"...TICE AND EQUALITY."

...E FREE TRADER.

OTTAWA, Ill., Friday, June 5, 1846.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor:

AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

For Lt. Governor:

JOSEPH B. WELLS,

OF ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

For Congress,

JOHN WENTWORTH.

For Senator:

WILLIAM REDDICK.

For Representatives:

JOSEPH O. GLOVER,
AMBROSE O'CONNOR,
WILLIAM BARBER.

...oliet Convention.

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived fro... Joliet, that the democratic convention which assembled at that place on yesterday, unanimously nominated the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH for re-election to Congress. The convention was fully attended, and this mark of confidence and esteem must be highly gratifying to Col. Wentworth. It is needless to say that the democracy of this district will heartily respond to the action of the convention, and at the August election will give him such a majority as his sterling democracy and faithful public services entitle him to.

The War with Mexico---Traitors at home ---Speech of Mr. Douglass.

As in every oth er contest with a foreign power in which our government has ever been engaged, so in the present one with Mexico, there is a party among us in whose eyes our country is always in the wrong, and the enemy, by a parity of reasoning, in the right. It was so in the revolution, in the war of 1812, in the French spoliation question, in the Florida war, the north-eastern boundary question, the Oregon difficulty, and now in the war with Mexico. By a system of sanctimonious cant, our county is always held guilty of being engaged in some wicked scheme of aggrandizement, or rapacity, or oppression, or flagrant outrage of some kind or other, for which these hypocritical traitors justify themselves in crippling her energies, and aiding the enemy by every means within their power, so far as they can without committing some overt act of treason, for which they might get their deserts. In the present case our country is wrong in two particulars—first, in having annexed Texas, and secondly in marching an army beyond the Neuces, into what is alleged to be disputed territory. "If Clay or Birney had been elected," we are told, "then Texas would not have been annexed, and this war would not have ensued." Now, it is conceived that this is no time to rip up the Texas controversy, and while a perfidious foe is staining our own soil with American blood, to stop and re-argue the question whether it was right to receive under the broad ægis of this Union, a neighboring friendly independent republic, peopled by our own kindred, wedded to our institutions, but who, from their weakness, were in danger of falling into the hands of the worst enemies of our country. It is enough that Texas is *now* our own valuable possession, which we are by our constitution, and every principle of good faith, bound to protect. Nor should the persons who justify their treason on this plea leave out of the account entirely the hundred insults and outrages, sufficient of themselves to justify the present war, which our country has received at the hands of Mexico, through a long series of years, before the annexation of Texas was thought of. As to the other plea, that the country beyond the Neuces, is Mexican, or at least disputed territory, we copy an article to-day from the Washington Union, headed "The Del Norte the true boundary of Texas," which leaves this plea without a thread to hang on. And in addition, we have before us a speech delivered in Congress on the 13th ult., by Judge DOUGLASS, on this subject, which disposes of this plea so admirably and triumphantly, that we cannot forbear giving an outline of it and quoting some of its parts.

Mr. D. had arisen to reply to Mr. Delano, a whig member from Ohio, who argued that the country beyond the Neuces was Mexican territory, that the war commenced by marching an army into it was "unholy, unrighteous, and damnable," yet said that he was for "our country right or wrong," and would vote for supplies to feed the army. Judge D.'s reply to these declarations is so admirable, that we give it in his own language:

What reliance shall we place on the sincerity of gentlemen's professions, that they are for the country right or wrong, when they exert all their power and influence to put their country in the wrong in the eyes of Christendom, and invoke the wrath of heaven upon us for our manifold national crimes and aggressions? With professions of patriotism on their lips, do they not show that their hearts are against their own country? They appeal to the consciences and religious feelings of our countrymen to unite in execration of our Government, army, citizen soldiers, and country, for prosecuting what they denounce as an unholy, unrighteous, and damnable cause. They predict that the judgments of God will rest upon us—that sickness, and carnage, and death, will be our portion—that defeat and disgrace will attend our arms. Is there not treason, in the heart that can feel, and poison in the breath that can utter, such sentiments against their own country, when forced to take up arms in self defence, to repel invasion by a brutal and perfidious enemy? They for their country right or wrong, who tell our people if they rally under their country's standard, their bones will bleach on the plains of Mexico, and the enemy will look down from the mountain top to behold the destruction of our armies by disease and malarias, and those mysterious elements of death which Divine Providence employs to punish a wicked people for prosecuting an unholy and unjust war! Sir, I tell these gentlemen that it requires more charity than falls to the lot of frail man to believe that these sentiments are consistent with the sincerity of their professions—with patriotism, honor, and duty to their country. Patriotism emanates from the heart, fills the soul, infuses itself into the whole man, and speaks and acts the same language. A friend of his country in war will feel, speak, and act for his country—will revere his country's cause, and hate his country's enemies. America wants no friends, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizens who, after war is declared, condemn the justice of her cause, or sympathize with the enemy. All such are traitors in their hearts; and would to God that they would commit some overt act for which they could be dealt with ac... their deserts.

...w that the Del Norte had always been the time we had purboundary of Louisiana of France—so regarded by all the presidents and leading men in the country, including Mr. Adams, who was now among the first to denounce the president for defending that territory: that in addition, it was a part of that Texas that had achieved its independence of Mexico, had repeatedly been acknowledged such by the Mexican government, had always been represented in the Texan congress, was now included in one of our congressional districts, and that congress had passed laws, for which Mr. Adams and all the rest who now contend this is Mexican territory, *voted*, extending over it the United States revenue and post office laws. In the course of his speech, Judge D. was repeatedly interrupted by Mr. Adams, upon whom under this provocation he turned, and gave one of the most thorough *rawpings* the old man ever got. "Out of his own mouth" emphatically he convicted him, and Mr. A.'s attempts to evade the issues were blundering and ridiculous, and marked with the worst kind of temper. We can give but a specimen or two. Judge D. had quoted from a ...speech prepared by Mr. Adams while ...secretary of state, proving the Del Norte (Rio Grande) to be the western boundary of Texas, and was commenting on it, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Adams. I never said the ...our title was good to the Rio del Norte from ...mouth to its source.

Mr. Douglass. I fully understand the points of the gentleman's denial. ...le denies that he claimed the del Norte *all the way to its source.* I know nothing of his mental reservations. He claimed the del Norte as the boundary, without specifying how far it ran. ...ded up the river. He will not deny this fact. I have the official evidence over his own signature. It is true I cannot prove the hand ...iting, for it is printed in the state papers, as is his same celebrated despatch to Don Ons the Spanish minister. Will the gentleman specify the point from which his line left the river.

Mr. Adams. I never stated the point.

Mr. Douglass. Was it above Matamoros?

Mr. Adams. I never specified any particular point.

Mr. Douglass I have heard of this line to which the gentleman refers. It followed a river near to the gage of the mountains; certainly more than 100miles above Matamoros. Consequently, takingthe gentleman on his own claim, The position occupied by General Taylor opposite Matomoros, and every inch of the ground upon which the American soldier has planted his foot, were clearly within our own territory as claimed by him in 1819.

We can givebut one more extract. Judge D. was regretting that *Mr.* A. who had been so warm for the whole ofOregon, was now so ready to relinquish our rights in the south, and stated his belief that if the war were about Oregon, the south would notbeat the north so; when he was again interrupted by

Mr. Adams. I thought I understood the gentleman, some time ago, to be for 54 degrees 40 minutes, and to tell his Southern friends that he wanted no dodging on the Oregon question.

Mr. Douglass. Sir, I was for 54 deg. 40 min., and am as ready to fight for that line as the Del Norte. My patriotism is not of that kind which would lead me to go to war to enlarge one section of the Union out of mere hatred and vengeance towards the other. I know of no sections in this respect; and while I did complain of some of my southern friends on the Oregon question, I never doubted their patriotism when war was actually declared. But, since the gentleman from Massachusetts has referred to the Oregon question, I wish to call his attention to one of his wise sayings on that subject, and see if he will not apply it to Texas as well as Oregon. He told us that he went for the policy of the great Frederick in regard to Silesia. He was for taking possession first, and negotiating afterwards. According to the gentleman's own showing, that is precisely what Mr. Polk has done in regard to the country on the Del Norte. He certainly ought not to blame the President for acting over one of his own maxims.

WAR NEWS.

Our news from the seat of war last week was up to the 16th ult. By the St. Louis Republican of Saturday we have four days later dates. The news is interesting.

The Steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 22d ult., from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 19th, at 5 o'clock P. M. Official news had been received at Point Isabel that Col. Wilson, with four companies of regulars and three of Alabama volunteers, had taken Barita, a small Mexican town, about 8 miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande, and below Point Isabel, without opposition. Gen. Taylor was to cross the Rio Grande for the purpose of taking Matamoros on Munday morning the 18th. No cannonading having been heard at Point Isabel, it was generally supposed that the Mexicans had retired, leaving General Taylor to take quiet possession of the town.

Gen. Smith's command of Louisiana volunteers was on their way—had commenced their march on the Island of Rocachica; to cross the Rio Grand at the mouth, and advance up the river on the Mexican side. Cols. Marks and Walton's regiments were complete, the "*Sea*" having arrived at Point Isabel previous to the Alabama's departure; officers and men all well and in good spirits.

It was reported that upwards of 2 000 Mexicans had left for the interior, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions—being in an actual state of starvation.

A correspondent of the Picayune writes from Point Isabel, May 18th. "Information was received from General Taylor last evening that he intended to cross over to Matamoros early to day. Early in the morning a few cannons were heard. I suppose he has taken the place without opposition, as the remains of the Mexican army, 2000 men, were two days since in active preparation for retreat to San Fernando, 30 leagues south—the balance, not killed, drowned, or prisoners having scattered in utter confusion to their homes. Never were an army so panic stricken. In the retreat from the battlefield of the 9th, Gens. Arista and Ampudia led the van on foot through the chapparal, stripping off their clothes as they ran, and when they arrived at the river had nothing but their shirts streaming in the wind: they plunged in and swam across: many of their deluded followers sinking into that "sepulchre" that *Mejia* had promied to the "degenerate sons of Washington." The *Mexicans* lost 100 drowned on their retreat crossing the Rio Grande; most of the wounded who were delivered up to them by Gen. Taylor have since died by neglect and want of hospital means and supplies."

The mail lettings for Illinois have been declared at Washington, and all have been taken at an average of less than half of what was paid before. Hinton has the routes from Chicago to St. Louis. He gets $1800 for carrying the mail from Chicago to Ottawa. James Scott takes the route from Ottawa to Elgin, at $695. Wm. K. Brown from Ottawa to Bloomington, at $360. Frink, Walker & Co. will run their stages, as usual on the great thoroughfare in the northwest.

The Volunteers.

Wednesday was quite a military day in our town, and reminded us more of an old New York or Pennsylvania *training*, than any thing we have seen since we have left the 'east.' A great number of our militia flocked into town in obedience to the order of C. R. PUTTER, the commandant of this battalion, and the tramp of men, and the "soul-stirring drum and ear-piercing fife" gave the town a decidedly belligerent cast, which was slightly heightened by a shellelah fight and a bloody head or two. Some thirty men enrolled themselves for the Texas war, and others that were not here sent word that they would be on hand at the proper time. We are confident a much larger number would have enrolled themselves, if they had known the destination of the Illinois volunteers. There is no backwardness to enlist in a summer campaign in the south, or to waste the season in a barracks; by a large number who would most willingly join an army to march to Santa Fe or any of the more northern departments of Mexico. Should it however, become necessary to answer the call for three thousand men upon our state, that more should enlist from Old La Salle, it need but be signified to our people, and we are confident there will be plenty more, who will go whither-soever duty may call them. Our quota would be about 40, and we believe we shall send this number, but we would not be particular on this head.

Those who have enlisted, we understand will organize and report to head quarters in a few days.

War Items.

Volunteering in Southern Illinois.—Pursuant to the call of Col. Coffey, the 4th regiment, Illinois militia, met at Nashville, Washington co., on the 25th ult., and a company immediately formed of 127 who reported themselves 'ready.'

A company was formed at Alton on the 27th, "the Alton Guards," who reported themselves.

Gen. Semple has ordered his command to meet and get as many volunteers as are willing. The Gen. will take leave of the senate to take command in person.

Jas. Shields is expected home to volunteer in the war.

Mr. T. Campbell, tobacconist in St. Louis, presented each of the volunteers from that city before leaving for Texas, with a six month's supply of the best kind of chewing tobacco.

F. A. Lumsden, of the N. O. Picayune, has raised a company of volunteers on his own hook and gone to the Texas war.

Nearly half the volunteers that left St. Louis for Texas, were foreigners by birth. We hear of no objections being offered by the natives to their *fighting* for our country.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian has it from good authority that one of the chiefs of the Creek nation, now in Washington, has offered the president the services of two thousand picked warriors, should they be required in the conflict with Mexico.

A company of 100 young men in St. Clair county in this state, before any requisition was made on our governor for volunteers, formed themselves into a company, elected J. L. D. Morrison captain, and offered to enrol themselves under Gen. Milburn, of St. Louis, for the Mexican war, but the Gen had to decline accepting them, as the quota from St. Louis had already been exceeded. They will have a *chance* now.

Geo. Knapp, the *junior* of the St. Louis Republican, is among the volunteers from that city, and holds a 2d lieutenantship. Mr. Keemle, of the Reveille, is also with them, as a "high private," we believe.

Gov. Henderson of Mississippi will command the volunteers from that state to the Texas war in person.

Volunteers.—The following is the enrolment of troops ordered by the Executive in the several states, and mustering eighty-six regiments and a half. If the companies are full, the force will be equal to, and beyond, the fifty thousand men ordered by congress:—

Enrolment.

N Hampshire	2000	Indiana	4000
Massachusetts	3000	Kentucky	4000
Main	3000	Ohio	6000
Vermount	2000	Michigan	2 00
Connecticut	3000	Wisconsin	1000
Rhode Island	1000	Iowa	1000
New York	8000	Florida	1000
New Jersey	2000	Louisiana	4000
Penn-sylvania	6000	Texas	6000
Maryland	2000	Tennessee	4000
Delaware	1000	District Columbia	250

Making in all 85 regiments and one battalion, consisting of 43,250 men.

Virginia	5000	N Carolina	2000
S Carolina	2000	Georgia	3000
Alabama	3000	Mississippi	2000
Arkansas	2000	Missouri	2000
Illinois	3000		

The story about Mr. Story, President of the Bank of Louisiana, offering to place $500,000 at the disposal of the governor of that state as sinews of war, is all talk, he having even refused to loan the state $9000. The Canal Bank, however advanced the money cheerfully, intimating that there was 'more there.' The Bank of Missouri, on second thought, also agreed to loan the state $10,000 without interest to equip the volunteers.

The democrats of the 5th or Galena congressional district, represented by Mr. Hoge, met in convention at Rock Island on the 26 ult., and nominated THOMAS J. TURNER for congress, on the *forty-seventh* ballot. The prominent candidates before the convention we believe were Mr. Hoge Mr. Turner, and Thompson Campbell.

The sincerity of the cry of the manufacturers for the protection of 'home industry' is beautifully illustrated by the following paragraph from the London Economist, brought over by the Cambria.

"Last week the representative of a spinning establishment at Boston, United States, visited this country, in order to engage wool-combers and mill hands. About a score of families from Bradford have already engaged and are about to sail from Liverpool as soon as the ship is ready."

We do not quote this because we object to getting hands from England or any other country to labor in our manufactories; but we do so to show that the cry of the manufacturers against the *pauper labor* of Europe is all a humbug. Labor, by our eastern manufacturers, is as much regarded as a commodity, as the price of which is regulated by the demand, as any of their fabrics. If they need a hundred hands, and can get them cheaper in England than in this country, they will get them there; and they have a right to do so; but doing so, they have no right to ask a bounty of the general government in the shape of a high tariff to protect them against the cheap labor of Europe while they avail themselves of all the advantages of that labor.

Ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri, with his family, left Independence, Mo., on the 16th ult., for Oregon.

Congress.

The proceedings of congress are at present of that commonplace kind, which, though very useful, furnishes very little newspaper matter. The house is engaged on the usual annual appropriation bills, and its main trouble is to keep a quorum together. The senate has renewed the Oregon discussion, on a motion to defer the consideration of the bill to protect the Oregon settlers, to next December, which motion had not at our latest dates been disposed of.

The great national fair of American manufactures is now open at Washington, and is a brilliant affair. In the way of catching tariff votes, however, it is likely to be a failure.

Mr. Ficklin in Philadelphia.—The speech of the Hon. O. B. Ficklin, of this state, delivered at the Chinese Musium, in Philadelphia, at the Great Oregon Meeting on the first ult., is published at length in the Philadelphia Keystone, which paper speaks of it as an able and eloquent production, and commends it to all who are desirous of obtaining valuable information in reference to the Oregon question. We have read it with interest and freely endorse all the Keystone says of it.

Tremont House, Chicago.—By the Democrat we learn that Mr. A. Johnson, formerly of the City Hotel, Chicago, well and favorably known to the traveling public, has become associated with Mr. Gurley of the Tremont House. Under their joint management this already popular establishment will possess new attractions to travelers, and will not be surpassed by any in the west.

The proceedings of the democratic convention of Livingston county came too late to be inserted in this week's paper.

Ohio is the name of a city that is springing up at the mouth of the Ohio river, on the Missouri side. It is but a month old, and already some twenty substantial buildings have been erected.

"God," says Fuller, in his quaint way, "might have made a better fruit than a strawberry, but he never did."

S. Lisle Smith, who left Chicago a year ago to make Philadelphia his permanent residence, has returned, satisfied that he can 'do better' in Chicago.

The Del Norte the True Boundary of Texas.

By the organic law of 1836, the Republic of Texas fixed her boundary on the Rio del Norte, and with this boundary her independence was recognized by the United States, and by England, France, and Holland. After the battle of San Jacinto, the Mexicans retired beyond the Del Norte, and have never reoccupied the country between that river and the Nueces. It was organized into a county of Texas, running from the Nueces to the Del Norte, and has been constantly represented in the Congress of Texas, in their convention, and now in the congress of the United States. A port of delivery west of the Neuces was authorized by a law of our congress, unanimously passed December last, and our revenue laws are now in full operation there. The lower Del Norte was always the boundary of ancient Texas, as a part of Louisiana ceded to us by the treaty of 1803. Such has been the opinion of our distinguished statesmen and presidents, ever since 1803. Mr. Jefferson distinctly announced it in repeated communications, and especially on the 8th of July, 1804, his fixed opposition to the 'relinquishment of any territory whatever eastward of the Rio Bravo.'

Mr. Madison, in his letter of the 31st March, 1804, says, our boundary 'extended westwardly to Rio Bravo;' and he declares that the French commissioner delivered us the possession of Texas with the 'Del Norte as its true boundary.' On the 8th November, 1803, Jas. Monroe declared that '*incontestably*' the boundary of Louisiana is 'the Rio Bravo to the west;' and Mr. Pinkney unites in the declaration. Mr. Monroe, in his letter of the 19th of January, 1816, and June 10, 1816, says, none could dispute 'our title to Texas;' and he adds, 'that our title to the Del Norte was as clear at to the island of New Orleans.' In his letter of the 12th March, 1810, John Quincy Adams proves our title to Texas, and says, 'well might Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Monroe write to M. Cevallos, in 1805, that the claim of the United States to the Rio Bravo was as clear as the right to the island of New Orleans.' Mr. Henry Clay in his speech of 1820, in congress, quotes and repeats the same opinion; and in his celebrated anti-Texas letter of the 17th April, 1844, Mr. Clay says, 'The United states acquired a title to Texas, extending, as I believe, to the Rio Del Norte by the treaty of Louisiana;' and the distinguished senator from Missouri, Col. Benton, in one of his able letters on this subject, republished by himself in the Globe of the 4th of May, 1844, says:

'The best and most numerous harbors on the continental coast of the Gulph of Mexico lie between the Sabine and the mouth of the Rio Del Norte. As a naval and commercial power, owning the great river which carries the commerce of an empire into the Gulf, we had the greatest need for these harbors. By the acquisition of Louisiana we obtained them; by the new boundary established on our southwest frontier in 1819 we gave them away.' 'Before the establishment of this boundary all the country to the west of the lower Mississippi quite to the Rio Del Norte was ours.'

That Texas was ours by the treaty of 1803, and that its boundary extended to the Del Norte, is proved by the concurrent authority of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Pinkney, Benton, and Clay. It was the boundary fixed by Texas in her organic law of 1836, and beyond which the Mexicans were then driven. And if Texas has no other claim to the country between the Neuces and Del Norte, that by conquest and occupation would be complete.

El Expectador of the 24th ult., published in the city of Mexico, gives a discription of the kind of war the Mexican government proposes to cary on against the United States. It is to be a *guerilla* war,—no pitched battles to be fought, but the country to be laid waste, our troops harrassed, and all supplies cut off. The Mexicans are well skilled in this mode of warfare. It will, therefore, be necessary for our government to organize our forces in large bodies, and to advance into Mexico without delay; otherwise the war may be protracted for years.

ADDRESS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF LA SALLE COUNTY, ON THE SUBJECT OF INTEMPERANCE.

Fellow Citizens:—The area of your country includes one of the finest specimens of the earth's surface. As to the combined advantages of exuberance of soil, salubrity of climate, variety of scenery, and national facilities for commercial and general prosperity, it has few superiors. Whether the traveler passes hastily through, taking his birds-eye view of the general surface, or the citizen wanders leisurely over it, investigating more minutely its natural resources, there is found constant evidence that nature has not stinted her bounties in the formation of your portion of the earth. And already has the hand of industry in some instances, begun to make the desert blossom like the rose—already good habitations, comfortable school-houses and churches, begin to adorn and beautify our prairies and villages.—But an evil is in our midst that mars all our beauty and threatens to defeat our best hopes. The terrible monster INTEMPERANCE prowls about, seeking whom he may devour. He undermines the strongest constitutions, dethrones the most vigorous judgments, destroys the most unspotted characters, blasts the brightest prospects, and brings disappointment, poverty, disgrace and *wretchedness*, into the sanctuary of the domestic circle. He converts the husband into a monster, the father into a brute, the children into paupers and criminals, and the once happy wife into the very personification of wretchedness and sorrow. But we will specify some of the acts of this monster, and endeavor by an induction of facts, to make out a case to the satisfaction of all. We will state two or three propositions with facts in proof, bearing upon the great subject of intemperance and its only possible remedy. Our court is the people of La Salle co. We want the ear of the court, and if we secure its judgment, we may challenge a most vigorous co-operation of its executive power, the will.

First Proposition.

Ardent spirits is not necessary as a common drink, but injurious. At a temperance meeting held not long since in Alabama, Col. Lemanousky, who had been 23 years a soldier in the armies of N. Bonaparte, addressed the meeting. He arose before the audience tall, erect, and vigorous, with a glow of health upon his cheek, and said: "You see before you a man 70 years old. I have fought 200 battles, have 14 wounds on my body, have lived 20 days on horse flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and only a few rags of clothing. In the desert of Egypt I have marched for days with the burning sun upon my naked head; feet blistering in the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting, that I have opened the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how I survived all these horrors? I answer that under the providence of God, I owe my preservation, health, and vigor, to the fact that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life, &c." Continued he, "Baron Larry, chief of the medical staff of the French Army, has stated as a fact, that the 6000 survivors who safely returned from Egypt, were all of them men who abstained from ardent spirits."

Second Proposition.

The sale and use of ardent spirits is a very great *pecuniary* evil in this county. We name this evil first, not because it is most important, but because it is the most tangible and touches the main spring of human action. Not being able to present the statistics of crime and pauperism, with their causes and consequences in this county, we must avail ourselves of the well authenticated statistics of other counties, and having thus ascertained the general principle, apply it to ourselves. For the literal statistics of Green county, one of the prominent and prosperous counties of the state of N. York, we refer you to the appendix of the sixth anual report of the A. T. Society, found in the 1st volume of Permanent Temperance Documents, page 333. We can here name only a few of the *results* of the calculations there drawn out in full. During seven years nearly 300 persons were at different times, confined in the jail of Green county for crimes. All but three were *intemperate*. The jail expenses for the county for the same time, were $5,950, almost the whole occasioned by intemperance. Of the paupers of that county, seven eights became so by intemperance. The expenses of the poor house for three years were $16,695. Seven-eights of which being occasioned by intemperance, it makes the pauper bill of the county for 3 years, all occasioned by intemperance $14,608. Of the direct tax raised for the expenses of the county of Green during one year, more than half was to pay the expenses of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

'Now how do the people of La Salle county feel about paying every other dollar of taxes, or rather doubling their legitimate tax for the support of the rumseller, and the production of all the legitimate consequences of his traffic? We will ask the hard-working farmer, when he plows and sows, and harvests and threshes 40 bushels of wheat, and brings it into market through the mud or dust to pay the necessary expenses of the county, if he wishes to add 40 bushels more for the gratification of a few men who traffic in ardent spirits? Why citizens, just look at it. Who would fight and quarrel if they were not drunk? Who are reduced to pauperism in this land of abundance, except the victims of intemperance? Who would be guilty of hardly any crime, were it not for the stimulating effects of ardent spirits? Who would lounge about the groceries when they ought to be paying their honest debts, and doing good, and setting an example of industry and virtue, if it were not for the fascinating cup? Why then license a few men thus to rifle your pockets of your hard-earnings? Does it make it any easier to pay the cost of intemperance, that the demand is made by the indirect process of taxation for county expenses? Do you not then by licensing the rumseller, voluntarily authorize a class of men to rifle your pockets of you hard-earnings, and deprive your families of many of the conveniences of life, and is it right that this thing should continue? Will you permit it to continue, for it is for *you* to say. The people of other counties and other states are opening their eyes to this subject, and acting with a manly firmness and decision. *We* are certainly taxed enough to *pay our debts* and *sustain our credit*, without adding a hundred per cent for the support of intemperance.

Third Proposition.

Intemperance is a great personal, social, and *moral* evil. On this point the observation of every individual will furnish the most interesting and satisfactory statistics. You have all witnessed in repeated instances, the unhappy wreck of individuals and families occasioned by this vice. You have seen the young, beautiful and virtuous bride, who had committed her all to one who solemnly plighted his entire devotion in return, mourn in wretched obscurity the disappointment of all her earthly hopes. You have marked her toilsome, discouraging and miserable course through a life of adversity, until an obscure death closed her troubles, delivering her from the crushing embarrassment of a drunken husband. You have noticed children, endowed with good natural capacities, and full of native aspiration after their appropriate development, become entirely discouraged, and sink into gross sensuality and vice, under the influence of a drunken father. And whenever intemperance comes, it blasts all that is beautiful and worthy, and spreads desolation in its progress. Its empire is the destruction of all morality and the mother of all vice. Felix Grundy from Tennessee, gave it as his opinion after 30 years extensive practice as a lawyer, that four fifths of all the crimes committed in the United States can be traced to intemperance. Now shall such a moral pestilence be sanctioned by law? Shall men be licensed and encouraged to sow broad-cast over our beautiful county, the buds of vice and crime? A volume of facts might be derived, showing the effects of intemperance upon individual well-being, in the production of disease and premature death, as well as self-abandonment and all forms of vice. But we need not further illustrate the effects of a vice, that is the natural parent of all evil things. You cannot want proof of the truth of the proposition, that intemperance is a great *personal, social* and *moral evil.* We come now to the

Fourth Proposition.

It is the duty of every individual to do what he can to remove this evil. For long ages the evil was supposed to be remediless. But a principle has been developed in our age which has power to remove drunkenness with all its loathsome and direful effects from the world, and to restore the empire of temperance and virtue. It is the temperance principle, or the principle of voluntary associations against intemperance. It is in the power of the community by this principle to expel the demon of intemperance, to dry up the fountains of vice, and to restrain health to the body, humanity to the heart, and happiness and prosperity to the family of the drunkard. And who will refuse to develope the full power of this principle? Say, fellow citizens, will you not come up to the rescue, will you not give your names, your influence and your efforts to promote this cause? Pass through the streets of your principal towns, count the grog-shops and the drunkards that disgrace the community, and say if there is not an urgent reason for immediate, decided and universal action on the subject. Are you inclined to throw off responsibility, and say it is no concern of mine? What! is it nothing to you that the public interests suffer? Is it nothing to your feeling of humanity when your neighbor comes into town to dispose of his grain, that he should be decoyed by the fascinating cup into the grog-shop, and there be robbed not only of his money, but of his reason, his character, his health and his heart, and be sent pennyless to his family with the spirit of a tiger, instead of carrying to them the comforts of life, and the kind heart of a husband and a father? Is it nothing to you, that so great a proportion of the crime and pauperism which you help to support is occasioned directly by intemperance? Is it no concern of yours, when every other dollar of your hard-earned tax money is required to defray the expenses of rumselling? O, Citizens, open your eyes to your true interests, and make a vigorous and manly effort to remove this great evil from your midst.

Thus it appears that the use of ardent spirits is not necessary as a common drink, that it is a great pecuniary, personal, social and moral evil in this county, and that the legitimate remedy of all these evils is the temperance association. Now we ask if any man can honestly, or reasonably withhold his influence from the temperance cause? The flag of temperance is now unfurled, the war has commenced, now is the time for volunteers. It is emphatically a crisis in the character and social prosperity of your county. What shall be the event? Shall your children be exposed to the tremendous draught of the great maelstrom of intemperance? Or shall their interests and characters be guarded by a correct and vigorous public sentiment? Say, shall the minds of our youth continue to be exposed to the powerful attacks of temptation that always coexist with the sale and use of ardent spirits? It is for you to say; and who can hesitate when so much is at stake, especially when the sacrifice required by virtue is so trifling. Fellow Citizens, feeling the might of this subject, and the importance of the present crisis, we urge you to a manly decision. In behalf of the committee.

GEO. W. BASSETT, *Chairman.*

The *crim. con.* case in Will county, which we noticed a few weeks since turned out as follows: The husband of the guilty wife pursued her and her paramour to Galena, and overtook them, where he settled the matter with the despoiler of his wife by taking his notes for $400. The husband then returned to Will county and got a divorce from his wife, at the court just held in Joliet. If the man gets the money on the notes he holds, he will have made a pretty good bargain, as no very high price could reasonably be set upon so naughty a wife. —*Chicago Democrat.*

Circuit Court.—Judge Caton has been holding our court during the past week, and has given the greates satisfaction to the bar, the suitors, and all others, interested in the prompt and faithful administration of justice. He has despatched business with great rapidity, extending, at the same time, all the indulgence in his power to those having business in court. We do not wonder that he is as popular as he is in his own circuit.—He will cary with him the best wishes of our community for his future usefulness and prosperity.—*Alton Tel.*

The following anecdote connected with the decisive battle of the ninth, is too good to be omitted:

"The battle commenced by heavy cannonading on both sides. Gen. Taylor, in passing his lines accosted Capt. Mays, of the second dragoons, and told him—'Your regiment has never done anything yet—you must take that battery.' He said nothing but turned to the command and said—'we must take that battery—follow!' he made a charge with three companies—supported by the 5th and 8th regiments of infantry. They cleared the breast-work, rode over the battery—wheeled and came through the enemy's line, whilst the fire of the infantry was so deadly in its effects as to cary all before it. Capt. Mays made a cut at an officer as he charged through—on his return he found him standing between the wheels of a cannon—fighting like a hero. He ordered him to surrender: he was asked if he was an officer? Capt. Mays answered him in the affirmative, when he presented his sword, remarking—'You receive Gen. Vega a prisoner of war.' Capt. Mays gave him in charge of one of his sergeants who had lost his horse in the charge, ordering him to conduct him to Gen. Taylor, out of the line."

Capt. Mays' attack is spoken of as being one of those splendid efforts which would have adorned the brightest feather of the plume of Murat, in the palmiest days of his glory. It cost him eighteen horses with a few of the gallant riders. The victory, says the extra from which we copy, entirely belongs to the U. S. army. No volunteers having arrived to share in the honors of the day, it will convince our country that West Point affords the material of exhibiting the courage and bravery of American soldiers.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce FRANCIS GALLOWAY as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next August election, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention, should one be held.

Ottawa, Jan. 15, 184...

We are authorized to announce PATRICK HANLY as a candidate until after the first Monday in August next for the office of Sheriff of La Salle county. ...so that he is a candidate for the nomination by the democratic convention on the 15th of May.

We are authorized to announce CLEMENT L. LUKENS as an independent candidate for sheriff of La Salle county, at the August election.

MICHAEL DONALD will serve as Sheriff of Grundy only if elected at the next August election, and pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of his ability, should a majority of the voters favor him with their suffrages.

Coming at the Eleventh Hour!

At the solicitation of many friends I have consented to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF subject to the decision of the county convention. I have been a resident of La Salle county fifteen years, and have never voted a whig ticket.

WM. MCCORMICK.

We are authorized to announce MATTHEW DONOE as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the next August election, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH AYRES as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the next August election, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS LORING as a candidate for the office of Coroner at the next August election, subject to the decision of the county convention.

County Convention.

The democratic voters of La Salle county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in their several precincts, on Saturday the 6th day of June next at 2 o'clock P. M. to elect delegates to a county convention to be holden in Ottawa on Saturday the 13th day of June next, to nominate candidates for sheriff, county commissioner, and coronor.

B. C. COOK,
WM. BARBER,
THOS. LARKIN,
S. W. RAYMOND,
E. M. GALLOWAY,
Central committee.

May 15, 1846.

Singers!

Mr. H. M. HIGGINS, teacher of vocal music, will meet the singers, and all others interested, at the Mechanics' Hall on to-morrow evening, Saturday June 6th. It is hoped there will be a general attendance.