

The Sullivan Express

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTEREST OF MOULTRIE COUNTY. James B. Moody, Publisher. WE HOLD THE BALANCE WITH AN EQUAL HAND, AND WEIGH WHATEVER JUSTICE DOETH DEMAND. \$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I. SULLIVAN MOULTRIE CO. ILL., THURSDAY, DEC 24, 1857. NO. 16.

SULLIVAN EXPRESS.
Published every Thursday by James B. Moody.
Office at the corner of Main and Second streets, Moultrie, Ill.

Rate of Advertising.
One square (10 lines) one insertion, 50 cents.
One square three months, \$1.50.
One square six months, \$2.50.
One square one year, \$4.00.
Half a column one month, 25 cents.
Half a column three months, 75 cents.
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Announcing candidates for office, \$1.00 in advance in all cases.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS.
Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasure might go round
Without the village tattling;
How doubly blest that place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

Such a spot were really known,
Dame Peace might claim it as her own
And in it she might fix her throne
Forever and forever.
There like a queen might reign & live,
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief-makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And lead us all to disapprove
What gives another pleasure.
They seem to take one's part, but when
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon retail them all again,
Mixed with poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way
Of telling ill-meant tales, they say
"Don't mention what I say, I pray,
I would not tell another;
Straight to a neighbor's house they go,
Narrating everything they know,
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh, that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they were painted red or blue,
That every one might know them!
Then would our village sure forget
Sorrow and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry pet,
Or with things so much below them.

For it's a sad, degraded part,
To make another bosom smart,
And plant a dagger in the heart.
We ought to love and cherish;
Then let us ever be found
In kindness to all around,
And angry feelings part!

GRAND DIZZY WHO SLEPT
One morning than usual, on awaking
found his wife engaged in mending
his petticoats. Inspired with
a love of fun, which seldom afflicted
him, he said, "Dear, what are you
doing?"
"Why, are you, my dear, like the
evil adversary spoken of in the Scrip-
ture?"
"Of course she was unable to dis-
cover any resemblance."
"Because," replied he, "while the
husband slept, you were sewing
the top."

The Good Creation of God.

Mother, is there not a crust of bread that I can have, said a little boy to his mother, as he looked with eager eyes of hunger into her face.
"No, my son, there is not," is the answer of his mother. But why is that look of anguish upon her countenance, and why are those tears that are now stealing down her cheeks, as she answered him thus.
The little boy perceived her grief, and clung upon her knee and says—
"Mother, what makes you cry? Have I done anything to give you pain?"
"No, dearest, you have not, you have always been good to me. I was only thinking where to get you something to eat," the kind mother answered.

"Don't cry for that," said the little boy. "Have you not often told me that God will feed the hungry? And will he now forget your little Charley? But where is father now? He don't come home as he used to do, when he lived in the big white house. Then he came home every night, and I would run out to meet him, and he would take me up in his arms and kiss me; but it is not so now, for he hardly ever comes home, and when he does, he is so cross, and beats you so hard that I wish he never would come again."

"Why, Charley," says the desponding mother, "what makes you talk so about your father? God does not like to hear you say this, and we must not complain, for your father has done nothing but use the good things he has provided for us and it is that which makes him cross. God made the whiskey, the brandy, and the rum, and placed it where your father could drink it. The ways of God are wise, and we must thank him for his good creatures; and however hard they may seem to us, or He will think us ungrateful."

"What," answered Charley with surprise, "did you say that God made whiskey, brandy, and rum? Did God make the poison, that takes my father's reason, and places him below the brute? Did God tell the rum-seller to take the last cent my father has to buy bread for us, and give him poison in return? Did God make my father drink and lay him low down in the ditch? Did God make my father swear so dreadfully, and beat you so cruelly, and did God take away our food and clothes and make me so hungry and ragged as I am now? Tell me mother, did God do it all?"
"Yes, my son, I suppose, He did; but we must put up with it," says the hopeless mother.

"Then," exclaimed the little boy, almost with indignation, "who made the food to grow for us to eat? Who made the pure water for us to drink? Who made the Bible that says, 'No drunkard shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.' Who told the preacher to speak of heaven, and say nothing about rum, whiskey, or brandy being there who made our neighbor that lives on yonder hill, so free and happy, with reason above the brute, and so good and kind to his family? Who made his whole family happy? Let me see, who did it? Satan for sure if God made us

unhappy, it must be Satan made our neighbors happy, and if God took away our food, it must be Satan that gave them plenty to eat."
"My son," the mother again replies, "I cannot tell you the ways of God are above my comprehension, but hark, your father is coming, go to bed now, forget what you have said, and it may be that we in the morning, will find something to eat."
Charley retired, but not to sleep. He heard his father enter the house and demand in guttural tones, something to eat, then he heard his mother say that she could not get it, as there was not a mouthful of bread in the house.

"You won't get it, eh? then I'll make you," answered his father, in a rage. He heard the sound of a blow, and something fell heavily on the floor. "My God! My God! I have done it at last!" and immediately rushed out of the house.
Charley could lay still no longer. He arose and returned to the room where he left his mother; but he had the sight that he beheld. There lay his mother on the floor, her head covered with blood. He rushed to her, clasped her in his arms, and called the endearing name of mother; but no mother answered; her spirit had taken its flight beyond the vale of tears. The good creature of God had slain Charley's mother.

Some two or three days after this occurrence, a body was discovered in the river near by, which proved to be Charley's father.
He was brought to the house where Charley stopped, who, when he saw the ghastly countenance of his father burst into tears, placed his arm around his neck, and sobbed aloud, "My father you have been unkind to me, yet still you loved me once, and for that I'll love you now; but why did you kill my mother, O, tell me why did you do it."
No father answered to the emphatic appeal of the son; he too, had become a victim of the good creature of God; and Charley was left alone, an orphan in this friendless world.

Since that time many years have passed away, and Charles has grown up to manhood; but he believes not in the good creature of God, for his continual cry is, down, down, with the rum-seller! Root him out of this earth, root and branch, for he is selling the poison, that Satan invented to destroy the happiness of man, and spread more suffering, ruin and devastation throughout the world than war, pestilence, and disease.

A BIG "BOON."—A man about to purchase a young horse, was fearful he might prove skittish, and in order to test his steadiness, directed his son to go behind the next corner, and he would ride the colt down opposite to him, when the boy must suddenly start out and cry "boah!" If the colt could stand that, it would be proof that he was well broken. The boy took his place, and the man mounted and rode along; but when he came to the corner, and his son jumped out, crying "boah!" at the top of his voice, the colt threw him off. The rider picked himself up, and rubbing his shoulders and chest, asked the boy what he had done.
"Why, father," said the son, "you told me to say 'boah!'"
"Yes," said the old man, "but there was no need of saying 'boah!'"
"To such a little colt!"

Can I Help You?

"Can I help you? Just say the word," Thus speaks the whole-souled, whole-hearted man—the man whose very shadow is worth more than the body, soul and estate, personal and spiritual, of two-thirds of our human race bearing the name. How he lifts the despairing spirit of his brother in trouble. All the day he has met with cold eyes, cold smiles, cold sympathy. Men fly from him because they have heard he was unfortunate; and—be a villain, a thief, a murderer, in action, says the world, but don't be unfortunate. I'll lend you ten thousand if you are worth fifty; nothing if you are unfortunate. I'm very poor myself—would help you—could have done so three days ago, but positively haven't got three cents, nor shall be in possession of that amount while—your misfortune lasts. If your old aunt dies, or your old uncle, or in fact anybody who chooses to leave you a fortune, why just call on me; I'll manage to have a little change on hand.

But look! yonder comes a broad-shouldered, frank-browed man who meets his poor brother with a hearty slap on the shoulder, and—"Can I help you? Just say the word. Don't be afraid now; what's your trouble? Out with it, and if you want a little cash just now, why say so. Don't be downcast; what if you have failed in your expectations once, twice or thrice; haven't some of our most successful merchants done the same thing; made mistakes? And where would they have been if they hadn't found friends? Come, what do you want—how much? He don't clap his hands into his pocket with a styx-like motion that says, as plainly as if he had bowed it out in your ears, "no entrance here." He is not one of those dyspeptic, cross-grained, surly, moneyed-machines that squeeze a sixpence till it squeals, and reads a newspaper with a greedy, voracious eagerness, for fear he shall not get his two cents worth. He lives for something more than gain. His passport to Heaven is written on his face, his religion on the hearts of the downcast and borrowing, in the homes he has made happy by his benevolence.

"CAN I HELP YOU?"
Write these words in golden letters, for they are only heard on rare occasions. The sneer, the scorn, the doubt, the refusal—they come with every nightfall and sunrise. Niggards grow like mushrooms, but angels are scarce. Niggards can never look beyond themselves, their own convenience; no matter who starves next door, they utter curses, in discouragement and blight over God knows how many gentle hearts. They never say "Can I help you?" but, "He's down, let's kick him."
But the angelic ministry of these helpers of humanity, men who believe they were intrusted with power, the gods might envy, that they might be used to some good purpose—what shall we say to them? how give them the burning praise they merit? Good, whole-souled, generous man, the angels and God himself smile approval when, with beaming eyes and hopeful words, you said to the despirited brother, "Can I help you?"

EDDIE IS A VERY SMART BOY.
"Pa, how many chickens are there on that dish?"
"Eddie, my son?"
"Eddie, there are three."
"This one is one, and that is two, and that one and two make three!"
"Right," "Well, then, your mother may have one, I'll take the other, and give you the third for your dinner."

Case of the Pig of 1812.

The manner in which a pig caused the war of 1812, was as follows: Two citizens of Providence, R. I., both of the Federal school of politics chanced to quarrel. They were neighbors, and one of them owned a pig which had an inveterate propensity to perambulate in the garden of the other. The owner of the garden complained that his neighbor's pig-sty was insufficient to restrain the pig; and the neighbor insisted that the garden fences were not in good repair. One morning as the pig was taking his usual ramble, he was surprised in the very act of rooting up some valuable bulbous roots. This was the "last feather," and the owner of the garden instantly put the pig to death with a pitchfork. At the coming election the owner of the garden was a candidate for the legislature, and his neighbor, who but for the quarrel, would have voted for him, voted for the Democratic candidate, who was elected by a majority of one. At the election of a United States Senator, a Democrat was chosen by a majority of one; and when the question of war with England was before the Senate, it was declared by a majority of only one.—*Historical Magazine.*

BROTHERLY LOVE.—A very avaricious divine seeing a poor boy of promising appearance in a deplorable condition, called him to the door, and giving him a mouldy piece of bread, asked him if he could read, to which he answered in the negative; to the question whether he could say the Lord's Prayer, the answer was the same.
"Well," said the divine, "I will teach you that."
"Our father," repeated the poor boy; "what your father is well as mine."
"Yes, certainly."
"Then we are brothers?"
"To be sure we are," was the reply.
"Why, then," replied the boy, pulling the crust from under his coat, "how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread?"

IRELAND OUTDOES.—Taylor County (Va.) Court must have been freshly imported, judging from the tenor and spirit of a resolution recently adopted by that august tribunal, which, says the *Parkersburg Gazette*, "wants to stamp out the 'old country'." The June term of this Court shall be held in May, and the November term in December. If any son of the soil can yoke a pair of bulls to beat the above, let them drive along lists are open to the bovine species of all Counties and that of

A FELLOW WAS INVITED TO A PARTY one evening, where there was music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said you beat all at the party.
"Well, how did you enjoy yourself last night? were not the quartets excellent?"
"Well, really, I can't say," said he, "for I didn't taste them; but the pork chops were the finest I ever ate!"

A GENTLEMAN WAS WALKING down the street, the other day, when he saw boys on the sidewalk, apparently searching for something. One of the boys remarked just as he reached them, "Have you lost a ten dollar note?"
"Well, ten dollars is worth hunting after." So the gentleman stopped and said to the boys,
"Have you lost a ten dollar note?"
"No sir," said they, "but we didn't know but what we could find one."

The Legislature of Georgia has unanimously pronounced lotteries to be a curse and a swindle.

It is the lot that at the expiration of the present charter for lotteries no more will be granted. There is a printer now living in Indiantown, N. C., who formerly worked as a compositor on the *Baltimore Patriot*, who is now worth a half a million of dollars. This may be called the eighth wonder of the world.
"Johnny, does you love me?"
"Well, Sney, I does."
"How does you know that you loves me?"
"Kase, Sney, whenever I looks at you my heart jumps up and knocks against my stomach so hard that I don't have any appetite for a week afterwards."

WHAT BROUGHT YOU HERE? said a lone woman who was quite frustrated the other morning, by the early call from a bachelor neighbor who lived opposite, and who she regarded with particular favor.
"I came to borrow matches."
"Matches—that's a likely story! Why don't you make a match yourself? I know what you came for! cried the exasperated old virgin, as she backed the bachelor into a corner, "you come here to kiss me almost to death! But you shan't without you are the strongest, and the Lord knows you are!"

AN AWFUL SIGHT.
By the late foreign arrival we have the following item:
"Accounts from Cronstadt state that English divers had been sent down by the Russian Government to examine the line-of-battle ship the *Lefort*, which recently sank in the Baltic. An immense mass of human bodies was found below. The effect produced on one of the divers by the sad sight was such that no report could be obtained from him, and he refused to descend a second time."
The vessel it will be remembered went down with 1,000 souls on board, every one of whom perished!

A TROUGH BEAR STORY.
"Black bears are bigger, plentier, and more cunning in Arkansas, than anywhere else. The old men have a way of standing on their legs, and making a mark with their jaws on the bark of some certain trees, especially sassafras. Its a recurd they keep, and I suppose it's a greater satisfaction to the old bear to have the highest mark on the tree. I was yesterday one day close to a tree where the bear was in the habit of making their mark, and for one of us to come along, for I didn't know I was mighty hungry for bear meat. Directly I heard a noise close to me, and looking around, did burn me, stranger, if there wasn't a small bear walking straight on his hind legs, with a big chunk on his arm. I could o'hot him easy, but I was mighty curious to see what he was going to do with that chunk. He carried it rite to the tree where the marks were, stood one end against it, and then getting on top of it reached away up the tree, and made a big mark about a foot above the highest. He then got down, moved the chunk away off from the tree, and you never seen such a caputain as he cut up. He would look up at his own mark, and then he would lay down and roll over in the leaves; I caught him right jax him down; so I think, I think as the way somebody would be fooled. I think I actually hadn't the heart to shoot him."

Sullivan Express.

JAMES D. MOODY Editor & Publisher

SULLIVAN ILLS

Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt subscriptions for the "Express."

NOTICE TO ALL.

Now is the time to subscribe. Having procured the assistance of Stephen Cannon Esq., of Lovington to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions for the "Express," we would respectfully say to all; and particularly to those who have not subscribed for our paper, that they can have an opportunity of so doing by calling upon Mr. Cannon, who may be found at the post office at Lovington. Mr. Cannon is also authorized to receive payment for the same; all who receive their papers at Lovington can settle with him and save an extra trip to Sullivan.

Christmas.

There is no day in the year that is looked for with more pleasure and delight by young and old than Christmas; and very justly too: as the associations and remembrances that cluster around it, bring to our remembrance many circumstances and facts upon which we love to dwell.

In many countries it is observed differently, and in several portions of the United States these distinctions are visible as well as in the old nations of Europe. In all christian countries, it is acknowledged, as being the anniversary of our Saviour's birth: an event foretold centuries previous to its fulfillment and subsequent to its completion has been hailed with joy and thanksgiving. This does not seem to be confined to any particular portion of the civilized world; but finds its way and leaves its impress on all classes, acknowledging the truth of Christ's birth, and that to Him we are indebted for the redeeming advantages we enjoy. These circumstances are of themselves sufficient to render Christmas a day of exultation and gratitude to every member of the human family who acknowledges his dependence on the birth of our Saviour and the blessings derived from it.

Besides these there are other motives which conduce to render Christmas a day of welcome to many as through it they expect to derive the benefit of adjusting their unsettled business, and mold it in such a shape that they can prosecute it another year. Debts become due on that day are paid off and others contracted not payable until the following Christmas. Merchants are particularly interested in it as they look with intense anxiety for their customers to come up according to promise, and pay the debts which they contracted during the past year. Without presuming too much, we think every one ought to do, as merchants can neither carry on business successfully, nor meet their own obligations, if disappointed by their customers. In large cities others again expect and receive Christmas presents from those with whom they have dealt and bought goods during the past year. Nor is this a custom of recent origin, as some may suppose; it is one that has been practiced for several centuries past, and still continues to be practiced unimpaired in most transatlantic cities, and in many of our own. In the Southern States planters generally give a holiday from Christmas until New Year to their slaves, and to them it is a gala time, as no service is required of them during that period. Fiddling, dancing and every

amusement which their imaginations can devise, are indulged in; and although in a subjective state, they enjoy themselves equally well, if no better, than their masters. Christmas day has no charms for these people, as they prefer, in consequence of a high degree of mirth and jollity, as their minds are peculiarly adapted to this mode of enjoyment.

We all have fond recollections, nor can we ever forget the pleasure which the expected visit of St. Nicholas infused into our infant mind. How early we arose from our pillow next morning to find the good old man's gift deposited in our shoe or stocking; and the bitter disappointment which we experienced if St. Nicholas failed to dispense his bounty as we expected.

To-morrow, my friends and readers, will be Christmas day, and as many expect to pay off old debts and be paid in return, we hope we shall hear of no violation of plighted faith or pledged promises. If all pursue this course toward each other, they can enjoy this season of festivity in such a way as to render it a happy and a merry Christmas to all, and particularly so to our folks residing in Sullivan, and such we wish it may turn out to be.

Christmas Party.

There will be a grand Christmas Party at the

SONS' HALL,

Friday Evening Dec. 25th, 1857.

All the young men are respectfully solicited to attend. It will be expected that every young man will accompany a lady to and from the Hall. A full attendance of all the young folks is expected.

MANAGERS.

S. S. HARVEY, JAS. D. MOODY, J. W. SMITH, W. M. MENEFEE, B. E. HAYDOX, R. P. McFARLAND.

Committee on Supper.

Miss M. McHenry, Miss M. A. Fleming, B. E. MOYER, S. McHenry.

Your Teeth.

We learn from Dr. McClure, this morning, that his encouragements in business has induced him to remain with us yet a "few days."

We clip the following from the Hillsborough (Ohio) Herald:

LEAVING US.—We are sorry to learn that our warm friend Dr. McClure, takes his departure from town to-day, for a farther Western home. With him, for the success in his profession which a thorough practical knowledge of will invariably receive, goes the warm wishes of his many friends. The Doctor has been with us but a short time, but has already won the esteem and regard of our citizens by his gentlemanly deportment and honorable business transactions. May abundant success attend him wherever his lot may be cast.

In Sullivan.

Dr. J. B. & M. McClure.

DENTISTS OF DECATUR.

One of whom can be found at the Eagle Hotel in Sullivan. He is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry in a skillful manner, and in the most improved style. He will remain here till the 23d inst. We learn of Dr. Mc. that they intend making this a point to visit twice a year, if they receive sufficient encouragement this time—his stay is short—improve the time. Their work speaks for itself.

A meeting of the importers and jobbers of drugs, &c., in New York, was held on Thursday, at which a resolution was adopted recommending that all engaged in the business adopt the four instead of the six month credit system, as best calculated to prevent losses and inconvenience in the trade.

Everything plenty but money.

We take the following extract from the President's Message:

A Territorial Government established by act of Congress, approved the 9th of September, 1850, and the Constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Governor, who was to be an ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, a secretary, three judges of the Supreme Court, a marshal and a district attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first Governor on the 20th of September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a posse comitatus, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, so long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves, and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christians, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone, when in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, become the legitimate subjects of the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Gov. Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles.

At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps, the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the government, that the troops would only be employed as a posse comitatus when called upon by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

Gov. Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the extension of a veto from the territory except that he will acknowledge his violation and apply to his will and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate the institutions of the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in training the Mormons for military service. As Superintendent of Indian Affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feeling against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government.

A great part of this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such frenzied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories, and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner, best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary according to the estimate of the War Department to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present moment of depression in the revenues of the country, I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

Of a National Bank it says:—

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against the recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our country which afflicted the currency throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure it against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances.

The paper currency had been expanded to a most ruinous extent; and the Bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint-stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded; and at the end of the process to employ the language of a very high official authority, whatever reduction of the paper currency was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks.

success and loans of the State banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interests of its holders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State Banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress for the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, Dec. 14.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. 23th Nov. arrived this A. M.

On Wednesday the Northumberland and Durham District Bank stopped payment. The paid up capital of the bank and the reserved funds exceed £700,000. Liabilities estimated at £8,000,000. The assets were thought to be unfavorable. Great excitement was caused at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the headquarters.

INDIA.

Fifteen troop ships from England had arrived at the various Indian ports with almost five thousand troops.

Lucknow was safe. Greathead's column defeated a large body of Delhi fugitives, with a heavy loss to the latter, on the 4th of October.

On the 5th they beat the rebels at Allahgur, cutting up 400 of them.

The King of Delhi was to be tried by a military commission. Two of his sons had been shot.

The fall of Delhi had a marked effect at Meerut and contiguous districts. Armies of revenue were being brought in rapidly, and loyalty was the order of the day.

Dr. A. L. Keller will deliver a lecture on "The Philosophy of Life," at the Christian Church, on Friday Jan. 1st, at 11 O'clock A. M.

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Important from Washington.

Washington, Dec. 15. A private dispatch received here states that Messrs. Shields and Stuart have been elected to the U. S. Senate from Minnesota. Supreme Court—No. 11, argument concluded. Nos. 4 and 5, Ocean Tow Boat vs. Ship, Queen, and Medical College vs. U. S. Mail Co. Arguments for plaintiff commenced in the first case.

Gov. Walker will, according to the assertion of his intimate friends, soon withdraw altogether from the Governorship of Kansas, and will, when tendering his resignation to the President, state his reasons for this course, designing however, not to use any language which may have a tendency to disturb their friendly relations.

Judge Douglas's bill, although similar in its details to that of Mr. Toombs, contains the additional clause that the Constitution when formed by the Convention, be submitted entire to the people.

Senator Gwyn has received a large number of letters from California, in which the writers express an intense interest to be mustered into the service of the United States against the Mormons, who, it is mentioned, have emissaries throughout that State, and are thought to be mediating serious mischief.

Some of the Senators are preparing speeches on the Kansas question.

The Washington correspondent of the Post, says that Gov. Gaines will probably be elected to the Senate from Iowa, in place of Mr. Jones. Henry Gilpin, of Philadelphia, is talked of for Minister to England.

A Traveling Bank.

It is related, in the Cairo Gazette, that a farmer of Williamson county took a load of wheat to Carbondale and sold it, receiving the bills of the Bank of Southern Illinois, located at Bolton, in payment therefor. On his way home he met a wagon, containing a small portion of straw apparently thrown in as a covering of something underneath. On the day after he arrived at home, he proceeded to Bolton with his bills for the purpose of obtaining "the hard," but on his arrival at the place where the bank was supposed to be, imagine his surprise to find that the institution had vanished, abscquatulated, left the diggings, leaving not the shadow of a wreck behind. The wagon above spoken of, which the farmer had met the day before, contained the safe of the bank, covered with straw, which had been removed in the morning, before daylight, and which was then on its way to the railroad depot, to be conveyed beyond the reach of hungry bill-holders. To what point it was destined, is yet unknown, nor is it of consequence, for its bills are no doubt just as good as they ever were—or, at least, are no worse, never having been good.

The beauty of the whole story is, there is no such town as Bolton in Williamson county. The place so called numbers just one house—no more—in which the post office is kept, and in which the bank safe of a not very safe bank might also have domiciled for a time. The bills of this supposed bank are in circulation yet, we believe, having the same basis of public confidence—nothing more.

The love of a little girl is a sweet thing. Estrogen.

The love of a big one is sweeter.

Why is a toaster a winning office like a shade tree? Because we are glad when he leaves.

That's so!

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Joel Knight, Mr. John B. Estor to Miss Caroline F. Franklin, both of this county.

W. W. HENRY & CO.
STORE.
 Would say to our customers and friends generally that we are
Determined,
 notwithstanding the present embarrassed condition of the commercial relations of our country, to continue to sell
GOODS,
 at the lowest practical rates.
 We have on hand a good stock of
Winter Goods,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
GROCERIES
 Thankful for the very liberal patronage that has been extended to us; we hope to merit the continuance of the same.
 To those that will pay cash for goods we offer rare inducements; but will continue to sell on time at fair rates.
 We would respectfully suggest to our friends who are yet in arrears to us, that we must pay for our goods and if you do not respond to our call and pay up; we can't possible survive this crisis. We positively are forced to collect every dollar due us.
B. W. H. & Co.
 Dec. 21 '57.

E. E. WAGGONER M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
 TENDERS his professional services to all persons needing Medical or Surgical aid. Office in Perryman's Brick Building—second door East of the Printing Office. Residence on Spring North of the Christian Church Building, Illinois.
 December 24, '57. 12-ly

DOCTOR
M. N. VAN-FLEET,
 TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity.
 Call's promptly attended day or night.
 December '57. 12-ly

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
Lands for Sale.
 THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their Road, which are offered for sale upon liberal terms, and long credit at low rates of interest.
 It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers, and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact none will be sold on longer credit, without the distinct obligation of cultivation.
 Illinois occupies the most central position of the Western States; and comprises the most fertile sections of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Missouri.
 Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters, nor is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri River gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great American Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely adapted to grazing, can never compete with those of this State.
 The lands bordering upon the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and upon the line of the proposed roads in Iowa, have been taken up, and are now selling at \$10 to \$15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to the Eastern markets exceeds the cost of production.
 Looking to the future growth of our country, this State, which combines the most favorable temperature with the richest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is full of mineral wealth, such as Coal, Iron, Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the advantage of churches and schools, of population, and of the investment of capital. Moreover, there is scarcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2,000,000 acres of the best quality of timber land; and the extensive pine-ries in adjoining States, accessible by the Lakes, furnish Chicago with an immense quantity of timber and lumber, amounting, in 1856 to 460,000,000 feet.
 Illinois, especially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources.—The population is now about 1,500,000, and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for Railroad's which, with the waters of the Mississippi, Illinois River, the Michigan Canal and Lake communications, afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of her products to every market. About one million acres of the Company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country. Such is the facility and economy with which these lands can be cultivated, that in two years farmers can readily surround themselves with all the comforts of old settled farms in the Eastern States; and such is their fertility and productiveness, that property purchased at from \$6 to \$30 per acre at six years credit and three per cent. interest, can be fully paid for within that time, together with all the costs of improvements, by ordinary industry, from the profits of the crops.
 Although it is evident that lands in the vicinity of rail-roads in Illinois will advance to \$40, or even \$100 per acre within ten years yet the interests of this Company are more advanced by placing their property in the hands of farmers, to settle the country, relying upon the business of the road for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge its obligations to the State. These considerations induce the policy of rapid sales, which have been progressing and increasing for two years past, and will be pursued till the lands are finally disposed of. No encouragement is given to speculative purchasers, as the Company does not wish to dispose of any of its lands except for actual settlement and cultivation. It is evident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can nowhere be as well promoted as by purchasing and settling upon these lands.
 For information as to price, terms, &c., apply to
JOHN WILSON,
 Land Commissioner I. C. R. Co., Chicago, Illinois.
 Dec. 3, 1857.—18 1/2

SADDLERY.
 Lewis, Welch & Henry Burg,
 EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE
HAVING associated together in the Saddlery & Harness making business, are now ready to fill all orders in their line, in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms.
 We have on hand a good assortment of well selected Stock and
READY-MADE
 articles, such as
SADDLES,
HARNESSES,
BUGGY HARNESSES,
BRIDLES,
MARTINGALS,
LINES,
HALTERS,
WHIPS,
TRUNKS of all kinds
 constantly on hand, and all that is commonly kept in their business.
 They hope by constant attention to business, to deserve and receive a share of public patronage.
 Job work done with neatness and dispatch.
 Prices to suit the times, and all work warranted.
 We will pay the highest market price for Hides, Deer Skins, & Sheep Pelts.
 Dec. 10 1857. 14-1/2

Look to your interest.
NEW GROCERY,
W. D. LAYTON
 Has just arrived in town, and has opened a new
Grocery & Provision
STORE.
 On the North side of the square in the building formerly occupied and known as "Hill's Saddle shop." He especially invites the attention of every body who want to buy the necessities of life amazingly cheap for cash.
 He also proposes to give the highest market price for all kinds of
PRODUCE,
 So Farmers, you need no longer weep and mourn, over your lot, as being deprived of the advantages of a Rail Road, in your midst; For W. D. Layton has "come to town" and has brought with him the great remedy, which is: He proposes to sell as cheap and pay as high prices for produce, as is paid on the Rail Road.
 Come along, times are hard, and money saved is equal to money made.
 Candies always on hand for the children.
W. D. LAYTON.
 December 10, 1857. 14-1/2

Ho Epicurians.
CITY SALOON
 IN FULL BLAST,
Being Saloon,
NEW CONFECTIONARY.
HAYDON & SHEPHERD,
 HAVING just opened on the South West corner of the public square, a new
OYSTER SALOON,
AND EATING HOUSE.
 Where the wants of the inner man can be abundantly supplied. They will also keep on hand a splendid assortment of Fresh Confectionary.
 Fresh Oysters served up at all times to suit customers.
SALT;
 Constantly on hand by the barrel or at retail.
FLOUR,
 Of a superior quality always on hand and for sale cheap for cash.
 Also
 A Fine lot of eating Apples constantly on hand,
 Dec. 10 1857, 14 1/2

FOUND;
 The Best place in Illinois to buy
Stoves, Tin and Japanned WARE!!
IT IS AT THE
Sullivan Store
OF
CHAS. A. CARTER,
 HAVING made additions to my stock by large purchases in St. Louis, I am now prepared to offer superior inducements to those wishing to purchase any kind of Stoves or Tin Ware. Having adopted the plan of purchasing from the manufacturer thus saving to my customers the profit of the wholesale dealers.
 I have now on hand a large stock of the various kinds of Stoves consisting in part of Cooking, Parlor, Casket, Air-tight and the Golden Egg (a rich egg it is.) Coal, &c., &c.
 To sum it all up, almost any kind, size, shape, or price one can wish,
PLAIN TIN WARE.
 Anything from a rattle to a churn, or a whistle to a bathing-tub. To say the least, anything that can be made out of Tin, Sheet-Iron, Copper or Zinc can be had at CARTER'S.
 All kinds of
JOB WORK
 Executed promptly—as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best.
 I would invite all
 To give me a call;
 And nowhere else buy,
 Till you give me a try.
CHARLES A. CARTER.
 October 22, 7 6m.

SULLIVAN EXPRESS
Job Printing Office.
 THE ATTENTION of our friends, and the public generally, is invited to the fact that we are prepared to execute on the shortest notice and in the neatest and best manner, all kinds of
JOB PRINTING,
 —SUCH AS—
 Handbills, Posters, Programmes,
Horse-Bills, Cards,
CIRCULARS,
 Blanks of every Description,
 And in short all kinds of printing usually demanded of a country printing office.
 Having a large supply of Job Type, of modern styles, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to execute work promptly, in superior style, and on very reasonable terms.
JAMES D. MOUDY,
 Office in the second story of J. Perryman's brick.
Notice to pay Debts.
 I will sue, after the 1st day of January, 1858, every man that owes me over twenty-five cents. I have worked for Moultrie county for years, without pay, and now I want it and must have it. Those who have debts in my office, are requested to come and get them; I have no use for them.
 Nov. 24th. W. B. POZRA.
NOTICE.
 NOTICE is hereby given—that we intend to continue selling Goods for some time yet, and we must have money to pay our debts. Come friends you have had our Coffee, Sugar and other good things, and we want the pay.
P. B. KNIGHT & CO.
 Dec. 17th '57-18 1/2

Christmas Presents.
Livingston & Bro.
 Are Selling off at COST for
CASH.
 WE now return our heartfelt thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us this Fall, and we now say to all if you want cheap
CLOTHING,
 call soon as we will sell our mammoth stock at cost. All who wish cheap clothing would do well to give us a call.
LIVINGSTON & BRO.
 N. B. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle by the first of January; as we must and will have money, from those who are indebted to us.
Livingston & Bro.
 Sullivan Dec. 10, 1857. 14 1/2

Master in Chancery's Sale of Real Estate.
 BY virtue of a decree of the Moultrie county circuit court rendered at the October Term 1857. I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Sullivan on the 30th day of December next, the following lands, belonging to the Estate of William Mulholland dec'd, to-wit: The N. 1/2, S. 1/2, S. 1/2, sec. 8 and S. 1/2, sec. 17, except 7 acres in a square form in the SE corner of the last mentioned lot, all in Township 13 N, Range 5 E. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid in advance, and the residue in twelve months, the purchaser giving note and approved personal security, and a mortgage on the premises.
JOHN PERRYMAN,
 Master in Chancery.
 Dec. 3, 1857. 13 1/2

Sheriff's Sale.
 BY virtue of an Execution, To me direct and delivered, by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the State of Illinois in favor of Henry Y. Kellar and against Lewis J. Berry and Elgin Keedy.
 I have levied upon the following described Real Estate to-wit: the N. 1/2 of the N. 1/2 of section 30, 40 acres; & N. 1/2 of the S. 1/2 of section 30, 40 acres in Township 14 North of Range 6 East in the property of Lewis J. Berry, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said state on the 9th day of January 1858, between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day for cash in hand to satisfy said Execution.
 December 10 A. D. 1857. 14 1/2
E. C. BERRY Sheriff.
 of Moultrie county Illinois.
 By Wm. R. LEE, Deputy. [p \$5.00.]

Shaving, Shampooing and HAIR DRESSING.
 Done on short notice.
 N. B. No more Shaving done on Sunday after 10 o'clock A. M.
 Shop on the west side of Public Square six doors north of Main street Sullivan Illinois.
 With hair so long your insects harbor So come along, and see Bill the Barber, On the west side of the public square, In my shop for dressing hair. So come on boys get clear of your wool, For I swear you look frightful.
 Since man to man is so unjust I scarcely know what man to trust, I've trusted many to my sorrow, So play to day I'll trust to morrow, Come on boys and bring your dough, And hand it over before you go.

Sheriff's Sale.
 BY virtue of an Execution, To me direct and delivered, by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the State of Illinois in favor of Simeon Lynn and against Samuel Brooks.
 I have levied upon the following described Real Estate to-wit: the N. 1/2 of the N. 1/2 of section 10, 13 Range 5 East; the N. 1/2 of the N. 1/2 of section 4, T. 13 Range 5 East; and the W. 1/2 of the N. 1/2 of section 14, T. 14 Range 5 East; containing in all, two hundred acres; as the property of the said Samuel Brooks, which I shall offer at public sale, at the court house door in Sullivan, in said State, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1857, between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.
E. C. BERRY Sheriff
 of Moultrie county.
 Nov. 23, 1857. No. 12 St.

Master in Chancery SALE.
 BY virtue of a decree, of the Moultrie county Circuit Court, rendered at the October term 1857, I shall offer for sale at the Court House door in Sullivan, on the 30th day of Dec. next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following described lands, to-wit: Lot No 7, in lot No 5, in sec. 10, 10 acres; lot No 7, S. 1/2 N. 1/2, in sec. 17, 14 1/2 acres; all in Township 14 N, R. 5 E, being the lands of Lewis Ann Brown dec'd. Also lot No 4, in lot No 6, in sec. 16, 10 acres; lot No 4 of S. 1/2 N. 1/2 in sec. 17, 12 1/2 acres; all in Township 14 N, R. 5 E; being the lands of Albert M. Brown dec'd.
 Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required in advance, the balance to be paid in twelve months, the purchaser giving note and approved personal security, and a mortgage on the premises.
JOHN PERRYMAN,
 Master in Chancery.
 Dec. 3, 1857, 13 St.

ARRIVAL OF YOUNG AMERICA.
 Look out for your Watches and Clocks in Cold weather.
C. THOMAS, S. M.
 Has come to town and has set up a shop at the south-east corner of the public square three doors East of B. W. Henry & Co's store, for the purpose of repairing, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, in the best possible manner and at reasonable prices.
 Sullivan, Nov. 6th, 1857. 6 1/2

Disolution of Partnership.
 THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is now dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.
M. N. VAN FLEET,
E. E. WAGGONER.
 Sullivan, Ill., Dec. 18, '57.

List of Late Bustified Banks.
 Ohio Life & Trust.
 Kinsey, 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 Bk., Perth 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.
 Wooler Bank, Dandury, Conn.
 Bergen County Bk. Ellsworth, Me.
 North American Bank, Seymour, Conn.
 Plymouth Bank, Ind.
 Chenango County bank, N. Y.,
 Niagra River
 County "
 Oliver, Lee & Co's "
 Sackett's Harbor
 Reciprocity "
 Danby "
 Vermont.
 Tecumseh "
 Mich.
 Western Marine Fire Ins. Comp.
 my 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 "
 Hagerstown "
 Holloway "
 Waukeg "
 Honesdale "
 Union bank Sandusky, O.
 City "
 Cincinnati, O.
 Depos Co.

Notice to pay Debts.
 I will sue, after the 1st day of January, 1858, every man that owes me over twenty-five cents. I have worked for Moultrie county for years, without pay, and now I want it and must have it. Those who have debts in my office, are requested to come and get them; I have no use for them.
 Nov. 24th. W. B. POZRA.
NOTICE.
 NOTICE is hereby given—that we intend to continue selling Goods for some time yet, and we must have money to pay our debts. Come friends you have had our Coffee, Sugar and other good things, and we want the pay.
P. B. KNIGHT & CO.
 Dec. 17th '57-18 1/2

FOR SALE.
 THE undersigned offers for sale a small FARM, lying four miles west of Sullivan, in the Reedy Settlement, 40 acres of Prairie, and 16 acres of White Oak Timber, lying one-half mile from said farm—20 acres under fence, 15 acres in cultivation—with a log-house and stable, also a dozen or more of good bearing apple trees; the land will be sold for the sum of twelve dollars per acre—one half down, and the other half a credit of twelve months will be given.
GILBERT WAGGONER
 of White's Creek, Moultrie co. Ill.
 Dec. 24, 1857. 13 1/2

Land Sale.
 BY virtue of a decree of the Moultrie county circuit court, rendered at the May Term 1857. I will offer for sale, on the premises, on the 15th day of January next, the following Lands, to-wit:
 S W 1/4 of section 17,
 S W 1/4 of " " (17)
 S E 1/4 " " " 17
 N W 1/4 " " " 20
 Lot No. 13 in "
 All in Township 16 North R. 5 E, being the lands of the estate of Ransom Cunningham dec'd. Ten per cent of the purchase money, to be paid in hand, and the balance in twelve months purchaser giving note with approved personal security and a mortgage on the premises.
 Nov. 22, 1857.
JOHN PERRYMAN,
 Master in Chancery.

Land Sale.
 BY virtue of a decree of the Moultrie county circuit court, rendered at the May Term 1857. I will offer for sale, on the premises, on the 15th day of January next, the following Lands, to-wit:
 S W 1/4 of section 17,
 S W 1/4 of " " (17)
 S E 1/4 " " " 17
 N W 1/4 " " " 20
 Lot No. 13 in "
 All in Township 16 North R. 5 E, being the lands of the estate of Ransom Cunningham dec'd. Ten per cent of the purchase money, to be paid in hand, and the balance in twelve months purchaser giving note with approved personal security and a mortgage on the premises.
 Nov. 22, 1857.
JOHN PERRYMAN,
 Master in Chancery.

Fare Warning.
 TO ALL WHOM IT MAY concern. I must can and will have money. All persons indebted to me are notified to call and settle the same. All persons owing me either by Note or Book account, which have been due for one two, and three years by calling on me and settling the same; on or before the 25th of December will save themselves being called on at their own expense. Any person who thinks I do not mean what I say would do well to call and see.
J. E. EDEN.
 Sullivan Dec. 10th, 1857. 14 1/2

Legal Advertisements.
 The following tariff of prices for Legal Notices, not exceeding ten lines will be the rates charged for insertions in this paper.
 Attachment Notices, \$4.00
 Partition suit, 4.00
 Divorce suit, 4.00
 Foreclosure of Mortgage, 4.00
 Guardians Notice to sell Lands, 4.00
 Commissioner's Sale, 4.00
 Administrator's Notice for Partition to sell Lands, 3.00
 Administrator's Notice for final Settlement, 3.00

Notice.
 The Firm of Kellar & Cleveland being dissolved, the Books and Accounts are in the hands of the undersigned for collection. Also the Acct. made after the dissolution, with H. Y. Kellar. Credit customers, our Books are posted, and I am ready for a settlement with you all.
H. Y. Kellar.
 Sullivan Ill., Dec. 8, 1857.

Legal Advertisements.
 The following tariff of prices for Legal Notices, not exceeding ten lines will be the rates charged for insertions in this paper.
 Attachment Notices, \$4.00
 Partition suit, 4.00
 Divorce suit, 4.00
 Foreclosure of Mortgage, 4.00
 Guardians Notice to sell Lands, 4.00
 Commissioner's Sale, 4.00
 Administrator's Notice for Partition to sell Lands, 3.00
 Administrator's Notice for final Settlement, 3.00

For Sale or Rent.
 The building occupied by the subscribers, as a Law office, on the west side of the Public square. This is a first rate chance to any one wishing to start a book, drug or family grocery store in Sullivan.
W. B. POZRA.
 Dec. 17, 1857. 1 1/2

Administrators Notice.
 NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elisha B. Coder deceased late of Moultrie county and state of Illinois, to present the same legally authenticated before the Judges of the probate court of said county of Moultrie at their term to be holden in the court house in the town of Sullivan on Monday the 21st, day of December next, for settlement. Also all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.
 October 22, 1857.
JAMES STEELE,
 13 St. Adm.

PRIVATE NOTICE.
 I will sue all persons indebted to the firms of Haydon & Lloyd & J. J. & W. L. Haydon, commencing on the 1st Monday after the present voting election. I will be found at the Justice's office or at P. B. Knight & Co. Call and arrange your debts and accounts and save cost.
W. L. HAYDON.
 Sullivan, Oct. 29 1857. 6 1/2

SHOES.
 call and examine for yourself as we will charge you nothing for showing goods.
B. W. H. & Co.

SHOES.
 call and examine for yourself as we will charge you nothing for showing goods.
B. W. H. & Co.

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