

**TO THE VOTERS  
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.**

**FELLOW-CITIZENS:**  
Having become a candidate to represent the people of the State of Illinois in the capacity of Lieutenant Governor, it is due to you that I should declare my sentiments in relation to those subjects which are so intimately connected with your best interests, and upon which your future prosperity in a great measure depends. The narrow limits of a circular will not admit of detail or argument; but barely a simple statement of my views and principles in general terms. I have ever subscribed most heartily to the principles laid down by the venerable founders of American liberty; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. In a country like ours, where the will of the people is the law of the land, and public sentiment controls the action of the public servant, a free interchange of opinion between the representative and the people upon those subjects which are of general interest, and in reference to which he may be called to act is proper and necessary.

The subject of *Education* is one which involves the future happiness and prosperity of the people, and the permanency of our institutions. The men who are now on the stage of action and have the control of public affairs, must from the nature of things, soon retire and let their places be filled by the youth of Illinois.

Would you have them prepared to receive the noble inheritance that their fathers are about to leave them? Would you have them qualified to discharge the duties that will devolve upon them, and to perform the operations of civil government? Persons to whose care the destinies of this mighty Republic can be safely committed? Then they must be intelligent educated youth. We should have a well regulated system of education, established upon principles so free and liberal and upon a plan so extensive that it would diffuse its blessings throughout the whole community, and enable all, whatever may be their rank and circumstances in society to enjoy alike its benefits.

To accomplish so desirable an object the general government has granted to the people of this state one section of land in every township in the state, together with two entire townships, and three per cent, on the net proceeds of the sales of all the public lands in this state, to be applied to the purposes of education. Some of these lands have become immensely valuable; and have been disposed of at enormous prices; others are unavailable, and would contribute very little to the great object for which they were donated. The unavailable lands, in my opinion, should be relinquished to the General Government with the privilege of selecting others in lieu thereof, that there may be no inequality in the advantages to be enjoyed by the people of the different portions of the State. The privations, and difficulties in establishing schools in a new country and the importance of education to every individual, and to the public, imperiously demand of the Legislature (what the fostering hand of the general government has placed within their power) that some measures be devised by which the benefits of a common school education may be extended to all classes of the community.

The subject of *Internal Improvement* is identified with the growth and prosperity of our country. Situated as we are—surrounded by large and noble rivers, with various fine navigable streams passing through the interior—possessing a soil unrivaled in fertility, with Salines and Minerals that are inexhaustible, it would seem that nature had unsparingly lavished her treasures upon us, and left nothing undone that is necessary to satisfy the wants, and promote the comfort and happiness of civilized man. But notwithstanding Illinois possesses natural advantages superior to her sister States, yet the interest of her citizens requires that her resources should be developed, and certain improvements made, that will afford greater facilities and easier transportation to the Farmer, Mechanic and Manufacturer for marketing the proceeds of their industry. A donation in land has been made by the General Government to this State for the purpose of constructing a *Canal or Railway*, connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois river. I regard this work as of the first importance to the interests and growth of this State. Surely sufficient time has elapsed since the agitation of this subject, for the people of this country, and more especially those who make politics the object of their attention, to have come to a decision in reference to the plan, the practicability, and the importance of speedy completion of this great work. The improvement of the navigation of the Illinois and Wabash rivers cannot be regarded, in my humble opinion, in any other point of view, than of a *National character*, and the interest of the State requires that every possible nerve should be exerted to obtain an appropriation in land from the general government for the advancement of that object.

The manner in which the *Public Lands* shall hereafter be disposed of is a subject of absorbing interest, and one which involves the future prosperity of this state. The object for which these lands were ceded to the United States (the payment of the national debt) has already been accomplished, and it is but reasonable to suppose that future legislation on this subject will be directed to their immediate settlement, and the protection of actual settlers. The principles of national policy in respect to the public lands, should dispose of them to those who would claim, and at a price that would diminish their means to what they had obtained it, to be derived from such a speedy settlement of

our vacant lands, the increase in population and a proportional increase in the products of the soil, and exports, giving birth to commerce and navigation, and affording employment to those trades and professions connected with those great branches of national industry. Instead of valuing those lands at the price they may command as an article of merchandise, or in proportion to the revenue they may bring into the national coffers, I regard them as valuable only in proportion to their means of giving wealth and strength to the country, and to their capacity to sustain a free and intelligent but dense population, who would ever hold their persons and fortunes in readiness whenever the voice of their country should call for their aid.

Much excitement has prevailed throughout the country on the subject of the United States Bank, and as I am anxious that the people should be in possession of my views on all those subjects which appear to their interest, I take this occasion to say that I stand opposed to the recharter of that institution, believing as I do that it has exercised powers not guaranteed to it by its charter, and repugnant to the spirit and permanency of our free institutions. When an institution that was chartered for the purpose of aiding the government in its financial operations, attempts to control the government itself and the people, and converts its power and funds into an engine of tyranny and corruption, convulsing the country from one end of the Union to the other, the people should rise in their strength, and fix the stamp of their disapprobation upon it. It is in vain that we place guards and sentinels around it, if those guards and sentinels are to be disregarded and contemned, and the public authority set at nought.

The policy of the present administration in reference to the Bank of the United States, Internal Improvements, the Public Lands, the removal of the Indians and nullification, &c., not only meets with my approbation, but should, in my opinion become the settled policy of the country.

I have now given my sentiments, sentiments honestly formed and candidly expressed, on the leading questions which agitate the public mind. If upon a close examination of my principles and sentiments as developed in this circular, together with my course as a member of the Senate from the county of Morgan, and as an elector for President and Vice President at the last Presidential election, I shall meet with the support of my fellow citizens for the office to which I aspire, I promise them, that every exertion shall be made on my part to harmonize and promote the interests of every portion of the State; believing as I do, that it is the duty of the representative to represent his constituents equally and without partiality; that his sole ambition should be to promote the interest and advance the prosperity of his whole country.

JAMES EVANS.

July 1, 1834.  
From the *Globe*.  
EXPURGATION OF THE SENATE JOURNAL.

It will be recollect that Col. BENTON, at the time that the resolution was adopted in the Senate voting the President guilty of violating the laws and constitution of the country, pledged himself to move the expurgation of the journal from that resolution, and referred to the great case of the Westminster election in England, where a similar motion was annually made for fourteen years before it succeeded. Mr. B. pledged himself to commence a similar series of motions in the Senate with respect to the resolution condemning the President; and expressed his confident belief that others would be found to follow up the motion, after he was gone, until it was crowned with success. In pursuance of that pledge, Col. B. on the last day of the session of the Senate, laid upon the table the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the resolution of the Senate, adopted on Friday, the 28th day of March last, declaring "That the President, in the late executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," is a resolution impugnable matter to the President and ought not to have been passed upon by the Senate, except in the regular forms of a constitutional impeachment, and that the said resolution ought to be expunged from the journal of the Senate, and is hereby directed to be expunged therefrom accordingly.

This resolution was twice read, and gave rise to some remarks, in which Messrs. Clay and Mangum took exception to the late period at which the resolution was offered, it being then in the afternoon of the last day of the session. Colonel B. replied to these remarks, by saying that he had brought in the resolution, on purpose, on the last day of the session, when it could not be debated or decided,—that there was no use in further debating, or further voting, upon that subject at this session; and that his sole object was to give notice of what he intended to do at the next session. By the rules of the Senate the resolution would lie on the table one day before it was considered; consequently could not be considered this session. Being laid on the table now, and no decision made upon it, it operated as a notice for the next session when he meant to claim the attention of the Senate, to the consideration of some reasons for adopting it. At present he had nothing to say, his whole object being to lay the resolution on the table of the Senate, and let it lie there among the unfinished business of the session.

The resolution was laid on the table. The following resolutions, first adopted by an overwhelming majority, by the Legislature of New Hampshire, go to show that the resolution which Col. B. has offered, will find support from the democracy of the United States:

*And be it further resolved*, That the late Protest of the President of the United States against the extraordinary and un-

precedented resolution of the Senate, pronouncing him guilty of a most flagrant offence without either hearing or trial, was a measure justified by his personal right to vindicate his own character from unmerited reproach, and by his imperative official duty to defend the Executive branch of the Government, while in his charge, from all tempestuous assaults or unconstitutional encroachments; and that the Senate, in passing such a resolution, violated the first principles of ordinary justice, and deliberately unfitted themselves for the proper discharge of those judicial duties which, by the constitution, (if the charges in their resolution were true,) they were bound to believe the House of Representatives would soon invoke them to perform.

*And be it further resolved*, That our vacant lands, the increase in population and a proportional increase in the products of the soil, and exports, giving birth to commerce and navigation, and affording employment to those trades and professions connected with those great branches of national industry. Instead of valuing those lands at the price they may command as an article of merchandise, or in proportion to the revenue they may bring into the national coffers, I regard them as valuable only in proportion to their means of giving wealth and strength to the country, and to their capacity to sustain a free and intelligent but dense population, who would ever hold their persons and fortunes in readiness whenever the voice of their country should call for their aid.

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**D. S. BONNER.**

**H**AS just received from New York Philadelphia and Baltimore, an extensive assortment of

**FANCY AND STAPLE  
CLOTHES,**

among which are:

Blue, Black, invisible Green, Brown, Mixed and Drab Cloths.

Blue and Black Cassimere,

French and British Merino black and coloured Circassian, Bambazine, Bombe, Brochette, Lasting, Princett, Tartan Plaids, Camlets Cassinetts, Fannels, &c.

Black Italian Lustring,

Black silk Camlet,

Fancy coloured Poul De Leon and Gros De Naples, Silk and Velvet Vestings,

Flag, Bandanna, and Pongee Hdkts.

Grass and Linen Cambric, do.

Thibet, Alpine, Merino, Prussian, Gauze, and silk, do.

Lustring and Fancy Cravats,

Bombazine and Silk Stocks,

Plain and Figured Swiss Mull,

Bobbinet and Jacquet Muslins,

Russia & Cotton Diaper and Table cloths,

Calicoes, Ginghams, printed Muslins,

French printed Cambrics,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Together with a large Stock of

**DOMESTICS,**

such as BROWN AND BLEACHED

**SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS,**

TICKINGS, CHECKS, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles which will be sold for CASH at very low prices.

Also, 18 chests, 1-2 chests & 1-4

chests, Young, Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder

**TEA,**

For sale by the chest.

Vincennes, July 17th, 1834.—6:26

STATE OF INDIANA,  
Vanderburgh County.

Vanderburgh Circuit Court, in vacation, before Wm. Olmsted and J. M. Denham, associate Judges of said Circuit Court.

John Elsworth,

vs. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Decey Elsworth.

THIS day, being the 30th day of June

in the year 1834, comes John Elsworth,

the above petitioner, and it appearing

to us that the petition of the said peti-

tioner was duly filed on the 30th day

of June 1834, and upon affidavit duly

made it appearing to us that the said de-

fendant Decey Elsworth is not a resi-

dent of the said State, but lives and resides in

the State of Mississippi. It is ordered,

that notice of the filing and pendency of

the said petition be published three

weeks successively, in the *Western Sun*,

newspaper printed and published at Vin-

cennes, at least sixty days before the first

day of the next term, notifying the said

Decey Elsworth that, unless she be and

appear before the Judges of the said Cir-

cuit court on the first day of the next

term of said court, to be held at the

court house in Evansville on the fourth

Monday in September, and then and there

answer the allegation of the said petition;

the same will be heard and determined in

her absence: And notice is hereby given.

Given under our hands the day a-

fore named.

W. M. OLMS

J. M. DENHAM,

Associate Judges.

A copy—Attest,

R. M. EVANS, Clerk,

By J. G. JONES, p.c.

July 19, 1834.—3w26