THE JOURNAL

FOR A CONVENTION.

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1841.

STATE WHIG CONVENTION.

The declination of Col. DAVIDSON, as a candidate for Governor, has suggested the expediency of rescinding the call for a State Whig Convention. It is well known that the object of calling this Convention was to reconcile the conflicting wishes of our whig brethren on the subject of a candidate for Governor. Col. DAVIDSON having declined, there is now but one candidate in the field.—We have good reason to believe that no individual of those named desires to be, or is willing to be, a candidate but Gov. DUNCAN. Under these circumstances—these facts being generally known—we have no reason to anticipate a full Convention. The distant parts of the State, it is not at all probable, will send delegates to the Convention. They will be satisfied with Gov. DUNCAN as the candidate. Why, then, under these circumstances, shall a Convention be called? The Quincy Whig seems to be in favor of the Convention with a view "to meet our Southern friends, in Convention, and convince them by our acts, in word and deed, of our attachment to the principles of the whig party; to a useful and enlightened course of State policy; and of our wish to merge all feelings of a sectional or personal character, in the desire to promote the success of the party, and the best qualified man as the candidate of the party."

Our Southern friends, we are persuaded, do not desire this Convention,—they will be better satisfied that things remain as they are;—they are desirous that the candidates to come before the people shall be called out by the people, and not by Convention. We have yet seen no movements in the North and North-west for the appointment of delegates, and we have letters which lead us to the conclusion that but few, if any delegates, will come from those extreme portions of the State. Nor is it regarded there as necessary. The Whigs of those counties, ever true, will support the candidates of the party.

The whigs who met in this city last Monday adopted a resolution on this subject to which we invite the attention of our brethren. They considered the holding of a Convention unnecessary; but would be governed on that subject, as on all others, by the wishes of our political friends.

It has been suggested that the Whig Central Committee in view of all the facts presented, re-call the notice for the proposed Convention. We understand they have the matter under consideration. They will probably act upon it next week.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Vandalia Whig, in speaking of a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has the following remarks, and there is force and reason in them.

"We have thought much, and conversed some with the people of the South on the subject, and do not hesitate to believe that the Hon. Justin Harlan, of Clarke County, would be as acceptable to the people of the South, as any other individual who has been named as a candidate for Lt. Governor.

Aside from his high reputation for sound practical knowledge of the principles of legislation and civil jurisprudence, he has not been engaged in the strifes of the political parties, and consequently occupies a more independent position than a heated partizan could do. Moreover, something is due to the Wabash region, and as Col. Davidson has withdrawn from the canvass for Governor, it seems, to us fit and proper that this should weigh something in the selection of a candidate for the Lieutenancy.

From the above considerations, and many more which might be urged, we have concluded to place Judge Harlin before the people as a suitable individual for Lt. Governor, and to bespeak for him the favorable regard of the public. This of course is done without his knowledge or consent; but presuming his willingness to oblige his fellow citizens, we have ventured to use his name."

We hear it stated that the Rock River Bankers have not only been indicted for swindling in La Salle county, but that one of them has been lodged in the jail of that county. Nothing can be more certain than that those men acted under a law of the last Legislature; and it becomes a serious question whether the Legislature or its dupes best deserve jail *privileges*.

P. S. Bangs is safe, but Teall, his Cashier, has "absquatulated."

The Quincy Herald censures the State Register and Chicago Democrat for wishing the State to carry on the Canal with the exclusive object of keeping 5000 men there to vote the loco foco ticket for two or three years to come. The Herald thinks that such an object would hardly justify the issue of State Bonds. Mr. Snyder is of a different opinion—else he designs to deceive his northern brethren.

The anti-Bond Paying party have succeeded in the Mississippi election.

In the manifesto of an anti-Snyderite in this paper, the writer intimates that the whigs are responsible for our overwhelming State debt. Nothing could exceed the nonsense of this assertion but a declaration from the same source that the whigs of this State are responsible for the plunder of the people now in progress in the issue of State Bonds.

It is said that Gov. CARLIN has expressed himself decidedly against issuing any more State Bonds.

RUMORS.—That Messrs. Clay and Preston will retire from the Senate; and that Mr. Rives of Va. has repeatedly declared in favor of Henry Clay for next President.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—Davis is elected by about 2,000 majority over Morton and about 3,000 scattering votes. Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly whig.

Some sales of Illinois Bonds were made in N. York on the 11th, at 43¾.

STATE DEBT.

LOOK AT THIS!

We have thrown together the principal items of our State debt as we find them in the Messages and Reports of the last Legislature. We think the aggregate and items given not greatly in error.

Sometime hereafter we intend, if possible, to furnish an exact statement. The gross amount as we have given it, rises to over nineteen millions of dollars. We recollect in a speech of Mr. Browning's in the State Senate, near two years ago, that he stated the debt of this State in 1842, would amount to 22 millions. If we go on hypothecating and otherwise disposing of State Bonds, it will exceed that sum.

ESTIMATED DEBT OF THIS STATE:

Amount of State debt reported by the Governor, Nov. 26, 1840,	$13,643,601 83
Amount of State Bonds in the hands of the assignees of Wright & Co. for which the State is responsible,	1,200,000 00
Internal Improvement scrip issued to December last,	1,341,959 59
Debt to State Bank increased since Nov. 5, 1840, say	200,000 00
Bonds issued in 1841, for Northern Cross Rail Road,	100,000 00
Bonds hypothecated by Dr. Barrett to pay January interest,	300,000 00
Bonds hypothecated to the U. S. Bank not redeemed,	100,000 00
Bonds hypothecated by Gen. Whiteside to pay July interest,	840,000 00
Recent (supposed) issue of canal State Bonds by the Governor,	500,000 00
In all	$19,125,561 42

Besides this sum a considerable amount of scrip has been issued by the Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, as a Board, to settle up the affairs of the Internal Improvement system.

Of this sum $807,585 39, is due to the School Fund; and $477,919 44 on account of "surplus revenue"—which last sum, however, has been remitted by Congress—leaving as the debt of this State, at the present time, the sum of ☞$18,646,641 98—and probably there are some items yet to be added.

Can the People of Illinois at this time pay the interest on our State debt? We might, perhaps, with more propriety ask, can they ever pay it? Surely neither interest or principal if the present plan of issuing and disposing of State Bonds is continued.

PORK MARKET.

Messrs. S. M. Tinsley & Co., R. Irwin & Co., and Williams & Loose, of this city, are purchasing Hogs. We have not learned the exact prices they offer. The following are the prices paid by Messrs. Reynolds & Irwin, at Alton:

Under 175 lbs,	-	$1 50 nett.
175 to 200 "	-	1 75 "
200 " 225 "	-	2 00 "
225 " 250 "	-	2 25 "
Over 250 "	-	2 50 "

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 19th inst. says:

HOGS.—Several small lots have arrived at our slaughter houses and been offered at from $2 to 2 25, net weight, without purchasers. We learn, however that a lot of 170 averaging about 180. lbs slaughtered on the 15th, at Brighton, were sold at $2 per 100 lbs.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Stevenson has brought out important despatches with him. He had an interview with Mr. Webster on Tuesday in the city of New York, and on Wednesday Mr. W. set out for Washington. The most important correspondence which Mr. S. had in England took place but a few days before his departure. Pretty hot shot was fired on both sides, but the correspondence was conducted in good temper. Our minister give the last blow. His successor was, expected every day to arrive in London.

The Richmond Compiler says that Messrs. Banks and Smith have both resigned their claims to be the Representative in Congress from Spottsylvania district, and will run the race over again.

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of Whigs was held in Springfield on Monday, Nov. 22, 1841.

JOHN LINDSAY, Esq., of Spring Creek was chosen Chairman, and Dr. S. B. Eaty of Athens, Secretary.

The subject of the meeting having been explained,

On motion, S. Francis, A. Lincoln and Wm. Porter were oppointed a committee to draft resolutions to express the wishes of the meeting.

The committee after a short recess reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a State Whig Convention has been called to reconcile conflicting claims to the nomination of a Whig candidate for Governor; and whereas Col. Wm. H. Davidson has declined being a candidate for that office—leaving no other candidate before the people than Gen. Joseph Duncan—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the necessity of holding a State Convention seems to be obviated, and that we will cordially unite in the support of Joseph Duncan for Governor of this State—but that on the subject of holding a State convention, as on all others connected with the interests of the Whig party and the maintenance of its principles, we will abide the decision of our friends in other portions of the State.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest the name of Hon. JUSTIN HARLAN, of Clark county—late a Judge of the Circuit Court—as a suitable candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, That the following named persons be delegates for this county to the State Whig Convention, provided it is deemed necessary to hold one: Wm. Caldwell, of Sugar Creek; S. B. Eaty of Athens; John Dawson, of Wolf Creek; H. Yates, of Island Grove; and A. Lincoln of Springfield.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceeding of this meeting and that they be published in the Sangamo Journal.

JOHN LINDSAY, Chair'n.

S. B. EATY, Sec'ty.

Communications.

ERROR CORRECTED.

Schuyler county, Nov 19th, 1841.

In looking over the Sangamo Journal of the 13th inst. I observe an article over the signature of "Schuyler," which refers to the sheriff of Schuyler county, and suspecting as I do who the author is, and supposing that either you or he has made a mistake in that article which may do some injustice to Mr. M'Hatton, and being satisfied that the author of that communication would not intendingly do injustice to that gentlemen, in his absence, therefore, I take the liberty of requesting you to refer to the original manuscript where I think you will discover that McHatton's name, is not said to be associated with Spurlock and others, in the communication referred to, which was published in the State Register over the signature of "Attorney General." If you find it as I apprehend you will, please correct it in the next Journal and state how the mistake occurred, and oblige a friend of

SCHUYLER.

Rushville 19th 1841.

There is no doubt the word "associated" was inserted by mistake. Mr. McHatton had nothing to do with Spurlock but in his official capacity of sheriff; and any other supposition or intimation would do great injustice to Mr. McHatton.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The following Problem has been proposed to me at different times by different persons, and seems to excite sufficient interest to deserve publication; and here it is, for the gratification of those interrested—viz:

A & B bought a tract of land for 500 dollars, at an equal interest of $250 each. A was to have the east part of it, as his share, on which there was a fine spring; B was to take his share off the west side, with no water on. It was however agreed: that A should pay 50 cents more per acre than B for having the advantage of the water. The question therefore stands:

How many acres, and at what price per acre is either of them entitled to?—

Answer: A gets 190,983 acres at 130,9018 cents per acre, ——$ 250,00

B gets 309,017 acres at 80,9018 cents per acre ——$ 250,00

Those acquainted with Algebra, will perceive that this problem may be carried to 10-20 decimals and still leave a fraction.—I did not go beyond 1,000th in cents and 10,000 ths in acres.

I. V. H.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

The reader will find the letter of Gen. SCOTT, to which allusion was made last week, in this paper. It will be recollected that Gen. SCOTT was a prominent candidate for the nomination of President at the Harrisburg Convention. He has still numerous friends. But the Whig party will not at this time commit itself in favor of any individual. There is no necessity for such committal. When the time comes there must be a Convention, which will reconcile conflicting differences, and secure the election of our candidate. In relation to the letter we doubt not the reader will concur with us, that it is a full, frank and manly exposition of the political sentiments of an individual who stands high in the ranks of our most eminent citizens.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I have lately had the honor to receive many letters from as many different States, each propounding, on the part of the writer and his neighbors, nearly the same political interrogatories, to which answers are requested.

The scope of the inquiries is a flattering proof of the interest that some of my countrymen take in the opinions that I have formed on certain great principles of abiding importance to the success of our system of Goverment: and as I have nothing to conceal, if nothing of value to communicate, I shall, at once, without policy or reserve and in the form of a circular, comply with their several requests.

Party Politics. Although, from early manhood, I have, by the profession of arms, in defence of our country, been thrown out of the arena of party politics, yet I have never ceased to be an attentive observer of public events, and thus, I believe there has scarcely been a discussion of moment in congress, within my time, on which I did not form, and modestly, but firmly, express, a passing opinion.

A mere youth I felt the liveliest joy when the alien and sedition laws expired in the triumph of Mr. Jefferson. From 1806 I was old enough by speech and pen, to call for a prompt and energetic redress of our wrongs suffered from Great Britain under her orders in council, attack on the Chesapeake frigate, and long continued impressment of our seamen; and when the war of 1812 at length came, I was among the first and longest in the presence of the foe. The insults received from the French Directory; their depredations on our commerce, renewed under Napoleon's decrees, (Berlin and Milan,) which followed the British orders in Council, also largely shared in my indignant reprobation.

The administration of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, like that of Mr. Jefferson, had, in their respective periods, my humble, but hearty aprobation; and I have since censured nothing in either the sale of a part, and the dismantling of the remainder of our Navy; the gun-boat system of defence that followed, and the indefinite embargo, which, crippling us for war, by destroying our commerce and finances, and oppressing agriculture, was long continued without redressing one outrage from abroad.

I give this little sketch of the growth of my party feelings or opinions, unimportant perhaps, except to myself and a few partial friends, to show that, if I have never been a Federalist, in any party sense of the term, so neither have I been a Jacobin, an impracticable or abstractionist in any sense whatever; but always an old fashioned republican, devoted to the support of law and order; a Democratic Whig just as all my family had been Whigs in the great struggle for national freedom and independence.

The Judiciary. From an early and long continued study of the elementary law, my mind has ever been imbued with a deep reverence for the bench—State and Federal—an independent department in our Goverment, and which, holding neither the purse to corrupt, nor the sword of power to terrify, addresses itself only with the mild force of persuasive reason to the intelligence and virtue of the whole community. By the Federal Constitution, every possible safeugard is provided to shield the judiciary against fleeting prejudice, political rancour, and party dependence, to which Legislators and the Executive are unavoidably, directly, and constantly exposed.—Hence, to the "one Supreme Court" is wisely extended (by "appellate jurisdiction") "all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

Looking to this express provision, I have always held that when a doubtful question, arising under either the Constitution itself, the supreme law of the land, under an act of Congress, or a treaty, has once been solemnly adjudicated by that court, the *principle* of the decision ought to be taken by all as definitively settled—unless, indeed, it be upon a rehearing before the same tribunal. This appears to me too clear for disputation; for the court is not only declared to be *supreme*, and hence there can be no bench beyond; but to Congress is only given the power to constitute "*inferior*" tribunals. By appeals to the Supreme Court, a *settlement* was intended to be reached, and anarchy, through a long distraction of the public mind, on great questions of Legislative and Executive power, thus rendered impossible. Practically, therefore, for the people, and especially their functionaries, to deny, to disturb, or impugn principles thus constitutionally established, strikes me as of evil example, if not of direct revolutionary tendency, except, indeed, in the case of a judicial decision enlarging power and against liberty; and any dangerous error of this sort can always be easily corrected (and should only be corrected) by an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the modes prescribed by that instrument itself—the organic law of the States and the people. Misconstructions of law, other than the Constitution, are yet more readily corrected by amendatory or declaratory acts of Congress.

The Executive Veto—This, by the framers of the Constitution, could only have been designed, 1 To enable the President to defend his own rightful powers against usurpations on the part of Congress; 2. To enable him to *forbid* other legislative infractions of the Constitution; and 3. To guard the country against other acts of hasty or violent legislation.

It is hardly possible to conceive a case, under the first or second of those heads, against which the judiciary—the *balance-wheel* of the system—does not afford, of itself, all the security that the people can require,

But, without the protection of either the bench or the Veto—would the Executive department, (become so super-judicial of late years) be too weak to fulfil the strictly Executive functions for which it was more particularly created? or rather would not that department still be the most powerful, for evil, in the Goverment?

The President is, under the check of the Constitution and law, rightfully invested with the power of the sword, and he has again and again had that of the purse also. The Houses of Congress, it is true, lay taxes, fix imposts and regulate the sale of the public domain; but it is he (through his agents,) who handles the proceeds.—From 1833 to 1836 (to say nothing of the present) he alone nominated and dismissed all the agents who *kept*, as well as those who collected, distributed and disbursed the public revenue.—The apothegm—*make us executors, we care not who are your legatees*, has a frightful aplication to such agents and the immense treasure that annually passes through their hands!

The rapid increase and spread of population, the the growth of national wealth, the amount of revenue collected and disbursed, the new relations (by the extension of commerce) with foreign countries; the additional appointments at home and abroad, the number and value of contracts—all constantly and necessarily on the increase—a general decay in morals, perhaps as great in Congress as elsewhere; the habit that we have seen prevail during several Presidential terms, of filling public offices with but little or no regard to moral standing, have, taken together, already opened to the head of the Government elements of power and corruption, which it was impossible for the framers and adopters of the Constitution to foresee or to conceive. Who, at that distant day, for example, ever dreamed of the spectacles which have recently disgusted every honest citizen?—of postmasters, mail contractors, mailagents and census takers, covering the land with Goverment pamphlets, handbills and extra gazettes, sufficient (it read) to sap the morals, public and private, of an entire generation?—of the custom-house mercenaries in the large cities, living on the public, neglecting every duty for party meetings and the polls, and rendering to power the most bribe-worthy services?—of district attornies and collectors—rambling missionaries, defending every abuse of office—their own the most indeed, in order to maintain power in the hands of their patron? All who have reflected on the foregoing facts must be ready to affirm—that *Executive patronage* "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

I hope, then, by an early amendment of the Constitution, to see a reduction of the president's veto. The *regulation* of patronage would properly follow.

There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress, of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to that effect would still leave the President—the general representative of every state and district—armed with the vote of all the members, absent, at the moment, from the respective Houses; and there will always be some members absent from both.

Rotation in Office.—The inquiry under this head is not definite in any letter before me. It, however, is presumed to refer: 1 To Governors and Secretaries of Territories, and *some* of the Judges therein; District Atorneys, Collectors, Surveyors, and Naval Officers of the Customs; Marshals, postmasters whose commissions amount to a thousand dollars *per annum*; navy agents; registers and receivers of land offices: surveyors general of lands, and Indian agents—all of whom are, by law, appointed for a term of four years, but subject, by express enactment, (except the judges) to be removed at pleasure;—2. To a high class of civil officers (next to the Chiefs) in the Executive departments at Washington; other high functionaries—foreign ministers, secretaries of legation and consuls; postmasters whose commissions amount to less than a thousand dollars *per annum*; superintendant of Indian affairs, Indian sub-agents, &c., &c—all appointed without limitation as to time, yet subject, in practice—not by *express* law—to be also removed at pleasure; and 3. To the assistants allowed by law to very many of the principals included above, which assistants are generally called *clerks*—some of them deputies, appraisers, weighers, gangers, sub-inspectors, storekeepers, lighthouse-keepers, &c., &c—all appointed and subject to removal, as under the second head.

I am asked—Whether (in my poor opinion) all those functionaries (amounting to many thousands) or any of them, ought to be periodically superceded by original appointments? If yes, *When*? And if a partionly—*Which*?

We have seen that a great number of officers are filled for a term of years, and more without any limitation as to term. I, however, can draw no line of just distinction between the claims of the two classes upon the favor of country or Government.

Premising that regular periodical changes in the subordinate servants of the country, merely for the sake of change, would necessarily swell Executive patronage, already too much swollen and obliged to add, that I more than doubt, on other grounds the policy and justice of such changes—1. Because, for the able and prompt execution of public business, much official experience, in a great number of particular stations, is known to be necessary; 2. Because many office-holders, appointed under even reckless administrations, (such as we have seen,) will always, after a time, be found of tried integrity and of equal industry and abilities; 3. Because, again, some may be found in a state of honorable poverty, the result no less of stern integrity than of a long and exclusive devotion to the interests of the public; and 4. Because, to remove such servants, or, *not* to re-appoint them at the end of a term, would not only discourage successors in a faithful discharge of duty, but could not fail to outrage the moral sense of entire communities. I speak on this head from what I witnessed in 1829-'30, of the cruel experiments on a large scale then made upon the sensibilities of the country, and the mischiefs to the public interests which early ensued.

What I would therefore, humbly advise is this, to turn out, not only on a change of President, but in any and every week of the year, all office-holders known to be deficient in either honesty, capacity or industry, and to appoint in their stead men known to possess those qualities.—Without an anxious attention to this rule, a government of the people, resting on virtue and intelligence, cannot long be successfully maintained, for a blind and vicious distribution of enormous patronage would soon, by the force of the highest example, beat down all that is taught in the church, the school-house and the college.

One Presidential term.—Of the eight Chief Magistrates that preceded General Harrison—whom a nation yet mourns—the first, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh presided over this Union, respectively, two successive terms; the other three, but four years each; and every one of the eight, *whilst in office*, became a candidate for a second term.

I consider the sublime example set by the father of his country, in declining a third election—which has been duly followed by four popular Presidents, and would, no doubt, have been observed with equal good faith by the other three, under like circumstances—as establishing a barrier against a third term, as impassable as if it were embodied in the Constitution itself. But I do not consider it respectful to the people, nor otherwise proper in a candidate to solicit favor on a pledge, that if elected, he will not accept a second nomination. It looks too much like a bargain tendered to other aspirants—*yield to me now; I shall soon be out of your way*—too much like the interest that sometimes governs the Cardinals in the choice of a Pope—many voting for themselves first, and if without success, finally for the most superanuated, in order that the election may the sooner come round again. I am however, in favor of an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the forms prescribed—declaring that no citizen shall be eligible to a re-election to the Presidency; and also, of an extension of the terms to that of a Senator—a period of six years.

Agency of the President in Legislation.—1. I am persuaded that this should be strictly limited. 2. To the veto, qualified as suggested above; 3. To the command of the Constitution, "he shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and reccomend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" and 4: To furnishing, throughout the appropriate Executive Departments, such details for bills any committee of either House of Congress may specially call for.

Leading measures of the late Extra Session of Congress.—If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the Land Distribution Bill, the Bankrupt Bill and the second bill for creating a Fiscal Corporation—having long been under a conviction that, in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a *Bank of the United States*, is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensble to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency.

Secret, or oath-bound Societies.—I have not been a member of a masonic lodge in thirty odd years, nor a visiter of any lodge since, except once—now more than sixteen years ago. There are, at many academies and colleges, as is well known, associations of students, tutors, and professors, for purely literary purposes and their meetings, generally, for aught that I know, may be secret. Twenty-eight years ago, I was once present with such an association, and never since; and I have, within five years, received many flattering notices of my having been enrolled as an honorary member of as many such associations. I am sorry to be reminded that, by some strange neglect, I have failed to accept one of those honorable distinctions.

Finally, I am asked, *If nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, would you accept the nomination?* I beg leave respectfully to reply, *yes*; provided that I be not required to renounce any principles professed above. My principles are convictions.

Hoping that you, who have done me the honor to invite this general reply, may, with the millions, be enabled in a year or two to fix on some other citizen as your candidate more worthy, and, therefore, more likely to conciliate the majority of popular suffrages,

I remain, gentlemen,

Your friend and fellow citizen.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

ILLINOIS & ROCK RIVER RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

During the last week considerably excitement prevailed at Peru and vicinity, arising from circumstances connected with certain banking operations of the Illinois and Rock River Rail Road Company. The company having organized, and made their lettings, contractors proceeded upon the line of the road with their workmen, some two or three hundred men; and when they had obtained estimation for the first month's work, they found the company minus in their ability to meet the contracts according to agreement. They had, indeed, provided a currency with which to pay their liabilities, in the form of scrip or bank paper; but, failing to redeem when requested their issues, their institution was presented before the grand jury of the court of La Salle co. and a bill of indictment found against it. In the mean time the president and cashier of the bank, Messrs. Bangs and Teall were absent from the county; the former for the avowed purpore of raising funds that would be satisfactory to the people. Their liabilities at this time were some six or eight thousand dollars.

Illinois (Lacon) Gazette.

There is a paper in Philadelphia, called the "Demosthenian Shield," published by an association of blacks. One of its correspondents, says that "if a white girl is virtuous, pretty, intelligent, and doesn't get drunk, he would just as soon marry her as a black girl." The editors think that he is not very particular!

The "GRAFTON PHŒNIX," edited and published by Wm. H. Allen, is issued every Thursday, at Grafton, in Jersey County, Illinois.—Office on Main Street,—at $200 per annum, half-yearly in advance. This is a new whig paper, published at Grafton, in Jersey County. We hope it will meet with good encouragement.

THE TROUBLES OF THE LOCO FOCO PARTY.

Every one conversant with the movements and arrangements of the loco foco party here last winter, knows that the party determined that A. W. SNYDER should be their candidate for Governor. This was his portion of the "public plunder." The Convention of the party which is to meet here on the 2d Monday of the ensuing month, is designed only to sanction the arrangements previously made—the Convention being merely automatons to carry out the plans of those who pull the wires. This state of things is not satisfactory to some of the party. They are opposed to the people being traded off in this manner; they are against the means by which it is designed to elect Col. Snyder; they are hostile to all the machinery which is intended to carry out the objects of the "Snyder clique" in this city.

We here give a copy of a publication now in circulation, which will explain these differences in a better manner than we can ourselves. It is highly spiced with democracy, alias locofocoism, and is quite a curiosity.

NO. 5.

For the State Register.

Gentlemen delegates to the democratic Convention to be held in Springfield the 2d Monday of December next for the purpose of choosing candidates to be voted for by the republican party as Governor and Lt. Governor. I hope to be pardoned for addressing you once more upon this most highly important question. Gentlemen: I hope my motive in thus addressing myself to you may not be misconstrued. I hope what little I have or shall say to you, will be received in a proper spirit. I hope you will not harbor the thought, for a single moment, that it is done in the spirit of dictation. I know it is not—far be it from my purpose to dictate to the Hon members of the Convention what they shall or shall not do. I am only a humble member of the democratic party and I am a sincere one, and my devotion to the cause of freedom is my only apology for troubling you with my communications. I sincerely desire to see my party triumph, which in my opinion I shall be gratified in, if round men, entertaining correct principles shall be selected. Such men as will stand firm in our defeats, as well as in our successes. With such men to lead the democracy to battle, success is certain. With such men at our head, we will soon see that which all democrats must desire, to-wit, that haughty, overbearing, domineering, tiger-like spirit of federalism prostrated, and humbled by the humble but firm voice of democracy. Gentlemen; how often have we been threatened with defeat in this State by the treachery of our professed friends? Let Duncan and Reynolds teach a lesson to the democratic party, that even time shall not efface. They, gentlemen, were elected your democratic Governors. They, were professing friends of democracy. Gentlemen, I humbly wish in freedom's name, to see you assemble together, and reward political merit; and I wish to see you place the brand of infamy and treachery upon the traitor's brow—a traitor once a traitor still. Gentlemen, I have presented at different times to the consideration of my republican friends, the name of our distinguished and firm friend, Gen. John M. Robinson, of White county, in this State to be supported by them for Governor. We all know he has proved himself worthy the support of the real true hearted democracy.

He was elected in 1830 to the U. S. Senate by the democratic party to fill a vacancy of four years, occasioned by the death of the much to be lamented Hon. John M'Lane,—again in 1834, he was re-elected for six years, beating Judge Young, who was ran by the federal party, which last term expired the 4th of March, 1841. All of which time he never wavered one inch to the right or left, from that position which his political friends desired him to occupy. No reverses in politics have ever shaken him off from the democratic post. He required not the mighty persuasions of friends, nor the strong applause of patriotism to keep him the faithful sentinel of democracy. Even the bitter, malignant tongue of federalism has never been so charged with false hood as to venture to let loose its venom upon him. His acts at all times have been such as they had a right to expect from one professing democracy.

Among the many individuals spoken of by our friends, I find the name of A. M. Snyder, Judge Young and John W. Robinson the most prominent. I believe the excellencies of the politicians can best be ascertained by comparison, and therefore must humbly ask of the convention to compare the political conduct of Gen. Robinson with that of Messrs. Young and Snyder. As for Judge Young, his vote of recent date upon the long to be remembered bankrupt bill, places an unsurmountable barrier between him and the democracy, if he had never done other fidling for the federal party. Capt. Snyder's independent, praiseworthy opposition to the sub-treasury when introduced by Mr Van Buren, though against the express wish of the whole democracy of the country, still stands unexplained. I may be mistaken, but I think his democracy was highly appreciated at the last session of the Legislature in a caucus of the democratic party, upon nominating a candidate to be supported by them for U. S. Senator. In that caucus he was enabled to raise 7 out of 76, not quite by 2 as many as one other highly distinguished individual was enabled to get to vote for him through a mere matter of courtesy. Gentlemen: forgiveness is a prominent trait with the republican party, that trait of ours is often taken advantage of by unprincipled men. I am willing to forgive an error as any man living, if by so doing I do not forego the success of my party. General Hull committed a great error when he delivered the American army to Great Britain. Many, very many, felt a sympathy for the depraved wretch, and would have been willing to have seen him saved and restored to peaceable citizenship; but not placed again at the head of the American army.

The republican party has been led astray too often by a false sympathy. Let us recur to past events, which may prove a profitable lesson to us, and we will see that we have been sometimes so far led estray as to induce us to enter into the lowest state of degradation, and descend to the very lowest step in quest of some one, for whom our sympathies had been elicited—one too who was even then despised by his associates, and taken hold and raised from his fit abode—placed him upon the high road to fortune and to fame, when we had succeeded in pushing him to the summit of his ambition, no sooner did you find him rolling stones down after us, which caused us to heel it or die. Gentlemen, some such may possibly be presented to the Convention for your consideration. Such men, if chosen may suit the veiled political juggler and demagogue, or he may suit those who wear the robe of office which in justice belongs to some friend whom they have robbed and murdered by administering doses of ingratitude. Such may suit the politician whose tongue never speaks as dictated by the heart; but will not suit the real democracy of this State.

A SLASHERGAFF.

The above was prepared for publication in the Register, as usual, but from some cause unknown to me, and which is beyond my control, I have to resort to this mode to lay my sentiments before my democratic friends. Sweet meats I fear had been too freely and successfully fed to the hight comb cock, my old friend, with the promise of more; and as I had none to give at present, nor any thing inexpectation, I have not the least fault to find.

In refusing to publish it, the editor says the article is "too wild." He should have said it was "too full of truth," but these little mistakes will make no difference with me.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS—you who have stood firm in arms in defence of your principles—you who are never willing to have yourselves harnessed to the car of the traitor—you who have, and do now, feel the wounds inflicted upon the sacred principles of democracy by the treachery of A. W. SNYDER and other traitors to the cause of just and enlightened principles, which the democracy of the country love to honor;—to such I now appeal Are you willing to see your very principles trampled upon and sacrificed upon the altar of unworthy ambition? if not, you will have to rally and put down caucus dictation, federal leaders who have stole for a while the republican robe, and the masked pretending friends of democracy. Never will democracy rise and shine, until these abominable creatures, the works of the devil, aristocracy, &c., are put down. I will do my duty in the good cause. Notwithstanding I am threatened with the mighty spurs of my old friend and brother soldier in the cause of democracy, I shall pursue such a course as honesty and love of my principles dictate.

A. W. SNYDER, and his latter-day pretending democratic saints, may turn, twist, threaten and scold, still his treachery to the democratic party shall see the light of day, which I hope will light up an indignant blaze, which may prevent the democracy from plunging over the precipice of destruction which awaits them upon his nomination. And I here declare that the maker and ruler of the universe can only make me believe it right, just or patriotic, to conceal from the democracy the political treachery of past leaders—those who are seeking support from them for one of the highest and most responsible offices within their gift. The acts of public men are public property, and as such should always be exposed for public inspection. And this is what I have undertaken to do, and the power of man shall not prevent me from carrying out my purpose—except they deprive me of a hand to write, a mind to dictate, or a tongue to speak.

A Convention of the democratic party is soon to meet in Springfield to select candidates to be supported by the party at the ensuing August election, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Matters have been arranged by the most unworthy means in my opinion, to force Mr. Snyder upon the democratic party as its candidate for Governor. It then becomes our duty to enquire what claims he has upon the party that he should thus be forced upon it as its champion. Now I defy any mortal friend or foe to assign one single solitary reason which will be satisfactory to the republican party, or to the people in general of this State. Can the democracy do battle under his flag? I say they cannot; and for why? because when he was elected their representative in Congress, in 1836, he did abandon his party upon a measure of more importance to the republican party than all others, *the Sub-Treasury*. He took his stand against the passage of this bill, and all the persuasion of his friends throughout the Union could not induce him to abandon his opposition. His patriotism was appealed to by the Constitution of his country, which he was sworn to protect—all could not do no good—conservatism had got in and democracy had got out. The hyena shouts of victory over the democracy by the federal party could not induce him to act with the democracy. The democracy was beaten down under his feet, and before his eyes, and no hand would he raise to ward off the fatal blow. And a fatal blow it was—it will long be remembered as a blow which caused the overthrow of the whole republican party in 1840. Had Mr. Snyder united with the republican party, instead of leading off with the never-to-forgotten little false band of Conservatives, the Sub-Treasury might have become a law at that session. The people then would have seen and felt its practical effects upon the country, which would have entirely disarmed the federal party of the weapon which they so successfully used from '36 until the defeat of the democratic party 1840. The Sub-Treasury will stand the test of time—it is fashioned as it should be, after the Constitution, its foundation is justice, placed together by hands moved by honest and patriotic hearts, guarded by the strong arm of the law—a measure the democracy will always be proud to acknowledge as theirs—one, too, which they will defend, and which they will be bound to defend.

I will ask them to tell me how they can defend it and A. W. Snyder at the same time? Dare the democracy say that he was justifiable in his opposition to it? Dare we say that he did not cause its defeat? Oh how shameful! What a pretty figure a democrat would cut upon a stump defending Snyder and the sub-treasury system? (Try it, boys!) But this is not all. He has opened a breach between himself and the democratic party of recent date, which places a mountain between them which neither time or hands can remove. He has pledged himself in a letter to certain individuals in Peoria County, that he will if elected, use his official influence and *power* to procure an early completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; that he will use his official influence and *power* to have the resources and credit of the State applied to and used for that purpose. Yes, he pledged himself, if within his power, that he will have the people taxed to pay a debt, in addition to our now never-to-be-paid debt, a sum of four million of dollars; that the resources of the State shall be wrested from the people to complete the Canal, and if a sufficient amount cannot be taken from them by taxing, that he will see that their faith is pledged to make up any deficit. Here are the interrogatories propounded to him and his answer:

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The following are the int errogatories:

"1st. Are you in favor of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and of completing its construction at an early day?"

"2nd. If you would receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention to be holden at Springfield in December next, and should you be elected Governor of this State at the ensuing August election, would you use your official influence and power to procure an early completion of the Canal; and would you be in favor of using the resources and credit of the State to effect that object, so far as it can be done without manifest injustice and oppression to any portion of the State?"

To both interrogatories I unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative."

A. W. SNYDER.

Behold it, democrats! What think you? Are you prepared to go it? If you are, political damnation will meet you at the ballot box. I know the democracy will not go it. They cannot.—The whole republican party of the United States is pledged against the adoption of such a system. They have charged this policy upon the federal party as their own. They have in many States made the people believe it. Yes, the democracy has proved to the satisfaction of the people, that the federal party by their profligate legislative acts have entailed a debt upon the people, which time can never wipe out; that the States have been bankrupted, and the people disgraced by the mischievous action of the federal party.—Now, democrats, are you prepared to give the lie to your former professions, and take upon yourselves Snyder and his pledges? I know your answer—Never, never. Then if I am not mistaken, and you wish to prevent our eternal overthrow as a party, you must to arms, rally around your delegates, and instruct them to ward off the fatal blow which must follow Snyder's nomination.

If he shall be nominated the issue will be fairly joined between Mr. Snyder and his party, pledged to involve the people of this State further in debt to the amount of four millions of dollars, and the resources taken from the people to pay it with interest, pledged to pay the debt incurred which the people have been defrauded out of, which I intend to show at some future day, and which amounts at this time to something like fifteen millions of dollars, making in the whole nineteen millions of dollars. Yes, the issue is fairly made up between A. W. Snyder and his friends to those above, and those opposed to borrowing any more money, issuing any more State Bonds for any purpose whatever, opposed to taxing the people to pay interest upon nineteen millions of dollars, opposed to taxing the people for any object whatever, except to support the necessary operations of the State government. For one, I am ready for the contest, not fearing the result. Gentlemen delegates, I fear some few of you have been manufactured for the purpose of bringing about the state of the case above alluded to by me. I do sincerely desire that you do not make the issue. If you do, the mouth of destruction will soon claim you for its own. If you do, mark my word, that you will long remember the 2d Monday of December, 1841. Ford, Breese, Alexander, Smith and Allen of Greene, are they democrats? Are they pledged to bankrupt the people to complete the Canal?

Fellow Democrats—you who are preparing yourselves for the coming