

# The Sullivan Express

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTEREST OF MOULTRIE COUNTY.

James D. Moudy, Publisher. WE HOLD THE BALANCE WITH AN EQUAL HAND, AND WEIGH WHATEVER JUSTICE BOTH DEMAND. \$1.50 in Advance.

VOL. 1. SULLIVAN MOULTRIE CO. ILL., THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1857. NO. 17.

**SULLIVAN EXPRESS.**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**J. D. MOUDY**

TERMS:—All year \$1.50  
\$1.50 INvariably in Advance.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
One square (10 lines) one insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, .50  
One square three months, 2.00  
Six months, 3.00  
Twelve months, 5.00  
Half a column six months, 18.00  
One column six months, 25.00  
Half a column twelve months, 35.00  
One column twelve months, 45.00  
One square less than a square, 5.00  
No advertisement considered or charged for by the year, unless a special contract is made to that effect.  
All advertisements ordered to be inserted without specifying the number of insertions, will be continued until ordered to be discontinued.  
Nothing counted less than a square. A fraction over a square is counted as two squares. A fraction over two squares is counted as three squares, and so on.  
Announcing candidates for office, \$1.50 in advance in all cases.

**THE WELL-DIGGER.**  
An Over True Ballad.  
BY JOHN G. SAGE.

Come listen all, while I relate  
What recently befel  
Unto a farmer down in Maine,  
While digging of a well.  
Fall many a yard he dug and delved  
And still he dug in vain;  
'Alack! quoth he, 'e'en water seems  
Prohibited in Maine!  
And still he dug and delved away,  
And still the well was dry;  
The only water to be found,  
Was in the farmer's eye.  
For by the breaking of the bank,  
That tumbled from its station,  
All suddenly his hope was dashed,  
Of future liquidation!  
And now his sands were running fast  
And he had died no doubt,  
But that just when the well caved in,  
He happened to be out!  
'Aha!—I have a lucky thought,"  
Exclaimed this wicked man—  
'To dig anew this cursed well,  
I see a pretty plan:  
I'll hid me straight; and when my wife  
And eke my neighbors know  
What happened to my digging here  
They'll think that I'm below!  
And so to save my precious life,  
They'll dig the well, no doubt,  
E'en deeper than 'twas dug at first  
Before they find me out!  
And so he hid him in the bank,  
Through all the hungry day,  
To bid the digging of his well  
In this deceitful way.  
But list what grief and shame befel  
This false, ungrateful man,  
The while he aly watched to see  
The working of his plan:  
The neighbors all, with one accord,  
Unto each other said—  
'What a cunning fellow's that,  
The man is surely dead.  
And then the wife, with pious care,  
All needless cost to save,  
Said:—'Since the Lord hath willed  
It so,  
'Tis best to let it be his grave!  
'Love is a sickness full of woes,  
All remedies refusing;  
A plant that with most cutting grows,  
Most barren with best using.'  
A peddler, calling on an old lady,  
To dispose of some goods, inquired  
If she could tell him of any road  
A peddler had traveled. 'Yes,' said  
She, 'I know of one, and only one,  
And that's the road to heaven!

**UNCLE JOLLY.**  
BY FANNY FEEN.

"Well, I declare! here it is, New Year's morning again, and as cold as Greenland, too," said Uncle Jolly, as he poked his cotton night-cap out of bed; "at an inch thick on the windows, water all frozen in the pitcher, and I an old bachelor. Heigh ho! nobody to give any presents to—no little feet to come patting up to my bed to wish me 'A happy New Year.' Miserable piece of business! Wonder what ever became of that sister of mine who ran off with that poor artist? Wish she'd turn up somewhere with two or three children for me to love and pet. Heigho! it is a miserable piece of business to be an old bachelor."  
And Uncle Jolly broke the ice with his frost-nipped fingers, and buttoned his dressing-gown tightly to his chin; then he went down stairs, swallowed a cup of coffee, an egg, and a slice of toast. Then he buttoned his surtout snugly over them, and went out of the front door into the street.  
Such a crowd as there was buying New Year's presents! The toy-shops were filled with grandpas, and grandmas, and aunts, uncles and cousins. As to the shopkeepers, what with telling prices, answering forty questions in a minute, and doing up parcels, they were as crazy as a bachelor tending a crying baby.  
Uncle Jolly slipped along over the jury pavements, and finally halted in front of Tim Nonesuch's toy shop. You should have seen his shop windows! Beautiful English dolls at five dollars a-piece, dressed like Queen Vic's babies, with such plump little shoulders and arms one longed to pinch 'em; and tea sets and dinner sets cunning enough for a fairy to keep house with. Then there were dancing Jacks, and jumping Jennies, and "Topsies," and "Uncle Tom," as black as the chimney back, with wool made of a raveled black stocking. Then there were little work-boxes, with gold thimbles and bodkins, scissors in crimson velvet cases, and snakes that squirmed so naturally as to make you hop on the table to get out of the way, and little innocent looking boxes containing a little spy mouse, that jumped into your face as soon as you raised the lid, and music-boxes to place under your pillows when you had drank too strong a cup of green tea, and vinaigrettes that you could hold to your nose to keep you from fainting when you saw a dandy. Oh! I can tell you that Mr. Nonesuch understood keeping a toy-shop; there were plenty of carriages always in front of it, plenty of taper fingers pulling over his wares, and plenty of husbands and fathers who returned thanks that New Year don't come every day.  
'Don't stay here, dear Susy, if it makes you cry," said the elder of two little girls, "I thought you said it would make you happy to come out and look at the New Year's presents, though we can't have any."  
'I did think so," said Susy; "but it makes me think of last New Year, when you and I lay cradled together in our little bed, and papa came creeping up in his slippers, thinking we were asleep, and laid our presents on the table, and kissed us both, and said, 'God bless the darlings! O! Katy, all the little girls in that shop have got their papas with them. I want my papa! and little Susy laid her head on Katy's shoulder, and sobbed as if her heart was breaking."  
'Don't, dear Susy," said Katy, with

ing away her own tears with her little pinafore, "don't cry—mamma will see how red your eyes are—poor sick, tired mamma; don't cry, Susy."  
'Oh, Katy, I can't help it! See that tall man with the black whiskers (don't he look like papa?) kissing that little girl. Oh! Katy," and the tears flowed afresh.  
Uncle Jolly couldn't stand it any longer. He rushed into the toy-shop, bought an armful of playthings, helter-skelter, and ran after the two little girls.  
'Here, Susy! here Katy!" said he, "here are some New Year's presents from Uncle Jolly."  
'Who is Uncle Jolly?"  
'Well, he's uncle to all the poor little children who have no kind papa."  
'Now, where do you live, little pig-gies? got far to go? toes all out of your shoes; come in here, and let's see if we can find any thing to cover them. There, now, (fitting them to a pair,) that's something like it; it will puzzle Jack Frost to find your toes now. Cotton clothes on? I don't wear cotton clothes; come in here and get some woolen shawls. Which do you like best—red, green, or blue? plaid or stripes, hey?"  
'Mother won't like it; don't talk to me; mothers don't generally scratch people's eyes out for being kind to their little ones. I'll take care of that little puss. Uncle Jolly's going home with you. How do I know whether you have got any dinner or not? I've got a dinner—you shall have a dinner too. Pity if I can't have my own way—New Year's day, too."  
'That's your home? Pshaw! I don't know about trusting my bones up those rickety stairs—old bones are hard to mend; do you know that?"  
Little Susy opened the door, and Uncle Jolly walked in. Their mamma turned her head, and then with one wild cry of joy, threw her arms about his neck, while Susy and Katy stood in the doorway, uncertain whether to laugh or cry.  
'Come here, come here," said Uncle Jolly; "I didn't know I was so near the truth this morning, when I called myself your Uncle Jolly. I didn't know what made my heart leap up so when I saw you here in the street. Come here, I say. I say, don't you ever shed another tear; you see I don't." And he tried to smile, as he drew his coat sleeve across his eyes.  
'Wasn't that a merry New Year's night in Uncle Jolly's little parlor?—Wasn't the fire warm and bright?—Were not the tea-cakes nice? Didn't Uncle Jolly make them—eat till they had tightened their apron strings?—Were their toes ever out of their shoes again? Did they wear cotton shawls in January? Did cruel landlords ever again make their mamma tremble and cry?"  
In the midst of this plenty did they forget "papa." No, no! Whenever Susy met in the street, a tall, plainly man, with large black whiskers, she'd look at Katy and nod her little curly head sorrowfully, as much as to say, "Oh, Katy, I never can forget my own dear papa!"  
In New York there are now from twelve to fifteen hundred applications for lodgings at the station houses every night by homeless wanderers, about one-third of whom find accommodations.

**Better Liquor.**  
The authorship of the following beautiful description of the "Better Liquor," has been generally attributed to John B. Gough, the justly distinguished Temperance lecturer. Without wishing to detract at all from his well earned reputation, we have been credibly informed that such is not the fact, as it appeared in the papers many years ago—long before Mr. G's time. T. N. K.  
One Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher in Texas, advertised a barbecue with better liquor than is usually furnished, a desperado in the crowd cried out—"Mr. Paul Denton your reverence lied. You promised not only a good barbecue, but better liquor."  
'There!" answered the missionary in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the matchless double spring gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated with a look as terrible as lightning, while his enemy actually trembled at his feet; "there is the liquor which God the eternal brews for his children."  
'Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gases, surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and corruptions, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life—the pure cold water; but in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down in the deepest valleys, where the fountain murmurs, and the zilla sing, and high upon the mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm-cloud broods and the thunder storms crash, and away far out on the wide, wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big wave rolls the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it, that beverage of life, health giving water.  
'And everywhere it is a thing of life and beauty—gleaming in the dew-drop, singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice gem till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the glacier, folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintery world, and weaving the many-colored sky, that seraph's zone of the syren, whose warp is the rain-drops of the earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven all checkered over with celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refraction. Still always it is beautiful—that blessed life water! No poison bubbles on its brink; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depth; no drunkard's drinking ghost from the grave, curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?"  
A shout, like the roar of a tempest, answered "No! No!!"  
Said a fashionable spendthrift to an usurious broker of whom he wished to borrow: "Daddy, the ready is needful." "Yes, sonny," replied the broker, "but the needful isn't ready."  
The headblack does not see the humor on his shoulder.

**We take the following rich moral from one of Dow, Jr.'s patent sermons:**  
'Man looks upon life just as he looks upon woman—there is no living with them, and he can't live without them. He will run after them, and rather than behold, he will lose his coat tail and character—kiss them for love, and kiss them for leading him into trouble; so with life. He partakes of its pleasures, and then curses it for its pain; gathers bouquets of bliss, and when himself in possession of a bunch of briars, which is all owing to a little incident which occurred in Paradise, when man was as green as a tobacco worm, and as suspicious as a tree frog in a thunder storm. He was told to increase his cares, and people the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition; and I am one of them."  
A Minister Excited.—The Evansville people appear to have some queer gospel preachers. The other day one Rev. J. W. Braah fell in with Mr. Brinkmayer, a leading member of his congregation, and began to complain of the smallness of his salary, whereupon Mr. B. advised him to open a school. His reverence took this as an insult, and after brooding over it for a while, armed himself with a pistol and dirk, repaired to Mr. Brinkmayer's house to get satisfaction. But Mr. B. would not retract, so the gospel minister drew his pistol, armed with a dirk, when the women of the house interfered, and there was a regular tussle. The matter consequently got before a justice of the peace, but was finally hushed up. The Louisville Courier is responsible for this item of news.  
A SCOUNDREL.—A man by the name of Wentworth, who represented himself as a preacher in Nashville, Tenn., but for want of a flock, engaged as a proof reader in one of the newspaper offices in that city, had, after making love and being engaged to a Mrs. Stewart, a widow, ran off with a married woman, named Mrs. Annie Broadbridge. The day that Wentworth left to join Mrs. Broadbridge, he was to marry Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. S. was the owner of a negro woman, and she made Wentworth her agent to sell her, which he did, and pocketed the money. The proceeds of the sale furnished him with the means to carry off Mrs. Broadbridge, who is the mother of eight children.  
Wanted to be Observed at Church.  
Going to church early is a vulgar habit, of course you are never to be guilty of it. When you enter make as much noise as possible, to attract attention, for that is a primary reason why you go to church. Of course you are well dressed, and all fashionable people will turn round and look at you—They like to see and be seen. Never mind the preacher, he can stop his discourse until you are seated. Having taken a conspicuous place, blow your nose like a horn at least three times—wipe your face with the same kercher—shake it out and spread it upon your knees. Touch your neighbor elyly and whisper to him "got any tobacco?" there is no epitome—never mind—it is a public house! Having got so far, turn round and look at the ladies; now is your time! When they are staring at each other, standing

in satin, as the sweeps down the aisle, inquire of the gentleman next to you "what lady is that?" You may perceive by the audible whisperings that the same question is being asked by at least a dozen persons. By the time the house is nearly full, and through the noise, made by the fluttering of fans and the scraping of feet, you may be able to catch the thread of the sermon. The sermon being over, endeavor to be first at the doorway, where you can take up an eligible position to review the ladies' faces as they pass you; the opening was intended to allow two or three persons to go out ahead; but your position will compel them to move out in single file; an excellent maneuver by which you will be enabled to inspect each one separately. The usual bows, nods and smiles of recognition having been executed in your best style, fall in with the crowd, twisting your gaze, take a friend's arm if one offers—talk of the ladies—the fashions—the anything but the sermon, which of course to you will have seemed "very dull."  
GIVES IT UP.—Edwin Ruffin, Esq., editor of the Virginia Planter, who it seems at first entertained the opinion that sugar could be made from some of the varieties of the sorghum, *ogcharatum*, now gives it up, and from the experiments made upon a large scale in South Carolina, deems "that there can remain as long as any doubt of the impossibility of obtaining sugar to any useful end, from the juice of either the Chinese or African Sugar Millet." We said months ago that we would believe this could be done so as to supersede our sugar cane when it should be demonstrated in practice, and not before. Nevertheless, as we said then, so we say now, we believe it to be a most valuable addition to a farm or plantation for its fodder. It is especially valuable for cows giving milk. Syrup may also be made of it, and many small farmers all over the South and West will doubtless make molasses for their own use of it.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*  
Working and Thinking.  
It is no less a fatal error to despise labor when regulated by intellect, than to value it for its own sake.—We are always, in these days, trying to separate the two; we want no man to be always thinking, and another to be always working; and we call one a gentleman, and the other an operative; whereas the workman ought often to be thinking, and the thinker often working—and both would be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle—the one envying the other despising his brother; and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers, and miserable workers. Now it is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity. All professions should be liberal, and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement.  
'Don't touch the info when the drums are sounding. A wise man remains silent while fools are speaking.  
'Talk about newspapers as being trash! How could a free government exist without them?  
Dr. A. J. Keller will deliver a lecture on "The Philosophy of Life," at the Christian Church, on Friday Jan. 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M.  
The love of a little girl is a sweet thing.—*Bookman.*  
The love of a big one is a sweet thing.—*Bookman.*

# Sullivan Express.

JAMES D. MOODY,  
Editor & Publisher.

SULLIVAN ILLS.

Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857.

## AGENTS

The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt subscriptions for the "Express":  
Stephen Cannon, Lovington.  
J. F. Crawford, Marrowbone.  
J. F. Hitt, Sullivan.  
M. N. Van Fleet.

## 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.

## Public Installation.

There will be a public installation of the officers of the Sons of Temperance at the Christian church, on Saturday evening, January the 2nd, 1858, at 5.15 o'clock P. M. The citizens of Sullivan and vicinity are earnestly solicited to attend.

The Lincoln "Herald" comes to us very much improved, since the change of publishers. Mr. Wheeler, who takes the editorial chair, is, we presume, well qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him as an editor of a public journal, judging from the one before us. Success Mr. Wheeler.

We attended the party given at the Sons' Hall on last Friday evening, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the best arranged party that we have had the pleasure of attending since our arrival in Sullivan—in fact it was the best and most sociable party that we ever attended.

Messrs. Haydon & Shepherd will please accept our thanks for the bountiful oyster treat we enjoyed the other evening. These gentlemen have fitted up a nice saloon for those who wish to indulge in a nice dish of oysters.

We have received the first and second Nos. of the Robinson "Gazette," published at Robinson, Crawford county Ill., by G. W. Harper. We hope the citizens of Crawford will be awake to their interest, and give their support to the county paper.

## KANSAS.

(From the President's Message.)

By request of a number of subscribers we publish, this week, the subject having reference to Kansas.

The President says:

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a Governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the Territorial Legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the 3d Monday of June, to a Convention to meet on the 1st Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and this is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization ex-

isted in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization obtained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the Territorial Legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the Constitution which might be framed by the Convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a Constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency, it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the Territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provision concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, when admitted as a State, was to be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a Constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people, that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject, I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and therefore, in my instructions to Gov. Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a Constitution shall be submitted to the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion, it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the same direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts, into which it is divided, may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and doubtful question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by

leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over the subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice. This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union with a Constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue to exasperate the exciting agitation during the brief period required to make the Constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the bona fide people of Kansas, without any restrictions or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions for the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legality and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the Territorial Legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in different forms and by different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names, and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their rights could in no manner effect the legality of the Convention.

This Convention proceeded to frame a Constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the Convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is, that the general provisions of our recent State Constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the Government, no Constitution framed by the Convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, that the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitution of Minnesota should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State, may be followed on future occasions. I take it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with the example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instruction to Gov. Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole Constitution, had not been inserted, and the Convention were not bound by its terms to submit to any other portion of the instu-

ment to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct, as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family.

The relation between master and slave, and a few others, are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institutions" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, tho' at the last, forty three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the Constitution for this purpose, similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery."

It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the Convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide the question at which all the white male inhabitants of the territory, above the age of twenty-one, are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot;—and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery.'" If there be a majority in favor of "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the President of the Convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention; and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with," and in that event, it is made his duty to have the Constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they, alone, will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then, for the first time, be left as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If the constitution on this subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period.

Under these circumstances, it may be well questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these are very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States, are now the property of their masters.

The point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at their joint expense, both equally and justly demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union, which have abolished slavery.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.  
The Steamer Persia, from Liverpool, with advices to the 12th inst, arrived this morning.

Advices have been received in England from Bombay, to the 12th, and from Calcutta to the 11th of November.

The British reinforcements were arriving at different Indian ports at the rate of 2,000 per week.

The mutineers at Lucknow were estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000. No communication had been had for months, but it was believed that the garrison would hold out.

Numerous successful encounters with the mutineers are reported at various points.

No more out breaks had occurred.

The King of Delhi will be spared.

The mutineers burnt alive all the wounded soldiers that fell into their hands at the siege of Delhi.

Hong Kong dates are to October 30th.

Preparations were making for the assault on Canton.

The House of Commons has appointed a special Committee to examine the Bank charter and commercial crisis.

The demand for money is gradually diminishing, and the rates of discount were lower than at the bank.

Funds were buoyant.

Attention to a few general rules would prevent a great many anomalous appearances; for instance, a woman need never be dressed too like a girl, or a girl too much—a woman of too much stature attempt large patterns, and a bad walker bounce—not a short throat carry feathers nor high shoulders a star. From the highest to the lowest there is a style of beauty with which the plain straw hat does not suit. To possess the homeliest, and compose the widest—it gives the coquetical young lady a little dash of demureness, and the demure one a slight touch of coquetry—it makes the blooming beauty look more fresh, and the pale one more interesting—it makes the plain woman look, at all events a lady, and the lady more lady-like still.

## List of Late Bankrupts.

- Ohio Life & Trust Co., Kanaway, Va.
- Reciprocity Bank, Hollister.
- Warren Bank, Pa.
- Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I.
- Bank of Middletown, Pa.
- Farmers & Drivers, Pa.
- Honesdale, Pa.
- North American Bank, Canada.
- Ontario, Utica.
- Fort Plain Bank, N. Y.
- Farmers Bank.
- Farmers & Merchants, Commercial Bk., Perth Amboy, N. Y.
- Bank of Hallowell, Maine.
- Farmers Bank Saratoga, N. Y.
- Rhode Island Central Bank, R. I.
- Farmers Bank, Wickford, Mt. Vernon Bank, R. I.
- Tiverton Bank, R. I.
- Woolster Bank, Danbury, Conn.
- Bergen County Bk. Ellsworth, Me.
- North American Bank, Seymour, Conn.
- Plymouth Bank, Ind.
- Chenung County bank, N. Y.
- Niagara River.
- County.
- Oliver, Lee & Co.
- Sackett's Harbor.
- Reciprocity.
- Danby.
- Tecumseh.
- Western Marine Fire Ins. Company, Nebraska.
- Trenton Bank, Rhode Island.
- Farmers.
- Iron.
- Bergen County, N. J.
- Catarack City.
- Mechanics Banking Association, N. Y.
- Bk. of Orleans, N. Y.
- Cumberland Savings Bank, Md.
- Cecil.
- Hagerstown.
- Hollowell.
- Warwick.
- Honesdale.
- Union Bank Sandusky, O.
- City.
- Cincinnati, O.
- Seneca Co.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, by the clerk of the circuit court of Monticue county, in the State of Illinois in favor of William Moore Exr., and against Thomas A. Maddux & Frederick Maddux, I have levied upon the following described property, to wit: The w<sup>1</sup> of Sec 1, the w<sup>1</sup> of the w<sup>1</sup> of Sec 1, and the w<sup>1</sup> of the w<sup>1</sup> of Sec 1, all in Township No. 14 Range No. 4 East, also the w<sup>1</sup> of the w<sup>1</sup> of Sec 20, the w<sup>1</sup> of the w<sup>1</sup> of Sec 20, the w<sup>1</sup> of the w<sup>1</sup> of Sec 21, and the w<sup>1</sup> of the w<sup>1</sup> of Sec 22, all in Township No. 15, Range 5 East, containing, in all, four hundred and eighty acres; as the property of the said Thomas A. and Frederick W. Maddux, which I shall offer at public sale, at the court-house door in Sullivan in said State, on the 20th day of January A. D. 1858, 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 Monticue county. Dec. 28, 1857. No. 174.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By directed and delivered, by the clerk of the circuit court of Monticue county, in the State of Illinois in favor of William Moore Exr., and against Frederick W. Maddux. I have levied upon the following described property, to wit: The w<sup>1</sup> of Sec No. 20, in Township No. 15, Range 5 East, containing one hundred and eighty acres, as the property of the said Frederick W. Maddux, which I shall offer at public sale, at the court-house door in Sullivan in said State, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1858, between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

Dec. 28, 1857. No. 174.

## CHOLERA.

A FULL stock of Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps just opening at

and in any of B. W. H. & Co.

## Groceries.

and in any of B. W. H. & Co.



# NEW GOODS

James Elder & Son.

Having bought out the stock of Goods At the Old Stand of Kellar & Cleveland, south of the public square.

And are now opening a

**SUPERB STOCK**

OF

**FALL & WINTER**

**GOODS,**

Which they will sell

At Prices to suit the Times

Our stock of staple and Fancy Goods

**IS COMPLETE,**

embracing all usually kept in Dry Goods Stores. Our stock of

**BOOTS & SHOES**

is large and well assorted

and we feel sure

we can hold

out great

in-

ducements

for purchasers to buy:

Our goods have been purchased

during the recent financial convul-

sion, at almost our own price. The

buyer will see at a glance, the advan-

tages to be had in patronizing this es-

tablishment, and an early call is re-

spectfully solicited.

Dec. 17, '87. 1st.

**J. E. 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 contin-

ue their

favours. The

highest price

paid for all kinds

of merchantable

produce.

Sullivan, Ill. Sept. 17, 1887. 1st.

State Normal University

Moultrie county is entitled to one

panel in the State Normal University

at Bloomington, free of charge. The

object of the institution is to thoroug-

ly prepare persons for teaching. Any

one desirous of receiving the benefit

of this institution, should make the

fact known to me at an early day.

J. F. Herr, School com. M. C.

Schedules for sale at my office on

the west side of the public square.

Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1887. J. F. H.

**KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.**

Just received and for sale low for

cash, a superior lot of shoes for

men and women.

Prices arrival at J. E. Eden, Hats

and Caps. Fancy caps for chil-

dren.

Sept. 17, 1887. 1st.

**Love & Kearney,**  
Take pleasure in announcing to their  
old friends  
and the pub-  
lic generally that  
they have on hand and  
are constantly receiving a  
large and well selected lot of

**FALL**

**WINTER**

**GOODS,**

well adapted to

this trade 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 advan-

tage 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. 17, 1887. 1st.

**LOOK HERE,**

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT

**NABB & BROWN'S**

**GENERAL**

**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,**

**SADDLERY,**

**CLOTHING,**

**HATS & CAPS,**

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

**BRIDLES,**

**AND**

**EVERY**

kind of goods usually kept in a

dry goods store. We have a

large stock of new goods, and

intend bringing on soon. He invites his

old customers and every body else to

come along and take some of the good

bargains.

My motto is

Quick sales and small profit, and no

stock.

He now offers his heartfelt ac-

knowledgements to a gen-

eral public, for the very

liberal patron-

age bestowed

upon

him.

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 discharge feelings on mine.

JOHN PERRYMAN.

Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1887. 1st.

**NABB & BROWN,**

West of the court house.

Sept. 17, 1887. 1st.

# THE 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, 1887. 1st.

**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

bargains.

My motto is

Quick sales and small profit, and no

stock.

He now offers his heartfelt ac-

knowledgements to a gen-

eral public, for the very

liberal patron-

age bestowed

upon

him.

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 discharge feelings on mine.

JOHN PERRYMAN.

Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1887. 1st.

**JOHN PERRYMAN,**

at the old stand.

Sept. 17, 1887. 1st.

# EXCITEMENT

Very Great

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 starling gale. There-

fore, now is the accepted time, and

now is the day for securing to your-

selves 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