speaker, a logical and profound reasoner, and thoroughly acquainted with the history of our country and the various bearings, upon our national welfare, of the lines of policy adopted, by the two great parties which have divided the American people ever since the organization of our government. He traced out the leading differences which have ever existed, and showed that, from their antagonistical characters, they still existed and must continue so to do as long as our present form of government shall last. That the same political doctrines inculcated by the elder Adams and so ably battled for by Alexander Hamilton, to wit: the incompetency of the people for self-government, and hence the necessity of a strong, hereditary central power—an aristocratic United States Senate, and strict alien and sedition laws, which have ever since been the guiding chart of the federal party, were still cherished by the whigs with a parent's fondness; and that they are but waiting for an opportunity to enforce them with the same rigour with which they flourished under the black-cockade. He displayed a familiarity with the politics of the nations, and her political history, which bids fair to render him one of the most useful men of our state; and from his thorough acquaintance with the leading measures of the day—measures which have for the last twelve months hung like a dark cloud over our country, threatening us with a civil war, and the position which he occupies upon them eminently fit him for the office for which he is now before the people of this congressional district.

We feel proud to be able to come before the people with the name of such a man as Dr. Richard S. Molony at the head of our columns. He will be another bright star in Illinois to which the eyes of an admiring world will be turned. With such men as Bissell, Richardson, Campbell, and Molony in the house and Douglass and Shields in the senate, Illinois can boast of a representation in our national legislature equal if not superior to any other state in in the Union.

Dr. Molony is *right on* every question which now affects our national welfare. On the Tariff he occupies the old democratic platform—no more tax than is absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of the government, and that to be levied upon the value of the article imported, with proper discriminations. He opposes the "high protective tariff" advocated by his opponent, Mr. Coffing, which has time and again been demonstrated by such men as Benton, Cass, Buchanan, Secretary Walker, and a host of other leading statesmen, to be an indirect way of plundering the hard earnings of the producers to add still more to the millions of the capitalists—to cripple the agricultural resources of the west to build up and enrich an exclusive manufacturing aristocracy at east.

On the question of a National Bank he stands side by side with Jackson, Polk, and Benton—opposing it with the utmost of his abilities, and staunchly adhering to that great democratic measure, the Independent Treasury, which has enabled the general government, through a long and expensive foreign war, to pay her heavy expenses in gold and silver, while her bonds were selling in foreign markets at a premium of from two to five per cent., instead of a depreciation of fifty per cent., and paying her soldiers with discounted bank-rags and shin-plasters, as was the case during the last war with England, and under the palmiest days of that monster National Bank, which Gen. Jackson crushed to earth, and which the whig party has ever since been endeavoring to resuscitate with its thousand evils.

On the subject of the non-extension of slavery he breaths the very breath of the north. We can do no better, by way of giving his views upon this subject, than by giving his own language which we reported *verbatim* from his speech during its delivery. In speaking about New Mexico and Utah, he said:

"If I had been in congress, the last session, I should have contende to the last for the application to New Mexico and Utah, of the Ordinance of '87; and that, if, contrary to my expectations, slavery should be found to be going to either of said territories, I believe that the proper remedy of New Mexico would be, to present herself at the door of the Union and knock for admittance, with her constitution embodying the Ordinance of '87; and that if I should have a seat in congress, and she should be refused admittance, it would *not* be by the aid of my vote. If, however, this expedient should fail, then I should go, decidedly, for making, *as a condition* of the admission of New Mexico and Utah, whenever they should apply, that their constitutions should embrace the Ordinance of '87. My motto being, in the language of Col. Benton, "*No more slave territory*," while all the rights of the south, under the constitution, I shall most sacredly regard and respect."

In alluding to the split in our party which had its origin during the last presidential campaign, and in speaking of the Van Buren party, he said:

"I have ever believed their motives pure in supporting Mr. Van Buren, that I never did and do not now question their democracy. Democrats must be permitted to differ on the constitutional powers of congress over the question of slavery, and I have never made it a test question. I sustained Gen. Cass warmly, although I differed with him in this respect, and I have seen no reason to regret the course I pursued."

After Dr. Molony had finished his remarks, Mr. Coffing, the whig candidate, whom the Dr. had invited to be present to address the citizens of Ottawa after he got through if he felt disposed, took the stand, and made a very able speech; much more so than we anticipated. He argued well, and, for the whig side, said all that could be said.

His first step, like that taken by every whig who comes before the people for office, in this part of the state, was to make his audience believe that there was no difference between whigs and democrats; that times had so changed, and the great and leading measures which had heretofore divided the people of this nation into two political parties—whigs and democrats—had been decided, and that, now they were all one and the same. That democrats could, with perfect consistency, vote for him, because, (as in reality there were no parties,) he was a democrat in all except the name, and in *that* particular he had always *been*, and always intended to *be*, a whig. He showed, evidently, that his whole aim was to convince the disaffected, sore-headed, lame, halt, and blind, which are always found tagging after the different parties for the sake of plunder, that all party distinctions were broken up; and that *now*, every body should vote for whom he pleased, without reference to opinions previously entertained.

But, notwithstanding Mr. Coffing assured his hearers that all party lines had been obliterated, yet he still claimed to be the exponent of whig principles, and as such, went into a long and intricate argumen to show where the whigs, in advocating a "protective tariff," did it with a view of benefitting, not only the eastern manufacturers, but the whole country. He pointed out what he called evils which had accrued to the country from the policy pursued by the democratic party, and endeavored to show how the whig policy, which he advocated, (which, if there was no distinction of parties, must have been the same,) would have prevented these evils, and how it would have made the people more prosperous and happy, &c.

He alluded to all the points touched by Dr. Molony, and invariably took strong whig grounds with which to meet them. Showing his utter insincerity in reference to the extinction of party differences, and that, in accordance with the old and established practice of his party, in all their political contests, he was playing the "coon"—trying to *gull* honest democrats into *his* support, under the guise of *no-party*. But we are inclined to think that this game will prove ineffective, at least in this county. The democracy of La Salle have been gulled and "cooned" often enough by such arguments; they have had their eye-teeth cut, and they know too well what "no-party" means to be trapped into the support of a whig by its alluring sound.

But the smartest game of all which Mr. Coffing is trying to play, is to catch the abolitionists on the slavery question. He just naturally distances the Dr. on this subject. He is almost as ultra as Gerritt Smith himself. We were hardly prepared for this from Mr. Coffing. The present administration, which, we beleive, he heartily sustains has all along been opposed to any interference upon the subject of slavery in the territories by congress, and in favor of leaving the question to be decided by the people themselves; and we presumed that Mr. Coffing would at least, to a certain extent, entertain the same views. He supported Taylor, a slave holder, for the presidency; and up to the time of his nomination for congress, and even yet, is a strong admirer of the Old Hero's non-intervention policy; and yet, now, since the question is settled, he comes out strong enough abolition, to make Lovejoy himself cry, "hold!—enough."

As a matter of course he denounced the Fugitive Slave Law, although it bore the name of Mr. Fillmore, a man whom Mr. Coffing aided in elevating to the position which he now occupies, and whose public acts he defends. He well knew that, to defend so infamous a measure as that, would prove disastrous to the political success of any man who should attempt it. Taking his speech all through, it was certainly one of the ablest specimens of demagoguism we have listened to for a long time. The only particular in which it was incomplete, was in his not coming out boldly in denouncing the plundering of the national treasury by the late Galphin cabinet.

After Mr. Coffing had concluded, Dr. Molony took the stand again to express his views on the Fugitive Slave Law, having omitted so to do in his speech; but, it being very late, but few were left to hear him. We, therefore, give his words in full as they were delivered, as follows:

"I regard the bill as only recognizing the right of the claimant, and none of the rights of the fugitive. The proceedings against him are entirely *exparte* and *summary*, and as such the law does violence to the moral and humane feelings of the northern heart; that, as such, it will be a *dead letter*. That, while I would not forcibly resist a bad law of the land, I could not be made a slave hunter or slave catcher. Far sooner would I pay the penalties of the law.—I believe that the members from the north who voted for that bill, did so to *quiet* the south, knowing well, that it would be a dead letter, and, therefore, in their opinion, of no harm."

The above extracts from Dr. Molony's speech, as reported by us, were shown to him on Tuesday morning, previous to his leaving town, and recognized as substantially correct.

Harmonious Whiggery.

The Chicago Journal seizes upon a letter in the Democrat from Belvidere, and making it the subject of at least two leaders, attempts to show that there actually are some democrats in this congressional district who are dissatisfied with the nomination of Dr. Molony. The case it makes out would at best be a poor one, for were even the men it alludes to now opposing Dr. Molony, it would only show that the democrats must again elect their candidate without their aid, as they have often done before. But these articles in the Journal are not a little amusing, appearing as they do by the side of columns of furious attacks upon the present whig administration, by whom the editor of the Journal was so beautifully beheaded as postmaster at Chicago. Talk about division and disaffection on the part of a few democrats in Chicago! We will tell the Journal of a joke worth a dozen like that. There is on foot a plot of disorganization that threatens the overthrow of one the great parties of this Union. In reference to this stupendous plot we find the following in a paper called the Chicago Journal, of the 4th inst.

"Plot of Disorganization.—The minority of the New York Whig State Convention, a little over a third of that body, are proceeding boldly in their attempt to disorganize the Whig party of the country.

"They have issued a *national* address, and called another Convention to meet on the 17th of October next, to take such measures as they may think proper. Meanwhile, some of the Whig papers of the State are urging upon others not to support the ticket nominated, although it received an almost unanimous support in the convention, and the address also urges "that the nominees, though unexceptionable, ought not to be supported."

There's a muss for you that amounts to something! And we tell our readers that this split is not confined to New York. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, indeed throughout all the northern states, not excepting Illinois, the whigs are as distinctly divided into two parties—into Seward and Fillmore whigs—as they are in New York. The fight has just begun, and is growing hotter fast enough to indicate the aid of gigantic bellows power. The whigs had a glorious time of it during the barnburner divisions in the democratic ranks, but we are very widely of the mark if we shall not shortly see a re-enactment of the same farce, or tragedy, among the whigs.

License Law.

We notice there is a petition in circulation thro' town, to be presented to the next legislature, praying the enactment of the Wisconsin License law in this State. To the petition is appended a copy of the law in question, the provisions of which should be well studied and understood by our people. Without inserting them here at length, it may be sufficient to say that they are based on the general principle that the liquor sellers, *as a class*, should be held responsible for the damage done by the traffic. Thus, if a murder is committed in consequence of the sale of ardent spirits, the vender is held the murderer; if a man, while intoxicated, destroy another man's property, the damage is made up by assessment on the liquor dealers, &c. &c.

The law has now been in operation some two or three years in Wisconsin, and although in some parts it is said not to be enforced, generally, it is asserted, its provisions are respected, and its operation, in restraining the evils of the liquor traffic have been most salutary.

We hope our people will take the matter at least into serious consideration, and if this law, which, in its provisions, is purely an experiment, shall be found capable of leading us to the grand result we are all so anxious to attain at;—the entire banishment of the liquor seller from our midst,—let us make it at once our war cry and shibboleth, until the cause of total abstinence shall be completely triumphant.

We were shown this morning, by Mr. A. W. Hollister, of this city, a gold hair comb, manufactured from California gold, by W. A. Woodruff, of San Francisco. It was a most beautiful specimen of workmanship, and would do credit to any Jeweler in this or any other country. There were three small sets of quartz in the back of the comb, and with its elegant chasing and rich trimmings, we must say that it was the most desirable ornament for a lady, that we have seen in many a day. The value of the comb was $200. It was sent by Asher Markham, late of Syracuse, now in California, to his lady in Illinois.—*Auburn, N. Y., Daily Advertiser.*

Mrs. Markham is residing with her brother, M. E. Hollister, Esq., in Ottawa. We also saw a breast-pin formed out of a lump of California gold, still bearing its original shapeless form, which was sent by the same gentleman to Mrs. M. a few days since, which weighed 14 pwts. The pin was worth about $20.

Chestnuts.

We were presented with a regular old-fashion down-east bunch of chestnut burrs the other day, by our friend, Ira L. Peck, of Deer Park. The burrs are of good size and contained from 2 to 3 nuts each. Mr. Peck has raised quite a number of trees from the nut, all of which will soon commence bearing. These are the first chestnuts we have seen which were in this state.

Hon. Sidney Breese is a candidate to represent Clinton county in the State Legislature.

The Fugitive Slave Law—Its Operation.

This law went into operation on the 25th ult., and already does the ferment created by it demonstrate how utterly fallacious and short-sighted was its conception, both as a peace measure, and as a means of securing the return of fugitive slaves to the south. So far from bringing *peace* to our "distracted country," it has banished peace where it reigned before. The appearance of the slave-catcher, who comes armed with the powers of this law, has so far in every instance been the harbinger of tumult and violence; and there can be no earthly doubt, that the attempt at a general enforcement of this law would occasion an amount of riot and bloodshed that would be little less than civil war.

We have been looking over the eastern papers, and we note below the result of a week's operation of this remarkable law:

The first case we note as coming under its provisions, was that of James Hamlet, in New York city. Two men from Baltimore came to New York on Thursday morning, the 27th ult., and went before the U. S. Commissioner, and made oath that one James Hamlet, a colored man, who was then resident in New York city, had some 2 years previously, run away from his mistress, Mrs. Brown, in Baltimore, to whom he was "held to service" at the time, and who had never given him up or released him from such service. Thereupon the commissioner issued process to the marshal, who arrested Hamlet and brought him before the commissioner, who after hearing the depositions of the persons claiming to come as the agents of Mrs. Brown, handed the fugitive over to them to be taken back to the owner.

The whole matter was managed so suddenly and secretly, that comparatively few persons knew anything of it before Hamlet was on his way back into slavery. Indeed, it is asserted that the very family of Hamlet only heard of his capture after the cars had left the city upon which he was borne away. Yet in the very short time that intervened, a considerable crowd had collected in front of the office of Mr. Gardiner, the commissioner, and the imprecations were loud and deep against the law makers, but no attempt was made at violence.

The occurrence, however, had the effect to rouse the colored population to a sense of their danger, and to induce them to take steps of safety. A meeting was immediately called, and an immense concourse took place on the Tuesday evening following, at Zion Chapel. The proceedings although conducted entirely by colored persons, were in the highest degree spirited and determined, and resolutions were adopted to oppose the execution of the law "to the knife and to the last." The following is but one of the fourteen resolutions adopted by the meeting.

1. *Resolved*, That we utterly repudiate the law and its provisions; that it is so repugnant to every principle of justice, that it can have no binding force whatever upon us; and that we do here, in the sight of God, and before all men, declare, that should any attempt be made to execute its provisions on any one of us, either by invading our homes or arresting us in the street, we will treat such an one as assaulting our persons with intent to kill, and, God being our helper, will use such means as will repel the aggressor and defend our lives and liberty.

But the success of this first attempt is not conceded as proof that the law can be peaceably executed in New York. On this head the Evening Post says:

"It is a mistake, to pretend, as certain journals are doing, that the law is quietly executed, and with the acquiescence of the community. One or two examples, under it, there must be to illustrate its true character. What has already taken place has filled the country with excitement, and after a few attempts more, the business of slave-catching must be laid aside, notwithstanding Mr. Webster's argument that a man who is kidnapped under the pretence of being a slave, should not be allowed a trial by jury. Public opinion will not endure the law.

The *Independent*, a religious journal of the highest character, also says:

The law *cannot* be executed. The case which has recently occurred under it in this city, and of which a more particular account will be found elsewhere, makes nothing against the remark. It was not known till it was consummated. The man was inveigled by craft into the power of his enemies. His surrendry was effected before his friends or the community were apprized of his danger; and his wife, it is said, was still expecting his return when he, having been captured,—not as of old from a savage coast by a recognized pirate, but from the midst of this civilized and 'Christian' city by Messrs. Clare and Gardiner—was far on his way to the place of bondage. There may be other cases like this, in this city and elsewhere. For there is scarcely anything so criminal that men cannot be found to do it for money. And the successful stealer of a MAN, from freedom and his family, can afford to pay something for his thews and sinews. But in the aggregate, as a law affecting society at large, and designed to be operative throughout the North, we are more than ever satisfied that the law *cannot be executed.*

The effect, however, of the arrest of Hamlet has been to spread consternation among the fugitives in New York, and many have sought safety in flight, as will be seen by the following despatch from Boston.

Boston, Oct. 2.—About thirty fugitive slaves arrived here to-day from New York. They say they will go no further, but remain here, arm themselves, and abide the result.

In Boston, and indeed throughout Massachusetts, there is great excitement relative to the reclamation of fugitive slaves. We subjoin some extracts to show the feeling:

Boston, Oct. 1.—Two slave owners are prowling about Worcester with a view of catching some fugitive slaves there. The citizens generally express a determination not to permit any to be taken away. A large number of fugitive slaves in the city met last evening at the Rev. Mr. Snowden's church, and appointed a committee to concert measures to prevent their recapture. There are now about 300 fugitive slaves in this city, many of whom are in busines and have families.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1.—There is great excitement here in consequence of the supposed presence of slave catchers. The colored people are arming. The town hall is thronged by thousands of excited people, who appear determined that not a slave shall be taken from Springfield, law or no law. There will be hard fighting if it is attempted. About 50 fugitive slaves reside here.

We add extracts from various parts of the country, showing the effects of the bill.

Owego, Oct. 1.

The Fugitive Slave bill is exciting some movement among the colored population of this village. The negroes profess to believe that there are several slave-catchers in the neighborhood, and they have organized and armed themselves to resist any attempt that may be made against them—declaring that they would fight to the last if need be, to defend the liberty of themselves or friends. It is reported that several negroes who have resided in Ithaca have sought safety in flight. Here they have resolved not to emigrate, but to fight for liberty, if that is the price demanded.

Utica, Oct. 1.

Sixteen fugitive slaves, on a boat for Canada, passed through this city yesterday. They were well armed, and determined to fight to the last moment.

Bedford, Pa., Oct. 1.

Ten Virginian runaway slaves recently lost their way on the ridge of the Alleghanies, eight miles east of this place. They were discovered that morning, and attacked by Pennsylvania men. One slave was mortally wounded, and another dangerously, and both were captured next morning. Six of the outcasts, whose clothes were very ragged, from their frequent contact with bushes and rocks, retired to a mountain hut, occupied by a man and his wife. The woman supplied them plentifully with garments, while the husband went to his neighbors, procured assistance, and captured the runaways, for which service he received a reward of $250. Two of the negroes are still hid away in the mountains, but the Pennsylvania men, who are eager for the rewards, are after them. The slaves state that they all subsisted on corn and apples during their travels.

Harrisburg, Sept. 30.

The slaves who were confined sometime since for riot, after being discharged on a charge of horse stealing, were this afternoon brought before U. S. Commissioner, McAllister, under the fugitive slave law, when the property was proven, and they were delivered to their masters, who took them back to Virginia, per railroad, without molestation.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28.

The excitement increases among our colored population in relation to the fugitive slave law. Nearly all the waiters in the hotels have fled to Canada. Sunday, thirty fled; Monday, forty, on Tuesday, fifty; on Wednesday, thirty; and up to this time the number that has left will not fall short of three hundred. They went in large bodies, armed with pistols and bowie knives, determined to die, rather than be captured.

Chicago, Oct. 8.

There was a large meeting of the colored population of this city at the African Church last evening, at which strong resolutions were passed in favor of armed opposition to the execution of the fugitive slave law. The "fugitives" unanimously declared their determination not to emigrate, but to stand their ground and fight it out here. Among the speakers was J. H. Collins, Esq. of this city.

Molony and Coffing at Princeton.

A Free Soiler, and a supporter of Mr. Ogden, writing from Princeton, to the La Salle Co. Democrat, thus speaks of Dr. Molony and Mr. Coffing, and their speeches made at that place, the evening of the 4th inst. In commenting upon the leading political measures in which our country is at present interested, the writer says:

"Dr. Molony desires to be in advance, instead of progressing with, the age in which he lives; and the principles he laid down, doubtless, astonished some of his whig hearers. The Sub-Treasury, River and Harbour Improvements, and Land Reform, were each enlarged upon by the speaker; and the sentiments he expressed upon these points found a ready response in the hearts of his hearers. There was no trickery—no stump or stage effect—but the heart was read in the kindling eye and eloquent language which poured forth from his lips, when fully roused to the importance of the subject he was discussing."

The Slave Question, it will be remembered, is almost the sole topic of political controversy in Bureau;—it is the rock upon which the parties there have split for years; and the abolition party has held the balance of power in its hands, and as it spoke, so the election went. Now mark the honest, upright course he pursued upon this subject—there was no "buncombe," no braggadocio, by which to catch abolition votes, but he spoke his honest sentiments—and those long entertained by his party. The writer thus speaks of this part of his remarks:

"He was willing to conciliate all, but no more than was consistant with the views he entertained—Upon the Jefferson Ordinance he was explicit—avowing that, though consistent to his party, no vote of his should be cast that would in any way tend to the extension of slavery. He is a Jefferson ordinance man from principle."

Upon the Fugitive Slave Bill,

"Dr. Molony in substance said, that though he would form no part of a posse comitatus to enforce its provisions, he should not violently oppose those authorized in the fulfilment of their duties. A wise and politic declaration, sufficient to satisfy any honest mind.—Dr. M. is a good democrat, and I heartily wish him success, though upon the slavery question I humbly differ from him.—He will be warmly supported by his regular friends, and many Free Soilers, who believe Mr. Ogden's chance to be very slim, will follow in the same track. That he will receive a large majority of the votes in this county, I have no doubt."

After the Dr. had concluded his remarks, Mr. Coffing presented himself and desired to be heard. The correspondent of the Democrat, after noticing his vain attempt to gull his hearers with the "no-party hobby," and his remarks upon the leading political questions of the day, thus comments:

"His sophistry was of no avail. His smiles, oratory, and pretty things were all thrown away. The democracy cannot be bullied or coaxed from the firm rock upon which they stand. The people of Bureau are not children, to mistake declamation for argument; and bare, unfounded assertion for statistics. But the whig thunder was at last poured in upon the ranks. Fiery similes—arguments like rockets, mounting high in the cloud of metaphor, fell in bright and glowing scintillations around the ears of the listeners. And what was it all for—all about? The slavery question—the Wilmot proviso!" It was the best article that could be obtained at the time, and most effectually did he use it. He plunged deeper into abolitionism than any of our Liberty men would have ventured to do. Death to slavery! was his motto. If Coffing should be elected, Garrison may consider his chance for the presidency no longer so problematical as is generally supposed. But even this thunder did not take—it was too barefaced. Upholding the administration, yet charging it with bribery—professing to be a whig, at the same time pretending to hold no view different from the democracy, is too preposterous to be crammed down the throats, even of the unenlightened voters of Bureau county."

What can Mr. Coffing expect from Bureau, now since Mr. Ogden has withdrawn. If his hypocrisy on the slavery question, and on most other questions, does not help him more in other counties of the district than in Bureau and La Salle, he may as well hang up his fiddle at once. The people are not so easily "cooned" as Mr. Coffing may think.

Concert.—The Columbians will give us their first Concert this evening at the Baptist Church. They come to us with the highest recommendations both in respect to persons of moral character and as spledid singers. Their entertainment to-night will be a rare treat to our music loving public. They will sing again on Monday evening. See their advertisement in another column.

Michigan.—The Democratic State Convention have made the following nomination:

Warner Wing, Sanford M. Green and Abner Pratt, as Judges of the Supreme Court.
John Sweegles, Jr., Auditor General.
R. C. Whittemore, State Treasurer.
Chas. H. Taylor, Secretary of State.
Wm. Hale, Attorney General.
F. W. Shearman, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The clerk of the Weather for the past few days has played the politician, blowing hot and cold almost in the same breadth, and generally manifesting a disposition to be mighty uncertain.

Effect of the Passage of the Chicago and Mobile Railroad Bill upon Illinois Stocks.—The New York Evening Post of the 18th instant, says:

"A considerable advanced has obtained in Illinois internal Improvement stock; 55 5-8 was bid for it this morning, but 60 asked. This is a rise of 5 to 10 per cent., and is owing to the advices published this morning from Washington, of the donation, by Congress, of lands to Illinois, in aid of the railroad constructing between Chicago and Mobile, which runs through the whole State of Illinois; and, also of another bill passed, and only waiting the decision of the Senate on some amendment made by the House, which bill makes over to the States all the swamp lands found in them; and Illinois has, it is estimated, three millions of acres of such lands which the State will reclaim; the success of which, will directly increase the security of the Internal Improvement stock."

On the 19th inst., we perceive by our New Yerk exchanges that a further rise of one per cent. had taken place.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr Ogden's Withdrawal.

We publish below a letter from Mr. Ogden, announcing his withdrawal from the pending Congressional canvass. The reasons assigned for this course on his part we doubt not will be satisfactory to a large majority of those who designed supporting him. Occupying the position which Dr. Molony does on the great questions of the day, the choice between him and Mr. Ogden was narrowed down to one of merely personal preference, and in withdrawing from the canvass to afford the opportunity to all who entertain a unity of opinion on these questions to unite in action, Mr. O. has exhibited a patriotic singleness of purpose which we doubt not will be fully appreciated by the people of this District.

As Dr. Molony has without hesitation or qualification pledged himself to the support of such measures as we advocate, touching the question of slavery, and as we cordially agree with him upon the other leading political questions of the day, we very cheerfully place his name at the head of our columns as candidate for this District.

To J. H. Bryant, President of the Elgin Convention of Aug. 29, 1850.

Dear Sir: My consent to a nomination for Congress, by the Free Democracy of this District, made at the Convention over which you presided, was, at the urgent solicitation of many friends, reluctantly yielded, on the ground, and under the impression and belief that the Joliet Convention would be certain to nominate an anti-Wilmot Proviso candidate, in disregard of our principles, and that the interests of the Free Soil party demanded the personal sacrifice of inclination and interest on my part in its aid. To these appeals solely I yielded, in opposition to the strong desire which I have, not to be a candidate for any political office whatever.

At the Joliet Convention, however, more liberal opinions prevailed, and the nominee, Doctor Molony, in the midst of a spirited contest, at that Convention, ardently announced himself a Wilmot Proviso man, and expressed a feeling of perfect respect and approval of the "Free Soil or Van Buren Democracy"; and on my return from the East a few days since, I understood that he was canvassing the District as the advocate of principles, in the main, if not entirely in accordance with our own. Should this information prove true, it certainly became a serious question as to the course to be pursued by us most calculated to advance the truths for which we do battle. At the urgent solicitation of many of our friends—tried and intelligent friends—I consented to an investigation, and to an interrogation of Dr. Molony, as to the views entertained and advocated by him, and the following interrogatories were propounded to him:

"1. Will you, if elected, vote for, and cordially support a bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territories of the United States?

2. Will you vote for and support a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia?

3. Will you oppose the admission of any slave States which may be framed out of Texas or the Territories?

4. Will you vote for and advocate the repeal of the fugitive slave law, passed at the recent session of Congress?

5. Will you advocate and vote for the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives who shall be willing so to organize the committees of that House as to give the free States their just influence in the business of Legislation?"

His attention was also called at the same time to the resolutions adopted at the Union Convention of Bureau County, held on the 27th of September, in the proceedings of which, yourself, Mr. Lovejoy and others of the staunch friends of our principles, it appears, took part and approved.

He answered as follows:

"I received the within interrogatories this day, and, as you will see by the La Salle Democrat and Ottawa Free Trader, I took at Peru on the 5th, and at Ottawa on the 7th, the affirmative side of interrogatories 1st and 2d, and in relation to the admission of any more slave States from free Territory, my position, taken at those meetings, as correctly reported in said papers, was *emphatically* and *distinctly* opposed to it. In relation to the admission of any more slave States from Texas, whether I shall go against it or not, will depend upon the opinion that I may hereafter form of the true meaning and nature of the Resolutions of Annexation. If, by said resolutions, the honor and good faith of the nation is pledged to admit more slave states from Texas, when she (Texas) may apply for the admission of such States, then I should, if in Congress, vote for their admission. But if not so *pledged* and bound by sacred contract, then a bill for the admission of more slave states from Texas would *never* receive my vote. My mind is not made up on this point, not having examined the resolutions with reference to it. Still I must view the whole matter now, and for a long time to come, as an abstraction, for no such States will ask to be admitted for a long while.

To your 4th interrogatory, I answer *most decidedly* in the affirmative, and for reasons set forth in my reported remarks at Ottawa last Monday.

To your 5th interrogatory I also reply in the affirmative, *most cordially*, and that I will use my utmost exertions to secure the nomination and election of a man who will accomplish the objects of said interrogatories.

I most cordially approve of the resolutions adopted by the Union meeting held at Princeton on the 27th of September ult. Yours, &c.,

October 8, 1850. R. S. MOLONY."

The resolutions of the Bureau county union convention are unavoidably omitted for want of time to get them in type, but we shall publish them in a short time. They embrace everything essential in the Free Soil creed.—Eds. Tribune.

These answers are broad and explicit, covering manfully, it seems to me, the main ground of the principles for which we contend; and as our objects have no regard for *persons*, or distinct organizations from those who adopt our principles, the progress and spread of which are the sole purposes in view, as is so clearly indicated in the action of your recent Union Convention at Princeton, I have yielded to the advice of many of my friends, and which is so entirely in accordance with my own opinion as to the wiser course to be pursued by us under existing circumstances, (although I am aware that all may not approve it) and do hereby respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for Representative in Congress from this district, so honorably proffered me by the recent convention at Elgin, over which you presided.

I do this more readily because of my belief that Dr. Molony, if elected, will serve these principles ably and truly, and that time will show that the step which I have taken will strengthen and advance materially the interests which we have at heart.

I remain, Dear Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant. W. B. OGDEN.

Richard S. Molony.—It is with pleasure that we perceive by the Chicago *Democrat*, that Dr. Malony has been recently nominated by a convention of the democracy of his congressional district in the state of Illinois, for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States. This must be very gratifying to the numerous friends of his much esteemed family, and particularly to those who had the happiness of a personal acquaintance with Richard while ripening into manhood. During his preparatory efforts for college, while there and afterwards in his study of the law in this village, he was a pattern worthy of imitation for perseverance, sobriety, moral and political integrity. The swelling buds and opening blossoms, expanding onward and upward to future eminence, even then, clustered thick and beautiful upon him. He inherited his democracy from his parentage on both sides, who were all "dyed in the wool Democrats" of the pure Jeffersonian order, and as true to that political faith, as the needle ever could be to the Pole.

He was a classmate in College of the Hon. John Wentworth, formerly from Sandwich in this state, who has for several years past, and still does, represent the same district of which Malony has recently been made the nominee as Mr. Wentworth's successor. Like the mother of the Grachii, New Hampshire may proudly point to such of her sons, and say, "they are my jewels." They were both amiable in life, aspiring in intellect, and abundantly worthy the confidence of our democratic constituency. May they long live a blessing and be blessed.—*N. H. Democrat.*

Simeon Francis, of Springfield in this State, Editor of the *Journal*, has been appointed Indian Agent to Oregon, in place of A. G. Henry, resigned.

By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE FREE TRADER.

☞ No report last night.

Awful Disaster.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 7.

The steamer, Kate Fleming, Capt. Dunham, burst both of her boilers on Saturday the 5th, about 12 o'clock M. at Walker's Bar. She had been aground, but had got off, and had been floating a short distance, when the bell rang to go ahead slow, and after making a few revolutions she exploded, and afterward burned to the water's edge. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been the want of water in the boilers.

Annexed is a list of the killed, missing and saved, as furnished by John A. Lowery, Clerk of the steamer Gen. La Fayette, who was on board at the time, and narrowly escaped. He arrived here this morning, with several others in a skiff, from the scene of the disaster. The list is as complete as could be made at the time:

Killed and Missing—E. T. Bocock, Christian county, Ill.; barkeeper; first clerk, Odell; Annette chamber maid of James Hewitt; Jeff and John, steward and cabin boy of the Gen. La Fayette; Hutchinson, servant of Mr. Moore of Miss.; fireman and deck hand of the Gen. La Fayette; Mr. Jennings, of New Albany, Indiana.

Wounded—J. Sharnley, of Miss., steward of the Kate Kearney, second cook and mate, and several deck passengers.

It is said that all the wounded will recover.—Capt. Dunham is badly bruised, but not dangerously.

Saved—(Though many of them more or less bruised)—Mrs. Anderson and four children; John Poppe and wife, of St. Louis; C. K. Budlechers, of New Orleans; Rev. Mr. Crocker, of Golconda, Ill; J. A. Lowry, of New Albany; O. S. Dickinson, J. Bucia, T. J. Sheffler, T. Crocker, G. T. Parker, Capt. M. Quarier, S. T. Moore, Miss Miller, Ferguson the pilot, E. Gates, P. Hacker, E. Brown, N. Ostrander, and many others.

Capt. Quarier, with several others, were standing on the hurricane deck, and were blown several feet in the air. Capt. Q. fell on the bow of the wreck; Mr. Lowry and the others were blown into the river, and saved themselves by swimming to the shore.

Dr. Jones left this place this morning for the scene of the disaster, to relieve the sufferers.—The safe containing the money belonging to the boat, and amounts deposited by the passengers, was blown into the river, and it is thought will be recovered. But little of the baggage and clothing belonging to the passengers was saved.—Some had presence of mind to throw their trunks overboard. Capt. Bentley, of the Gen. La Fayette, remained at the wreck when our informant left, to recover the safe.

The District Slave Trade Bill.—The following is the bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January next, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other state or place, to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any attempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits, to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise for sale contrary to this act.

The Lindomania.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1850.

The sale of tickets by auction commenced this morning here, and great as the *furore* was in your city, it is not to be compared to the excitement here. We have beaten you by far in the sale of the first ticket. The very first bid was $250, which is $25 more than Genin paid for the first ticket in your city. After the most spirited competition, it was knocked down to Mr. Ossian E. Dodge, a vocalist, of Boston, for the enormous sum of $625. The second ticket brought $24; a lot of eight $16 each; fourth, $10 50; fifth, $10 50; and so down to $9, at which a considerable number were sold; thence down to $7 and $6, at which most of the tickets were purchased. The lowest price paid for back seats, in the gallery, was $1 50. All those prices are in addition to the regular ticket price of $3. The premiums will probably amount to $20,000. The competitors for the first ticket were chiefly booksellers—the hatters were decidedly in the back ground. There was a perfect jam in the hall, and great excitement and eagerness to obtain tickets.

Genin has sent Dodge the following laconic epistle:

"Mr. Ossian E. Dodge:

I acknowledge the Corn!

J. N. Genin.

Vive la Jenny.

N. Y. Sept. 26, 1850.

P. S.—Send me the size of your head.

From California.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York on the 5th inst. from Chagres, bringing two weeks later news from California; 140 passengers and $1,500,000 in gold.

The disturbances at Sacramento had ceased, and the story of the burning of that place proves to have been unfounded. Mayor Bigelow was not killed; he was badly wounded, but was convalescent. The conduct of the authorities had inspired the property holders with confidence, and business was being resumed. The squatters had dispersed. In the riot Sheriff McKinney and a Mr. Woodward were killed on the part of the citizens, and among the squatters George W. Penshaw and a Mr. Madison. Henry McKnight & Co., Bankers of Sacramento, had failed.

The news from the mines is generally encouraging. Among other great hauls, one man found a 40lb. lump, of pure gold, on the Yubia. The mines in the vicinity of Humboldt's bar, the Alta California says, are now as profitable as the richest deposits on the Trinity river.—Thousands are at work, with extraordinary success, and new diggins are daily opened.

New York, Oct. 7.

The Georgia arrived last night with California mail, in 7 1-2 days from Chagres, via Havana, has 117 passengers and $500,000 in gold. She left Havana on the 2d, the city healthy. The new Governor General daily expected, with 5,000 troops from Spain. The militia were reviewed by the Governor General, and disbanded on the 23d ult. Much indignation was excited by the ungracious manner in which their arms were required of them. A large proportion of the muskets were in consequence returned to the army or unfit for use, having been dipped into salt water and injurd by other means. Cockades, which had once adorned citizens and soldiers, were appended to the tails of dogs, and otherwise contemptously treated. It was reported that $2,000,000 per annum were to be raised for the support of additional troops, and other expenses of the island.

Interesting.—The telegraph news to be found in our paper to-day, passed under the waters of the Mississippi river! The wires are now isolated in gutta percha, and sunk to the bottom of the river, instead of being suspended on poles as formerly. The operator informs us that the line was never in better working order.—*Peoria Press.*

John R. Williams has been nominated for Congress by the Free Soilers, in Kalamazoo district, Michigan.

Mrs. Partington asks very indignantly if the bills before Congress are not counterfeit, why there should be such difficulty in passing them?