

G. W. Sawyer

The Sullivan Express

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTEREST OF MOULTRIE COUNTY. "WE HOLD THE BALANCE WITH AN EQUAL HAND, AND WEIGH WHATEVER JUSTICE DOETH DEMAND." Editor & Publisher.

VOL. II. SULLIVAN, MOULTRIE CO. ILL., FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1858. NO. 3.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. E. WAGGONER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

TENDERS his professional services to all persons needing Medical or Surgical aid. Office at the Printing Office, opposite the Christian Church, Sullivan, Illinois.

W. B. PORTER, C. B. STEELE,
PORTER & STEELE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
& SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Sullivan, Illinois.

Will practice in the Courts of the 17th Ju. Circuit. All business promptly attended. Office on West side of the square, one door North of Dr. J. Y. Hitt's office. Feb. 26 1858. No. 25, 1y

J. T. DUFFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Tenders his professional services the citizens of Whitey's Creek, and all needing medical aid.
REFERENCES:
C. B. Campbell, M. D., Pittsfield Ill.
A. F. Spencer, " " " "
E. B. Norris, " " " "
A. Harper, " Springfield " "
Dr. M. N. Van-fleet, Sullivan " "
E. E. Waggoner, M. D., " " "
J. Y. Hitt, " " " "
And the Professors of the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.
March 5th '58. No. 26 1y

T. MILLIGAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Monticello, Ills.

Will practice in Piatt and the adjoining counties. 6 ly.

S. W. MOULTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Shelbyville, Illinois.

Will practice in Shelby and the adjoining counties. 6 ly.

J. S. POST,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
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Will practice in Macon and the adjoining counties. 6 ly.

H. P. H. BROWNELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Vandalia Illinois.

Will practice in Fayette and all counties in the 17th Judicial District. 6 ly.

A. B. LEE, R. W. HENRY, JR.
LEE & HENRY,
Attorneys at Law,
SULLIVAN ILLINOIS.

Having formed a copartnership for the practice of Law, will attend to professional business in our State and adjoining Counties. Prompt and diligent attention paid to collecting, conveying &c.
Office in the South-east, corner of the Public Square.
Sullivan, Jan. 14 '58. 24ly

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

DOCTOR
M. N. VAN-FLEET,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity.
Office promptly attended day or night.
Office, two doors east of Snyder's store—Redeemer west side of town. 16 ly

A. T. HUNT, J. L. KELLAR,
HUNT & KELLAR,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
Sullivan, Illinois.

Respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity.
Being well provided with surgical instruments, they are prepared to attend to any operations in a Surgical way, and promptly attend to all calls by day or night, retaining the assistance of nurses handmaids. Office on the West side of the public square, two doors South of Nabbs & Brown's brick.
Sullivan, Sept. 17 '57.

R. B. EVERETT,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Sullivan and surrounding country.
Office on the West side of Walker's dwelling, three doors above the Public Square.
Sullivan, Sept. 17 '57.

SULLIVAN EXPRESS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.
E. E. WAGGONER,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
TERMS:
1,50; Invariably in Advance!

I Would not wish to Call Thee Mine.

FAREWELL! thy hand I would not take,
Unless the gift contained thy heart;
Far better, for each other's sake,
To wear life's galling chain apart!
I LOVE THEE, worship thee! but still,
If deep within that heart of thine,
My passion wakes no answering thrill,
I would not wish to call thee mine!

Without THEE, life will be a waste,
My heart of every pleasure void,
For bliss though offered to the taste,
Without thee, could not be enjoyed.
But since my love availeth not,
Doth in thy soul no echo make,
I would not have thee share my lot,
Oh, better that my heart should break!

Farewell! though it is death to part;
Farewell! 'tis more than death to me;
I cannot teach my self-willed heart
To beat for any one but THEE!

And yet, though doomed to LOVE thee still,
Since deep within that heart of thine,
My passion wakes no answering thrill,
I would not wish to call thee mine!

HOME COMFORTS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"Where are you going, George?" asked Mrs. Wilson, as her husband arose from the supper-table, and took his hat.

"O—I'm going out," was the careless response.

"But where?"

"What odds does it make, Emma? I shall be back at my usual time."

The young wife hesitated, and a quick flush overspread her face—She seemed to have made up her mind to speak plainly upon a subject which had lain uneasily upon her heart for some time, and she could not let the opportunity pass. It required an effort, but she persevered.

"Let me tell you what odds it makes to me," she said, in a kind, but tremulous tone. "If I cannot have your company here at home, I should at least feel much better if I knew where you were."

"But you know that I am safe, Emma, and what more can you ask?"

"I do not know that you are safe, George. I know nothing about you when you are away."

"Pooh! Would you have it that I am not capable of taking care of myself?"

"You put a wrong construction upon my words, George. Love is always anxious when its dearest object is away. If I did not love you as I do I might not be thus uneasy. When you are at your place of business I never feel thus, because I know I can seek and find at any moment; but when you are absent during these long evenings, I get to wondering where you are. Then I begin to feel lonesome; and so one thought follows another, until I feel troubled and uneasy. O—if you would stay with me a portion of your evenings!"

"Aha—I thought that was what you were aiming at," said George, with a playful shake of the head. "You would have me here of evenings?"

"Well—can you wonder at it?" retorted Emma. "I used to be very happy when you came to spend an evening with me before we were married; and I know I should be very happy in your society now."

"Ah," said George, with a smile, "those were business meetings. We were arranging then for the future."

"And why not continue so to do, my husband? I am sure we could be as happy now as ever. If you will remember—one of our plans was to make a HOME."

"And haven't we got one, Emma?"

"We have a place in which to live," answered the wife, somewhat evasive.

"And it is our home," pursued George. "And," he added, with a sort of confident flourish, "home is the wife's peculiar province. She has charge of it, and all her work is there; while the duties of the husband call him to other scenes."

"Aye—I admit that, so far as certain duties are concerned," replied Emma. "But you must remember that we both need relaxations from labor; we need time for social and mental improvement and enjoyment; and what season have we for this save our evenings? Why should not this be my home evenings, as well as in the daytime and in the night?"

"Well—isn't it?" asked George.

"How can it be if you are not here? What makes a home for children, if it be not the abode of the parents? What home can a husband have where there is no wife? And—what real home comforts can a wife enjoy where there is no husband? You do not realize how lonesome I am all alone here during these long evenings. They are the very seasons when I am at leisure to enjoy your companionship, and when you would be at leisure to enjoy mine, if it is worth enjoying. They are the seasons when the happiest hours of home-life might be passed. Come—will you not spend a few of your evenings with me?"

"You see enough of me as it is," said the husband, lightly.

"Allow me to be the judge of that, George. You would be very lonesome here, all alone."

"Not if it was my place of business, as it is of yours," returned the young man. "You are used to staying here. All wives belong at home."

"Just remember, my husband, that, previous to our marriage, I had pleasant society all the time. Of course I remained at home much of my time; but I had a father and mother—and I had brothers and sisters there; and our evenings were happily spent. Finally I gave all up for you. I left the old home, and sought a home with my husband. And now, have I not a right to expect some of your companionship? How would you like it to have me away every evening, while you were obliged to remain here alone?"

"Why—I should like it well enough."

"Ah—but you would not be willing to try it."

"Yes, I would," said George, at a venture.

"Will you remain here every evening next week, and let me spend them among my female friends?"

"Certainly I will; and I assure you I shall not be so lonesome as you imagine."

With this the husband went out, and was soon among his friends.

He was a steady, industrious man, and loved his wife truly; but, like thousands of others, he had contracted a habit of spending his evenings abroad, and thought of no harm. His only practical idea of home seemed to be, that it was a place his wife took care of, and where he could eat, drink, and sleep, as long as he could pay for it. In short, he treated it as a sort of private boarding-house, of which his wife was landlady; and if he

paid all the bills, he considered his duty done. His wife had frequently asked him to stay at home with her, but she had never ventured upon any argument before, and he had no conception of how much she missed him. She always seemed happy when he came home, and he supposed she could always be so.

Monday evening came, and George Wilson remained true to his promise. His wife put on her bonnet and shawl and he said he would remain and "keep house."

"What will you do while I am gone?" Emma asked.

"O—I shall read, and sing, and enjoy myself generally."

"Very well, I shall be back in good season."

The wife went out, and the husband was left alone. He had an interesting book, and he began to read it. He read till eight o'clock, and then he began to yawn, and refer frequently to the dial. The book did not interest him as usual. Ever and anon he would come to a passage which he knew would please his wife, and instinctively turn as though he would read it aloud; but there was no wife to hear it. At half past eight he arose from his chair and began to pace the floor, and whistle. Then he went and got his flute and performed several of his favorite airs. After this he got a pack of cards, and played a game of "High, Low, Jack," with an imaginary partner. Then he walked the floor, and whistled again. Finally the clock struck nine, and his wife returned.

"Well, George—I am back in good season. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"Capitally," returned the husband. "I had no idea it was so late. I hope you have had a good time."

"O—splendid. I had no idea how much enjoyment there was away from home. Home is a dull place after all. Isn't it?"

"Why—no—I can't say that it is," returned George. "I rather like it."

"I'm glad of that," retorted Emma, "for we shall both enjoy ourselves now. You shall have a nice, comfortable week of it."

George winced some at this, but he kept his countenance, and determined to stand it out.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go out again.

"I shall be back in good season," she said.

"Where are you going?" her husband asked.

"O—I can't tell exactly. I may go to several places."

So George Wilson was left alone again, and he tried to amuse himself as before; but he found it hard work. Ever and anon he would cast his eyes upon that empty chair, and the thought would come, "How pleasant it would be if she were here." The clock finally struck nine, and he began to listen for the step of his wife. Half an hour more slipped by, and became nervous and uneasy.

"I declare," he muttered to himself after he had listened for some time in vain. "This is too bad. She ought not to stay out so late!"

But he happened to remember that he often remained away much later than that, so he concluded to make the best of it.

At fifteen minutes of ten Emma came.

"A little late, isn't it?" she said, looking up to the clock. "But I fell in with some old friends; and we made a time of it. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"First rate," returned George bravely. "I think Home is a great place."

"Especially when one can have it all to himself," added the wife, with a sidelong glance at her husband.

But he made no reply.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go out as before; but this time she kissed her husband ere she went, and seemed to hesitate some.

"Where do you think of going?" George asked in an undertone.

"I may drop in to see Uncle John," replied Emma. "However, you won't be uneasy. You'll know I'm safe."

"O—certainly."

When the husband was left to his own thoughts, he began to ponder seriously upon the subject thus presented for consideration. He could not read—he could not play—he could not enjoy himself in any way, while THAT CHAIR was empty. In short, he found that Home had no real comfort without his wife. The one thing needed to make home cheerful was not present.

"I declare," he said to himself, "I did not think it would be so lonesome. And can it be that she feels as I do, when she is here all alone? It must be so," he pursued, thoughtfully.

"It is just as she says. Before we were married, she was very happy in her childhood's home. Her parents loved her, brothers and sisters loved her, and they did all they could to make her comfortable."

After this he walked up and down the room several times, and then stopped again, and communed with himself: "I can't stand this. I should die in a week. If Emma were only here, I think I could amuse myself very well. How lonesome and dreary it is. And only eight o'clock. I declare—I've a great mind to walk down by Uncle John's, and see if she is there. It would be a relief to see her face. I won't go in. She shan't know yet that I hold out so faintly."

George Wilson took another turn across the room, glanced once more at the clock, and then took his hat and went out. He locked the door after him, and then bent his steps towards Uncle John's. It was a beautiful, moonlight night, and the air was keen and bracing. He was walking along, with his eyes bent upon the sidewalk, when he heard a light step approaching him. He looked up, and—he could not be mistaken—saw his wife. His first impulse was to avoid her, but she had recognized him.

"George," she said in surprise, "is this you?"

"It is," was the response.

"And you do not pass your evenings at home?"

"This is the first time I have been out, Emma, upon my word, and even now I have not been absent from the house ten minutes. I merely came out to take the fresh air. But where are you going?"

"I am going home," George. Will you go with me?"

"Certainly," returned the husband. She took his arm, and they walked home in silence.

When Emma had taken off her things, she sat down in her rocking-chair, and gazed up at the clock.

"You came home early to-night," remarked George.

The young wife looked up into her husband's face, and, with an expression half smiling and half tearful, she answered: "I will confess the truth, George. I have given up the experiment. I managed to stand it last evening; but I could not bear it through to-night. When I thought of you here all alone

I wanted to be with you. It did not seem right. I haven't enjoyed myself at all. I have no home but this."

"Say you so," cried George, making his seat by his wife's side, and taking one of her hands. "Then let me make my confession. I have stood it not a whit better. When I left the house this evening, I could bear it no longer. I found that this was no home for me while my sweet wife was absent. I thought I would walk down by Uncle John's, and see your face if possible. I had gazed upon your empty chair till my heart ached."

He kissed her as he spoke, and then added, while she reclined her head upon his arm—

"I have learned a very good lesson. Your presence here is like the bursting forth of the sun after a storm; and if you love me as I love you—which, of course, I cannot doubt—my presence may afford some sunlight for you. At all events, our next experiment shall be to that effect. I will try and see how much Home Comfort we can find while we are both here to enjoy it."

Emma was too happy to express her joy in words; she expressed it nevertheless; and in a manner, too, not to be mistaken.

The next evening was spent at home by both husband and wife, and it was a season of much enjoyment. In a short time George began to realize how much comfort was to be found in a quiet and peaceful home; and the longer he enjoyed this comfort, the more plainly did he see and understand the simple truth that it takes two to make a happy home, and that if the wife is one party, the husband must be the other.

The Negro Question—Mr. Lincoln's Position.

Under our grand but peculiar form of national government, nearly every question that affects either directly or remotely the interests of the people of the various subordinate governments, or States, springs different definitions applied to different stipulations of the constitution, by men differing in will, inclination or conviction. Not more than half a dozen times in the whole history of the country have the several parties been ranged on one side or the other of written propositions or specific legislation. It is true, the Federal Government is one of forms, to some extent, but it is more truly a compact resting on theories. But theories are not necessarily subject to incessant, or even considerable, mutation. In the United States, at least, all men claim—except a few avowed traitor abolitionists—to adhere to the original theories of "the fathers" as to a sheet-anchor. We do not propose to inquire, at this time, how far and by whom "the fathers" are represented in the present day; but let it be observed, in passing, that the Democratic party, in our opinion, belongs the most of the credit of having kept the government of the confederacy so long in the true republican course designed in the beginning.

We desire that the course of the Republic may be still onward. That is the chief wish of the people of Illinois, as it is of all the other States. And if we remain an united people we must advance; but if not, we shall sink, suddenly and hopelessly, into the wretchedness of civil war and the vices of poverty. Our destiny is in our own hands; we have only to abide by plain and just principles, in the conduct of national affairs, and to elect wise and honest and national men to enact laws, and to administer them—we have only to do these things to preserve unaltered and hand down to posterity undiminished the legacy of free institutions which we received from the framers of the Constitution. Lincoln has been presented as the most

[CONTINUED ON 2ND PAGE.]

Sullivan Express.



E. E. WAGGONER, PUBLISHER.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Friday, Oct. 9, 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Democratic State Ticket.

W. B. FONDEY, of Sangamon County.

A. C. FRENCH, of St. Clair County.

JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Clark County.

H. B. WORLEY, of Coles County.

Joseph Thomason.

H. F. Vadakin.

Valdictory.

Patrons and Friends of the Sullivan Express.

With this number my connection with this paper, for the present, closes.

I leave this paper in Ned's (E. E.) hands, who will hereafter conduct it alone, and, of course, as ably as it has been done heretofore.

The Express will be of more real interest (and, perhaps, benefit) now, even to Black Republicans, than it was in its neutral character.

J. H. WAGGONER.

NOTICE! E. E. WAGGONER, having bought my entire interest in the "Express" office, will meet all demands against said office, pay all notes given since my connection with the same, receive all monies due, &c. &c.

Our readers will please excuse us for not having any more editorial this week. The reason is, our printers are at Shelbyville this week, telling what they know about the "Green-Campbell" paint case, and we have been compelled to attend to it.

Remember that the Moultrie County Agricultural Society will hold its first Annual Fair at Sullivan, on the 21st and 22d days of the present month.

Can you return my love, dear Julia? Certainly, sir. I don't want to lose you.

Americans and Democrats May Well Act in Concert.

There are some would-be politicians in our country, who were formerly Whigs, then Americans, and now Black Republicans, who seem to be very anxious to make their political career appear consistent; and in doing this it is necessary for them to show that the three parties in which they claim membership, in the main, hold to the same political doctrines.

Standing as the known candidate of another party I receive this recommendation with gratitude and pride—I feel that it is made, not because the principles of the two parties are identical, nor with a view of merging them into each other, but because the principles which my nomination represents approach more nearly to those maintained by the Whigs of Virginia than those of any other candidate.

Never Changed his Coat. While Judge Douglas was speaking at Pontiac, some one asked the question, "Why Judge Douglas had so often turned his coat?"

Mr. Douglas replying, remarked: I feel about that, a good deal as Dr. Franklin did when he was Minister to France at Paris. He was present at the Chamber of Science when the question was propounded as to why, when you filled a pitcher full of water and then put a fish in it, the water would not run over?

We are under obligations to Mr. John Rhodes, for some of the finest apples that it has been our good fortune to come in contact with this season.

County Fair. The Board of Managers of the Moultrie county Agricultural Society will meet at the court house, in Sullivan, on Saturday (to-morrow) Oct. the 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing the arrangements for holding a county fair.

Democratic Club. The Democracy of Sullivan and vicinity, will hold a meeting at the court house, in Sullivan, this evening at early candle light, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club.

Small-Pox!! We are credibly informed that there are two or three cases of Small-Pox at Mattoon. Our citizens should exercise due caution when visiting that place, otherwise the much dreaded disease might get into our midst.

"Oh whistle, and I will come to thee, my lad," said a man, with a threatening shake of his fist, to a very quiet Quaker friend of ours.

In Arkansas, when a man desires to say that he would like a drink, he declares that if he had a glass of whiskey, he would throw himself outside of it mighty quick.

Henry Clay on the Slavery Question.

A great deal of misunderstanding appears to exist as to the real position occupied by Henry Clay upon the slavery question, during the last days of his great career. For the purpose of removing, as far as possible, these false impressions, we give below several extracts from his great speech delivered in the Senate on the 5th and 6th of February, 1850, upon the compromise measures of that year.

"I know that gentlemen who come from the slaveholding States say that the North gets all that it desires. But by whom does it get it? Does it get it by any action of Congress? If slavery be interdicted in California, is it done by Congress, by this government? No, sir; the interdiction is imposed by California herself.

At the next session it was renewed; and, at the time of its renewal, Maine was knocking at our door, also, to be admitted into the Union. In the House there was a majority for a restriction of the admission of slavery; in the Senate a majority was opposed to any such restriction. In the Senate, therefore, in order to carry Missouri through, a bill or provision for her admission, or rather authorizing her to determine the question of her admission, was coupled with the bill for the admission of Maine.

One of the compromise measures of 1850 was the fugitive slave law. The black republicans oppose that law and advocate its repeal—they even go so far as to resist its execution. Upon this point, Mr. Clay said: "All State officers are required by the Constitution to take an oath to support it, and all men who love their country, and are obedient to its laws, whether fundamental or derivative.

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There are thousands of persons who believe, to this day, that Henry Clay was the author of Missouri Compromise. In the speech from which we are quoting, Mr. Clay sets this matter forever at rest, as follows: "Mr. President, before I enter into a particular examination, however, of that Missouri compromise, I beg to be allowed to correct a great error, not merely in the Senate, but throughout

the whole country, in respect to my agency in regard to the Missouri compromise, or rather the line of 36 deg. 30 min., established by the agency of congress. I do not know whether anything has excited more surprise in my mind as to the rapidity with which important historical transactions are obliterated and pass out of memory, than has the knowledge of the fact that I was everywhere considered the author of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., which was established upon the occasion of the admission of Missouri into the Union.

It would take up too much time to go over the whole of that important era in the public affairs of this country. I shall not attempt it; although I have ample materials before me, derived from a careful examination of the journals of both houses. I will not occupy your time by going into any detailed account of the whole transaction; but I will content myself with stating that so far from my having presented as a proposition the line of 36 deg. 30 min., upon the occasion of considering whether Missouri ought to be admitted into the Union or not, it did not originate in the house of which I was a member.

I hope, then, to keep the whole of these matters untouched by any legislation of Congress upon the subject of slavery, leaving it open and undecided. Non-action by Congress is best for the South, and best for all the views which the South have disclosed to us from time to time as corresponding to their wishes. I know it has been said with regard to California, that non-legislation upon the part of Congress implies the same thing as the exclusion of slavery. That we cannot help. That Congress is not responsible for it. If Nature has pronounced the doom of slavery in these territories—if she has declared by her immutable laws that slavery cannot and shall not be introduced there—who can you reproach but Nature and Nature's God?

IMPORTANT FROM PIKE'S PEAK. The Wyandotte (Kansas) Gazette, of the 18th ult., says: Yesterday ten thousand dollars in gold dust arrived from Pike's Peak. One man brought in \$6,000 as the result of a few weeks' work. A small boy had \$1,000, which he says he "dug down and found" and the little fellow says he "can get all he wants."

to that line were a majority of southern members. My friend from Alabama, in the Senate, (Mr. King), Mr. Finckley, from Maryland, and a majority of the southern Senators, in this body, voted in favor of the line of 36 deg. 30 min.; and a majority of the southern members in the other House at the head of whom was Mr. Lawrence himself, voted also for that line. I have no doubt that I did also; but, as I was Speaker of the House, and as the journals, do not show which way the Speaker votes, except in the case of a tie, I am not able to tell, with certainty, how I actually did vote; but I have no earthly doubt that I voted, in common with my other southern friends, for the adoption of the line of 36 deg. 30 min.

And now, upon the question of congressional legislation upon the subject of slavery in the territories, Mr. Clay said: "We do not want you, say they, to legislate upon the subject of slavery. But if you adopt the Missouri line, and thus interdict slavery north of that line, you do legislate upon the subject of slavery, and you legislate for its restriction, without a corresponding equivalent of legislation south of that line for its admission; for I insist that if there be legislation interdicting slavery north of the line, then the principles of equality would require that there should be legislation admitting slavery south of the line.

I have said that I never could vote for it myself, and I repeat that I never can, and never will vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote, to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist. Still, if there be a majority for interdicting slavery north of the line, there ought to be majority, if justice be done to the South, to admit slavery south of the line. And if there be a majority to accomplish both of these purposes, although I cannot concur in their in their action, I shall be one of the last to create any disturbance; I shall be one of the first to acquiesce in that legislation, although it is contrary to my own judgement and to my own conscience.

I hope, then, to keep the whole of these matters untouched by any legislation of Congress upon the subject of slavery, leaving it open and undecided. Non-action by Congress is best for the South, and best for all the views which the South have disclosed to us from time to time as corresponding to their wishes. I know it has been said with regard to California, that non-legislation upon the part of Congress implies the same thing as the exclusion of slavery. That we cannot help. That Congress is not responsible for it. If Nature has pronounced the doom of slavery in these territories—if she has declared by her immutable laws that slavery cannot and shall not be introduced there—who can you reproach but Nature and Nature's God?

DIED POOR. "It was a sad funeral to me," said the speaker, "the saddest I have attended for many years." "That of Edmonson?" "Yes." "And he die?" "Poor—poor as poverty. His life was one long struggle with the world and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with gold promises that were never destined to know fulfillment.

"Patient as a Christian, and dying as a martyr," was answered. "Man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success." "Did he not succeed?" "No, sir. He died poor, as I have just said. Nothing that he put his hand to ever succeeded. Strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said the other, "and I thought he died rich." "No. He has left nothing behind," was replied. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of his estate." "He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity," remarked another. "And precious examples," said a third. "Lessons of patience, suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence, when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildering path," was the testimony of another.

"And high truths, mainly courage, heroic fortitude." "Then he died rich!" was the emphatic declaration. "Richer than the millionaire who went to his long home on the same day, a miserable pauper in all but gold. A sad funeral did you say? No, my friend, it was, rather, a triumphant procession! Not the burial of a human clod, but the ceremonial attendant on the translation of an angel. Did not succeed? Why his whole life was a series of battles. In every conflict he came off the victor, and now the victor of life is on his brow. Any grasping, selfish, man, with a moderate share of brains, may gather in money, and learn the art of keeping it, but not in a hundred can brave the conqueror in the battle of life as Edmonson has conquered, and step forth from the ranks of men, a Christian hero. No; no, he did not die poor, but rich—rich in neighborly love, and rich in affection. And his heirs have an interest in the administration of his affairs. A large property has been left and let them see to it that they do not lose precious things through false estimates and ignorant depreciations."

"You have a new way of estimating the wealth of a man," said the one who had first expressed sympathy for the deceased. "Is it not the right way?" was answered. "There are higher things to gain in this world, than wealth that perishes. Riches of princely value ever reward the true merchant, who trades for wisdom, buying it with the silver of truth and the gold of love. He dies rich who can take his treasure with him to the new land, where he is to abide forever, and he who leaves all behind on which he has based affection, dies poor indeed. Our friend Edmonson died rich, and a Guild or an Astor, his monuments are built of good deeds and noble examples. It will abide forever."

ESTRAYED. From the undersigned, on the 1st inst., a pair of Bay Mare, six years old, about 14 hands high, rather thin in flesh. She had on her neck a very heavy leather halter. Any person who will bring her to me, will be liberally repaid for his trouble. W. H. WAGGONER, Sullivan, Ill., October 10, 1859.

When you come to our office, don't forget the printer's mark.

A Caution to Conceited Young
A young medical student from Michigan, who had been attending lectures in this city for some months past and considered himself exceedingly good looking, knowing and fascinating made a dead set upon the heart and fortune of a blooming young lady who was boarding in the same house with him. After a prolonged stage the lady surrendered. They were married on Wednesday morning. That same afternoon, the "young wife" sent him and exhibited to the astonished student a "beautiful little daughter" three and a half years of age. "Good heavens! then you were a widow!" exclaimed the astonished young man. "Yes, my dear, and this is Amelia, my youngest. To-morrow, Augustus, James and Reuben will arrive from the country, and then I shall have all my darlings together once more." The unhappy youth replied not a word. His feelings were too deep for words. The next day the "other darlings" arrived. Reuben was six years old, James nine, and Augustus a saucy boy of twelve. They were delighted to hear that they had a new papa. "Because they could now live at home, and have all the playthings they wanted!" The "new papa," as soon as he could speak remarked that Augustus and James did not much resemble Reuben and Amelia. "Well, no," said the happy mother, "my first husband was quite a different style of man from my second—complexion, temperament, color of hair and eyes all different." This was too much. He had not only married a widow, but was her third husband, and the astounded step-father of four children. "But the fortune," thought he; "that will make amends." He spoke of her fortune. "These are my treasures!" said she, in the Roman manner, pointing to her children. The conceit was now quite taken out of the young Michiganian, who finding that he had made a complete fool of himself, at once retired to a farm in his native State, where he could have a chance to render his "boys" useful, and make them sweat for the deceit practiced by their mother.

Announcement fee 25, in advance.
—We are authorized to announce the name of W. W. CRADDOCK, of Cook county, as a candidate to represent this county and Cook county in the next State Legislature.
—We are authorized to announce J. W. MATHERS an independent candidate for the office of Coroner, at the ensuing November election.
—We are authorized to announce the name of Harrison Thomas as the Republican candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing November election.
—We are authorized to announce the name of Joseph Thompson as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff at the November election.

Danger.
Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to either by note or account, that I have closed my books and accounts in the hands of J. Keeler, Esq., for collection. Those who would do me the best favor will call immediately on said J. Keeler.

DISOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Zwick & Burg is now dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to us are notified to call on Lewis Zwick, at the old stand, and settle up immediately, or they will have to pay cost.

NEW GROCERY,
North Side Public Square, Sullivan, Ill.
W. LEE
has opened one of the largest stocks of Family Groceries ever offered in Sullivan, consisting in part of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Apples, Peaches, Apples, Vinegar, Soap, Soda, Hardinies, etc.
SYSTEAS.
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Hair Oils, Essences, Perfumery, Nuts, etc.
FANCY CANDIES.
Lead, Shot, Powder, Gun-caps, Cigars, Fine
CHEWING TOBACCO.
and everything else usually kept in such an establishment.
HE ALSO keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the very best
WINES & LIQUORS.
which he will sell in quantities to suit customers.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8, 1858.
—Human life is one great Saturday, in which the world should get ready for Sunday closing its accounts with time, and putting things in order for a holiday.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of George Young and against Moses Underwood and William E. Lee I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lot 4 in block 3 in Sullivan, as the property of William E. Lee, which I shall offer at Public Sale at the court house door in Sullivan, in said State, on the 30th day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8, 1858.—3-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of James Huffin, assignee of Andrew Foster, and against Henry Bailey, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit:
The $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 17 town. 15 N. R. 5 east, 20 acres; and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 17 town. 15 N. R. 5 east, 60 acres, as the property of the said Henry Bailey, which I shall offer at Public Sale at the court house door, in Sullivan, in said State, on the 30th day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
BY WM. R. LEE, Dep'y.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8, 1858.—3-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of William J. Ward, for the use of B. A. Cornwell, and against William Sparks and John Y. Hitt, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 6 & 7 block 13, in Sullivan, as the property of John Y. Hitt, which I shall offer at Public Sale at the court house door, in Sullivan, in said State, on the 30th day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8, 1858.—3-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Henry W. Hunt, Peter Horr and Isaac H. Fisk, and against Bushrod W. Henry, Alfred N. Smiser and Thos. N. Henry, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 1 & 2 in block 19, in the town of Sullivan; also the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 21, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 29; and 10 acres off the NW corner of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 9, all in town. 12 N. R. 8 east, as the property of the said defendants, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door, in Sullivan, in said State, on the 30th day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8, 1858.—3-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an Execution, to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of David H. Fairchild, assignee of Henry Y. Kellar, and against Thomas Randol, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The north half of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-six, Township thirteen, Range five east, 20 acres, as the property of the said Thomas Randol, which I shall offer at Public Sale at court house door in Sullivan in said State, on the 23rd day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
Oct. 1 A. D. 1858.—3-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Willis Shurt and against John Frederick and Samuel McCune I have levied upon the following described real estate to-wit: $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 12 T. 18 N. R. 4 E. contg 40 acres, as the property of the said Sam'l McCune which I shall offer at public sale at the Court-house door in Sullivan, in said State, on the 22nd day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
By Wm. R. Lee, Dep'y.
October 1st 1858.—2-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county in the State of Illinois, in favor of Clark & Dater, and against William P. Corbin, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south half of Lots 5, 6, 7 & 8, in blk 16, in the town of Sullivan; as the property of the said William P. Corbin, which I shall offer at public sale, at the court house door in Sullivan in said State, on the 30th day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
Sept. 17th 1858.—3-3

Sullivan Division No. 393
SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
This organization meets regularly on Saturday Night of each week at their Hall, Transient Brothers and Sisters are invited to attend.
R. P. McPHEETERS, R. S.

Administrator's Notice.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that on the 1st Monday in November next, I shall attend before the Probate court of Moultrie county, at Sullivan Illinois, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all the claims against the Estate of John D. Farmer late of said county deceased, when and where all claimants are notified and requested to attend and present their claims in writing against said estate for adjustment. All persons indebted to said Estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
HENRY MARTIN, Adm'r.
of John D. Farmer dec'd.
Sullivan Sept 10th '58.—52-6w.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estates of Abram Souther Thomas Souther and Abram R. Souther, will attend at the Nov. term of the Moultrie County Probate Court A. D. 1858, for the purpose of adjusting all claims against said Estates; at which time all persons having claims against said Estates, or either of them, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present the same for adjustment. All persons indebted to said Estates, are requested to pay up immediately.
Wm. Rhodes, Adm'r.
Sullivan Ill. Aug. 27th '58 50 6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution, to me directed and delivered, by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county in the State of Illinois, in favor of Freeman Wollard & Co., and against John E. Maddux, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 24, T. 15 N., R. 4 east, 40 acres, as the property of the said John E. Maddux, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said State, on the 2d day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
By W. R. LEE, Dep'y.
Sept. 10th 1858—52-3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed and delivered, by the clerk of the circuit court of Macon county in the State of Illinois in favor of George W. McMillin, and against Samuel L. Wood, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 9, T. 15, R. 5 east, containg 160 acres, as the property of the said Samuel L. Wood, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said State, on the 2d day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
Sept. 10th 1858—52-3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of John Perryman, Comissioer and against The's Wife and David Patterson I have levied upon the following described real estate viz: $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 1 1/2 acres, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 2 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 2, 40 acres, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 2, 40 acres, all in town. 12 N. R. 6 E. as the property of the said Thomas Wiley which I shall offer at public sale, at the Court-house door in Sullivan, in said State, on the 22nd day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
By Wm. R. Lee, Deputy.
October 1st 1858.—2-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county in the State of Illinois, in favor of William Moore, Ex'r of Robt. Saunders dec'd, and against Thomas A. Maddux & Frederick W. Maddux, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate to-wit: The $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 4, pt SE NE, sec 8, SW NE NW of sec 4, & $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW NW of sec 4, all in T. 14, R. 5 East; also SW SE of sec 13, and the NE $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 36, all in town. 15 R. 4 east, as the property of the said Defendants, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said State, on the 18th day of October 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 M. C. Ill.
Sept. 24th 1858—2-3w.

NOTICE!!!!
To all my customers, whose accounts, due last Christmas, remain still unpaid, I say frankly, that I must have **MONEY.** I have waited just as long as I can—I am now forced to settle on both hands—with creditors & customers. Those old notes and accounts must be paid. Please call and settle up this week or next, and thus from trouble save your humble servant.
Aug. 20, 49th A. N. SMYSER.
Just received a full assortment of Building & roofing Nails at
Swyzer's
10,000 lbs. BACON wanted at the best prices in exchange for Goods
A. N. Smyser.
May 1st '58

WESTERN VALLEY FIRE AND MARINE Insurance Company
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
Capital Stock, \$500,000. Paid in and Secured by Bonds and Mortgage on Real Estate, \$250,000
OFFICERS.
G. W. YERBY, President.
G. B. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
S. M. GILBERT, Gen. Ag't.
REFERENCES.
Col. J. R. Hamilton, Chicago.
Hon. J. Wilson, Com. I. C. R. Co. L. D. do.
Col. J. T. Little, do.
A. H. Burley, Bookseller and Publisher, do.
Hon. J. H. McClernan, Springfield, Ill.
Wm. B. Fondy, Esq., do.
Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Charleston, Ill.
W. N. Coler, Urbana, Ill.

This Company was organized on the 2nd March, 1857, and is prepared to take risks against Loss by Fire on all kinds of Insurable Property, at usual rates.
\$250,000 of its Capital having been paid up and secured by Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate, it is now prepared to do business in all of the N. W. States and Territories.
W. B. PORTER, AGENT at Sullivan Illinois.
January 21 1858. 20 tf.

Douglas or Lincoln!
THE PEOPLE
WILL DECIDE!
A. N. SMYSER.
Presenting to my numerous customers throughout Moultrie county, my hearty thanks for their liberal and increasing patronage, I will say that in view of the favorable prospects of an enlarged fall and winter trade, I have purchased, and am now receiving, as large and well assorted stock of
LEMON ADE,
well iced, by calling, will be promptly attended to.
J. B. & M. T. SHEPHERD.
Sullivan, Ill, June 25, '58—41-ly

FALL & WINTER
STAPLE & FANCY
GOODS,
as has ever, at any time, been offered in this market. My stock comprises all the staple commodities usually kept, to which is added a carefully selected lot of
CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS!
Boots & shoes, hats and caps, in abundance; Fancy Dress goods, of the latest styles, a few elegant
Varieties, and Notions, Nails & paints, brandies and wines, for Medicinal & Sacramental Purposes.

SHAWLS & CLOAKS, FOR THE LADIES!
I shall continue to sell, as usual, low for cash, or on time, to prompt men, at fair prices. Country produce wanted in exchange for goods.
The attention of ALL is respectfully invited.
A. N. SMYSER.
Sullivan Ill. Oct. 1, '58. 2ly.

Fresh Arrival of GROCERIES at A. GEORGE & CO'S,
North Side of Public Square
CONSISTING in part, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Salt, Fish, Rice, Starch, Candles, Soda, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, fine
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Smoking tobacco, Vinegar, Soap, Pickles, white Lead, wash tubs, wood Buckets, Shot, Lead, Powder and caps;
CANDLES,
Matches, fine Cigars, Sardines, Pepper-sauce, gun Camphor, Pines, a good article of black ink, smoke-Pipes, Frames, Currents &c. &c.
Last of all, but not least, Brandies, wines, Gin, Rum, Porter and whiskey, by retail, or by the barrel, to suit customers.
AARON GEORGE & CO.
Sullivan Ill., Oct. 1st, 1858. 2ly.

NEW FIRM.
J. B. & M. T. Shepherd.
DEALERS IN PRODUCE, FAMILY GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.
WILL continue business at the Old stand, formerly occupied by J. B. Shepherd, south-west corner Public square.

Have, and will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Varieties, such as will suit this market, consisting, in part, as follows: Brown, crushed & Loaf sugars, coffee, tea, syrups, molasses, vinegar, tar; paints, oils, turpentine, and pure white lead; paint brushes, window glass, dye-stuff, &c. &c. Also a fine assortment of chewing and smoking tobacco, cigars, nails, barrel & dairy salt, white fish, mackerel and sardines; Candles, candle-wicks, cotton batting, twine, brooms, buckets, wash tubs & boards, family & toilet soaps, shaving soaps and cream; dried fruits and nuts of all kinds; sweet and butter crackers, figs, dates, raisons; stick and fancy candies of all kinds; cloves, nutmegs, pickles, pepper, ginger, all-spice, ground mustard, powder, caps, shot, lead, matches, fancy perfumery, hair oils, pocket combs and knives, cap and letter paper, &c. All country produce taken in exchange for goods; such as bacon, corn meal, flour, eggs, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Any of our friends wanting a good glass of ale, cider, soda, or

LEMONT ADE,
well iced, by calling, will be promptly attended to.
J. B. & M. T. SHEPHERD.
Sullivan, Ill, June 25, '58—41-ly

M. H. HEAD & CO.,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
HAVING JUST opened their Stock Consisting of
Drugs & Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS & PAINTS.
WINDOW-GLASS, FANCY TOILET AND SHAVING
SOAPS.
PATENT MEDICINES, COLOGN, &c. &c.
Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity.
We have also, a Superior quality of
BRANDIES AND WINES,
For Medicinal and Sacramental purposes, only.
Sullivan Ill., May 7, '58. —35—1f

HO, YE HUNGRY, BROCCRY,
Confectionary.
I take this method of informing my old friends and the public generally, that I am still on hand at the old stand ready and willing to wait on the people, and give them cheap Groceries, I am constantly receiving all article usually found in establishments of this kind, consisting in part of the following articles,
Nuts, Candies, Raisins, Figs, Cakes, Crackers Cheese, Pickles, Dried Herring, Rope, Brushes, Pencils, Pens, Blacking, Brooms, Pepper Sauce, Oysters, Sardines, Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Cologne, Note Paper, Envelopes, Lard Oil, Combs, Pocket Knives, Razors shaving Soap, Violin strings and notions generally.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES,
which I propose to sell as cheap as any other house in town; consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Cinnamon, Soda, Biscuits, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Tobacco, Fine Cigars, Mackerel and White Fish. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
J. R. McCLINE.
Sept. 17, 1857. 1-ly.
My Ice-Cream Saloon is now well fitted up for the accommodation of the Ladies & Gents of Sullivan and vicinity.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
J. R. Mc.

NEW CASH STORE.
H. F. Vadakin.
New Brick, West Side of Square.

I am now receiving my Spring Stock of goods, which were purchased at greatly reduced prices, and will be sold at a very small advance on cost. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me by my

Choice Prime Goods,
and to sell at such low prices as to induce
CASH BUYERS

to trade with ME. I intend to confine myself, as closely as possible, to the CASH SYSTEM; and as I shall sell goods so much below the CASH PRICES, persons having money to pay for goods will find it much to their interest to buy of me.
My stock consists, in part, of Brown and Bleached Domestic, Prints, Lawns, Challis, Linens, Laces, Trimmings, Heavy Goods, &c. &c. Groceries, Queens-ware, Stoneware, Hard-ware, Boots & Shoes of nearly all kinds, and at very low prices; Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, Harness, Saddlery, Cutlery, White-lead Oil &c. &c.—In fact I keep almost every thing usually kept in Dry-good STORES.
To which I invite your attention as to quality and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 31 '57.

SADDLERY.
Lewis Zweck & Co.
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
HARNESS, BUGGY HARNESS, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, LINES, HALTERS, WHIPS, BOOTS & SHOES 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.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
THE Law requires the Township Trustees to prepare, or cause to be prepared by the Township Treasurer, the clerk of the board, or other person, the census and condition of schools, in their respective districts. Those who have not received the proper blanks for this purpose, will please call at my office, in Sullivan, and receive the same.
N. B.: I have been directed by the Superintendent, if the above report was not handed in before the second Monday of October next, to employ some person to attend to the same, and see the respective Trustees for the amount; see Act of 21st Aug. 1857.
The money will be withheld from all districts where there is no report.
J. Y. HITT, School Com.
July 23d 1858—45-6f

suitable man—indeed, the only man in the Republican party—to occupy a seat in the United States Senate. Is he fit for that exalted place? Not unless he is a statesman. And has he the character? Not unless he understands the theories, before mentioned, of the government. Here it is that, properly applied, will reveal the statesman in Lincoln if it exists in him; and it lies in the question—Has he definite and proper notions of politics and government? It is our purpose, in this article, in a straightforward way, to show up his quibbles and shifts since the opening of this campaign in such a manner—observing the strictest truth meanwhile—as will convict him of gross carelessness, at least, as a politician, and of an utter want of statesmanlike qualities. And to do this we cite his various speeches on the negro question—especially his last speech on that subject.

There is not before the people, either of this State, or of the country at large, any question so tangible, on which so much has been said, on each side and all sides, as that of the proper and equitable settlement of the long and bootless controversy over the negro,—or, in other words, over the demand of those citizens who own and work negroes in the slave portion of the Union. And this question has been discussed with such thoroughness in the last ten years, that one would think that not only every man, but every woman and child ought to be familiar with it, and have an opinion made up in regard to it. Every honest person has an opinion so made up; and all who are determined to adhere to and strive to maintain the constitution in its integrity, are likewise determined to push to a crowning and permanent triumph the principle of popular sovereignty. The other class of honest men—for there is another class—we mean that composed of Abolitionists from conviction of the iniquity of the system of slave labor and boldly asseverate their preference that the Union perish rather than that slavery continue, and require that Congress shall prohibit that institution in the territories, and then cut the free States loose from the slave States. That is an infamous demand; but those who make it, are sincere, and therefore honest. They are better than the other class of opponents of popular sovereignty, and not half so dangerous—that which counts in its numbers such fluctuating demagogues as Abraham Lincoln, and his co-peers and supporters in Illinois. But this man Lincoln really has no opinion on the negro question,—if we are to judge by his published speeches. For while he has spoken twenty times, more or less, and each time proclaimed views which he professed to endorse, as touching this matter, he yet has chosen to modify and adopt those views to the prejudices of the people of the several localities which he has visited.

At Springfield he had no doubt of the civil equality of the negro with the white citizen, and was willing that the negro should mount to the same elevation of social privilege occupied by white citizens. In other words, he expressed entire willingness that the negro should be eligible to any position—in the halls of legislation, on the judicial bench, or in society—that now is the exclusive privilege of white voters and white women and children. The revolting doctrine is not inferred from that speech, but it is shamelessly avowed in it; the same doctrine, at that time, and subsequently until within the last few weeks, was defended and promulgated from the Black Republican press of the State, without an exception.

Did not Lincoln avow the same odious principles in his Chicago speech in reply to Senator Douglas? Certainly. Besides, his organs then held the same views, and when Lincoln was accused of favoring the doctrine of negro equality, these same organs acknowledged that he was fully in favor of that doctrine, said the doctrine was right, and defended it with as much fervor as, now, when the disgust of the people is aroused toward him, they palliate Lincoln's previous avowals, and aver that negro equality is not advocated, by Black Republicans, never has been, and never will be!

These fellows are agile enough in bounding from one position to another, but agility without the attribute of prudence is a dangerous if not a useless function. And what is the track that Lincoln has described in his greater than Sam Patch leap from the platform of negro equality to that of perpetual negro subordination? What did he leave behind?—how is the gulf between spanned? on what does he rest now? These questions alone will suggest to the reader the whole catalogue of inconsistencies of which, in his course on the

gro question he is guilty. Lincoln, in his former speeches, sought to stand on the simple creed of the Abolitionists, and from thence appeal to the sympathies of the masses. But soon he found that he could not reach the Senate in that way; the people understand the condition of the negro in slavery, and, too, his condition free, as well as Lincoln understands it. He was not long in finding that out; and in a few days he was seen to sidle off from his original hobby: he attempted to construct, for himself, at Freeport, a sort of national platform. But even in his new position he did not satisfy his would-be friends in central and southern Illinois, while, by assuming the new position, he drove from him many supporters in the northern districts. However, as only one in ten of his speeches are printed, he hopes to re-attach his "nero worshipping friends, in this upper section of the State, by withdrawing, to them particularly, just before election, all he has said or will say in Egypt. That is the plan. In other words, as his speeches do not see the light through the public press, he is attempting to play a double—yes, a treble game, claiming in the North to be for negro equality; in the centre of the State, insisting that he does not favor negro equality, but goes for congressional intervention on the subject of slavery in the territories; in the south holding that he is opposed to negro equality, not only, but to endowing the negro with any civil privilege whatever! This latter is a fair statement of his position on this question, as seen in his speech at Charleston. He therein asserts that by a law of the Supreme law-giver, the negro is the inferior of the white man, and that, in his opinion, should be held perpetually in subordination! It is seen, therefore, that Lincoln could not, if he were honest, or if his supporters were so, claim any longer the votes of the Republican party,—he has formally abandoned their platform. And if there is as much difference in the sentiments held respectively by the opponents to the Democracy in the northern portion of the State, and those in the southern portion, as there is in the sentiments of Lincoln's different speeches, and if they finally vote together, then, indeed, shall we have exemplified the Happy Family!

But the most important part of this matter remains to be considered.—We can dispose of it in a few words. Lincoln, by leaping from his original platform on to another, has killed outright the Dred Scott hobby. Let us hear not another bit of cant about the decision, in that case, of the Supreme Court. That court arrived at the just conclusion, and published it, that negroes are not and cannot be citizens of the United States. Lincoln said, at Springfield, he made the same remark there in two different speeches,—that that decision was an outrage almost too grave to be even temporarily endured. He asserted the same thing at Chicago, last July; and all the papers in his interest said, Amen! What said Lincoln at Charleston? Why, that the negro was created by the Almighty the inferior and subordinate of the white man; that he should not be made even a voter in Illinois; that he ought to be kept in the condition of subordination and servitude so long as he shall wear a black face! Honest citizens, look upon the demagogue! Look upon the man who seeks to represent you in the Senate of the United States! And you, Republicans, what think you of your leader of your "first, last, and only choice?" The Democracy only insisted that that the law as expounded by the Supreme Court, relative to negro citizenship, should be observed. We have never claimed that the curse of Heaven rests upon the negro. Lincoln does make that assertion; and has given us the authority of the Almighty (we write it without levity) in addition to that of the Supreme Court, for the position taken by the Democratic party on this question.—No person, after this, certainly, will say that the Dred Scott decision does not accord with legal justice, and Christian principles.

A Yankee chap down in Holt, Kansas, occupying an old daguerrean wagon by the roadside, was discovered a short time since washing and spouting an old gun barrel. On being asked what he intended to do with it, he replied that he was fixing up to go into the liquor business, and to avoid the law, was going to make use of his tube instead of glasses—thereby making it appear, beyond dispute, that he was selling liquor by the barrel! The fellow is doing a thriving business. A great many persons have been "shot in the neck" by this novel contrivance.

A hen on a fence is like a copier, she has a head on one side and a tail on the other.

EDEN.

Atlantic Cable
About to Break!
Bought to Sell Again.
FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL & WINTER

GOODS

Great Inducements
OFFERED TO
CASH BUYERS.
CALL AND SEE AND BE CONVINCED.

One word to all my customers and "the rest of mankind": To all prompt-paying customers wishing to buy goods on time, I will sell as CHEAP as they can be bought in the West. To all those wishing to buy goods on credit and do not expect to pay them, when due, promptly, are earnestly requested to buy their goods from some other house, as I am not able to sell goods on two or three years credit, and do not intend to try to do it in the future.

J. E. EDEN.
Sept. 24th 1858 24y.

CABINET SHOP.

Smith & McFadden
Take pleasure in announcing to their old friends, patrons, and the public generally,
THAT THEY
STILL continue the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at the Old Stand,
North East side of the Public Square, Where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Parlor Chamber and Kitchen furniture, on short notice, and at very LOW PRICES.

COFFINS!

All sizes and qualities kept constantly on hand, and made to order on application. Coffins made by us attended to at funerals.
Terms,
TO SUIT the TIMES.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for furniture.

They hope by selling furniture at lowest prices and close attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage.
March 5th '58, no. 26 ly.
Sullivan Division No. 223
SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
This organization meets regularly on Saturday Night of each week at their Hall, Transient Brothers and Sisters are invited to attend. Invitations sent by R. E. McFADDEN, P. M.

Rare Bargains.

WE ARE DETERMINED—
WE ARE DETERMINED—
TO SELL OFF
Our present stock of goods very, very

CHEAP,
FOR
Cash!
WE ARE also determined to COLLECT what is due us, and pay our debts: so come along one and all, pay up and save cost.
P. B. KNIGHT & CO.
Sept. 24th 1858 24y.

DON'T
Come to town, at any time, without coming to see me before you

GO
home, for I am sure I can make it profitable to you, by selling you goods at just what they cost me in the city, by wholesale. You may think that I just say this to induce you to trade with me, but such is not the case. If you wish to be convinced, try me when you come, and I will be sure to send you

HOME
with more goods for less money, than you can buy anywhere else—city stores not excepted.

WITHOUT
detaining you longer, I would say, that the reason I sell so cheap, is, because I want to close out my entire stock, and settle up, and get money to buy another stock of

Goods,
which I shall sell strictly for cash, or saleable produce. I have determined to sell no more goods on credit!
JOHN PERRYMAN.
Sept 24th 1858 24y.

PLOWS.

F. P. Hoke & Bro.
Take pleasure in announcing to the public and everybody else, that they now keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, the most improved quality of plows, of every description, and at prices to suit the greatest lovers of money. Every one had better buy a plow, and if it don't work well, return it and get your money.

WAGONS.

A splendid lot of the latest, and most approved style, on hands, and made to order.
BLACKSMITHING.
Of all kinds, done up exactly in the right way, and at as reasonable prices as at any other shop.
Shop one door east of the Post-office.
March 11 '58 24y.

NOTICE!

To Our Customers!
We have sold out our stock of goods, and are now settling up our business. All those indebted to us will do us a favor by calling on us and settling the same, as we owe for our goods and cannot pay unless you pay us. Our Books are at the old stand where one or both of us can be found almost any day.
NABB & BROWN.
Dec. 31, No. 17 ff.

NOTICE!!!
To all my customers, whose accounts, due last Christmas, remain still unpaid, I say frankly, that I must have MONEY. I have waited just as long as I can—I am now forced to settle on both hands—with creditors and customers. Those old notes and accounts must be paid. Please call and settle up this week or next, and thus from trouble, save your humble servant.
Aug. 20, 40ff A. N. SMYER.

JOHN Y. HITT,

KEEPS ON HAND
ALL SORTS OF
Drugs & Medicines,
CULINARY,
I-X-L.
PURE LIQUORS,
FINE CHEWING TOBACCO!
Cigars, Soaps of every grade,
AND EVERYTHING ELSE USUALLY KEPT

D D D D D
R R R R R
U U U U U
G G G G G

LADIES:
Call when you want fancy toilet articles, cap, letter, and FANCY note paper, & Envelopes to suit.
West Side Public Square.
May 14th No 36 ly.
JOHN Y. HITT.

WHY
Should I get an Insurance on my Life?
BECAUSE,
"After an extensive acquaintance with business men, I am satisfied that, among one hundred merchants and traders, not more than three ever acquire independence."—Address by Gen. Dearborn, of Boston.

"It is no more the moral duty of a man to provide the daily bread for his family while he lives, than it is to provide against their being left penniless, in the event of his death."—Edin. Journal.
"The relief from anxiety afforded by Life Insurance very frequently contributes to prolong the life of the insured, at the same time that it materially augments the comfort and well-being of those dependent on him."—McCulloch's Commercial Diet'y.

EXAMPLE.
Hon. Abbott Lawrence.—Among the bequests in the Will of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, was a Life Insurance, for the sole benefit of his wife, for \$40,000, which, probably, has been subsisting for many years—showing the estimation he placed upon the subject of Life Insurance and its security.
Feb. 12, '58. 23-ff.

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

Thunderation!
We wish our customers to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts. If they have no money we want their notes, as we are determined to keep everything square, so that none may grumble. This is so.
P. B. KNIGHT & Co.
Feb. 10, 1858, No 24 ff

THE SULLIVAN EXPRESS.
IS ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY,
E. EDWARD WAGGONER, PUBLISHER.

Terms of Subscription.
One year in advance, \$1.50
Within six months, 2.00
At the end of the year, 2.50
No subscription received for a shorter time than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Rates of Advertising.
One square (10 lines) one insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .25
One square three months, 2.00
" " six months, 3.00
" " twelve months, 4.00
Half a column six months, 18.00
One column six months, 25.00
One column twelve months, 40.00
Business cards, less than a square, 50c
No advertisement considered or charged for by the year, unless a special contract is made for that effect.
All advertisements ordered to be inserted without specifying the number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
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.
Advertising calculated for other, 25c in advance for all copies.
Advertisements changed three times quarterly, 5c extra.

A. G. STIPHER, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.
In the latest and most improved manner.
The Golden Rule.
Dental Office over Ward's store, Decatur, Ill. Sept. 27, 1857, 18y.

C. C. DUBOIS.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in School, Miscellaneous and BLANK BOOKS, WALL PAPER, Window Shades, Fancy Articles &c.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Cash paid for Books.
New School Books.

UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
No. 40 WALL STREET.
W. B. PORTER, Agent
AT SULLIVAN.
Feb. 12, '58. 23-ly

MEETS regularly at their Hall in Sullivan, on the Monday evening of, or next preceding each full moon. Transient Brothers are warmly welcome.
E. E. WAGGONER, Secy.
P. B. KNIGHT, Secy.

STRATTON & WOODRUM,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES, & RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARPETS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
STRAW GOODS &c.
Decatur Ill.

Family Groceries
GOLDEN SYRUP, ROLLING MOLLASSES, CORN, SUGAR, Tea, Rice, Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, All Spice, Soda &c. &c. Just received and for Sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best, at VADAK'S.

Lumber! Lumber!
C. Knight's
MATTOON LUMBER YARD.
MATTOON.
Near the T. L., A. & S. L. R. R. DEPOT.
I am now prepared to furnish Pine and Poplar Lumber at prices that defy competition.
My Stock, now consists of Pine & Poplar Finishing Lumber, Siding, dressed and undressed, Poplar & Ash.

FLOORING!
SHINGLES!
And, in fact, everything required for building purposes.
I also have constantly on hand fresh burned Aiton LIME, which I will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
C. KNIGHT.
Mattoon Ill. July 10, '58—44-3m

J. E. EDEN & WAGGONER
Attorneys at Law
Having formed a partnership, will attend to all professional business entrusted to them. Particular attention will be given to the collection of claims.
Office next door East of Perryman's store, where one of the firm will always be found.
Sullivan Ill. Sept. 27, 1857. 18y

MONEY WANTED!
ALL persons indebted to me either by Note or Book, or who will find them in the hands of paper officers for collection, if not paid immediately, as money I want and will have.
A. THAYER.
Lovington, Feb. 20, 1858, No. 17