

The Sullivan Express.

An Independent Journal Devoted to the Best Interest of Moultrie County.

James D. Moody, Publisher. ["WE HOLD THE BALANCE WITH AN EQUAL HAND, AND WEIGH WHATEVER JUSTICE DOETH DEMAND."] \$1.50 in Advance.

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THE SHADOW-DEATH.

BY VIRGINIA A SWOPE.

Dancing lightly is the moonlight
 Sweeps a shadow o'er the wall,
 Never ceasing, never resting,
 Falls that shadow, grim and tall.
 Never ceasing, never waiting,
 Dancing every day and night;
 Falling in the homes of sorrow,
 Like an angel's wing of light.

Never ceasing, never resting,
 Dancing round us one and all;
 By the blue sea's dashing wavelet—
 In the cot and lordly hall;
 Falling now on steel clad warrior,
 Then on maiden frail and fair;
 On the eagle's lofty nurlings;
 On the wild beasts in his lair;

On the violet where it lieth
 By the blue lark's starlit wave—
 On the sturdy red-brow'd hunter
 Seeking from the mist-lined cave.
 Where the pirate's young bride leaueh
 Through the casement, by the sea,
 Watching in night's lonely stillness,
 For her lover, wild and free.

Where the breeze bears gently homeward
 Some lone fisher's plaintive song;
 And where childhood sleepeth calm,
 Guarded by an angle throng.
 Like the winged wind of midnight,
 Softer than an angel's call,
 Is the shadow-Death, that falleth
 Darkly o'er the homes of all.

"Hillo! Mr. Postmaster, and is there a letter here for Dennis G. Flaherty?"

"I believe there is," replied the P. M., stepping back and producing the letter.

"And will ye be so kind as to rade it for me, seein as I had the misfortune to be educated to rade niver a bit?"

"To be sure," said the accommodating Postmaster.

He then opened and read the epistle which was from the ould country concerning his relation there &c.,—when he had finished, Dennis observed.

"And what 'ud you be axin for the letter?"

"Fifty cents."

"And it's chape enough yer honor, but as I niver think of axin ye to trust me, just kape the letter for pay and say Misthur, eff I'd call in one of these days would ye white me an answer for it?"

TAKING IT EASY.—A man named Peter Westfall was lately confined in Schoharie (N. Y.) jail, where he committed suicide by twisting a towel about his neck. His wife dressed in deep mourning, but with an indifferent expression of face, called to see the body next day, and after looking at it a moment, turned away with the remark, "He was an ugly devil!"

Looking for a Domestic Wife.

BY KIT CARLYLE.

"I hardly know which I like best Josephine Reynolds or Hettie Burke," said young Benson to himself. Josephine is a splendid looking girl, a queen in every movement, and commands admiration wherever she goes; but on the other hand Hettie is a little gem, and has a sweet disposition although, perhaps, Josephine has as good. Both can shine in the parlor, and for aught I know, in the kitchen also, as all farmer's daughters should be able to do. Well I'll call on them this Monday afternoon, and endeavor to decide then. It's washing-day I know, but so much the better time to sound them on household duties; and as I am going out of town the fore part of this week it will be a good excuse for calling now."

George Benson was a smart, intelligent young man, poor, but engaged in a profitable business, which bid fare to, in a few years, place him in independent circumstances.—He wished to marry, but felt the necessity of wedding some one who would be a helpmate.

He was very much interested in both Hettie and Josephine, and hardly knew which he should prefer for a wife, as both had made excellent qualities, but finally concluded to decide in favor of the one who should prove to be the most domestic.

George's walk that afternoon brought him to Mr. Reynolds's about three o'clock. Josephine's mother came to the door and ushered him into the parlor. In a few moments Josephine entered and welcomed him cordially. To his surprise, instead of seeming fatigued, as one will after a Monday's washing, she looked as fresh and blooming as a rose, and as trim in her dress as though ready for a party; while her mother, in her callico working dress, looked jaded and care-worn, and referring, by way of apology, to its being washing day, soon left the room.

"Excuse my calling on Monday, Miss Reynolds," said George, "but as I was going to leave town for a week and I thought I would happen in a few moments before I went."

"O, you are perfectly excusable," replied Josephine, and I am very glad indeed that you called."

"I shall make but a short stay," continued George, "as I presume you are quite weary with your—"

"O, no, not at all, I have been down to the village shopping all the afternoon. Mother always does the washing, as I haven't any taste in that way."

"Then you have been at liberty all day?"

"Yes, certainly; washing day is not different with me than any other day; I never did a Monday's washing in all my life. Mother tried to initiate me into the mysteries of the art one day, but I was so awkward that she said then that there was no danger of my ever making a washerwoman."

"Indeed!" said George to himself. "Father" continued Josephine, "would hire the washing done every week; but mother says she had rather do it herself for economy's sake."

"A knowledge of housework, especially, cookery, is very desirable in a young lady," replied George.

"I suppose it was once considered so," replied Josephine; "but gentlemen now-a-days generally hire their wives a washerwomen and a housekeeper, and that answers every purpose, and saves a lady the trouble of acquainting herself with such disagreeable matters. Gentlemen of the present day do not wish their wives to be slaves, but companions."

"Very convenient logic for the ladies," thought George.

"Some have a taste for such duties prefer to make themselves acquainted with them," said he; for the sake of overseeing their servants, and knowing for themselves that these things are done as they should be, if for no other purpose."

"True, but I'm not one of that sort. I abhor them. Housework is perfectly hateful, detestable to me. O dear, I should consider a man cruel who wished me to confine myself to it, even a part of the time."

"Well," continued George, drawing a long breath, for he was surprised to hear Josephine express herself so directly contrary to all his previous notions of a woman's duties 'a lady sometimes marries a poor man, and finds it for her and his interest to conform to circumstances, and attend to duties which are not agreeable to her for the sake of assisting her husband and rendering his burthen lighter."

"Yes, but I make no calculation of that kind," said Josephine firmly though pleasantly, for she was really an agreeable girl, though allowed to grow up with erroneous notions in regard to domestic affairs. "I prefer not to wed a man unless he is willing and able to support me in ease and style."

"Then you would not make the right kind of a wife for me," thought George, thoroughly sick of Josephine's remarks, and as soon as possible, he changed the topic of conversation.

"What a lucky escape," said our friend to himself, an hour afterwards as he wended his way toward Hettie Burke's. It's a good thing for me that I sounded her upon house-keeping before I proposed, otherwise I might have got myself into a pretty fix. What a figure I should cut with such a wife: why I should be obliged to turn washerwoman myself for I could not afford, in my present circumstances, to hire all my work done. I should have to stay at home and wash, Mondays, iron Tuesdays, and perhaps bake Saturday leaving only three days out of the seven to attend to my own business. What a fix! Beautiful times I should have; my business would be neglected, and I should be poorer than ever, and even if I could afford to hire a housekeeper, it wouldn't better the case—much, as I should have to give her directions, and see that things were done properly, for Josephine's is far above such detestable matters, as she calls them. A man that's going to have such a wife ought to know it in reason to get initiated into household mysteries before marriage. Such a Miss may do very well for a rich man but not for me: Now Hettie Burke! and if she turns out like Josephine in her tastes and dislikes of household duties, setting aside the knowledge of them which he cannot avoid having, as all say her mother has drilled her

in them thoroughly and is full of whims of their being slavish &c., why then I'll seek a life companion in some other part of the country, and make it a part of my present journey abroad to look for one.

Hettie welcomed him in an old calico dress with short sleeves & a tub, and with her brown hair which generally curled so beautifully gathered up snugly and neatly on the back of her head.

"I suppose I should apologize," said she as they entered the parlor, "but I dislike apologies, and then you know that Monday is washing day, and we farmer's daughters have to be in the suds then."

"And there's where I hoped to find you," George came near saying; but checked himself, he replied, "I know, it's a part of a woman's duties and I am sure an apology now would be out of place."

"So I thought," returned Hettie. "I fear I am intruding," said George.

"Oh, by no means," replied Hettie, "we are through with our washing, which held out later than usual, as mother has been quite unwell for a week, and I was obliged to do the whole of it to-day. You will stay to tea, of course; it will be perfectly convenient. Mother's headache has come on, and she has laid down, but father will be in presently to entertain you."

George's countenance was brightening up every moment, and he began to think his fears groundless in regard to Hettie, but was resolved to test her idea thoroughly.

"Does housework agree with you?" enquired he, half-trembling from uncertainty as to the prompt reply.

"O, yes," returned Hettie, "I'm generally pretty healthy, and then I'm fond of it, too, and you know that's half the battle. Mother even goes so far as to say, sometimes, I can cook and take care of the house as well as she; but then, that's her flattery, of course, to encourage me."

"But such work is hard, and some say slavish," continued George.

"I think differently replied Hettie; it is not slavish, and need not be so hard as many contrive to make it.—There's a right way to do everything. Some have what is called a knack, but that is simply finding out the easiest way of doing a thing and doing it well. One can make housework comparatively easy in that way."

"Well, some consider it a disgrace," continued our hero, "and they have not a taste for it."

"It is not a disgrace," said Hettie; "on the contrary, I think a young lady may well be proud of a knowledge of house-keeping. Many of the first ladies in the land have not felt above it, and why should I who am nothing but a farmers daughter? As for a taste that way, a girl may as well acquire one first as last."

"A man's wife must understand such things, and the time to learn is when single. I often think how ashamed I should be if married, and unable the first day of commencing housekeeping to cook my husband a decent meal. What could he think? Why, that I was a mere doll good for nothing but to look at; I should cry from sheer wanton."

"Well, really, I began almost to think, Hettie," said George, "that you

would even consent to marry a man who would expect you to do housework all your days if you loved him; you seem to make such an agreeable business of it, but I should have but little respect for the man who would subject you to it unnecessarily."

"Yes," replied Hettie smiling, "if I really loved a man, his being poor would not lead me to reject him, even if his situation was such as to subject me to close attention to home duties all my life."

"That's the very girl for me," said George to himself, as Hettie left the room to arrange the tea table, I need not look further and before he left the house that night, he had made her an offer of his heart and hand, which had been accepted. And so ends our simple sketch. If there is any moral in a young lady of ordinary discernment will not fail to discover it.

Education of Boys.

A merchant had occasion for a young lad as a clerk. He advertised and several presented themselves, among them a well dressed handsome youth, who favorably impressed him, and whom he thought of taking on trial. But when he asked the lad to write, the awkward chirography convinced him that, however else the boy might suit, his penmanship would not answer. He then called up another, whose appearance likewise betokened wealthy parentage and gave him a calculation to make. But the fractions were too much for the aspirant. At last he picked out a neat, but economical dressed lad, who said he had been educated at the High School, and who was evidently the child of parents in but moderate circumstances. This boy promptly passes the ordeal. The merchant has now had the youth in his employment a considerable period, and says, in commenting on the occurrence, "he will probably, in ten years, be on the high road to fortune, while those two other lads, with their originally superior advantages, will be getting poorer continually."

Now whose fault is it? To some extent, doubtless, it is that of the lads; but their parents are not entirely blameless either. Matt is naturally a vagrant animal. Not one out of five loves work, in the first place, for work's sake itself. It is necessary to take child almost as soon as he ceases to be an infant, and begin to educate him for the part he has to play in life. Parents cannot incenrate on their offspring too early, that if they would be prosperous and happy they must learn to depend on their own exertions for making, or even retaining a fortune. The boy who grows up petted and indulged; who thinks that his father is so rich that he need not work like other lads; who not disciplined to study, to self-denial generally; such a boy, no matter what his advantages of capital, or connexion, will run the greatest risk of final bankruptcy, if he does not, as too many do, turn out utterly worthless, even before he is old enough to begin business. There is an ancient proverb, that to make a gentleman, you must begin in the ould. The alldge would be true and most useful, if it was that to make a man a business man, you must begin with the boy.

Of the three candidates for clerk-

ship whom the merchant examined, two had started in life with every advantage. They had been sent to choice schools; they had been furnished liberally with books; they had been able to give their undivided attention to study; but not feeling the necessity for exertion, and not having it impressed on them by parents, they trifled away their privileges. The other lad, from childhood, had to struggle. It was only by great self-denial, probably, that his father had been able to clothe him decently enough to go to school. From the first, he had realized the worth of education, the value of time, and the necessity of relying on himself. He had hardened the muscles of his character if we may use such a metaphor, by the necessary training which his circumstances imposed upon him. It depends altogether upon the manner in which children are educated, whether they become useful, prosperous and happy members of society, or whether they go down, foundered in fortune and character, on the boisterous sea of life.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Bayard Taylor tells a good story of a Yankee, who, in walking along the streets of St. Petersburg one muddy day, met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two persons to pass and the street was very filthy wheretupon the American took a silver rouble from his pocket, shook it in his closed hand, and cried out—"Crown or tail?"

"Crown" guessed the Grand Duke.

"Your Highness has won," said the American, looking at the rouble and stepping into the mud. The next day the American was invited by the Grand Duke to dinner.

Years ago, when as yet the pomps and vanities of the world had not invaded the churches, Father Ostrander was presiding elder among the Methodists in this region. To his horror, one Sabbath, as he was reading the hymn he heard the twang of a musical instrument in the choir, and pausing he demanded:

"What's that you've got up there in the choir?"

"A bass viol, Sir," meekly replied the leader.

"I say it is'nt!" said the indignant elder; "it's a great, ungodly fiddle! Take it away!" They took it away.

Our devil says that when you see a young man and woman walking down street, leaning against each other like a pair of badly matched oxen, it is a pretty sure sign they are bent on consolidation.

What a poor world this would be without women and newspapers! How would news get about?

A little girl says she doesn't know why the word bachelors is parsed as a noun in the plural number; for bachelors are always singular and single.

At a late Hen convention, finding it difficult to raise the price of eggs the feathered tribe resolved for the future to lay only ten eggs to the dozen.

A Philadelphian, who had visited a village but unable to get, used to call her "Brown Sugar," because, he said, she was sweet, but unrefined.

ADRIAN CAMPBELL, President of Bethany College, Va., will speak at the following places, at the time specified below: Paris, Ill. Oct. 24, 10 o'clock, A.M. Charleston, " 25, 10 o'clock, A.M. Shelbyville, " 26, 3 o'clock, P.M. Sullivan, " 27, 3 o'clock, P.M. Deatur, " 28, 10 o'clock, A.M. C. D. ROBERTS.

Capt. J. R. Swift of Toledo, will please accept our thanks for late Chicago and New Orleans papers.

Should our paper fall short of the expectations of our patrons and friends, and our editorials not meet the approbation of our readers, we hope they will not attribute these imperfections to us through negligence or a want of desire on our part to please. We are well apprised that an editor of a public journal, has an arduous and a difficult task to perform, if he attempt to render general satisfaction to all under whose observation his paper may chance to fall. We know that men's tastes are as various and as opposite to each other as their faces, in the selection of reading matter calculated to please their notions, and meet their approval. What pleases one may be considered dry and uninteresting to another, and a third after he has read it may exclaim, what a trifling worthless paper this is indeed. It is not worth subscribing for. Our female readers will also subject our selections and remarks to the ordeal of their criticisms, and they as well as the "Lords of creation" differ in their judgment, respecting the matter which an editor should select, to render his journal readable and popular. The chief desire of a journalist should be to please his readers and faithfully record events as they transpire in his own town and county; as those are generally connected with the immediate wants and interests of his people.

We have at all times since we stepped on the editorial tripod, or become identified with any sheet as publisher, used due diligence in the selection of miscellaneous and literary matter, for our readers, and furnished them with the latest and most reliable news, which our exchanges afforded. About two years ago we assumed the responsibility, as editor of a public journal, since which we have devoted all our time and given our undivided attention to the study of this profession, that we may give satisfaction to our patrons and friends, and not be like many, who preceded us retire from the business with disgust, and wonder how any person can succeed in harmonizing the views and opinions of persons differing so widely from each other with regard to almost every occurrence which falls to the lot of man or checker the various scenes of his life. If we have failed in this particular, we do not despair as we yet may obtain some notoriety as an editor or journalist, and stand on an equal footing with other typos and compositors who deem themselves masters of this difficult art.

On last Sunday to use the common parlance of the day, we became freer in other words attained our twenty-first year, a period of life ardently desired by many, but frequently brings with it cares and perplexing annoyances wholly unknown during the years of minority. We now have reached this period of our existence, and venture to assert that we are not dissatisfied with this or any other time, having conducted a public journal with more success than we, considering our age when

we engaged in this calling, and the disadvantages arising from a want of a complete and finished education. After the age of twenty-one, many who live in ignorance and obscurity during the period of their guardianship; now engage with success in the active duties of life and carve their way to eminence and distinction. A sound and polished education, is also attainable after this age, and if man only improves his time, after he has arrived at this period, he can easily repair what he has left undone and shape his future career, with usefulness to himself and to all around him.

Tolono and Pana RAILROAD Meeting!!

In pursuance to previous notice, the commissioners of Moultrie county, for the Tolono and Pana R. R. called a meeting on Saturday the 3d inst. at the court house in Sullivan, for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling manifested, by the citizens of the county in the construction of the road; now in contemplation to be built between Tolono and Pana.

John R. Eden called the house to order, and moved that Major McPheeters be appointed President of the Meeting; which was unanimously adopted. John R. Eden also moved, that Newton Smyser be appointed Secretary which was adopted.

The President then moved that the house proceed to business, when B. W. Henry moved that Dr. A. L. Colby state to the audience the objections of the Meeting. The Doctor in his usual happy way stated why the meeting was called, and briefly discussed the advantages resulting from a rail road to the people of this county, and strenuously urged that immediate action be taken in its construction. John R. Eden moved that Mr. Chandler Chief Engineer, give a detail of the probable expenditures, necessary for its construction, which was adopted. Mr. Chandler then arose and made a few preliminary observations, respecting the availability of the route, and gave an estimate of the outlays necessary to prepare the road for the rail, and the profits accruing from it when completed. He also drew a parallel between this, and other roads by which he showed, that this can be constructed much cheaper and with less outlay than the same distance on other roads.

John R. Eden rose and made a strong and forcible speech, which was well received by the audience. During his speech he discussed the great inconvenience and drawback to the prosperity of this county, owing to the want of a rail road. That nothing could have a greater tendency, to enhance the value of land and further the interests, both of the mechanic and farmer more than a rail road in our midst. He showed very clearly that emigration, only flows to those localities where rail roads are in operation, or where they have a prospect of being built, and contrasted the price of lands, in counties where they do, and do not run, showing that the prices range from five to ten dollars higher in the former, and in conclusion urged the people of this county to subscribe liberally towards an enterprise, so vitally important to their welfare and future prosperity.

Mr. H. Y. Keller rose and made some remarks in confirmation of Mr. Eden's statements, and said that the road was once constructed, and in operation, that it would diminish the county, and enhance the value of the land, and condition of the county. Mr. John Corryman rose and made a few brief remarks according

with the preceding speakers, and pledged himself to the building of the road, provided that the hundred thousand dollars stock be subscribed, and that no person will be called on for a greater amount, of his subscription at a time than five per cent. That promissory notes will be received by the company, payable if the road is completed within two years. The meeting adjourned and all seemed well pleased with the prospect of having a rail road shortly running through Moultrie county.

We are opposed to the sale of poisonous liquors, and also to the sale of them. If liquors were never bought or moved from a still house, very little rowdyism would disturb this or any other town. If our friend of the "Union", be in favor of letting them sell, we have no objection to his freighting a steam boat, rail-road car or any vehicle he may choose, for that purpose, and become master of the grand expedition; then, we suppose, all would be well; but as for allowing them to sail through a delightful country like ours, where there are no rail-roads or steam boats, with suitable managers; we think it not good policy; for such a sail always creates a poisonous atmosphere.

We understand, our friend, of the Urbana "Union", has been on a visit to the "Capital," perhaps there's where he learned to spell sale.

Snakes.

PETER DESCOMPT, of Urbana, while working on the prairie, near that place, caught a rattlesnake and caged it. Peter thought he was the fortunate possessor of an infallible secret to cure the bite of poisonous serpents; and he accordingly let his pet snake bite him a few days since, "just for the fun of it." But there some thing wrong about his marvellous cure. It was applied immediately, but afforded no relief, and Peter Peter Descompte died. Peter Descompte was a fool! It is a harsh expression to use about the dead, but it will be the verdict of ninety-nine out of every hundred, of those who sit in judgement on his case.

But neither all the fools nor all the snakes live in Champaign county. We have pet snakes here—snakes in jugs and quart bottles—snake by the small, and barrels and pipes of snake. Everybody has a snake. One has a jug of fine old Bourbon snake, with which he bites himself three times a day, while another owns a rare reptile for foreign extraction, with which he is repeatedly bitten, and bites his friends. Snake lies in wait for us at the corners. Snakes feed on the morals of the rising generation, and are re-duplicated in the boots of our young men. And still we labor under the fatal hallucination that we have an infallible remedy for the bite! God help us we are grater fools than Peter Descompte! Ledger Charleston.

One of the workmen engaged in boring an artesian well for Mr. Van Wert, in Stricker, a village on the Air Line Railroad, about 90 miles from Toledo, found a pure diamond last week, at a depth of about 100 feet. The diamond is of the size of an ordinary marble, and competent judges say it is worth at least \$1,000. Mr. Van Wert waived all claim to the valuable and its lucky finder a poor and honest Irishman named Michael Shehan, no doubt believed he was born to good luck.

Mr. Edron: As the subject of rail roads appears to be the engrossing theme of our town and county it would be well perhaps for us good citizens and faithful men to cast about us and ascertain what we are doing and what we ought to do.

It is a principle in logic that the conclusion is nothing more than the tracing out to a termination, the tendency of certain premises. This being so, let us first see what is the premise or premises, and then very naturally as sensible and reasonable men we will arrive at proper conclusions. Do we need a rail road? Is this kind of a work necessary to our prosperity and well being. As no one will appear in the negative, we take it for granted that the urgent necessity for such a road is allowed.

Can we get a road follows the previous question, for it may be said that a necessity rarely exists without a way being provided to meet it. This second question comprehends a good deal in its consideration. We go back to the first question, and after having ascertained in what the necessity consists, we have furnished one of the means by which a road can be constructed. If there is no produce in the country, no good soil to enrich the labores, no stock to be exported, no business to be transacted, in a word if there is no stock in trade, by which our interests will be advanced, then the road can do us no good for it is an old adage that "no one is so far from market as he who has nothing to sell." The trouble with us is that we have much to sell but none to sell to, and hence our staple currency is individual notes payable in notes on some one else, so that a man may trade here twelve months, and although he may have made twenty-five per cent every trade, and traded every day, at the end of the year he is not worth one cent more, in actual cash, than he was when he began. We have the capital stock, but like the miser's hoarded thousands, it does ourselves nor any one else any good: our object is to set to work so that "our five pounds gain other five pounds."

The unavailable means may be made available, even as stock to a rail-road; so that, as far as we as a people are concerned, the "root of many evils" is not needed. The road can only be built in three ways;—first, we must build it alone, build it with the assistance of others, or others must build it for us: the last of which is not very probable, and the first not expected; because others are interested in the enterprise, though not to the extent we are.

A man's energy, in any enterprise, is generally supposed to be co-extensive with the interest he feels in the matter. Therefore we must presume that those men, of most means in our community, who subscribe very scantily, feel indifferent to the work, or else suppose some one else will do the work and they will enjoy the benefits. Such men, to say the least, are either stupid or miserly.

The facts being made out in relation to the main interests in the matter of a road, and it being ascertained that we, with others, must construct the road; we next want to ascertain something in regard to the plan upon which it is proposed to operate. Our limits will not permit us to enter into a full explanation of the entire scheme, at present; and we will only remark, that those men, of the people of Moultrie County need fear no humber, for they being a part of the company and three of the Directors being citizens of the county, will attend to their interests. Besides the President and Chief Engineer being reliable men pledge themselves to see that no injustice is done to citizens. Next week we will give the plan of the road, expense &c.

Omnicron Beta. The Postmaster General has appointed James M. Pike county, general mail agent for the State of Illinois, in place of Alexander Sledge, assigned since the said. Men all in debt, Wives in a pet.

For the Express. The Doctor.

Dis-ease and death long hath prevailed, O'er mortal man, so poor and frail, He runs to such against himself, Dame nature takes away his health. Once on a time, I wished to know, What I for pains, must try to do; When to my pleasure and delight, I saw that I could learn what's right: A great doctor had come to town, And stuck his cards up all around; Bidding all the sick, give ear, Lay down their sins and come a hear.

I went and lo! the doctor came, The man of such reputed fame; I mused and wondered how to tell, How one man knew it all so well. The doctor rose in pompous style, To read to us a little while: "I saw of old, on chaos rise, Those beautiful pillars of the skies; And saw the people pouring in, And bowing at the shrine of sin. I listened to the doctor's all, Who gave the people each a call. One cried aloud, and all did tell, To take a dose of Calomel; Another said, you will be killed, If you take those poisonous pills; Just take my dose of roots so fine, They will cure all mankind." The doctor said he listened well, And heard each one his story tell. Their tales, he said, did not agree; And what to do he could not see. Now in this fix he stood in awe, With head of gold and wings of light, Had come to tell him what was right. This angel told in thunder tones, That filled earth a hell with dreadful groans, That in man's stomach lies the means, To cure his pains, and end his sins. The doctor said, with vigor fine, The rest were quacks of baleful kind; Their books, he said, did lie although, They ne'er could tell us what to do. He knew their books such lies would tell,

As send all men right down to hell; He talked and spluttered away awhile, To show us all the books were wild. I listened in vain to try to tell, What I must do to make me well; But all I found, 'twas easy to say, None knew a word about the way. The doctor left me quite unwell, With rack'd brains to try to tell To cure myself of pains and aches, Or worse than all of ague cakes. I went again to try to find What would cure all mankind, But lo! again, with mighty power, He cursed the doctors for one hour: But the sick, he never told at all, How to cure their miseries, all. I went once more to try to gain Some relief from my pain; Of all was said, of all was done, Still of the doctors he made fun. How to spout and how to swell, He knew it all very well; But how to cure his patients, all, He said not one word at all. Pilgrim.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A woman named Emily O. Colby, jumped from the cars, a short distance this side of Chebsanse, Tuesday night last, while the train was going at a rapid rate. It appears that she was partially deranged, and in accordance with the advice of her physician was returning with her husband from Kansas to Beloit, Wis., they having resided at the latter place. Her husband had kept close watch of her during the travels, but falling into a dose she accomplished her desire for self-destruction by jumping from the train. Her body was taken to Chicago for interment. —Kansas Gazette.

New York, Sept. 30. There is fearful distress in the mercantile circles, and it is impossible to raise money at the rate of 6 per cent per month. Private advices from England say that two millions of dollars in gold are on the way from Liverpool to New York.

Street Firm. Yesterday after the failure of E. I. Tuckham & Co. was announced, an announcement of the house of R. I. Swift, Broker Johnston. It was continued during the afternoon, and five paying clerks were detailed to meet the demands of depositors. It was the intention of Gen. Swift to keep open and pay checks and certificates, and money could see, for in the public language of the gallant General, "I have plenty of grit and a big pile of money;" but by the earnest advice of a number of our best business men, they closed their door at the usual hour, paying all those who happened to be in the bank at the time.

In regard to this matter we have a word to say, and we are fully aware of the responsibility we assume when we say it. This run on Swift's Bank is simply absurd and can be productive of no good to any living mortal. It is our deliberate opinion that a certificate of deposit in Swift's Bank, or any other of our leading institutions, is safer than the ordinary currency in which it would be paid. Why then draw this currency? Why not let business pursue its legitimate course, and give all bankers and business men reasonable opportunity to work through as best they can? We repeat, therefore let every body pursue steadily his usual business, and don't get up a foolish run upon the banks. It can do no possible good, and it may do much harm.

It should be added that a large number of the largest depositors of the house made their deposits yesterday afternoon as usual. We learn that they will do so this morning. —Chicago Press, 3d.

The Sullivan Express is the name of a new paper just started at Sullivan, Moultrie county Illinois, by JAMES D. Mondy. It is a neatly printed sheet and professes to eschew politics. We wish its Editor success, and if the people of Moultrie county realize the influence that a newspaper exerts in advancing the interests of the place where it is published, will receive a handsome subscription. —Blade Paris.

The total number of lost or damaged by the late gale so far as heard from sums up forty eight vessels, among them six steamers.

- List of Late Bustled Banks: Ohio Life & Trust, Kanaway, Va., Reciprocity, Buffalo, Hollister, Warren Bank, Pa., Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I., Bank of Middletown, Pa., Farmers & Drivers, Pa., Honesdale, Pa., North American Bank, Conn., Ontario, Utica, Fort Plain Bank, N. Y., Farmers Bank, Farmers & Me. Poughkeepsie, Commercial b'k., Porth Amboy, N. Y., Bank of Hallowell, Maine, Farmer's Bank, Saratoga, N. Y., Rhode Island Central Bank, R. I., Farmer's Bank, Wickford, Mt. Vernon Bank, R. I., Tiverton Bank, R. I., Wooster Bank, Dandury, Conn., Bergen County Br Ellsworth, Me., North American Bank, Seymour, Conn., Plymouth Bank, Ind., Chenning County bank, N. Y., Niagara River, County, Oliver, Lee & Co's, Sackett's Harbor, Reciprocity, Danby, Tecumseh, Western Marine Fire Ins. Comp. ny Nebraska, Trenton Bank, Rhode Island, Farmers, Iron, Bergen County bk., Cataract City, Mechanic's Banking Association, N. Y., Bk of Orleans, N. Y., Cumberland Savings Bank, Md., Cecil, Hallowell, Warrick, Honesdale, Union Bank, Cincinnati.

NEVER SAY FAIL.

Keep pushing—his wiser
Than being idle.
And dreaming and sighing
And waiting the tide,
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward
And never say fail!

With an eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb,
You'll battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail;
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels
Is active I know,
As higher, and higher
In glory they go;
Methinks on bright pinions
From heaven they sail,
To cheer and encourage
Who never say fail!

Ahead then, keep rushing,
And elbow your way,
Unheeding the envious
And asses that bray;
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
In the might of their wisdom
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's fair pride
Let this be the motto
Your footsteps to guide;
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail!

JOHN LOVE, & Y. KEARNEY,
Love & Kearney,

Take pleasure in announcing to their
old friends
and the public generally that
they have on hand and
are constantly receiving a
large and well selected lot of

FALL

—AND—

WINTER

well adapted to
this market which
we shall endeavor to sell
at a reasonable profit to good
customers; we invite the public to
call and examine our stock of
goods as we think we
can make it to
their advantage to
buy of
us.

Our stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
of every quality,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
SADDLERY,
Ready made
Clothing,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
Call and see as we charge nothing
to show goods.
LOVE & KEARNEY,
North West corner public square.
Sept. 19, 1857. 2 tf.

THE NEW HAN AND STORE.

P. B. Knight & Co.

In the building formerly occupied by
J. J. & W. L. Hayden on the cor-
ner of Main and Madison.

We have now on hand and com-
ing a large stock of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
which have been selected especially
for this market. We can and
will offer great inducements
to our old friends and
the public generally.

Goods will be offer-
ed at such prices that
those wanting to purchase
cannot fail to carry a few home
with them.

Our stock consists in part of the
following,

**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
CUTLERY,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
JEWELRY,
GUNS AND
STOVES,**

and in fact every thing usually kept in
dry good stores.

We call the attention of the ladies
particularly to our stock of Dress
Goods comprising all of the latest
style, all of which we will sell at small
profit; please give us and your own
county town a call and examine
our stock and prices before purchasing
elsewhere, and you will be satisfied
that you can save money by buying
at our establishment. We will take
great pleasure in showing you our
goods.

P. B. Knight & Co.
Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1857. 1 tf.

Very Great EXCITEMENT.
Highly Important!

To the readers of the Sullivan Ex-
press and the community at large
we would direct the attention to the
downfall in prices, as well as the ex-
tensive assortment of our goods, and
would ask as a favor to yourselves and
us to come and buy now, if you want
to have the honor of wearing some of
our goods. They are going off like
hot cakes before a starving multitude.
Therefore, now is the accepted time,
and now is the day for securing to
yourselves a complete suit and at

LIVING PRICES,
come quick, for delays are dangerous.
If you wait too long and let the op-
portunity pass we will not hold our-
selves responsible for the conse-
quences.

We can and will sell twenty five
per cent cheaper than any other store
in town, for cash only.

You can find us always on hand at
the old stand ready and willing to
wait on our friends, for a few more
years!

We have just returned from the
Eastern cities with the choicest, most
extensive and best selected lot of

CLOTHING
for the men and boys, and a
very fine assortment of
fancy goods express-
ly for the Ladies.

We will not
attempt
to enumerate but
invite you all to come and
look for yourselves.

We also have and keep constantly
on hand an excellent assortment of

**QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
and
CUTLERY,
also
GROCERIES,**

Paints, Oils and Dyes,

In short every thing usually found
in a country store. We will not
be undersold. We have no old re-
nants.

Our stock was all bought in the
cities by one of the firm. Come and
look for yourselves, and we will charge
you nothing unless you make purchase.
Our goods are going off very fast,
but we want to sell a few more to make
room for our fall stock.
Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1857. 1ly.

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Highly Important!

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downfall in prices, as well as the ex-
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you nothing unless you make purchase.
Our goods are going off very fast,
but we want to sell a few more to make
room for our fall stock.
Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1857. 1ly.

M. E. VANLIERE, D. D. WAGGONER,
Vanliere & Waggoner,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Sullivan, Illinois.
Office in Perryman's Brick.
All calls promptly attended to, by
day or night.
Sept. 17, 1857.

DR. A. BIRCH,
Thankful for former patronage—
Respectfully continues to tender his
professional services to the citizens of
Sullivan and vicinity.
He is prepared to practice in all the
departments of the profession. Office
on the West side of the public square,
one door North of P. Knight &
Co's Store.
Sullivan Sept. 17, 1857. 1 tf.

J. R. EDEN, A. L. KELLAR,
HITT & KELLAR,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Sullivan Illinois.
Respectfully tender their profes-
sional services to the citizens of Sul-
livan and vicinity.
Being well provided with surgical
instruments, they are prepared to at-
tend to any operations in a Surgical
way, and promptly attend to all calls
by day or night, requiring the assis-
tance of natures handmaids. Office on
the West side of the public square,
two doors South of Nabb & Brown
brick.
Sept. 17, 1857.

J. R. EDEN, J. MEERER,
EDEN & MEERER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Having formed a partnership will
attend to all professional business en-
trusted to them. Particular attention
will be given to the collection of
claims.
Office next door East of Perryman's
store, where one of the firm will al-
ways be found.
Sullivan Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 tf.

W. B. PORTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and Notary Public,
SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.
PARTICULAR attention
buying and selling lands,
taxes, redeeming lands, exam-
ples and conveyancing. All busi-
ness entrusted to him will be promptly at-
tended to at moderate prices. 16m.

EAGLE HOUSE,
FELLOWMEN & TRAVELERS
I have again moved to my old stand,
known as the Eagle House. I can
say to my friends, and customers that
I am prepared to give as good enter-
tainment as can be had in central Ill.
JOSEPH THOMASON, Proprietor,
Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1857. 1ly.

C. C. BURROUGHS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
School Miscellaneous and
**BLANK BOOKS,
WALL PAPER,**
Window Shades, fancy Articles &c.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Cash paid for Rags.
New School Books.
HAVING become local agent for
the school books recommended
by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction
I offer them at very low prices to teachers,
school directors, and country merchants.
Call and see me and I think I can offer such
inducements as will induce you to buy of me
and therefore save freight and Express charges.
Books put in the hands of teachers for
examination free of charge.
C. C. BURROUGHS,
Decatur, Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 ly.

A. G. STIPHER, D. D. S.,
IS PREPARED TO PRACTICE
DENTISTRY,
In the latest and most approved method.
He solicits patronage.
Dental Office over Wood's store formerly oc-
cupied by Dr. Weaver.
Decatur, Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 ly.

STRATTON & WEBER,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES, and
Dry Goods,
CARRIAGES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Decatur Ill. 6tf.

The Boston Post recently
heard of and gave full credit to a
young lady who, upon being given a
seat in a railroad car, thanked the
gentleman who had vacated it. The
next day the same paper was inform-
ed of the following incident commu-
nicated by one of the parties:

"A lady—I suppose she was a la-
dy for she wore beautiful clothes—
got into a car which was completely
occupied, and all were ladies save a
Cambridge student and myself. She
looked anxiously about for a seat.
The student politely relinquished his;
whereupon the lady threw herself
into it, her hoops clattering heavily,
without expressing the slightest
thanks whatever. The student look-
ed anxiously at the occupied spot as
if he had lost or left something and
asked here to rise a moment that he
might search the cushion. She ac-
quiesced; student immediately glided
into the place and having installed
himself allowed the lady to stand up
the remainder of the journey, as a
reward for civility.

RICH EDWARDS.—An exchange says
that editors are, as a general thing,
not overstocked with worldly goods.
Hamburg. Here we are, editor of a
country paper, fairly rolling in wealth.
We have a good office, a double bar-
rel rifle, seven suits of clothes, three
kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two
gold watches, thirteen day and two
night shirts, carpets on our floor, a
pretty wife, own one corner lot, have
ninety-three cents in cash, are out of
debt and have no rich relatives. If
we are not wealthy it's a pity. Hur-
rah for burrah! Who cares for cash.
—Horicon (Wis.) Argus.

A western editor thus sums up
the peculiarities of a cotemporary:—
"He is too lazy to earn a meal, and
too mean to eat one. He never was
generous but once, and that was when
he gave the itch to an apprentice boy.
So much for his goodness of heart.

Never break your neck to bow
to a "sweet sixteen" with a flounced
dress, who is ashamed of her old-fash-
ioned mother, or to a strutting collig-
ate who is mortified at his grandmoth-
er's bad grammar.

Persons "cured" by quacks
should be in haste to give their certifi-
cates to that effect. They generally die
very soon afterwards.

LOOK HERE,
DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT
NABB & BROWN'S
STORE,
and get some of the good
BARGAINS,
West of the court house.
They keep constantly on hand a
well assorted stock of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CUTLERY,
CARPENTERS TOOLS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
SADDLERY,
HARNESS,
AND
BRIDLES,
In fact every variety of Goods comon-
ly kept in such establishments,
which we offered cheap
for cash, country
produce, or to responsi-
ble men on time.
We would be pleased to have you
call and try the truth of our assertion.
We deem it
unnecessary
to add anything
more as all who
wish to save
money will
feel it their duty to call examine
our goods and prices and see if they
don't compare favorably with any
house in central Illinois, and we feel
assured that you will not fail to buy
when it is to your advantage to get
good bargains.
NABB & BROWN,
Sept. 19, 1857. 2 tf.

ATTENTION
ALL.
J. PERRYMAN,
Is still selling Goods
at the old stand.
He has a good stock of
**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
READY MADE
Clothing!**
Hardware,
Queensware, &c.

with most other articles usually found
in this market, which he will sell at
ready prices, to make room for the
large stock of new goods he intends
bringing on soon. He invites his old
customers and every body else to come
along and take some of the good bar-
gains.

My Motto is
Quick sales and small profit, and no
NUMBER.
He now offers his heartfelt ac-
knowledgements to a gen-
erous and appreciating
public, for the very
liberal patron-
age bestowed
upon
him
this Spring,
and he hopes by
strict attention to their
wants, to merit a portion of
their patronage.
We often hear it said and never
knew it fail, the least a man gets
cheated the sooner he'll come again.

N. B. All persons indebted to me
whose accounts were due last Christ-
mas and prior to that time must pay
up. It takes something more sub-
stantial than promises to satisfy those
to whom I am indebted, and I intend
to pay them with what is due me.
So come along and save costs on your
part and disagreeable feelings on mine.
JOHN PERRYMAN,
Sullivan Sept. 17, 1857. 1 ly.

J. L. EDEN
At the South East Corner
Keeps constantly on hand a well se-
lected stock of

**DRY GOODS,
AND
GROCERIES,
HATS AND
CAPS,
READY MADE
Clothing.**
QUEENSWARE,
& HARDWARE,

In fact every thing usually kept in a
Dry Goods store. Cash purchasers
and prompt time payers, will get
goods as low as they are retail-
ed any where in the West.
To his friends who have
favored him a fair share
of trade, he returns
his thanks and
feels confident
that he can
make it to
their in-
terest
to con-
tinue their
favors. The
highest price
paid for all kinds
of Merchantable pro-
duce.
Sullivan, Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 tf.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.
Just received and for sale low for
cash, a superior lot of
BOOTS & SHOES
call and examine for yourselves as we
will charge you nothing for showing
goods.
J. E. EDEN.

**HO. YE HUNGRY,
GROCERY**
—AND—
Confectionary.

We take this method of informing
our old friends and the public gener-
ally, that we are still on hand at the
old stand ready and willing to wait on
the people, and give them cheap Gro-
ceries, we are constantly receiving all
article usually found in establishments
of this kind, consisting in part of the
following articles,
Nuts, Candies, Raisins, Figs, Cakes,
Crackers Cheese, Pickles, Dried Her-
ring, Rope, Brushes, Pencils, Pens,
Blacking, Brooms, Pepper Sauce,
Oysters, Sardines, Flavoring Extracts
Perfumeries, Hair Oil, Cologne, Note
Paper, Envelopes, Lard Oil, Combs,
Pocket Knives, Razors shaving Soap,
Violin strings and notions generally.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES,
which they propose to sell as cheap as
any other house in town; consisting of
Coffee, Sugar,
Starch, Spices,
Cinnamon, Soda,
Pepper, Ginger,
Salt, Soap,
Tobacco, Fine Cigars,
Mackarel and White Fish,
Country produce taken in exchange
for goods. **McCLURE & FARLOW,**
Sept. 17, 1857. 1ly.

State Normal University!
Montrie county is entitled to one
pupil in the State Normal University
at Bloomington, free of charge. The
object of the institution is to thorough-
ly prepare persons for teaching. Any
one desirous of receiving the benefits
of this institution, should make the
fact known to me at an early day.
J. Y. HITT, School com. M. C.
Schedules for sale at my office on
the west side of the public square.
Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1857. J. Y. H.

"Down at Kellar & Cleveland."

W. B. PORTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and Notary Public,
SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.
PARTICULAR attention
buying and selling lands,
taxes, redeeming lands, exam-
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FELLOWMEN & TRAVELERS
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Window Shades, fancy Articles &c.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Cash paid for Rags.
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HAVING become local agent for
the school books recommended
by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction
I offer them at very low prices to teachers,
school directors, and country merchants.
Call and see me and I think I can offer such
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and therefore save freight and Express charges.
Books put in the hands of teachers for
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