Ottawa Free Trader.

TTAWA, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

Supreme Court Building.

It will be seen by our legislative synopsis that an appropriation of $10,000 has been made to complete the Supreme Court Building at this place. The Senate had allowed a larger sum, but the House cut it down.—The sum will be sufficient, we presume, so far to complete the building that it can be occupied, while another appropriation may become necessary to give it the "finishing touches." The building will be an ornament to our city. It is handsomely located, with sufficient ground around it to justify the expenditure upon it of a little horticultural taste. This, with the fine public square and the splendid residence of Mr. Reddick in the same vicinity, must in a few years hence, when our city will be able to do justice to Washington square, make that the handsomest quarter of our city.

The Douglas and Fitch Correspondence.

This will be found in to-day's paper, and will be largely read. If any body can see in it anything like "backing down" on the part of Senator Douglas, as the Republican papers allege, they have keener optics than we can boast. But if the correspondence should even show a squinting that way, as it certainly does not, it must be borne in mind that Judge D., as well as Mr. Fitch, for the matter of that, was controlled throughout by his friends, who were such men as A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, Jones, of Tenn., &c., men who profess to be versed in all the niceties of the *code duello*. The truth is, there was not difference enough between the men to justify a misunderstanding, and their friends wisely concluded it would add to the reputation of neither to shoot the other for nothing.

The Leavitt Claim.

We are glad this matter is being pressed in our legislature. The whole case can be given in a nutshell. Messrs. Ryan and Oakley, as commissioners on the part of Illinois, went to Europe to negotiate the canal loan About half of it was subscribed there thro' their efforts, and about $500,000 more in New York. The commissioners needed more help from this side to wind up the business, and David Leavitt volunteered his service. By his aid the whole loan was subscribed on certain conditions. These conditions involved, among other things, a visit of Gov. Davis, of Mass., to Illinois and to Europe, with many other expenses. By the aid of all together the loan was finally effected. Then comes Leavitt and claims pay for securing the whole loan by his own unaided exertions. The foreign bondholders deny the truth of his pretence and the justice of his claim. They pay the expense of his trip to Europe (some $1300) and tell him they will make him a canal trustee if he will resign all pretence to any additional pay, and Leavitt accepts the Trusteeship. Afterwards, however, he has again the impudence to urge his claim, and by his own vote and that of Mr. State Treasurer Ray it is allowed.

It is no defence to Mr. Ray to say (and this is all the defence he offers) that other men high in authority had been willing to allow this unjust demand. It makes no wrong thing right because good men have endorsed it. The Leavitt claim was palpably unjust, and there's the end of it.

No action of our legislature will probably ever be able to restore this money to the Treasury; but the act of voting it away should at least elicit from our legislature some significant expression of condemnation; and the most practicable way to make this felt, it strikes us, is to refuse to confirm Mr. Ray's re-appointment, should Gov. Bissell have the hardihood to send it to the Senate.

Canal Claims.

We are indebted to Hon. B. C. Cook, we presume, for a copy of the "Report and Documents" submitted by the Commissioners appointed several years ago to investigate and report upon the unadjusted claims arising out of the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is a document of 426 pages, and of course we have not had time even to glance through it. Of these claims, amounting originally to about $1,700,000, the Commissioners allowed about $150,000. If all the claimants are willing to receive this sum as a full and final adjustment of the matter, it strikes us the cheapest way to dispose of the matter is to allow them at once. The Commissioners, whose high standing, ability, and integrity no one can question, have said that $150,000 are equitably due these claimants. With the force of such an endorsement in their favor, the state will never get rid of paying something like that amount, and as the longer the payment is delayed, the larger the sum will grow by the accumulation of interest, the sooner it is paid the less it will probably cost.

The Pacific Railroad.

The bill for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific, which had occupied the U. S. Senate about half the time since the commencement of the session, received its quietus in that body last Tuesday. It had been so clogged with amendments, that even its father, Mr. Gwin, no longer recognized it.—There was clearly a majority in the Senate in favor of the passage of a bill of some sort, but they were unable to agree on the details.

The subject must now go over to another session, and may then be killed again. But the country is unmistakeably for this road and the pressure from the constituencies will before another two years become so urgent that members of congress will no longer be able to resist it, and will find it convenient to be a little less fastidious about the niceties of detail.

EDITORIAL FRACAS.—Mr. Linton, of the Peru *Commercial*, and Mr. Beebe, of the *Herald*, having carried on a brisk newspaper war for the last few weeks, finally let their angry passions rise to such a pitch one day last week that they went at each other *a la* Heenan and Morissey, in the street. The truth is, Linton was getting the better of his opponent in the pen and ink tilt, and as the latter is a man of twice the weight of the former, he sought an engagement on the more practical ground of the ring. The ring exercise, however, was very brief.—Beebe felled his opponent at a blow, who on recovering his purpendicular showed that here also he was not without an advantage over his assailant. Being light and agile of frame he took to his heels like a comet, the other who is obese and tub form in structure, found it useless to waddle in pursuit; and thus the set-to came to an abrupt conclusion. The scene closes in a justice office, where Mr. Beebe is fined $3 for assault and battery, and the justice dismisses the belligerents with some good advice, which may serv them hereafter as the appropriate text for moral disquisitions on the folly of losing one's temper, &c.

Illinois Legislature.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.—In the Senate nearly the entire day's session was taken up in the presentation of new bills, nearly all of which were of a local character. But three bills were passed, one of which (and the only one worth naming,) for the incorporation, under new auspices, of the Great Western R. R. Company. This is the railroad from Naples to Decatur, which was about to stop running on account of its pecuniary embarrassment.

The House met at 2 o'clock, and the first business done was the passage of the Senate bill requiring sales of swamp lands to be reported to the auditor. Bills were also passed changing the times of holding courts in the 1st and 10th Circuits. Also a bill authorizing the people of Alexander county to vote on removing the county seat from Thebes to Cairo.

The Senate bill, to appropriate $13,000 to complete the Supreme Court building at Ottawa was reported back from the finance committee with an amendment cutting down the sum to $10,000, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Butz, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to protect immigrants and to encourage immigration into Illinois. The bill establishes a board of immigration commissioners at Chicago; also a superintendent, the latter to have a salary not exceeding $1,200, with two deputies, one each at Cairo and Quincy, these each to receive a salary of $800 per annum. The duty of these superintendents to be to furnish information and advice to immigrants to keep a registry of help wanted and lands for sale. Bill read twice and to be engrossed.

The balance of the day's session was spent in discussing a general law authorizing towns to incorporate and adopt city charters. The bill was finally re-committeed, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.—The Senate, after presentation of petitions, &c., passed the bill establishing a city court at Alton. Also a bill changing the time of holding courts in Putnam county.

Mr. Martin introduced a series of resolutions approving the present administration, &c. They lie over under the rules. Mr. Richmond also offered a resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the admission of Oregon—which took the same course.

The Senate then took up, as the regular order, the bill to establish a State Reform School for delinquents,—which was discussed at length, amended, and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

The House, after presentation of petitions, &c., took up bills on their third reading.—The following, with others less important were passed.

Act to authorize inhabitants of incorporation of St. Charles to subscribe stock in the St. Charles R. R. Co.

Act to incorporate the St. Charles railroad company.

Act to amend chapter 83, R. S., entitled "practice." This act provides that hereafter it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any juror called, to be sworn in any cause, that he has been sworn as a juror at any term of court held within a year prior to the time of such challenge.

Act to incorporate Egin and State Line Railroad company. This bill incorporates the parties' name for the term of sixty years to take the rights and franchises of the Fox River railroad.

Act in relation to forfeited recognizances.

Act to amend act to authorize the formation of manufacturing, mining and chemical associations, &c.

Act to incorporate the Chicago German Relief and Emigrant Aid Society. This bill confines the operation of this society to the uses of charity.

Act to revive and continue in force an act in relation to the encouragement of agricultural associations. The act appropriates $100 to each county society, as heretofore.

Thursday, Jan. 27.—Among the petitions was one by Mr. Cook remonstrating against the re-location of a certain State road; also for a bridge across the Big Vermilion; also from Physicians of Ottawa that the unclaimed bodies of criminals be given for dissection. The forenoon's session was spent in discussing a bill to incorporate the Olney Male and Female College, the question turning on special laws, &c. In the afternoon the Senate debated the resolution to call a convention to amend the State constitution, but adjourned without coming to a vote.

In the House, after presentation of petitions, &c., a long debate occurred on the bill to postpone the time for town collectors to make their returns to the 1st of June. The bill was amended so as to give the town collectors in DeKalb and Cook County until the 1st of March, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to permanently locate the Ill. State Fair at Springfield was voted down.—Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 28.—On motion of Mr. Cook, the House amendments to the bill appropriating $10,000 to complete the Supreme Court building at Ottawa, were concurred in and the bill passed. Several hours were spent in discussing Mr. Martins resolutions on "national topics," when they were finally made the special order for next Wednesday.

In the afternoon, the resolution for a constitutional convention was again discussed and then laid over till Monday. Some 50 new bills were introduced and then adjourned.

In the House, as the first business quite a discussion arose on a motion to take up the apportionment bill on its second reading with a view to refer it to a committee. The House refused to take it up, a two-thirds vote being necessary. Later, however, the bill was taken up and referred, with another bill presented by the Republicans.

The House then took up bills on their third reading, and passed a number but all of a purely local character. An adjournment was then had to evening, and the evening session devoted to the introduction of new bills of which over 100 were presented.—Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 29.—The Senate took up and passed "An act to define the crime of arson," also, a resolution to receive no more private bills after Feb. 1st, also, a bill to pay the Thompson & Foreman claim; also, a bill ahthorizing the formation of Insurance companies. Adjourned.

In the House there was but a thin attendance of members, and no business was done besides the introduction of half a dozen new bills. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 31.—The Senate spent most of the morning discussing a bill to put a check upon the operations of those land sharks who speculate in fraudulet titles.—The bill was finally defeated.

In the afternoon the discussion of the resolutions providing for a convention to amend the constitution was resumed and continued until adjournment, without coming to a vote.

In the House, after the Morning business, Mr. Hurlbut from the minority of the Apportionment Committee, reported an original bill, prepared by the Republicans, for the re-apportioning of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts; it was read twice, by its title, laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday, in accordance with the agreement with the opposite party heretofore made.

A bill to increase the fees of Sheriffs, for attendance on County Courts to $2 a day, was reported back and laid on the table.

A bill to increase the fees of County Clerks, by allowing them $3 a day for the time occupied in canvassing votes for Senators and Representatives to the Legislature, was reported back, discussed and laid on the table.

A bill making an appropriation of $25,000 from the State Treasury to the city of Springfield, $10,000 of which shall be expended in sewering the public Square, improving the adjacent streets, and getting a supply of water, was, on motion, laid on the table.

The House held a very protracted afternoon session, and did not adjourn until aiter six o'clock. The business, however, was throughout of a routine character, and no important bills were disposed.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.—In the Senate, considerable time was taken up in the presentation of new bills, this being the last day for the introduction of private bills.

The fellowing, among other bills were passed:

Concerning Apprentices;—In relation to certain decrees in chancery and orders from court;—Establishing a State Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents;—To authorize the formation of Gas Companies;—To authorize the sale of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond da Lac Railroad, and enable the purchasers to form a corporation.

In the House, Mr. Peck stated that as the trial of Jumperts, in the Cook Circuit Court would not be concluded by Satuaday, when the court is compelled by law to adjourn, he was requested to ask the immediate passage of a bill allowing courts in capital cases to hold over until such trial is disposed of.—The bill was idtroduced and immediately passed. An hour afterwards the bill also passed the Senate.

The general law in reference to swamp lands was next taken up and passed. It places these lands under the ectire control of the County Courts, and requires their sale to be reported to the Auditor.

The bill to suspend the collection of the two mill tax was next taken up and discussed until the House adjourned, without coming to a vote.

BLACKWOOD FOR JANUARY.—This best of living Magazines opens the new year with a most attractive number. Bulwer's masterpiece, "What will he do with it?" is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. "*Burmah and the Burmese*" is a review of "A narative of the Mission of the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava," with notices of the country, government and people. "A Cruise in Japan Waters" is continued with unflagging interest, giving us a still further insight into the manners, morals, customs, &c., of the people of Japan, with some humorous remarks on their *apparent*, not *real*, indelicacy in exposing their persons at the public baths, in that delicious climate.—"How to Boil Peas" is not, as its title indicates, a dissertation on modern cookery, but one of the most witty, pointed articles on the folly of making ourselves miserable, that was ever penned. "*An Angling Sauntter*" claims to be of interest to the *general reader* as well as to *anglers*, and it is certainly a very readable article. "*Popular Literature and the Periodical Press*" is ably handled. It aims to show that the talent of the realm is leaving other professions, and concentrating in the press, and especially the *periodical* press of Great Britain; to which fact, more than to any other cause, may be attributed the decline of the drama, and the lessening interest felt for oral discourse, whether from the lecture room or the pulpit. The article is worthy a careful perusal. "The Royal Proclamation to India" closes the list of articles in this interesting number, and gives us the Tory view of the present condition and prospects of that vast country, as compared with what they were under the rule of the famous "East-India Company."

We are pleased to notice that *Blackwood*, this month, is printed on much better paper than we have ever before seen it, and the publishers assure us that this improvement will continue.

Price, $3 a year. Office, 54 Gold street, N. Y.; Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.—Chicago, since its union with *Emery's Journal*, is really one of the best as it is about the handsomest agricultural Journal in the country. It gives us weekly, 16 large quarto pages of agricultural reading, peculiarly adopted to the North west, and in that respect more practically useful than can be obtained in any other similar publication. The subscription price is $2 a year in advance; 3 copies for $5, six copies for $10, &c. To subscribers to the *Free Trader*, however, who wish to take the *Prairie Farmer* in connection with our paper, we are able to offer both for $2,75 a year in advance.

FINE PRINTING.—The Proprietor of the Bloomington *Pantagraph* will accept our thanks for an extra copy of his "News Boy's Offering," for the 1st of January. Besides pages of exquisite reading, it is about the finest specimen of letter press printing we ever saw. It is really pretty enough to be framed.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON January 21, 1859.

SIR: To-day, in secret session of the Senate, you offered me an affront so wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable that I am obliged to infer it must have been the impulse of momentary passion, and not of deliberate premeditation. This note is written for the purpose of affording you an opportunity of saying whether or not my conclusion is correct; and, further, of affording you an opportunity of retracting the offensive language which you thus gratuitously and unwarrantably applied to me.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1849.

SIR: Your note of yesterday was handed me this morning. In reply, I have merely to say that you yesterday made a charge that the lately appointed federal officers in Illinois were corrupt, dishonest men—or words to that effect. You knew my son to be one of those officers, and you could not expect me to hear such a charge without prompt denial of its truth. I pronounced it to be, to your knowledge, *untrue*. You subsequently so modified it as to satisfy me that you excepted my son from the general charge, although you did not name him, and I made no further issue with you on that subject. When, at a subsequent period of your remarks, you attributed to me statements which I had not made, I requested that in quoting me you would do so truthfully. These remarks were certainly not "deliberately premeditated," but they cannot be qualified correctly as the "impulse of momentary passion." The first was prompted by a determination to defend the honor and charactor of my son, as dear to me as my own, against an attack so general in its terms as necessarily to include him; and the second was the exercise of my right to rectify a misrepresentation of my own remarks. Respectfully, &c.,

G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 9½ P. M.

SIR: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I admit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain my right, in the discharge of my duty as Senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of Executive appointments, especially in my own State. I deny, however, that my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, could be fairly interpreted to embrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments was true as a *general rule*, but that there were exceptions, among whom I recognized some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that question where I placed it by my remarks to the Senate during the last session, in your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understand this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my general remarks; and yet, you have failed to withdraw the offensive language, but on the contrary at a subsequent stage of the debate, when apologizing for a breach of Senatorial decorum, you expressly declared that you had nothing to retract—thus appearing, in my apprehension, to reaffirm the objectional words.

As to the other ground of offence admitted in your reply to my note, I have to say that I did not understand you to assume to correct me in a quotation of your language, as I was unsconcious of making any such citation, but to repeat the origional offence in another form; otherwise, I would have made a proper response on the instant.

This explanation, which is due alike to us both, on the points presented in your reply, affords you another opportunity of withdrawing the offensive words which you admit you applied to me in yesterday's debate.

Respectfully, &c., S. A DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1859.

SIR: Your note of last evening was handed to me at 12 M., to-day. Your explanation in regard to my son being *now* explicit, I have no hesitation in saying that if you had excepted him from your charge, or not made it general, I would not have deemed myself warranted in repelling it *in the words* of which you complain as offensive, and which, in *consequence of your explanation*, I now withdraw.

I am also informed by your note that, if you had not been mistaken in relation to my remarks on the subject of your misrepresentation of my sentiments, you would at the instant have made a proper response. This likewise enables me to say that, in my closing remarks explanatory in the Senate of my share in an exciting debate upon a subject not relevant to anything before that body, and the responsibility for the introduction of which rested soiely with you, I should have withdrawn, as I now do, the second offensive remarks, if you had made the same *satisfactory* explanation *then* you have *now* made. Respectfully, &c.,

G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1859.

SIR: Your note of yesterday has been received; and while I accept your withdrawal of the words to which I have taken exception, I owe it to myself to protest against the idea you seem to entertain, that my note of Saturday was intended as a precedent and inducing condition of the redress which I solicited, instead of being, as I certainly designed it, merely responsive to the specifications in your reply to my first communication.

In regard to the introduction and relevancy of the matter in the debate out of which this difficulty arose, I cannot think that a proper subject of discussion in the present correspondence. Respectfully, &c.,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1859.

SIR: Your note of to-day was received at 11½ A. M. It is not for me to judge the motives which dictated yours of the 22d. I can only say that my answer was predicated upon the explanations it contained. If your explanations are disavowed, my withdrawal must likewise be disavowed.

Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1859.

SIR: I am averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

Congressional Synopsis.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.—The Senate, after an animated debate, refused to admit Messrs Lane and McCarthy, claiming to be Senators from Indiana, to the privilege of admission upon the floor. The Senate then resumed the Pacific Railroad bill, voted down several amendments, and agreed to take the final vote on it at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

In the House a bill was passed punishing the forging or counterfeiting of military bounty land warrants, certificates of location or purchase, &c., or knowingly uttering or circulating the same, by a punishment of not less than three nor more than ten years in the penitentiary. The House then took up the diplomatic appropriation bill, and discussed until the close of the sitting an amendment proposing to appropriate money to educate the negroes captured on the slave barque Echo and returned to Africa. The amendment was voted down in committee and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan 27.—The Senate at an early hour took up the Pacific R. R. Bill, several amendments by Mr. Douglas, that the desert lands for 40 miles on each side of the road be kept open to pre-emption at 10 cts an acre; another intended to prevent speculators from monopolising the lands; and another making it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to advertise for proposals for Northern and Southern routes, leaving the Central as it now is, and report to Congress at it snext session were severally adopted. On taking the final vote the bill was lost and the Senate went into Executive session. The House spent the day on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, voting down all the amendments cutting off various foreign missions, &c. The bill was then rejected; reconsidered, again voted down, and finally a new motion to reconsider made, pending which the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Gwin made an apology for his language yesterday with reference to the proceedings on the Pacific Railroad bill. He then moved to reconsider the Railroad bill which he hoped to revive with such modification as would meet the views of its friends. Most of the day was spent in the discussion of this motion.

In the House, Mr. Stephens of Ga., introduced bills for the establishments of territorial governmenta in Arizona, Dacotah and Jefferzon. Referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., gave notice that when the Arizona bill shall be called up, he will offer an amendment, which was read, setting forth that, whereas territory acquired from Mexico, of which Arizona is a part, was at the time of its purchase free by law from African slavery, and no such slavery has since been established therein, therefore nothing contained in this act shall be held or taken to authorize African slavery in said territory, which shall remain free from slavery as Mexico.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the Consular and Diplomatic bill was yesterday defeated. The question being taken, the bill was passed—101 against 98.

Saturday, Jan. 29.—The Senate spent the day on District of Columbia bills, and the House on private bills. Nothing of interest in either.

Monday, Jan. 31.—The Senate, after the morning business, in accordance with a previous understanding, gave Mr. Foote, of Vt., the day to make a speech on his Walker and Paulding resolution, "that as Paulding rescued Walker and his followers on the Nicaraguan soil, for the benefit of Nicaragua, and with her assent, since thankfully expressed, that he (Paulding) is entitled to the commendation of his country." Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Seward addressed the Senate briefly on the same side of the question.—Adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stephens, of Ga., made another ineffectual effort to have certain days set apart for territorial business.

A series of resolutions denouncing in strong terms the recent attempts to revive the African slave trade; calling upon government to enforce the laws against that trade that already exist. The House refused to suspend the rules. Yeas, 115; nays, 84.

Mr. Houston asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan of $20,000,000.

Mr. Covode objected, stating that the delegation from his State had resolved not to suffer the government to run the country in debt any further, until the revenue laws were revised so as to increase the receipts of the Treasury. The House refused to suspend the rules. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening for general debate, and in the evening, Mr. Davis argued an hour in favor of the purchase of Cuba, and Mr. Pottle defended the principles of the Republican party.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.—The Senate took up the House bill donating lands for agricultural colleges. Several amendments were discussed, and finally a motion made to recommit the bill, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Grow called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead bill was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, thought the present land system ought to be changed, but was opposed to this bill.

Mr. Millson was of the opinion that the bill should not be passed without discussion.

Mr. Grow replied that it had been discussed for eight years, more or less.

Mr. Grow's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Millson said if the bill passed the House it must go to the Senate, where it will be discussed to the delay of the public business.

Mr. Grow replied that it had been debated there.

Mr. Huges of Indiana, moved to table the bill. Negatived; 25 against 113.

After a brief discussion Mr. Grow's bill was passed—120 against 76. This bill provides that any person who is the head of a family or over 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or has filled an intention to become such, according to the Naturalization Laws, shall be entitled to enter a quarter section of any vacant and unappropriated land, and held the same on condition of its actual settlement and cultivation.

The French Spoliation bill was taken up and Mr. Burlingame moved the previous question. Some opposition being manifested he withdrew his motion, and under the decision of the Speaker that the bill involved an appropriation of money it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—In the Senate, the House bill for the punishment of counterfeiters of military land warants was read and passed.

Mr. Bayard from the Judiciary committee, said he would to morrow, report on the Indiana election case in response to the memorial of McCarthy and Lane, claiming to be Senators.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up, and on motion of Pugh was recommitted.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up and further debated; but without taking a vote upon it, the Senate went into executive session, and on the opening of the doors, adjourned.

The House, after rejecting a bill to naturalize the Shawnee Indians, under certain circumstances, went into committee on the judicial, legislative and executive appropriation bill. A desultory debate followed.—Garnett, Giddings, Smith of Ill., Bingham and Stanton advocating retrenchment, and Davis of Miss., Phelps, Phillips, and Keitt defending the appropriations

On a motion to reduce the appropriation for mileage, Mr Bingham said the abuse of mileage ought not to be tolerated. The rates were fixed unequally, some members receiving nearly $1,200, and others only $64.

The item of $200,000 for mileage was stricken out by nine majority.

Without coming to any conclusion in regard to the bill, the House took a recess till 7 o'clock. On re-assembling a general debate took place.

An eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives.

A Western editor replied by assuring his cotemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one.

A Northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by barely promising to marry, without going any further.

A Southern editor says that he was bothered enough by simply being found in company with another man's wife.

Council Proceedings.

Jan. 18, 1859.

Regular meeting. Present: Mayor Glover, Ald. Wade, Leavens, Drew, Fanning, Richardson, Wells, Hoban, and Calkin.

Adjourned one week. J. AVERY, *City Clerk*.

Jan. 25, 1859.

Adjourned meeting. Present: Mayor Glover, Ald. Leavens, Wade, Gray, Armour, Drew, Clancy, Fanning, Richardson, Hoban, Hamalle, Calkin, and Putnam.

Minutes of last two meetings read and approved.

Petition of G. W. Pierce for privilege to put hay scales on the west side of La Salle st., opposite the court house, was presented.

Hoban moved to grant prayer.

Ayes—Richardson, Hoban, and Hamalle—3.

Noes—Leavens, Wade, Gray, Armour, Drew, Fanning, Clancy, and Calkin, (Putnam not in his seat.) Lost.

Petition of J. Ward, to have the city limits extended, was presented.

Clancy to receive and refer to a select committee. Carried.

Committee—Gray, Clancy, and Armour.

On motion of Gray,

Resolved, That the city council is in favor of extending the boundary of the city, and that said committee ascertain the proper additions to be made, and send the same to our representatives in the legislature, with a request to endeavor to amend the city charter accordingly.

Report of the city surveyor of estimate of cost of cess pool in Pine st. sewer, $70 41, by L B Delano, contractor.

On motion of Drew, the report received and $70 41 ordered paid Delano.

On motion of Gray, two were added to the committee of one, to whom was referred the bill of L B Delano for making ditch in J V A Hoes' field.

Committee—Wade and Armour.

Gray, of special committee, appointed to ascertain amount of city indebtedness, and report the power of the council to pay interest, reported city debt on general orders, $2,883 06, and on Superior and Paul st. orders $1,100, and recommended that the city clerk be authorized, on the presentation and cancellation of outstanding orders, to issue new ones in lieu thereof, to the holders of the same, adding to the face of the orders ten per cent. from the date of the orders to date of new issue, as damages for non-payment, and that the clerk have same power in regard to certificates of sale of lots on La Salle st. improvement assessment.

Drew to receive—carried.

Gray to adopt report.

Ayes—Leavens, Gray, and Putnam—3.

Noes—Wade, Armour, Drew, Clancy, Fanning, Richardson, Hoban, Hamalle, and Calkin—9—lost.

On motion of Richardson, so much of the report of the clerk, referred to in the report of the committee, as relates to city indebtedness proper, was ordered to be published with the proceedings, viz:

	Dr.	Cr.
May 4th, 1858—Am't of outstanding city orders, ...	$2,673 14	
Jan 24th, 1859—Am't orders issued from 4th May, '58, to date,	9,050 23	
	$11,723 37	
Jan 24, '59—By tax rec'd of coll for '58,		$5,551 31
do do clerk,		500 00
do By am't license of clerk, '57,		339 00
do By am't liquor license, '58,		2,700 00
		$8,890 31
Am't outstanding orders, Jan 24, 1859,		$3,833 06

On motion of Armour,

Resolved, That the city clerk be authorized to purchase 200 feet of hose, if it can be done with $200, as contracted by Wm Cogswell.

Clancy moved that the supervisor of streets be directed to abate the nuisance in front of lot 3, block 19, Ottawa North, by putting a stone arch over the ditch.

Ayes—Leavens, Drew, Clancy, Fanning, Hamalle, Putnam, and Calkin—7.

Noes—Armour, Richardson, and Hoban—3.—Carried.

Clancy moved to reconsider. Lost.

Armour moved to abolish the office of city surveyor.

Ayes—Armour, Richardson, Hoban, and Hamalle—4.

Noes—Leavens, Drew, Clancy, Fanning, and Calkin—5. Lost.

Hoban moved that the city surveyor be paid $2.-50 per day. Carried.

BILLS PAID.—D. Walker & Co., city map to Drew, 1.50; J. D. Olmsted, Superior and Paul st. sewer commissioner, 10.00; G. Macy, do., 10.00; C. G. Miller, 15.00; Robt. Wilson, city surveyor, 56.25; Philip Pilkinton, foam on street, 2.50; Pat Haloran, labor on street, 2.50; M. Tracy, labor on street, 2.00; W Norris, street supervisor, 54.24; F. Clark, removing nuisance, 1.00; G Bristol, lumber, 47.97; Dan Flinn, removing nuisance, $1.00; L S Harris, city marshal, 41.75; Ulick Burke, masonry, 20.20; P McDermott, blacksmithing, 12.35.

BILLS REFERRED.—Gas Co, gas, 170.41; Wm H Batten, making side-walk, 30.42; John Clancy & Co, lumber, 24.58; A G Cook, making side-walk, 26.25; L B Delano, cess pool, 13.30.

Adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in February, 1859. J. AVERY, *City Clerk*.

ACUE CURE.—This is something of a science as well as medicine. The supreme difficulty of the science is to accomplish its end without injury to the health—the supreme excellence of the medicine is in accomplishing just that. Fever and Ague has long been cured by Quinine, Arsenic, Bismuth, Mercury, but the mischief was, the deep and often painful footprints they have left on the constitutions treated by them. DOCT. AYER's new remedy cures without a particle at either of these or any other deliterious substance. And he promises not only absolute safety but perfect certainty of cure, with which we may mention another quality of excellence not to be overlooked in these times, and that is his low price, which puts this crowning glory of his art, within the reach of all.—

What has improved you so in appearance? Wood's Hair Restorative.
What has given you such a youthful look? Wood's Hair Restorative.
To what agency am I to attribute your increased beauty, my dear madame? Sir, you are very complimentary, but I am indebted to Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.
Sir, since I saw you last, you have grown twenty years younger, how is it? A fact, my dear sir, I am using Wood's Hair Restorative.
Why, my dear friend, you wore a scratch a year ago, and now you have a splendid head of black hair: to what miracle are you indebted? Wood's Hair Restorative.
I am told, madame, that the nervous headache you were once troubled with, has left you? Yes sir, by the aid of Wood's Hair Restorative.
Such is the language all over the country, and there is no fiction or imagination about it, reader. Wood's Hair Restorative is an honest and truly medicinal, as well as a scientific preparation, and will do all this.
CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names.—Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also, by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas. jan15-1m

☞ OUR READERS are requested to note with care the advertisement found in another column of this paper, of Dr. Mann's Ague Balsam, offered to the public as a safe and effectual cure for chills, fever and ague.—We are utterly averse to incurring editorial responsibility in trifling matters, but as we deem it no trifling matter to call the attention of our readers to anything that is good, neither do we consider it unworthy the editorial profession to recommend a patent medicine that has proved itself good, and has and still continues to perform cures wherever used as this remedy has done since introduced to the public—Dr Mann's Balsam is the article we have in view—and if the certificates of some of the most distinguished men in the country are entitled to credence, then is this preparation all that is claimed for it by the proprietors. It is sold by all good and responsible druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the country. *Try it.*
Sold by E. Y. GRIGGS and D. WALKER & Co. Jan15-1m

Important Notice!

To the citizens of Ottawa and Farmers of La Salle Co.

IF you want to see a large and complete stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c., just drop in at the corner of La Salle and Mill streets, (near the Illinois River Bridge. I am daily receiving from the Southern and Eastern markets, fresh supplies, comprising in part
TEAS, MOLASSES,
SUGARS, SYRUPS,
COFFEES, RAISINS,
SPICES, PRUNES, FIGS, &c.,
Which I am selling cheaper than ever, at prices to defy competition. [feb5] W. F. WALKER.

T. LYLE DICKEY.

Attorney at Law—Ottawa, Illinois.

Office in Post Office brick block, corner of Madison and Columbus Streets.
Doors open *constantly* from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M. feb5

Valentines!

I HAVE a good stock of Valentines, Envelopes and Cards. All who love fun give me a call, at the Book and Drug Store. [feb5] E. Y. GRIGGS.

Swamp Lands.

THE undersigned will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of all the interest La Salle County has or may have in and to Swamp Lands within her limits. Proposals will be received until the 25th day of Feb. inst.
PHILO LINDLEY,
feb5 R. THORNE.

Milk!

PURE SWEET MILK may be had every day at Mr. Black's and Mr. Hise's Grocery Store, or supplied to families at their own door by application at either of the above named Groceries. f 5

YOUNG AMERICA OYSTER SALOON,

Corner of Madison and Columbus Sts., east side.

FRESH Oysters, Well and Can Oysters and Clams, Sardines, Lobsters, Game in its season, Pigs Feet, Tripe, Tongue, &c. Hot Tea and Coffee, fresh Pies and Cakes. Porter and Scotch Ale, fine Imported Liquors and Wines, supplied by private families, to be of the choicest brands to be bought in this city.
Cordials and Liquors of all kinds.
Natural Leaf Tobacco, Ping and Fine Cut. Fine imported Cigars, &c. [feb5] M. FORMBALE.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, by a certain indenture of mortgage, dated on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1854, and filed for record on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1854, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the County of La Salle and State of Illinois, in Book 39, on pages 344 and 345, William McClaskey did bargain, sell, and convey to Henry G. Cotton, for the use of Eliza M. Bacon, the real estate hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage deed.

And whereas, it is provided in and by said mortgage deed, that if default shall be made in the payment of the said promissory note, either of principal or interest or any part or portion of either, at the time or times the same should become due, then the said Cotton and his assigns were and are authorized to sell the said real estate at public auction, after giving four weeks' notice of the time and place of sale, in some public newspaper in the County where said real estate is situate, and convey the same to the highest and best bidder, and out of the money arising therefrom, first pay all attorney and counsel fees, costs and expenses, and then retain the whole amount of the principal sum secured by said mortgage, with interest on the same to the day of sale, and pay the overplus, if any there shall be, to the said McClaskey.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest in said promissory note mentioned, so secured as aforesaid, and the same still being due and unpaid.

And whereas, by a decree of the County Court of La Salle County, State of Illinois, at the March Term, A. D. 1857, it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the mortgage aforesaid, and the sums of money therein described, shall become vested in and become due and payable to Eliza M. Bacon, in the same manner that the same were vested in and payable to the said Henry G. Cotton, as Trustee for the said Eliza M. Bacon.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, by virtue of the power in her vested by said mortgage deed, and the decree aforesaid, and for the purposes therein expressed, will expose to sale at public auction, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, La Salle County and State of Illinois, on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1859, between one and two o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the north-east quarter of Section fifteen, Township thirty-six North, Range three east of the third principal meridian.
ELIZA M. BACON.
RICE & REED, Attys. feb5

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, by a certain indenture of mortgage dated on the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1856, and filed for record on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the County of La Salle and State of Illinois, in Book 46, on pages 147 and 148, William