

The Sullivan Express.

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

E. E. Waggoner, ["WE HOLD THE BALANCE WITH AN EQUAL HAND, AND WEIGH WHATEVER JUSTICE DOTH DEMAND."] Editor & Publisher.

VOL. II. SULLIVAN, MOULTRIE CO. ILL., FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1858. NO. 4.

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

Will practice in the Courts of the 17th Judicial 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, ly

J. T. DUFFIELD, M. D. Physician and Surgeon.

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Whitley's Creek, and all needing medical aid.

REFERENCES:
O. S. Campbell, M. D., Pittsfield Ill.
A. F. Spencer, " "
B. 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 ly

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

Will practice in Platt 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, Decatur, Ills.

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

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

A. B. LEE, B. W. HENRY, JR.

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Having formed a partnership for the practice of Law, will attend to professional business in outland 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 tf.

DOCTOR M. N. VAN-FLEET,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity. Call's promptly attended day or night. Office, two doors east of Smyser's store.—Residence west side of town. 16 ly

J. Y. HITT, A. L. KELLAR, HITT & 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, requiring the assistance of nurses handmaids. Office on the West side of the public square, two doors South of Nabb & Brown's brick. Sullivan, Sept. 17, 1857. 1 tf.

B. B. EVERETT, Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Sullivan and surrounding country. Office one door west of Walker's dwelling, where he may always be found, except when absent on professional business. Sullivan, Oct. 8

SULLIVAN EXPRESS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

E. E. WAGGONER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

1.50, Invariably in Advance!

LITTLE HERBERT.

BY AUNT AUGUSTA.

Little household angel,
Sitting on the floor,
Gazing at the window,
Peeping towards the door

Listening, smiling, breathless,
For the entering feet;
Oh! beloved baby,
What is half so sweet?

Innocent magician,
Whose enchanting wiles
Turns the children's weeping
Into merry smiles.

Charm the heart of sorrow,
Smooth the brow of care
Oh! beloved baby!
What is half so fair?

Yet how strangely sitteth
Gravity and grace,
With their mystic meaning,
On thine infant face.

Oh! our dove-eyed darling,
Wherefore dost thou sigh,
Art thou truly pining
For thy home on high?

Cannot all our loving
Make thee quite forget,
Mansions whose pure glory
Lingers round thee yet?

Tarry with us, Angel,
Messenger from Heaven—
That for help and healing,
Was so kindly given.

Thou'rt may not love thee
As they love thee there,
Thou'rt our home is darker
Than those mansions fair.

Yet we love thee, baby,
With our utmost love;
Tarry with us, Angel,
Sent us from above.

MARRYING A MECHANIC.

BY MARY C. VAUGHAN.

"Well, Hetty, I hope you have counted the cost, and will not complain of the consequences of what you are about to do!"

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Gardiner, but I really do not understand you," answered Hetty May, to this exclamation, which followed her affirmative reply to the question, "If it really were true that she was about to marry Richard Harvord?"

"Not understand me, Hetty! But, of course, that is only one of the affectionate girls delight in. Why, with your good sense and knowledge of society, you cannot fail to comprehend my meaning."

"If you mean, Mrs. Gardiner, the sacrifices I must make in leaving my good home, and in conforming to the necessities imposed by a narrow income, I do comprehend you, and having counted the cost, am not afraid to follow the dictates of my own heart."

"I meant that, and much more, Hetty," Mrs. Gardiner answered. "Do you not know that you are about to exclude yourself from the society in which you have always moved, that you are going down several degrees in the social scale, by marrying a mechanic?"

Hetty rose up, her cheek flushed with a generous indignation, her flashing eyes, and the trembling of her small hand, telling how deeply the wound was felt.

"Mrs. Gardiner, I do comprehend you now. And you dare to tell me, Hetty May, that I am about to lower myself, socially, by becoming the wife

of Richard Harvord! You who know so well what he has done, and what he is, to speak as if it were a degradation for any lady in the land to become his wife! Had not my ears heard your words, I could not have believed that such sentiments had ever been expressed by you."

"Well, Hetty, I see that my well-meant suggestions are useless. But you will remember them, by-and-by, when it is too late."

"Hetty dissented, by a stately bow, and the two ladies parted."

Hetty May had been reared in a comfortable and even luxurious home. Her experiences of life had always been pleasant, though she had known some cares; for her mother was an invalid; and though never suffering of cause her friends any apprehension of immediate danger, had for several years been too delicate to be troubled with household details. So Hetty had stepped into her place, at sixteen; had attended to the wants of the younger children; looked well to the ways of the household; and had been at once companion, friend, and daughter to her invalid mother.

Chance alone had brought Richard Harvord to her acquaintance. Mrs. May, who had known Mrs. Harvord in the widow's better days, still retained a warm interest in her, and often employed her in such emergencies as will occur in all families—the sudden illness of children, a press of sewing, or the preparation for guests, at which times, though she came as a friend, and was treated as such, she gratefully received the compensation munificently bestowed for her labor.

Richard Harvord often came to fetch his mother home from these visits, and sometimes he would be forced to wait for her. At first, a great, bashful boy, he only attracted Hetty May's ridicule. There was something ludicrous in the ill-fitting garments, from which his big wrists and ankles would protrude so awkwardly. And his sharp features, meager and sallow—for he worked hard, and was ill-fed during his tedious apprenticeship—had an old, shrewd expression, that was wont to excite the little lady's mirth.

Still he spoke to her so deferentially, and was so affectionate to his mother, that she could not help respecting and liking him, especially as she was always hearing his praises, a favorite theme, from the mother's lips.

Years passed on in this way. Richard was out of his apprenticeship, was earning excellent wages, and his mother proudly told of his successes; how he was made foreman of the shop at a very early age, and over the heads of older men; and, at last, with all a mother's triumph, how he had invented an important improvement, and that his employer, having got it patented, and having advanced all the capital necessary to its introduction, was still willing to allow Richard a very liberal share of the profits on its sale.

Richard thus became a sort of hero in Hetty's imagination. She watched him in silence, for they seldom exchanged a word, and saw how greatly he improved as he grew to manhood, and his well-knit figure lost the awkward angularity that had characterized the ungainly, growing boy. He would come in quietly at evening, and if he had to wait for his mother, would sit down in the little sitting-room, below stairs, take a book from his pocket, or from the table, and presently become absorbed in its perusal, only to be aroused by his mother's announcement that she was ready to go home. Seeing his love of books, and

hearing from his mother that he could spare but little from his income for this luxury, Hetty would carefully place in his reach, at these visits, such books as she thought would most interest him, and even suggested to her father that he should offer the young man the use of his library.

This kind intervention of Hetty's coming to his knowledge, Richard took occasion to thank her in a few well chosen words, and the two gradually fell into the first conversation they had ever had, though he had frequented the house for years.

The acquaintance thus commenced was not suffered to die out. Richard had too much self-respect to become intrusive, but he was no stoic to resist the opportunities continually thrown in his way of conversing with an intelligent, high bred girl, who possessed a considerable share of beauty, and whose kindly interest in his welfare he had long since learned from his mother.

But a long time elapsed—several years in fact—after Richard knew he loved Hetty May, before he dared to tell her that his sentiments were warmer than the grateful regard her kindness would naturally have inspired.

He waited patiently, and yet often with tremulous foreboding, as he saw rivals more favored by fortune and circumstances bowing at her shrine; waited until his sisters, whom he had educated and supported, were well married; waited until his two young brothers were each in situations which yielded them a comfortable maintenance; waited until he had built a pretty cottage, with a room for his mother, still his charge, and thus made a home, tiny but beautiful, to which he might invite his bride.

Then he told Hetty of his love; and without attempting to conceal from her the sacrifices she would have to make in becoming a poor man's bride he besought her to believe and trust in the love that would never forsake her, but grow truer, and fonder, and brighter, as together they walked up the steep slopes of life, or hand in hand passed along its downward slopes. And Hetty laid her hand in his, and promised to become his wife, as unfearingly and proudly as if he had been a crowned king.

Her parents repined a little that she had not chosen one whose station more nearly equaled her own; but they, too, had something of the same regard for Richard Harvord which had so long rendered him a hero in her estimation.

Her sisters could now amply fill her place in the household, and they felt that they had no right to refuse her the privilege of seeking her own happiness in the way that seemed best to her. They knew well that such a man as Richard Harvord was sure to make his way in the world, to impress his mark on the community, and they uttered none of those sage suggestions which first disturbed Hetty's peace at Mrs. Gardiner's.

Hetty was greatly grieved, as we have seen, at the conduct of her friends, but it did not deter her from doing what she knew to be right. She only changed her plan of inviting them all to make the acquaintance of Richard Harvord on her wedding day. She would not subject herself to the mortification of refusals, nor would she permit the dignity of Richard's true worth to be outraged by the sneers and superciliousness of those who, in no respect his equals, yet might feel themselves lifted, by wealth or position, far above him.

So Richard Harvord and Hetty May were married, quietly in the par-

lor of her father's house, Richard's mother and family only being present save those who lived beneath the roof. Then they had a short bridal tour, Richard's first journey, save the few hurried jaunts undertaken for purposes of business, and rapturously enjoyed, of course, with such a companion. Afterward they came back, and Hetty took her place as mistress of the little cottage.

It would be foolish to say that Hetty did not find many lonely hours, when her husband was away, and no lively friends came to relieve the tedium of her solitude. It was no slight trial to find herself rigorously excluded from nearly all the social enjoyments and the accustomed companionships of her maiden days. But she bore it patiently, found other employments and enjoyments, and the rich compensations of a heart satisfied in its own home, and, like Richard, she bided her time.

Such a man as Richard Harvord could not stand still. His course was steadily onward and upward. His never-slumbering intellect, rich in scientific love, as it by this time had become, was constantly elaborating old principles, or discovering new ones. He became a famous inventor, mingled much with men of thought and research, and soon ranked high among them. Riches poured in upon him. His name was in every mouth and nation, and at length the whole civilized world acknowledged him its benefactor.

Ten years from her marriage, Hetty found herself in a position to look down upon every one the summer friends of her youth. She had married a mechanic; but her husband was now a world-famous man, and a man at whose feet the small people who once despised him, bent in lowly admiration. She was in a situation to repay scorn by scorn, but only moved quietly on in the path of life, finding now, as ever, her truest happiness in her husband's unflinching love.

And how had it fared with Amy Gardiner, her old playmate, and the daughter of the woman who had so depreciated Richard? She, too, had married—married Rudolph Briggs, the heir of great wealth, a youth whose vices, named follies because of their gilding, and whose weakness of intellect, becoming wisdom in the eyes of the worshippers of mammon, were forgotten or overlooked by the worldly-wise mother, anxious only to secure a high position for her daughter.

Ten years of her married life had passed. Her husband had never truly loved her, but had been induced by her mother's flatteries to make her his wife. She had experienced neglect and abuse. His vices grew, as such rank poisonous moral weeds are sure to do in such a soil. He squandered his fortune and her own, and at length when all was gone, even the property of Mrs. Gardiner, hopelessly involved in the attempt to save him, he deserted his home, and, having committed some crime that led him to flee from immediate pursuit, he was supposed to have left the country. At this period Mrs. Gardiner, overwhelmed by shame and mortification, and poor Amy, being left utterly alone and destitute, was invited to become an inmate of Richard Harvord's home—not now the pretty cottage, but a mansion in size and luxurious appointments befitting his great wealth and high position. Here her days were passed. And here death came, ere long, and carried away its weak and irresolute victim.

The "mechanic" and his wife are still living. And neither of them, I

think, look back upon any event of their lives with regret. Their marriage had been one of uninterrupted happiness, because founded upon mutual esteem, and an enduring love, and not upon any base calculation of advantage, or worldly gain. And so we leave them, famous, rich in love and in worldly gain, and, richer than all, in the heart's truest contentment.

THE BRAVE MAN.

There is nothing which a truly brave and persevering man may not accomplish. Heat and cold, mountains and seas, and sunshine, are alike to him, when he is bent upon his object. He pushes a head—never tiring or fainting—until his proud design is achieved. Whether it be riches or honor, he permits no obstacle to impede his purpose. The histories of all distinguished men, from Alexander to Napoleon, show that it was perseverance that made them distinguished above their fellow-men. And you, young man, if determined in your course, whatever end you have in view shall be respected and honored. Never permit your energies to slumber, but be ever active in whatever field you choose to labor. To lag—to stop—to doubt—to hang your head in fear, will prove disastrous to your best interests.

"To move in doubt and fear
And tremble at the shade of even—
What is it but a tomb to rear
And stealing to it, turn from Heaven?"

The reason why so many turn out miserable fools—without ambition, life, or even wealth—is their lack of courage, and their fear of the world. What has an honest man, or a man of virtue and integrity, to fear? All are but shadows that look dark, and forbidding before you—and these vanish before the light of truth and generous ambition. Let nothing stay your progress when you are in the right path—nothing but the strong arm of death—then you will accomplish your bright expectations, while—

"Shadows fly,
And hope gleams, beauteous from afar—
A sea of glory fills the sky,
And wisdom beams in every star."

THE ECHO.

Once a little boy wandered away from home into the deep forest; he spoke, and some one answered him; he looked around, but could see no one. He spoke again, some one replied, and again he tried to find out who it was thus spoke to him, but in vain. He called once very loudly, and the voice replied in the same tone.

It made him angry that he could not find out who spoke whenever he spoke, and always in the same tone. The little boy cried, and the voice cried; he shouted, that shouted; he screamed aloud with all his might, and so did the one hidden from him; and the little fellow ran out of the woods, home to his mother, and told what had happened. Said she "My son, it was only the echo of your own voice, which you heard."

Moral—The treatment you receive from others will be only the return of your conduct towards them. If you love others they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasant echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

Persistence of Mind.—At all times presence of mind is valuable. In time of repose it enables us to say and do whatever is most befitting the occasion that presents itself; while in time of trial it may protect, and in danger preserve.

This line fills the bill.

Sullivan Express.



E. E. WA & GONER,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

SULLIVAN, : : : : : ILLINOIS.

Friday, Oct. 15, 1858.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,
Hon. S. A. Douglas.
Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
W. B. FONDEY,
of Sangamon County.

FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB
LIC INSTRUCTION,
A. C. FRENCH,
of St. Clair County.

FOR CONGRESS—7TH DISTRICT,
JAMES C. ROBINSON,
of Clark County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
H. B. WORLEY,
of Coles County.

FOR SHERIFF,
Joseph Thomason

FOR CORONER,
H. F. Vadakin.

COUNTY FAIR.

It should be borne in mind that our county Fair comes off next week, and all those who desire to get premiums on their stock, and other articles, had better have them in at the proper time. This is going to be a very favorable time for our farmers, mechanics, &c., to get premiums on whatever they may enter, for it being the first Fair of the Society, it is generally supposed that the amount of stock, &c., entered for premiums will not be very considerable, and consequently, the competition not very great; so we may very safely judge that almost every person who enters anything for a premium, will get it, or at least a diploma.

Come, Citizens of Moultrie, hussle up and bring in your stock, &c., on the 21st instant, even if it is not in as good condition as you could desire.—You needn't say you haven't anything to exhibit at our Fair, for we feel confident that you have. If you haven't horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep, perhaps you have butter, cheese, preserves, apples, peaches, melons, pumpkins, squashes, gourds, beets, turnips, cabbages; or perhaps you have something in the poultry line that you might exhibit.

Come to the Fair, and bring something with you to exhibit, and by so doing add a new propelling power to this Agricultural and Mechanical hall that has been so lately put in motion, in our rich and productive county.

Hon. S. A. Douglas will address the citizens of Macon county, at Decatur, on the 18th instant.

Court WFFK.—Circuit court in session—docket not so full as common—pretty fair representation of the legal profession from several of our neighboring towns—quite a number of political speeches made—sod-corn whiskey in demand—town constable very busy—north-east corner of court house, lower floor, somewhat crowded—town constable charged with being drunk, arrested, tried, and honorably acquitted—peddlers make a great deal of fuss to sell their "Yankee notions"—all our merchants who advertise in the Express very busy—those who do not advertise not trading much—would tell more but owing to ill health were not able to take items.

Wonder what two Sullivan gents organized the "Jaw Bone Society," on Marrowbone, about a week ago?

Who was Drunk?

Next we proceeded to Sullivan Ill. in company with the Charleston and Mattoon people, to again listen to Douglas and Lincoln. At this place the crowd was not so large as at Charleston, and there was so much harmony; at the same time there was an unmistakable evidence of morality and intelligence being in the ascendancy at Sullivan, and we desire no better treatment than we received from a number of the citizens of this place.

At the above place, and on the same occasion a number of intoxicated men perpetrated an assault, or mob on the Lincoln procession as it was passing the stand where Mr. Douglas, was then speaking—for about five minutes it rained brickbats intermixed with hats, coats and vests to an alarming extent, but luckily the mob was quelled before any serious damage was inflicted.—The driver of the band wagon and his team received the most serious wounds, and next comes various members of the Band who received bruises and bumps from all manner of weapons such as brickbats, stones and fence rails. The Band was from our own town and we venture the assertion that all who know them will at once determine the treatment unmerited and unwarrantable. We become heartily ashamed of our intoxicated friends engaged in this transaction and hence turned our back upon the "Giant" and "Giant killer" and returned home by the fastest possible mode of conveyance.—(Clay County Ind.) Democrat. (?)

Inasmuch as this subject is getting to be quite stale we will content ourselves by stating, for the benefit of the Local editor of the Democrat, that to our certain knowledge the principal actors in this "assault, or mob" were not drunk, on that occasion, nor do they indulge in the use of anything which when taken to excess will intoxicate.

We think it quite likely that there were some men in the company who were intoxicated, but we have inquired for such and have the first yet to hear of.

We are told by those who have tried it, that when a person is drunk he thinks everybody else is drunk and himself the only sober man in the crowd. Wonder if this was Mr. C. M. Thompson's fix when he was at Sullivan?

Complimentary.

At a meeting of the Bowling Green Brass Band held at their hall in this place on Wednesday evening the 30th day of Sept., ultimo, the following among other things were had of record to-wit:—

Resolved, That we tender our happiest thanks to the good citizens of Mattoon, Charleston, Sullivan, Paris, Marshall and Centralia, for the kind and hospitable treatment received from their hands, during our recent visit to their respective towns.—Clay County (Ind.) Democrat.

DR. JOHNSON ON LIARS.—Even the robber and cut-throat have their followers, who admire their address and intrepidity, their stratagems of rapine and their fidelity to the gang. The liar, and only the liar, is invariably and universally despised, abandoned, and disowned; he has no domestic consolations which he can oppose to the censures of mankind; he can retire to no fraternity where his crimes may stand in place of virtues, but is given up to the hisses of the multitude, without friend and without apologist.

Ladies do not generally appear to understand that the rules of etiquette require them always to speak first when they recognize a gentleman on the street. This is done as a compliment to the female sex, for as ladies are expected to be more choice in their acquaintance than gentlemen, the latter do not know whether their recognition will be acceptable, and dread the fear of a refusal, whereas a well bred gentleman will always treat a lady's nod with politeness.—Our feminine readers should recollect this.

Wonder which one of our preachers it was that went up into Coles county a short time since, and after divine (?) service, and after declining some four or five invitations to dine with white folks, went home with a negro and got his dinner? Nigger-equality!

Correspondence of Press & Tribune. The Persecution of the Douglassites in Moultrie County.

An Authentic Account of the Sullivan Mob.

SULLIVAN, Moultrie Co.,
Sept. 20, 1858.

Having been a resident of this place twelve years, and believing this to have been the most memorable day of the whole twelve, I take the liberty of sending you in brief the particulars of our two political demonstrations, and the events growing out of the same which were not wholly in accordance with programme. Hon. S. A. Douglas made an appointment to speak here a short time since, but caused it to be published in a local paper in this place. Mr. Lincoln seeing there was no appointment for Douglas in the Chicago Times or State Register, and not being aware of his hocus-pocus arrangement at this place, announced that he would speak at "Sullivan, Monday, September 20th," and caused it to be so published in his regular list of appointments. Mr. Douglas' appointment was at ten o'clock. Consequently Mr. Lincoln's friends fixed his hour at two, so that the people might have the opportunity of hearing both. No sooner did the Douglas men learn of this arrangement, than they persuaded Mr. Douglas to postpone his hour till one o'clock, thinking to get the crowd around him and keep them so they could not hear Mr. Lincoln.

Accordingly at one o'clock Douglas took the stand and commenced. I shall not attempt to tell what he said, farther than that I listened to him fifty minutes, and heard him vociferate "Black Republican" twenty one times and "Abolitionist" or "Abolitionism" thirty four times. The balance was a dish of foolish and harmless black-guardism.

At two o'clock the Republican band started for the grove where Mr. Lincoln was to speak. The crowd began at once to disperse, and being more than half Lincoln men, the Little Giant began to beg them not to leave him all alone. His appeal to our charity had no perceptible effect; so his friends thought they would adopt more potent measures. The first man who jumped into the street to stop the crowd is notorious in our community for two events. The first is that he tried his hand, a short time ago, at whipping his wife. In this he was successful—turning the poor woman into the street with her eyes discolored, and her person otherwise badly bruised. He afterwards bragged of the exploit. The other distinguishing performance of this character was his getting himself appointed a deputy officer to acquire the shelter of the law in shooting one of his neighbors, with whom he had had a fight in which he did not triumph as gloriously as when he fought his wife. This man and a few more of his political faith and social standing undertook to stop the crowd. The Lincoln boys knocked down three of them and the rest took to their heels.

We then passed on to the grove and heard Old Abe make one of his most telling speeches. His audience was much larger than Douglas' crowd and his speech infinitely superior in logic, manner and morals. OLD PICK.

We copy the above letter from the Springfield Journal, it from Press & Tribune, Chicago, both abolition papers. Notwithstanding the lies that characterize the abolition party and press, all over the State, this communication from "Old Pick," of Moultrie county, to the Chicago Press & Tribune, is the basest fabrication of falsehood that has ever been our privilege to read. Every Democrat knows it to be false, and every truthful Republican, though prejudiced, will never swallow such stuff. "Old Nick"—beg pardon—"Old Pick" abuses one of our honest citizens, by alluding to his (citizen's) private family matters, which is an exaggeration beyond all truth, as our citizens can testify.—And if we are not very much mistaken, "Old Pick," in this particular, lives in a glass house, and, consequently, had better not throw stones.

After this communication appeared in the daily Tribune, the black republicans of this place thought it would injure their cause for it to appear in the weekly—which has considerable circulation in this county—for all our citizens would know that it contained little else but lies, from beginning to end; and, consequently, a Republican dispatched a letter, by express, to the editor, requesting him not to have it appear in the weekly; but unfortunately for abolitionists the letter came to hand too late, and the communication did appear, and now, it and its author stands condemned before our citizens. This communication, and the scene it so falsely describes, have and will make from seventy-five to one hundred votes, in both counties, for Worley, the Douglas candidate for the Legislature. Do so again, "Old Pick," if you think there's no hereafter.

The Democratic Party not in Favor of Slavery Extension.

The sum and substance of black republican opposition to the Democratic party, is based upon the foolish and unfounded charge that the Democratic party is in favor of and seek to promote the extension of slavery. The charge is as false as it is had emanated from the father of lies, who was never known to utter a truth. The Washington Union, of July 14th, states the position of the Democratic party upon this subject fully and fairly and truthfully as follows—and, of course the black republicans will not deny the right of the Washington Union to speak for the Democratic party, albeit but few Democrats recognize any such thing. No Democrat will deny that the position of the Democratic party is correctly stated in the following article from the Union, of the 14th:—[Quincy Herald.

"We admit that the republicans are opposed to the extension of slavery, but we explicitly deny that the Democracy are advocating its extension. The Democratic party have nothing in the world to do with slavery. They are neither for it nor against it; for its extension nor against its extension. The corner-stone and foundation of our creed upon this subject, so far as Congress is concerned, and, of course, so far as general State elections are concerned, is this: The people of the place—the people of any given Territory—the people of any State—have the constitutional right to create or refuse to create or recognize slavery; that is, that Congress has no rightful authority over the subject.

We think this is a most sensible doctrine, and for this overwhelming reason: That, having tried the question by the assertion of the right of Congress to create or prohibit slavery in the public Territories, it has uniformly turned out in the end that the people of the Territories would still take the matter in their own hands and settle it for themselves. Settle it for themselves! These are significant words, and constitute a volume of argument in support of the self-governing principle we have laid down on this subject.

The republicans have a right to oppose the democratic party. We expect them to do so, and should have great distrust of the accuracy of our positions should we receive any note worthy endorsement from them. We do not court the favor, fear, or respect of the opposition.—They are not honest in their opposition to slavery; or, granting that they are honest in that, they are clearly dishonest in organizing a party upon that basis, because, in respect to the end they propose to accomplish or reach, their agency is utterly powerless to effect it. This, we take it, they understand as well as we do. They did not, in all their legislation, including the Missouri Compromise, the Wilmot Proviso, and the whole Kansas rebellion, exert the least possible influence over the question of slavery extension or prohibition. They succeeded by a fierce partisan exhibition in rousing the South to make a fight in Kansas; and in that they accomplished one thing only—they contrived to get the South in a position equally absurd and unjustifiable as that which they had previously occupied. The South could not force slavery into Kansas, for the people of Kansas had an exclusive jurisdiction over it. It was indeed their question, their business, their interest, and they were the proper parties to settle it for themselves. This is what we call non-intervention.

In other words, we of the democratic party believe, as a general principle, equally applicable to political and social affairs, that each community should attend to its own business. We are against intermeddling from without, satisfied that mere outsiders are not as well advised as insiders of the real opinions of the people and what they really need.

The man out of debt, with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe leather, a hole in his hat, is still a son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, although clothed in utmost bravery, what is he but a serf out on a holiday—a slave to be reclaimed at any moment by his owner, the creditor? My son, if poor see wine in the running spring; let thy mouth water; acknowledge a white-washer's garret the fittest housing for a gentleman: do this and flee debt. So shall thy heart be at rest, and the Sheriff confounded.

"Of earthly good, the best is a good wife,
And—the bitterest curse of human life."

Republican Platform.

The following, from the Quincy Herald, edited by Capt. Brooks, who is constantly pouring hot shot into the enemy's camp, we think decidedly the best version of the black republican platform that we have seen:

"We publish below the platform of the black republican party. We do so in compliance with the request of several members of that party, who feign to think that we are unwilling the people should see and read and understand for themselves the principles avowed by the black republicans. The creed of that party is as follows:

1. The government by congress of the territories in opposition to the wishes of the people who live in them. If the latter desire to have slavery, and so vote at an election, congress is to render it nugatory and void by an absolute prohibition.

2. No more slave states must be added to the Union under any circumstances. If the rich and beautiful island of Cuba should ask to come into the confederation, congress must reject the application because it is a slave state, although it is admitted it would add immensely to the prosperity of the country. It is the province of out-siders and non-residents, who are represented in congress, to dictate to the people of new states what kind of constitution they shall adopt.

3. Congress must repeal the fugitive slave law, and refuse to enforce that provision of the United States constitution which says fugitives from labor escaping from one state into another must be surrendered up to the party to whom the labor may be due.

4. Until congress repeals the law, it is the duty of the States to pass laws nullifying its provisions, and to render it inoperative within their borders; although when they came into the Union the agreed to abide by and enforce the whole constitution. The republicans have already done this in several states, so that nullification may be considered an important item in their creed.

5. That part of the constitution which gives protection to slavery is not obligatory upon their tender consciences, because it is opposed to the "higher law of God," in which they are deeply learned. They will swear to support the constitution, but at the same time, make a mental reservation to disobey that which they do not like.

6. It is the duty of congress to prohibit the slave trade between the states—that is, make it a crime for a citizen of Kentucky to take his slave into Tennessee or to any other slave state and sell him.

7. It is the duty of the free states, which have a majority in both branches of congress, as well as a large majority of the presidential electors to unite against the 15 slave states, which they can outvote, and administer the government without any regard to their wish. Every man who is in favor of this ostracism of the south, is to be called a "doughface" and traitor to the north, and must be repudiated. It will be remembered that they gave Fremont thirteen hundred thousand votes in the free states, and not a thousand votes in all the slave states, and in eleven of them not a human being being voted for him, so sectional was the party which supported him.

8. Having elected the president and a majority of congress, the supreme court of the United States to be re-organized, according to the bill of Mr. Seward, and a majority of abolitionists put upon the bench, who will decide that slavery in the states is unconstitutional and illegal, and that no man can hold property in man.

9. If the slave states attempt to secede from the Union when their constitutional rights are thus invaded, they are to be restrained and prevented by the strong arm of military force. They are to be reduced from the position of equals in the confederacy to that of colonies and dependent provinces of the mighty central government at Washington.

10. The policy of the states and federal government should be to place negroes upon an entire equality with the whites, in every respect. The states should allow them to vote, hold office, attend common schools, train in the militia, sit on juries; while the federal government should recognize the independence of Hayti, and receive a negro ambassador from it, and from any other African state that chooses to cultivate national intercourse with us. The policy that would exclude negroes from the political rights of whites is denounced as a mere prejudice of color. Such are the main features of the republican creed. Reader, how do you like them?

—Vegetation is so scarce at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, that two mullen stalks and a huckleberry bush are called a grove.

—"What would you be, dearest," said Walter to his sweetheart, "if I were to press the seal of love upon those sealing wax lips?" "I should be stationary."

Come to the Fair next Thursday.

Negro-Equality Proclaimed.

We call attention to the fact that was stated in a communication from Jacksonville published in our last week's issue, that the Republicans of Jacksonville had openly proclaimed the doctrine of Negro Equality. Our Correspondent speaks as follows of the speech of one of the most wealthy and prominent Republicans in Morgan county:

"D. A. Smith, [a prominent Black Republican lawyer in Jacksonville] addressed the Republican Club last Monday night. His speech was long and laborious. He labored long to show that the Whig party was, on the slavery question, where the Republican party is now. He thought that it was an insult to be accused of advocating negro equality; and then attempted to prove that a certain negro in town, [Andrew Jackson, the barber] was a better man in every sense than Douglas. Said Smith, 'He [the negro] is as good as any of us, the best of us, and a better man in every sense of the term, than Stephen A. Douglas, or any of his kind. Although he is not as eminent or as wealthy as Mr. Douglas, yet in all that constitutes the noble man, he is the Senator's superior, and is more entitled to our confidence.'

"Mr. Smith, unlike many of the Republicans in our state, is honest enough to publicly proclaim the true principles of the Republican party. He thinks that a negro is 'as good as any of us, the best of us,' and a better man in every sense of the word, than the best men in the Democratic party. This very speech, that was delivered by David A. Smith, was endorsed by the Morgan Journal, the Black Republican paper, published at Jacksonville. Hence it will be seen that here in Central Illinois, Negro Equality is publicly proclaimed and advocated by the leading men and the leading organs of the Republican party. These Republicans not only think that a negro is as good as a white man, but that he is better in every sense of the word than the best men in the Democratic party! We defy Republicans to deny what we have stated. The men who will hereafter deny that the leaders of the Republicans advocate Negro-Equality will incur the charge of unpardonable ignominy or the suspicion of insanity. It is no use for the Republicans to deny the fact, an longer, viz., that negro equality is the doctrine of the leaders of their party. Lincoln has proclaimed it at Chicago, and has asked the conservative people of Illinois to indorse his principles, by electing him to the high position of United States Senator. Will the intelligent people of our state decide at the ballot-box, that a negro is entitled to all the social and political rights enjoyed by white men? Will they allow the negro to be placed on an equality with them? Will they ever acknowledge that a negro is as good as any of us, the best of us, as has been proclaimed by the leaders of the Republican party? The Ides of November will answer the question. The people will then vote for Lincoln and negro-equality, or for Douglas and negro-inferiority. Citizens of Illinois, how will you vote upon this question?—[Logan County Democrat.

MARRIED.

On the 15th of September, by the Rev. Boyd, Mr. WM. PATTERSON, of this county, to Miss B. MOUNT, of Perryville Ind.

"The pure, open, prosperous love,
That, pledged on earth, and sealed above,
Grows in the world's approving eyes,
In friendship's smile, and home's care;
Collecting all the heart's sweet ties
Into one knot of happiness."

On the 12th instant, by Dr. A. L. Kellar, Mr. E. P. SNYDER to Miss LIZZIE GREEN, both of this place.

We were present on this occasion, and witnessed the performance, and among the rest, the kissing of the bride operation, which set our bachelor heart all a-flutter, and came to the very sage conclusion that marriage is a great invention. Marriage—"Domestic happiness, though only bliss of paradise that has survived the Fall!"—The morals of servant girls must be very bad. They hook the dresses of their mistresses every morning.

Go Ahead.
Go-ahead-iveness, whether in Webster's dictionary or not—and we shall not pause to examine—is certainly one in the vocabulary of the American people. It means they need no lexicographer to tell them. They know it. They feel it. They act it. They live it in the most emphatic sense of that great verb, whose true meaning idlers and drones and day-dreamers so practically ignore. It is, in fact, synonym of "Americanism," and it condenses into its fifteen letters all that is meant by an equal number of words with which our people are familiar, because they do "go ahead." Among these are energy, promptitude, clear-sightedness, decision, firmness, probity, etc.—for without these no man can "go ahead" in the true sense of the term. We do not dignify with the designation of "go-ahead-iveness" the career of him who goes through life like one walking upon a sleety pavement.
The man who "goes ahead" takes no step backwards. He seldom slips or slides, and more rarely falls. We fear people, not a few, have mistaken the meaning of "go-ahead-iveness." Hence their pecuniary troubles and distresses. And it is to call back the minds of the young to the true meaning that we write. Let such profit, then, by the errors of the blunders and stumblers around them, and see to it that they themselves start right and keep right. With caution and energy combined—with no step taken, in business, till they are satisfied they can maintain it—they will not fail to "go ahead" in the genuine practical sense of the phrase, which contemplates only what belongs to "real progress." Remembering this, we may all "go ahead" in our several spheres of duty.

Candidates.
Announcement fee 25, in advance.
—We are authorized to announce the name of **W. W. CRADDOCK**, of Coles county, as a candidate to represent this county and Coles, 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 Thomas** as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff at the November election.

Danger.
Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or account, that I have placed my notes and accounts in the hands of J. Meeker, Esq., for collection. Those who would save cost had better call on him immediately and "shell out."
HENRY Y. KELLAR.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 1 1858. 2—3t.

B. HUNT,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
Mr. H. would respectfully announce to the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in Drs. Hitt & Kellar's office, west side public square, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a fashionable and workman-like manner.
Sullivan Ill. Oct. 15th 1858. 4 tf.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Zweck & Burg is now dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to us are notified to call on Lewis Zweck, at the old stand, and settle up immediately, or they will have to pay cost.
ZWECK & BURG.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 1 1858. 2—3t.

NEW GROCERY,
North Side Pub. 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, Rice, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Vinegar, Soap, Soda, Sardines,

PEPPERS,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Hair Oils, Essences, Perfumery, Nuts,
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.
W. LEE.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8 1858—3—4t.

Human life is one great Saturday, in which the world should get ready for Sunday, closing up account 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 R. Lee I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lot 4 in block 3 in Sullivan, as the property of William R. Lee, which I shall offer at Public Sale at the court-house door in Sullivan, in said State, on the 8th 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, SH'F M. C. Ill.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8 1858.—3—3t.

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 Huffman, 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, SH'F M. C. Ill.
BY WM. R. LEE, Dep'y.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8 '58.—3—3t.

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 L. 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, SH'F M. C. Ill.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8 '58.—3—3t.

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. 6 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, SH'F M. C. Ill.
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 8 1858.—3—3t.

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 23d 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, SH'F M. C. Ill.
Oct. 1 A.D. 1858.—2 3t.

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 Short 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. 13 N. R. 4 E. cont'g 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 SH'F M. C.
By Wm. R. Lee Dep'y
October 1st 1858.—2—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 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 bl'k 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 9th 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, SH'F M. C. Ill.
Sept. 17th 1858. 1 3w.

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.
E. F. McHEETERS, R. B.

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, Admr.
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. B. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 9, T. 15, R. 5 east, containing 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, SH'F 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, Commissioner and against Tho's Wiley and David Patterson I have levied upon the following described real estate viz: $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 1 162 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 4, 20 acres, all in Town. 13 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, SH'F M. C.
By Wm. R. Lee, Deputy.
October 1st 1858.—2—3t.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 4, pt. SE $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 8, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of sec 4, & $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 4, all in T. 14, R. 5 East; also SW $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 13, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 16th 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, SH'F 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. 49t
A. N. SMYSER.
Just received a full assortment of Building & fencing Nails at
Smyser's

Fresh Arrival
of
GROCERIES
at
A. GEORGE & CO'S.
North Side of Public Square

CONSISTING in part, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, 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, gum Camphor, Dates, a good article of black Ink, smoke-Pipes, Prunes, Currants &c. &c. Last of all, but not least, Brandy, wines, Gin, Rum, Porter and whiskey, by retail, or by the barrel, to suit customers.
AARON GEORGE & CO.
Sullivan Ill., Oct. 1st, 1858. 2ly.

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. McClellan, 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. 2o 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

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

SHAWLS & CLOAKS, FOR THE LADIES!

Varieties, and Notions, Nails & paints, brandies and wines, for Medicinal & Sacramental Purposes.

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.

I WANT a fine lot of Bacon in exchange for Goods.—**YADAKIN.**

HO. YE HUNGRY,
AND
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, Oakes, Crackers Cheese, Pickles, Dried Herring, Rope, Brushes, Pencils, Pens, Blacking, Brooms, Pepper Sauce, Oysters, Sardines, Flavoring Extracts, Perfumeries, Hair Oil, Cologne, Note Paper, Envelopes, Lard Oil, Combs, Pocket Knives, Razors shaving Soap, Violin strings and notions generally.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES,
which I propose to sell as cheap as any other house in town; consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Starch, Spices, Cinnamon, Soda, Pepper, Ginger, Salt, Soap, Tobacco, Fine Cigars, Mackerel and White Fish, Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
J. R. McCLURE.
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.

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—tf

J. B. SHEPHERD, M. T. SHEPHERD.
NEW FIRM.

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-wicking, 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,

raisins; 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, of

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

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. 14—tf.

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.

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 site the respective Trustees for the amount: see sec. 21, Act of 1857.

The money will be withheld from all districts where there is no report.
J. Y. HITT, School Com.
July 23d 1858—45—4t.

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

I am now receiving my Fall 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

friends and the public generally, I hope to merit and receive a continuation of the same. My object will be to keep a good stock of

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 Current 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, St. neware, Hard-ware, Boots & Shoes of nearly all kinds, and at very low prices; Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, Flannels, 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. 17c.

Clay Whigs Read

Mr. Lincoln was the first man in Illinois who proposed to an organized body of whigs, to abandon Henry Clay, and the principles of the whig party. In or about June, 1847, the constitutional convention being in session, the whig members of said convention were privately summoned to appear at the house of Ninian W. Edwards, in the city of Springfield. The meeting being organized Mr. Lincoln explained its object to be the selection of some other man than Henry Clay as the standard-bearer of the whig party in the coming presidential contest. The name of General Taylor was proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and the necessity of immediate action urged, on the ground that if the whigs did not take Taylor for their candidate, that the democrats would! That the whig party had fought long enough for principle and should change its motto to success. Resolutions being adopted by this meeting in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Lincoln, Charles H. Constable and myself immediately left the house.

When the whig convention assembled in Philadelphia in 1848, Abraham Lincoln united in all the schemes against Henry Clay, and contributed there and elsewhere every thing in his power to rob that great and good man of the honors he had so richly earned by a long life of devotion to his country and to his party.

Mr. Lincoln even went so far as to try to prevent me from taking a seat in the Philadelphia convention, and urged me to surrender my seat to Dr. Zabriskie—Zabriskie then being a citizen of New Jersey, and not of Illinois, because Zabriskie was for Taylor, and I was for Henry Clay for the presidency.

As a member of Congress, Mr. Lincoln was actively engaged during the spring of 1848, in concocting schemes for the defeat and overthrow of Henry Clay, and finally rejoiced when he beheld the mangled remains of that great patriot and statesman inhumanly butchered by those claiming to be his friends.

After the election of Gen. Taylor he cast his eyes upon the land office at Washington, soon to be disposed of by the President. The whig party of Illinois, claiming that the appointment, recommended Cyrus Edwards, of Madison county, who was regarded by all in the party, and out of it, with the highest veneration as a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman. The recommendation of Cyrus Edwards was forwarded to Mr. Lincoln, then a member of Congress, who, instead of laying it before the President, kept it in his pocket and pretended that he was the only man that could keep Justin Butterfield from receiving the appointment. When the whig party learned the game Lincoln had played on their old and true friend, Mr. Edwards, instead of helping him to defeat Butterfield, they, in the town of Springfield, administered to Lincoln a most severe rebuke, by going for Butterfield instead of for Lincoln. From that time until within a year or two past, Mr. Lincoln has been compelled to remain in retirement.

Where the people of Illinois will keep him.

Gen. J. W. Singleton's Jacksonville Speech.

The New York Sun, dated July 6th, contains the following note: "This sheet is printed on Mr. Beach's new press which makes an impression on each side of the sheet at the same operation. The press meets the fullest expectation of the inventor, and is pronounced a complete success by printers generally. Additions are being made by which the sheets are to be fed in, dampened, folded and counted, all by machinery, after which several more impressions will be applied, and then the press will be used in printing the daily Sun.

My son, these maxims make a rule,

NO PRIDE IN HIM.

BY GEORGIANNA HERBERT.

"Proud! No indeed! there is no pride in him. He's one of the plainest fellows that you ever saw. Don't care any more than if people were all blind. Oh! he is not proud."

We didn't dispute the assertion of our friend Albert; we knew perfectly how deeply he was in error. It would have been no use to contend with him, for he looked merely at the outward appearance of the subject of remark, and at but part of even that.

He had an idea that to be proud a man must walk through the days as stiffly erect as a bean-pole, and with a tightly buttoned-up coat and unbendable head go daintily along, scarce condescending to speak or smile for the benefit of common people.

It had never entered his calculations that a man might go with his uncombed, uncut hair flying like witches in the wind; with his hat stove in at the side, and his coat hanging off his shoulders; with his neck-cloth untied, and one end of his collar in his hat, the other down his back; that he might be limber-tongued and limber-bodied as an eel; and might roll and dip in walking like a lugger in a gale of wind, and yet be as proud as that far-famed condensation of pride—Lucifer. Pride is at all times to be detected in the trier. The most free and easy people are frequently possessed of pride as hard as the Rocky Mountains. You may not believe in those mountains till you attempt to climb them. Then you will.

There is no principle more subtle than pride—nothing so hard to kill. Why, it has as many lives as all the cats on earth put together. An affectionate and benevolent disposition may keep pride very much under subjection and out of sight; but never tell that a man with such a head and face as that—no matter where they belong—and with such a hard and wilful look in that deep, solemn eye, is not proud—tremendously proud—proud to the core. He may not carry it outside of him, as one would his armor, but he is nursing it within; and it is the very feeling which renders him so indifferent to his own appearance, or the opinions of men. His own is the only opinion he regards.

About Girls' Names.

If you are a very precise man and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl by the name of Ann; for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and others that "An is an indefinite article."

If you would like to have a wife who is "one of a thousand," you should marry an Emma, Emily or Em, for any printer can tell you that "ems" are always counted by thousands.

If you do not wish to have a bustling, fly about wife, you ought not to marry one named Jennie; for every cotton spinner knows that jennies are always on the go.

If you want to marry Belle it is not necessary that you should wander through the west to secure the position of sexton, just because you have to ring her at the altar.

If you marry one by the name of Margaret, you may fear for the manner that she will end her days, for all the world know that "Pegs" were made for hanging.

If you wish to succeed in life as a porter, you should marry a Caroline, and treat her very kindly, for so long as you do this you will be good to Carry.

The most incessant writer in the world is he who is always bound to Ad a line.

You may adore your wife, but you will be surprised in love when your wife is a Dora.

Many men of high moral principles, and who would not gamble for the world, still have not refused to take a Bet.—[Punch.]

—A woman is like wax—only melt her and she will take any form you choose.

—A speaker at a stump meeting out West declared that he knew no East, no West, no North, no South. "Then," said a tipsy bystander, "you ought to go to school and learn geography."

—You needn't try to make pork out of pig-tron, or become a shoe-maker by drinking cherry-cobblers.

"I would have you know, my friend that I speak from a knowledge of the truth." "Oh, yes, fully a thousand miles from the slightest knowledge of it."

And lump them ay together;

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. 2ly.

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.

Just received a full assortment of Building & Fencing Nails at Smyser's

SAMUEL HENDRY—You should address the lady mentioned upon the subject and not us.

10,000 lbs. Bacon wanted at the best prices in exchange for Goods by May 1st '58

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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 2ly.

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

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

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 27th.

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 th.

We are authorized to announce B. A. CORNWELL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing November election.

Sullivan Division No. 393

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

His 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.

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JOHN Y. HITT,

KEEPS ON HAND

ALL SORTS OF

Drugs & Medicines,

PERFUMERIES of the finest quality and all sorts of Toilet Notions, Pocket

CULERY,

I-X-L.

PURE PURE LIQUORS,

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO!

Cigars, Soaps of every grade, AND EVERYTHING ELSE USUALLY KEPT

D D D D D D

R R R R R R

U U U U U U

G 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.

W H Y

Should I get an Insurance on my Life?

LET THE PRESENT TIMES REPLY,

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."—McClulloch's Commercial Dicty.

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. 23-4f.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

Just received and for sale low for cash, a superior lot of

BOOTS & 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 th

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, 3.00

One square six months, 5.00

One square twelve months, 7.00

Half a column six months, 18.00

One column six months, 25.00

Half a column twelve months, 25.00

One column twelve months, 40.00

Business cards, less than a square, one year, 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 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.

Announcing candidates for office, \$2.00 in advance in all cases.

Advertisements changed three times yearly, if desired.

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

IS PREPARED TO PRACTICE

DENTISTRY,

In the latest and most approved methods. He solicits patronage.

Dental Office over Wood's store, formerly occupied by Dr. Weaver, Decatur, Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 ly.

C. C. BURROUGHS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

School, Miscellaneous and BLANK BOOKS,

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades, fancy Articles, &c.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Cash paid for Rags.

New School Books.

UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 40 WALL STREET.

W. B. PORTER, Agent

AT SULLIVAN.

Feb. 12, '58—23-ly

Moultrie Lodge No. 181

A. F. & A. M.

MEETS regularly at their Hall in Sullivan, on the Monday evening of, or next preceding each full moon. Transient brethren fraternally welcome.

E. E. WAGGONER W. M.

P. B. KNIGHT, Sec.

STRATTON & HUBBARD,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

BOOTS & SHOES.