

THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

I'm weary—Life has been to me. As to all others, mix'd with good and ill: A wreath of roses on a changing sea. Sliding or tost, as meets the wild wind's will. But good will, smooth sea, or foaming swell, Oh, which has wearied most, 'tis hard to tell. For evils I have patience, and my soul Is taught to bear the pain it cannot heal. But can the spirit's boasted strength control Its first deep sense of loathing, when the seal Which binds earth's scroll of bliss is broken quite, And all its mocking joys laid open to the sight! Friendship! thou hast a music name; but I Have proved the frailty of thy binding chain Too soon; I've learned beneath thy azure sky, The prize thou offer'st me I seek in vain. Still I believe earth holds thy essence pure: But I have wend the following the false lure. And love, the soul's pure incense breath, sent forth To woo an idol to its home of thought— I've prized it here at what in heaven 'tis worth, And restless, anxious, though still vainly sought, An altar where its constant, starlike blaze Could meet with equal warmth my spirit's ardent gaze. Yet live I not without its genial power, But turn with eager worship to the mind Which fills all things about me. Each fair flower Speak to me words of love; the morn'g ring wind Breathes to my ear as full, as rich a swell As 'er from lover's lute on maiden spirit fell. I love to see the morn as tearful blushing She bids the sun upon his love course start: I love to feel his eye my cold cheek flushing, Making my soul of his bright essence part: I love the moon's glance on the sleeping water— For then low voices sigh, "We love thee, earth's wild daughter!"

THE FREE TRADER.

OTTAWA, Friday, October 2, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Opposition to a National Bank, as fraught with danger to our free institutions and to the liberties of the people, from its necessarily great and controlling power over the general currency and business of the country. Opposition to the present Banking System, as defective in principle and unsafe in practice, and requiring a radical reform. A total separation of the fiscal concerns of Government from all Banking Institutions, as the best guarantee for the preservation of our National Independence. Encouragement to all Banks, based upon sound principles, with the ability and disposition at all times to redeem their bills in gold and silver, and an express provision in all Bank Charters, requiring ample security to be given to the State for the redemption of their issues in specie on demand, and the perpetual subjection of all acts of incorporation to the control of the Legislature.

From the Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun. Hear John Leland, the friend of Jefferson and Madison. We are indebted to one of our subscribers in this county for a copy of the Pittsfield Sun, containing the following excellent article from the pen of the Rev. John Leland. We have no doubt but our subscribers will be pleased and instructed by reading it:

In the dawn of our Revolution, those who were in high office and those who were attached to Great-Britain strongly opposed American resistance, and were called Tories. Many had scruples of conscience about resisting the powers that were, supposing that hereditary kings were God's anointed. Others wished for a change of times and things, in hopes thereby to rise in wealth and power. Another class chose rather to bear a little oppression than to be disturbed from their fields and shops. A large majority, however, acted from the principle of self-government, under laws made by themselves; who, at home, plead that it was better to die freemen than to live slaves; and in the tented field had "death or victory" inscribed on their caps, and "all for liberty" was their watchword. These were called Whigs, who, without any organized Government, by committees of safety and the spirit of the times, banished the Tories and compelled the backward to assist and bear an equal burden. The war lasted seven years and closed triumphantly for the states. After the peace of 1783, the Tories were permitted to return—the admission was humane, but the effects have been disastrous; for, instead of being grateful, they and their offspring, together with those who admired the British Government, have been perpetual pests to our institutions until this time. The whelps have been more mischievous than the old lion. They have not only improved every embarrassment of the Government to weaken and disgrace it, but have unweariedly been casting blocks in the way, and creating and fomenting all the wiles that envy and misrepresentation could conjure up.

The principles that divided the whigs into federalists and democrats were summarily these. The federal doctrine was that men had not virtue enough to rule themselves—that they were their own worst enemies—that the noble-born were designed to save the people from themselves—and that men could only be ruled by interest or fear. Of course, when the federalists had the rule, they tried both expedients at once. A Bank was incorporated for interest and an army raised and a sedition act passed for fear; that the love of money and fear of punishment might keep the black paves in subjection, and make them work all day for a sheep's head and pluck.

The democrats did then and do still view the subject in another light. Their sentiments are that power originates from the ruled—that rulers are agents, and at

all times responsible to the sovereign people—that if men have not wisdom enough to rule themselves, they are incompetent to select their agents—that if men cannot rule themselves they cannot rule others.

Those who were high federalists in the days of Jefferson, that are now living—the members of the Hartford Convention—those who were opposed to the last war of 1812, with a few exceptions, form, at this time, the bone of the whig opposition; and passing strange, while they are pleading the necessity of a United States Bank with one breath, in the next declare that they themselves are the true Jeffersonians. It certainly requires faith larger than a grain of mustard seed to believe the whole.

The democrats, at present, are strongly united: their views of men and measures are uniform, but whether they will be strong enough to withstand the combined forces of the whigs will not be known until November. Ambition for office—a strong desire to speculate on borrowed capital, and appear in style, (though bankrupt at bottom) are potent foes to withstand.

The papists resort to images and paintings, instead of reason and fair argument, to support their wishes. The what-do-you-call-'em's twelve years ago tried the experiment of coffin-handbills to cheat the people; now log cabins and cider barrels are dragged thro' the streets; and what the effect will be is unknown.

The modern whigs lay great emphasis upon the word HARD—hard cider, hard times, &c. O tempora! O mores! is a sound that I have heard more than eighty years: but where is the hardness of the present time? In all my travels I see families well clothed, and tables covered to overflowing. And notwithstanding the many crocodile tears shed over the poor laborers, when was there a time when the poor could clothe and feed themselves and families with less labor than the present?

Unless the crops of the earth—the state of nations (respecting peace and war)—the destruction of property by fire and water—and the health of the inhabitants, could remain stationary, every year alike, the prices of articles will be fluctuating; but in time, if left to itself, trade and prices will regulate themselves.

Should the whigs, according to their present assurances, win the prize at the November races, it will be by hard straining over the hippodrome. 'Sore heels they may expect, if they win the purse. But, should that event take place, what is the nation to gain by it?

If, according to their hopes, a Bank should make money as profuse and speculation as extravagant as they were four years ago, would that be a national advantage? Was not the last frolic of neglecting useful labor and dealing with borrowed money the cause of raising the prices of articles so high that foreign merchants glutted our markets, drained our specie, ploughed the states in debt, multiplied bankruptcies and ruined many? If one out of twenty was made richer by it, were not nineteen out of twenty made poorer? In a lottery of nineteen blanks to one prize, who would venture but those who were desperate?

In a country like ours, candidates for the high offices cannot be personally known but by a few of their electors; the chiefest have to depend on what they hear. The vehicles of information, whether verbal, written or printed, should be true and impartial, and the people would vote correctly. And if they know the principles and views of the candidates, they will vote understandingly. But these are by-gone things. Deceiving by the mouth—lying and misstating by the pen—angelizing and devilizing by the press, are now the order of the day. Nor is ear-gate only assaulted, but eye-gate is besieged by coffin-handbills, log cabins and cider barrels; while aidacons have left their cold water, and now, with pure consciences, are guzzling hard cider; being convinced that the exigence of the times calls for a change of drink, and that to usher on the millennium is so good an end that it will justify any means, which at other times would be barbarous, unjust and felonious.

Perhaps the time may come when Washington will be no more a place of hard curses—wringing noses—challenging duels and making its suburbs a slaughter pen for human victims; and when the White House and appendages thereto will not inflame ambition and foster cupidity to extravagance; and when the primary elections may be deliberate, sentimental, unawed, and impartially presided over and canvassed.

For a President to be fairly elected to preside over eighteen millions of people is a greater honor than a hereditary crown of gold; but if he is raised by bribes, intrigue, falsehood and threats, it is a jewel of gold in a swine's snout. A man, worthy of the promotion, had rather be neglected than raised by dishonorable means. He will not employ others (as lions do jackals) to hunt the prey for him, and reward them with the offal. He likes the man better who votes against him sentimentally, than the man who votes for him contrary to his best judgment.

Though of exact perfection we despair, Yet every step to right deserves our care; We'll act like men—obey our country's call, Take careful aim, and heav'n direct the ball. JOHN LELAND.

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.



POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The contract time for the arrival of the eastern mail from Chicago is daily, except Saturdays, by 9 o'clock P. M. Departure daily, except Sundays, at 3 o'clock A. M.

The south-western mail from Peoria, via Black Partridge, Crow Meadow, Magnolia, Point Republic and Vermilionville arrives 3 times a week, by 8 o'clock P. M. and departs on the same days at 3 o'clock A. M. by the way of Rome, Henry, Lacon, Hennepin and Peru, every alternate day at the same hours.

Tri-weekly mail up Fox River, via Dayton, Northville, Pennfield, Bristol, Oswego and Aurora to La Fox (Geneva) arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 o'clock P. M. and departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

Weekly mail to Troy Grove arrives every Saturday by 12 o'clock M. and departs the same day at 1 o'clock P. M.

Weekly mail to Marseilles, goes out and returns every Saturday.

Semi-monthly mail, via Pontiac and Avoca to Danville, departs every other Thursday at 12 o'clock M. and arrives the Thursday following at 11 o'clock A. M.

Persons sending letters East or South, will please hand them in at as early an hour as possible, as the P. M. is authorized to deliver the mail in anticipation of the contract hour.

The Post Office is open, on week days, during business hours, and on Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. M. E. HOLLISTER, P. M.

Ottawa, June 26, 1740. 6--4f.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

I have been informed that there is a settlement of Scotch people somewhere in the vicinity of Ottawa, who are attached to the A. R. Church, or the Scotch Secession Church, but have been unable to find them. If there are any persons in or near Ottawa who would wish to receive the preaching of the gospel from the above church, they will please to write to me to Valparaiso, Porter county, Ia. WILSON BLAIN, September 25, 1840.

NOTICE.—The heirs of Ezra Ackley, late of LaSalle county, deceased, are hereby notified, that I intend to present a petition to the Circuit Court of said LaSalle county, at the next term thereof, to be holden in said county on the second Monday in November next, at the opening of the Court on Monday of the second week of the sitting of the same Court, praying for the sale of so much of the real estate, of which the said Ezra Ackley died seized, as will be sufficient to pay the debts against said estate, the personal effects being insufficient to pay the same. When and where the said heirs and others, interested in said estate, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LEMAN ACKLEY, Administrator. Ottawa, October 1, 1840. 20--3w

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrators of the estate of Lucius Woodruff, deceased, late of the firm of Woodruff & Codwell, take this method of informing the citizens of Ottawa and its vicinity who may have demands against the said firm, to please call and get their dues; likewise those that know themselves indebted to the same will please call and make payment as soon as possible and save cost, &c.

J. KELSEY, Administrator. Ottawa, October 2, 1840. 20--4f

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Christian H. Charles, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to present the same to the subscribers, administrators of said estate, or to the Probate Justice of LaSalle county, within nine months from the date hereof, for settlement.

JOHN HOFFMAN, Administrator, JULIAETTE CHARLES, Administratrix. Ottawa, October 1, 1840. 20--4w

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers, in connection with their MARKET, intend hereafter to manufacture and keep on hand a supply of

Soap and Candles, which they will sell to Merchants and Grocers, and others, who may wish to purchase by the quantity, at the St. Louis prices.

All orders from the neighboring towns or country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HILL & WOOD, N. B. Cash will be paid for grease and ashes. For ashes we will give 1 1/2 cents per bushel. H. & W. Ottawa, September 25, 1840. 19--4f.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Dr. John Stickell for the years 1839 and 1840, are requested to call on the subscriber or B. C. Cook, Esqr., his attorney, and settle their accounts by payment or note.

M. E. HOLLISTER, Ottawa, Sept. 25, 1840. 19--3w

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Dr. John Stickell on book account for the years 1839 and 1840, are hereby notified that said accounts have been assigned to the subscriber, and that all payments must be made to him or his legal attorney.

M. E. HOLLISTER, Ottawa, Sept. 25, 1840. 19--3w

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, on the 1st of October, 1840.

- Armstrong David, 3 Kilduff Patrick
Allen Moza Kenyon Orlando
Aldrich A. Kelly Elisha P.
Breed Jeremiah, 2 Kise Elias
Becker John E. Keefe Lawrence
Becker Amilla Kimball Russell
Brimscoe Lars Sarsen Kelly Dennis
Brown Elizabeth Lewis Joshua
Burlingame R. P. Lewis Erastus
Bery Richard Morrison Mr.
Brown Wm. McBroom A. M.
Brace Montgomery Mossin William
Barnard N. P. Millard Philo B.
Burr Mary E. Mitchel John S.
Burgess Jacob Marr Robert
Bailey Lewis Magill Arthur W.
Barefoot John Molloy John
Baily Elias Merriam Noah
Basle T. M. Meyer Alvis
Beekwith Jacob Matson Henry
Crank Calvin, 2 McCoy Danl.
Crane Harvey Mulloy Cornelius
Cunningham Patrick Morgan Rees
Campbell John McKenny Michael
Cari Chas. W. McDonald Donald, 2
Countryman Nancy Maitland John
or Betsey Madeson Henry
Campbell J. B. Munfort Thos.
Cooley George, 2 McGre Thomas
Clark Robt. Moores Stilmann
Cook A. Moore Susan
Coalman Saml. Mansfield Job
Carter David Nolin Patrick
Carey Patrick Nelson Harlor
Crown John Nary Patrick and
Conolly Michael Mathew
Carroll Henry Postmas, German-
Conolly Wm. town
Clark Thom. Pumphrey Beal
Clark Robert Pritchard Wm.
Caldwell Wm. Pattison John
Drew Thomas Pettinger John
DeMarche Jos. Rev. Patten Julia
Day James Pose Joseph
Downey Elzy Pessy Wm.
Dall Andrew Reynolds Geo.
Daggett Gideon Rossin Jakob
Davis Rob. G. Rinstead B. F.
Devero Martin Rockwood Mary Miss
Eagan James Rouse Miles
Ecker John Robinson Charles
Ege Abel Chathrine Rowe Alexander
Mad. Robinson Estance
Finnel Thomas, 2 Record Mr. Alcohol
P. O. Coral co. Ill.
Fellows B. B. Skallery Charles
Frink E. Mrs. Smyth James
Ford Aaron, Jr. Stout David
Gandes G. W. Southard Henry
German John Smith Randle W. 2
Gallagher Dinah Goss Mary S. Mrs.
Goss John Rev.
Grogan James Sinclair James
Glarin John Sprague Ephraim
Graham Wm. G. Stewart Danl.
Glare John Stark Christopher
Gordon Richard Sloan Jno. H.
Gerhard V. 2 Southworth Lucy M.
Gillam David Smith John A.
Graham D. F. Sawyer Thomas
Horsford Abram P. Silvey John
Hozeboom Abel or Stichel J.
Charles Brown Seabugh H. V. 2
Hagerty James Selvander Jesse
Hawley Edward Stilson Samuel
Hathaway Wm. Stanley Augustus
Hare Henry Wm. Thayer Elias B.
Hodge M. Wm. Thyer E. B.
Higgins Seth H. Thruen D. N.
Howland A. H. Tollessen Jonnes
Hart Patrick Thompson J. W.
Hartness Wm. Trumbo Abraham
Harris James Tyler Ebenezer W.
Howe Samson Turner Wm. T.
Hayes George Van Valkenburgh, 3
Hart Catharine Van Doren
Hidden Chas. C. Warren E.
Henrick John A. Watson George
Hubbard G. S. Witherpoon Fred.
Helme John Washburn Benj.
Hunt Chas. White Wm.
Harlow Phineas Wilcox Allen
Harnoo John Warren Ezekiel
Howland Dr. Woodruff Lucius
Halsey Amos Webb Edward
Higgins Maria Wallace Volney
Imrie Robert, 4 Wilcoxon Allen
Johnson Gieomund Young William
Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say advertised.
M. E. HOLLISTER, P. M.
October 2, 1840—210. 20--3w

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Lundy, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend before the Probate Justice for La Salle county, at his office in Ottawa, on the first Wednesday in November, A. D. 1840, for the purpose of having the same adjusted; that being the day fixed upon by the subscriber, in pursuance of the statutes, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against said decedent. WILLIAM SEELY, Administrator. Sept. 18, 1840. 18--6w.

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Little, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to present the same to the subscriber, administrator of said estate, or to the Probate Justice of La Salle county, within nine months from the date hereof, for settlement. DANIEL LITTLE, Administrator. Ottawa, Sept. 5th, 1840. 17--4w

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Little, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend before the Probate Justice for La Salle county, at his office in Ottawa, on the first Wednesday in November, A. D. 1840, for the purpose of having the same adjusted; that being the day fixed upon by the subscriber, in pursuance of the statutes, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against said decedent. WILLIAM SEELY, Administrator. Sept. 18, 1840. 18--6w.

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MORE NEW GOODS.

Walker & Sanger. Are now receiving their full stock of Fresh Groceries, Liquors, Iron, Nails, Castings, &c. Embracing the largest and most complete Stock ever offered in this market, which will be sold at the lowest rates either at WHOLE SALE or RETAIL for cash or the Scrip of D. Sanger & Sons. WALKER & SANGER. Ottawa, September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

40 BBLs. OF MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale low by the subscribers. WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

18 HHDS. OF SUGAR, a prime article, just received and for sale by WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

35 BAGS OF RIO & HAVANA COFFEE on hand and for sale by WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

55 BBLs. of Smith's Cincinnati RECTIFIED WHISKEY, received and for sale by WALKER & SANGER. Sept. 18, 1840. 18--4f.

15 BOXES Assorted Quality of TOBACCO for sale by WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

55 BOXES OF SPERM & TALLOW CANDLES for sale by WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

40 BOXES OF SOAP, just received and for sale by WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

1,500 LBS. OF COD FISH, for sale very low by the subscribers. WALKER & SANGER. Sept. 18, 1840. 18--4f.

A few thousand choice SPANISH CIGARS for sale by WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

Buffalo Robes, Cordage, &c. WALKER & SANGER have just received at their well known stand on Canal street, between La Salle and Columbus streets, and offer for sale at the lowest prices—

- 10 Bales of Buffalo Robes,
5 Coils of Manilla Rope,
40 Dozen of Bed Cords,
75 Kegs of Boston & Pittsburgh Nails,
20 Boxes of Raisins,
5 Barrels of Rice,
10 " of Tar,
3 Tons of assorted Iron.

September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

40 STOVES, assorted sizes, just received and for sale by the subscribers. WALKER & SANGER. Sept. 18, 1840. 18--4f.

White Lead, Oils, &c. JUST received and for sale at the price of the subscribers on the south side of the Public Square, in Ottawa, Ill.—

- 40 Kegs of White Lead in Oil,
5 Barrels of Linseed Oil,
10 Ounces of Sulphate of Quinine,
3 Dozen of Tonic Mixture,
3 Barrels of Winter Strained Spumacetti Oil,
2 Barrels of Tanners Oil,
2 Barrels of Saleratus,
2 Barrels of Rosin.

September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

800 LBS. OF CAST STEEL, assorted sizes, just received and for sale by the subscribers. WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

50 Bushels of DRIED APPLES for sale cheap by WALKER & SANGER. September 18, 1840. 18--4f.

2 BBL. Port Wine, a first rate article, just received and for sale by Aug. 21. WALKER & SANGER.

CONSTABLES' SALES, just printed and for sale at the office of the "FREE TRADER."

STONE WARE, a large supply, just received and for sale by Aug. 21. WALKER & SANGER.

12 Chests Tea, assorted, just received and for sale by Aug. 21. WALKER & SANGER.

1 BBL. Cherry Brandy, superior quality just received and for sale by Aug. 21. WALKER & SANGER.

MONEY TO LET in small sums, on short time, for undoubted securities, by R. K. SWIFT, Troy Grove, Sept. 4, 1840. 16--4f.

3 Bales of Domestic SHEETINGS, just received and for sale by the subscribers. ARMOUR & LAMB. July 31, 1840. 11--4f.

A large assortment of LADIES' FRENCH KID SLIPS and GENTLEMEN'S PURS just received and for sale by HURLBUT & RUSSELL. Ottawa, Sept. 4, 1840. 16--4f.

10 Barrels of BRANDY, just received and for sale low by the subscribers. ARMOUR & LAMB. July 31, 1840. 11--4f.

BLANK SUMMONSES, kept constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

Peru and Peoria—Daily Packet.

THE Steam-Boat FRONTIER. BLAKELLY master, will run as a regular packet between Peru and Peoria, leaving Peru daily, (Sundays excepted) at 1 o'clock, p. m. and Peoria at 3 o'clock, a. m. FRANK, WALKER & Co. July 17, 1840. 9--4f.

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Conway, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend before the Probate Justice of La Salle county, at his office, in Ottawa, on the first Wednesday in November, A. D. 1840, for the purpose of having the same adjusted; that being the day fixed by the subscriber, in pursuance of the statute, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against said decedent. J. H. ELMORE, Administrator. Sept. 18, 1840. 18--6w.

Administrator's Notice. ALL persons having claims against the estate of James C. Edgecombe, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to present the same to the subscriber, administratrix of said estate, or to the Probate Justice of La Salle county, within nine months from the date hereof, for settlement. JANE S. EDGECOMBE, Administratrix. Ottawa, Sept