

The Sullivan Express.

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

J. H. Waggoner,

"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED."

Editor & Proprietor.

VOL. II.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1859.

NO. 27.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

STRATTON & HUBBARD,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
STRAW GOODS &c.
Decatur Ill. 5tf.

G. 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.

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

B. B. EVERETT,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his professional ser-
vice to the citizens of Sullivan and surround-
ing country.
Office one door west of Walker's dwelling,
where he may always be found, except when
absent on professional business.
Sullivan, Aug. 8.

A. B. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Sullivan - - - - - Illinois.
Will practice in the courts of Moutrie, Coles,
Shelby, and Mason counties. Prompt and dili-
gent attention given to the collection of debts,
paying taxes, procuring land sold for taxes, &c.
Office—in the north-west corner of the Court
House, where he may be consulted at all times,
when not otherwise professionally engaged.
December 10th 1858.—12 y.

C. B. STEELE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
SULLIVAN - - - - - ILLINOIS.
OFFICE, on west side of square.—23ly

I. JENNINGS & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT, LUMBER, LIME &c.
All goods consigned to our care, will meet
with prompt attention.
Windsor Ill. Oct. 1st 1858. 2ly.

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.

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

Moutrie 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 brothers fraternal-
ly welcome. J. W. R. MORGAN W. M.
J. B. KNIGHT Sec'y.

Moutrie Lodge, No. 158,
I. O. O. F.,
Meets every Tuesday Evening in their Hall,
over Yaden's Store. Transient Brothers in
vited to attend.
W. W. THOMAS, Sec'y. B. KNIGHT, N. G.

SULLIVAN EXPRESS.

—o—o—o—

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

J. H. WAGGONER,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

1.50, Invariably in Advance!

THE NEGLECTED WIFE.

CHAPTER I.

"For better, for worse; for richer, for poorer; in sickness and health; to love, honor, and to obey." With a truer heart, with more devout earnestness, never did woman proffer that solemn vow than Rose Vivian, as she stood before the spot where she had come to link her destiny with that of Herbert Graham. No congratulating friends or relations were gathered around the bridal pair, to accompany them with good wishes and invoke a blessing upon their union. They were alone, excepting a faithful servant, who would not leave her young mistress, even when in error—and after having in attempted to prevent her disobedience, had shared her flight from her home, and was now present at her marriage—and an old physician, a man of gentle and benevolent appearance, a friend of Herbert's, whom he had prevailed upon to be witness to the ceremony.

The little group looked scared and cheerless. It was a dreary morning, the rain fell in heavy torrents against the church windows, and it was so dark that lights had to be placed before the clergyman to enable him to read the service, which he did in a voice so low and hurried as scarcely to break the oppressing silence that prevailed.

It was the old story of affection crossed, and leading on at last to open and irretrievable rebellion. Rose's father, general Vivian, was a man of good family and large estates, which however, as he had no son, were entailed upon a distant relation, and the pride of birth and position he would have concentrated upon a direct male heir had always been turned to his three fair daughters and their advantageous settlement in life. The two eldest somewhat disappointed him in their marriages, which, though presenting no grounds for opposition, were not as brilliant as his ambitious hopes had led him to anticipate; but he sought a compensation in the schemes he had formed concerning his youngest and favorite Rose. Unhappily, at the very moment when all smiled upon him, and he flattered himself that Rose was being brought round to accept the addresses of one who possessed both wealth and influence, she met Herbert Graham, and the dreams and plans of years were swept away.

The son of a well-known London auctioneer and estate agent, with ample at his disposal, a handsome and winning exterior, some mental cultivation, and much enthusiasm for all that was attractive in art or beautiful in nature, Herbert Graham was peculiarly fitted to captivate a gentle, sensitive girl, who had not seen much beyond the bluff country gentleman and keen sportsmen the general delighted to assemble around him. Before requiring his son to commence the career he himself had pursued, Mr. Graham had permitted him to travel some in Italy, and there the sojourn of a year, amid the seductive charms of its sunny, idling, pleasure-seeking life, the familiar intercourse with society of rank and position superior to his own, the grace and refinement of the circles

in which he found himself eagerly sought and welcomed, sufficed to rivet his tastes and mar his fortunes.

Herbert soon learned to look with invincible dislike upon the pursuits for which he knew himself intended, and when at last compelled by his father to return to England, he unceasingly incurred his displeasure by his listlessness in all that related to business, and the eagerness with which he seized upon every pretext for evading it. The attempt to keep up the fashionable acquaintances he had made in Italy, to vie with their expenditure and enter into their amusements, proved another subject of discord; for Mr. Graham, though proud of descent from an old Scotch ancestor, had none of his son's overweening deference for mere title, and, from his professional experiences, often warned him against the foolish young lordlings whose friendship he so coveted. But his remonstrances and advice were alike disregarded, till finally Herbert put the finishing stroke to their misunderstandings by falling in love with the daughter of a person who professed the utmost contempt and abhorrence for all and everything connected with trade, and who declared he would as soon give his Rose to the lowest shop-boy in the kingdom as to Herbert Graham, the auctioneer's son!

Irritated by this taunt, Mr. Graham who on his part disliked or ridiculed soldiers most cordially, in return was so peremptory as the general in forbidding Herbert ever more to entertain a thought of Miss Vivian's hand.

Poor Rose! She had no mother living to confide in, to soothe her, to intercede with the angry father, whose storms of passion terrified yet did not convince her. She promised, she struggled to obey, and for a time she had succeeded; but then Herbert's letters would come, Herbert's reproachful letters, and all would be undone. It nearly broke, in the conflict, that clinging heart, for she loved her father dearly, and till Herbert came, had not dreamed of the terrible possibility of willfully forsaking him. And yet it arrived at last, and before day-break one November morning, Rose Vivian undauntedly fled from the roof that had sheltered her for twenty happy years. At a short distance from the house Herbert was in waiting. He lifted her in his arms, and placed her almost senseless in the carriage; her cloak was heavy with the rain, and her long hair had fallen from its fastenings, and shaded her fair young face, which was pale and rigid with emotion. Every moment might lead to detection, so they did not delay even to attempt to restore her; but as they drove rapidly on towards London, her trusty Jane held up her drooping form, while Herbert chafed the cold hands which were so tightly clenched he could with difficulty unclasp them.

Till that hour, perhaps, he had never justly estimated the extent of the sacrifice she made, or of the struggle she had undergone. He felt it then, however, in its entire fullness, and silently but fervently did he vow that the devotion of his entire life should attest his gratitude and love.

A few hours brought them to London, and to the door of the church where Herbert had appointed his friend, Dr. Gray to meet them. Rose had now revived, and she walked firmly up the aisle to the altar railings, where the clergyman awaited her. Her whole heart and soul were bound up in her love for Herbert, and at that moment remorse for the past, misgivings for the future, all were equally forgotten. She came prepared to de-

vote her life to his; to sacrifice every thought of individual happiness, except what might tend to his benefit; to defer implicitly to his will; in his behalf patiently to suffer, joyfully to hope; to pray for him; ah! yes, for him and with him too! She had always dwelt on this, on the awakening him to a sense of religion and a delight in its observances, as the crown of her endeavours. Much of this, unconsciously to herself, was mere sentiment; for had her religious convictions been sufficiently deep, they must have prevented the step of filial disobedience that we have now recorded. With a woman's fond credulity, however, believing in his assurance that even as she willed, so it should be, she exulted in the conviction that as with one heart they loved for earth, so with one heart would they soon look towards heaven.

Thus strong in her purpose towards him, did Rose plight her faith; and when all was ended, and Herbert, raising her from her knees, bent down, and with a kiss upon her forehead, as if to ratify their contract, called her his own dear wife, there was no cloud upon the upturned face that met his proud gaze, no sadness in the loving eyes that were raised so confidently to his.

They were married; death alone could part them now; and Herbert breathed more freely. On leaving the church they repaired to the house of Dr. Gray, that Rose might have a few hours' rest before resuming their journey. The preparations for departure were soon completed, for they had no friends to see in London, no object to detain them. Herbert knew that his father's displeasure on first discovering his marriage would be excessive but he hoped those feelings might be soothed, and that he would eventually be reconciled. Meanwhile, his plans had been already laid. Rose had five thousand pounds in right of her mother, and Herbert possessed about one hundred a year from a similar source. They had calculated their joint income at about three hundred a year, and on this, in Italy, Herbert said they could manage very well; far better than in Italy with Rose, than thousands chained to an auctioneer's desk in London; and Rose, who knew nothing of life beyond her love for Herbert and the griefs and joys it had entailed upon her, agreed to all he had proposed, and accordingly for Italy they started.

The young pair settled in Florence. Here all was novelty and enjoyment for Rose, who had never before left England, and Herbert took delight in unfolding to her all the beauties of their new abode. They did not seek to form acquaintances, for Herbert felt too happy in his quiet home to care for other amusements; and he liked to see that Rose had no thought or wish for society beyond his own. It pleased him to be able thus to engross her mind, and prove the source of her entire happiness. They used to walk in the country round Florence, and visit the galleries and studios. In the evenings, those happy evenings, too Rose would sit and ply her needle while Herbert read aloud.

Dear Rose! She had learned so admirably to keep house, and contrive and work. They had two servants besides Jane, who was a host in herself, and whose only discontent arose from her young mistress insisting on being taught so much, and occupying herself so constantly. In truth, at that time, much of Rose's labor was self-imposed, for it was her good pleasure to wait almost exclusively upon her husband, anticipate his every wish, and feel jealous if this prerogative were disputed.

One of Herbert's most grateful oc-

cupations was drawing. He had naturally a great taste for the art, and in order to cultivate it effectually, he now determined on entering the studio of an artist of celebrity, thus laying the foundation of what hereafter he hoped advantageously to follow. This arrangement necessarily took him each day some hours from home, but the joy of the return every afternoon overbalanced this privation. Rose always watched for his coming, and her quick ear having distinguished his footstep on the stairs, she would hasten to open to him, even before he had rung at the door bell. It was pleasant to be greeted by her bright face, and to know that there was no deception in that smile, no effort in that joyful welcome.

Rose was a being that seemed formed to love; not strictly beautiful, perhaps, but indescribably fair, and soft, and winning; clinging always to her husband as if to the source of all that happiness and peace which was in reality her work, and adapting herself to occupations to which she had been hitherto unused, in order that their income might conduce the more to furnish him with comforts and amusements. Sometimes when they walked to the Cascine, the public drive and promenade of Florence, in the spring, and saw the carriages and riders with which the piazza, the general place of resort, was thronged, a shade would come over Rose as she thought how "dear Herbert used to ride there too, once, and if it had not been for the sacrifice he made for her, he might still have enjoyed the same pleasures as before." Then Herbert would laughingly tell her he cared for none of these now he had her; and little Rose would almost worship him for this disinterested love, never remembering, in the singleness of her heart, that if Herbert had hitherto been accustomed to a horse, she had not previously lived without a carriage, and that her little foot had seldom trod anything more rude than her father's velvet lawns, till for his sake she had forsaken all. Then on her return home she would take her account-book, and study in what she could best save, that she might coax Herbert to take a ride sometimes by showing him how well they could afford it.

Herbert could not refuse when Rose pressed; besides, he felt exhilarated by the exercise, and the time was come when Rose could not walk so long or so far as some months past. So, occasionally, he would devote an afternoon to the Cascine, or to some excursion with the Hortons, gay, fashionable people he had known formerly in Rome who were lately arrived in Florence, and who laughed at the seclusion to which he and his romantic little wife seemed determined to devote themselves. The spring was so far advanced that these rides could be prolonged till very late; and it difficult to resist the Hortons' importunities on their return to come and finish the evening at their house; but he remembered Rose and generally declined. He always found her waiting at her little tea table, working busily; so interested in the details, so glad he had been amused, thanking him for his kind consideration in leaving the party on her account, but saying he must not refuse again, if it could entertain him. She had been sad perhaps, before his return, a little sad; but she never told him so, for if ever she even breathed her doubts and misgivings Herbert would look grave and ask if he were not sufficient for her. The feelings thus stifled, thus forgotten in his presence, would, however, press upon her more heavily in her lonely

hours; and in her quiet stroll in the Boboli gardens, amongst their wooded walks and silent shades, the sense of foreboding which her situation naturally produced would lead her to dwell anxiously upon her father, who still resisted all her entreaties for a reconciliation. He continued inexorable, so her sisters wrote, still deaf to every prayer for pardon. Oh, if he would but forgive her! If he knew that it required but that to make her happy, quite happy!

It required but that! There was already a speck, then, upon that bright horizon; a consciousness of error weighing upon her soul, and rendering her distrustful of herself, less confident of her influence over her husband, less secure in her claims upon his love.

The summer passed, and autumn came, and another care and another joy had sprung up for Rose. A fresh source of love had opened to her, yet Herbert was not defrauded of a thot by the presence of his child. He had almost felt jealous of the little being who had come to divide her tenderness; but soon the new affection found also its charm for him, and Rose's heart bounded with delight as she witnessed Herbert's daily increasing fondness for his boy. The child was so fair, so full of promise, that his mother thought he was sent from heaven as a harbinger of good. They named him Hugh, after general Vivian, and Rose wrote all this and her awakened hopes to her sister, and sent a tiny lock of pale golden hair, which she thought must plead irresistibly to her father's heart.

The young daughter built much upon this appeal, much more than she would have said to her husband. The topic was a displeasing one to Herbert; for he seemed to interpret her yearnings toward her father, her wish for his forgiveness, as a slight, a failing in the entire devotion she had vowed to him. So there was one point already on which she must dissemble; one thought, one anxiety, which Herbert must not share! She would not sadden him even by a look; so she was ever ready to meet him when he came home with the same sweet smile and cheerful voice; and Herbert used to fold her and his child to his heart, and say he doubly prized the moments they were together now, since his close application to his studies compelled him to be so much more absent from her. Then too, as he soon intended starting as an artist, it was necessary he should form a connection, and in part give up the dear retirement of the first period of their married life. This was so true that Rose could only assent, and yet she sighed as she assented. His intercourse with his father had lately been resumed; but as if only to show him how futile were any expectations he might have formed from his liberality, the old man accorded him his forgiveness, at the same time informing him that, having no longer any interest in continuing his business, since he had no son who could succeed him in it, he had retired, and married again, settling all his property upon his wife.

Herbert gnashed his teeth with rage as he read this letter, and broke into one of those storms of passion which it was terrible to witness. Rose pleaded for the stern father, endeavoring to soothe her husband, and accusing herself of being the cause of this estrangement, until he was restored to calmness; but at the same time strengthened in the conviction of the greatness of the sacrifice he had made in marrying her, and of the heroic nature of his present exertions.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

your army out of your army and
advice may us out 103 21.



JOSEPH H. WAGGONER,
Editor & Publisher.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Friday, April 1, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

TO OUR READERS.

We Club, only, with such publications as we can recommend. The EXPRESS and GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK can be had for \$3.25. We will furnish the EXPRESS, and the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for \$3. per year. The EXPRESS, and the PRAIRIE FARMER, for \$2.25 per annum. The EXPRESS, and the NORTH-WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER, for \$2 a year. Call at our office and see specimens.

ROUNDS & LANGDON

ARE OUR ONLY
AUTHORIZED AGENTS,
TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISING, &c. &c.
In Chicago, Ill.

Religious.

Rev. Joel Knight will preach on the first and third Sabbath in each month at the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rev. Wm. H. McVey will preach at the above place next Sabbath, (the 13th inst.) at 3 o'clock P. M., and subsequently every two weeks.

Preaching every Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the Christian church.

Sugar Refinery.

We need something of this kind in this county, to manufacture our Chinese Sugar Cane into molasses and sugar. There is an immense amount of cane wasted all through the country just because we have nothing suitable in the way of machinery to work it up.

We learn that our friend, DONTY PATTERSON, who owns a steam mill about a mile from this place, proposes to erect, during the coming season, a kind of molasses manufactory, to go by steam, in connection with his other steam works. This is a laudable enterprise, and deserves the encouragement of all our cane raisers, and farmers generally, throughout the country. The work will, be informs us, be attended with considerable expense, and will, when completed, turn out from 200 to 400 gallons of molasses every twenty-four hours. He proposes working up the cane on the halves; which we think very liberal. As there is no doubt but that this work will be completed by the next cane harvest, we think our farmers will find it to their interest to cultivate cane more extensively than they have ever done before; for they will have some assurance of receiving a fair equivalent for their labor. We understand that Mr. Patterson has already about fifty acres of cane subscribed, nearly the amount which he asked for, to set the work on foot.

* If our mechanics can make plows just as cheap, and just as good, and make enough to supply the demand, ought they not to be patronized in preference to any foreign manufacturers? We think so.

MORAL.—Buy plows of Hokes and Seanev.

See the advertisement of Rutherford & Co., in another column. This is a new firm, doing business on the north-west corner of the public square. They have a choice selection of staple and fancy dry goods, which they are selling remarkably CHEAP for cash—we tried them, and know.

* We have just received the Atlantic Monthly for April. It speaks loud for American authors; and the English press are lavish in their praise. It now stands among the first of the literary monthlies of both the Old World and the New.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22, 1858.

In compliance with the instructions of the Legislature, and with the law prescribing the duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, I have prepared the following circular in the hope that it may contribute to a clearer understanding of the leading principles of the School Law, and the several duties enjoined upon school officers.

The following amendments to the act of 1857, after having been carefully considered and approved by the two Committees on Education, in joint session, were reported the General Assembly, at its late session, and passed in form of:

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A SYSTEM OF FREE SCHOOLS,' APPROVED FEBRUARY 16, 1857.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the following sections of the above entitled act be amended so as to read as herein-after expressed:

§ 34 At each meeting on the first Monday of April and October, the Trustees, having ascertained the amount of State, County and Township Funds, on hand and ready for distribution, shall apportion the same as follows: 1st Two per cent. to the township Treasurer; 2d Whatever may be due for the books of the Treasurer; 3d Any reasonable amount for dividing school lands, making plate, etc.; 4th Of the balance, one half shall be divided among the districts, in proportion to the number of children, under 21, in each, and the other half in proportion to the attendance certified in the schedules. Thereupon, the township Treasurer shall pay out the money to the several persons to whom it shall be distributed, and hold the balance, if any, apportioned on the schedules, subject to the order of the directors of the proper district. They shall also ascertain the amount of district tax money in the hands of the Treasurer, direct him to pay over the same on the order of the Directors of the district to which it belongs.

§ 35 Pupils may be transferred from one district to another, either in the same or different townships upon the written consent of the Directors of each district. A school thus formed, shall be under the control of the Directors of the district in which it is kept; but each district shall be liable for its share of expenses of the school, in proportion to the number of scholars which it sends. A separate schedule shall be kept for each district, upon the return of which the Trustees of each township from which pupils are transferred, they shall each draw an order on their Treasurer, in favor of the Treasurer of the township in which the school is kept, for the amount certified in the schedule. But a majority of the Directors of the several districts may unite the whole, or a part of each, into one, and place the school under the control of the [three] persons, whom they may appoint, and who shall be styled 'Directors of Union School, in District No.—, in Township No.—,' who shall be a body politic and corporate, with full power to levy taxes in the Territory composing the union district, and with all other powers conferred by this act upon Directors.

§ 42 It shall be the duty of the legal voters of each [each] district, to meet at the school house or other convenient place in the district, on the first Monday of September next, and elect three persons within the district to be styled 'School Directors,' one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot at their first meeting. But at each subsequent annual election, on the first Monday of September, one Director shall be elected, who shall hold his office for three years, and until his successor is elected. The first election in newly formed districts may be held, may be held on any Monday, notice being given by the township Treasurer, as for the election of Trustees. The legal voters, when assembled, shall choose three of their number to act as Judges, and one to act as Clerk. In case of a tie, the Judges shall decide it by lot, on the day of election. The Directors shall appoint one of their number Clerk, who shall keep a record of all the official acts of the Board in a book provided for the purpose. In all elections in school districts, either for the regular annual election of Directors, or for filling vacancies in the Board, or for raising money to build school houses or to extend the terms of school beyond six months, it shall be the duty of the Directors to give at least ten days notice, by posting up advertisements in at least three of the

most public places in the district. The notice shall state the place where such election is to be held, the time of opening and closing the polls, and the question or questions to be decided. No one shall be entitled to vote at any district election, on the question of raising money, unless he shall have resided at least thirty days in the district immediately preceding said election, nor unless he shall have paid a tax in said district the preceding year, or shall have been assessed in such district for the year in which such election is held. After every election of Directors, the Judges shall cause the poll book to be delivered to the township Treasurer, with a certificate thereon showing the election of said Directors and names of the persons elected, which poll book shall be filed by the township Treasurer, and shall be evidence of said election. If any trustee or director shall not be an inhabitant of the district or township which he represents, an election shall be ordered to fill the vacancy, and no person shall be at the same time a director and trustee, nor shall a director or trustee be interested in any contract made by the board of which he is a member.

§ 43 For the purpose of establishing and supporting free schools for six months, and defraying all the expenses of the same, of every description; for the purpose of repairing and improving school houses; of procuring furniture, fuel, libraries and apparatus; and for all other necessary incidental expenses, the directors of each district shall be authorized to levy a tax, annually, upon all taxable property of the district. They may also appropriate to the purchase of libraries and apparatus, any surplus funds, after [all] necessary school expenses are paid.

§ 44 At any meeting prior to the second Monday of September, annually, the Directors of each district shall ascertain how much money must be raised by special district tax for school purposes during the ensuing year. They shall then find what rate per cent. this amount will require to be levied; which rate, together with a list of the resident tax payers, shall be certified and returned to the Clerk of the County Court on or before the second Monday of September. The certificate may be in the following form:

'We hereby certify, that we require the rate of— to be levied, for school purposes, on all the taxable property of our district, for the year 18—. Given under our hands this — day of —, 18—.

A B Directors district No—
C D town—range—, county
E F of —, Illinois.

The money thus raised shall be appropriated by the Directors to the various objects for which it was intended.

§ 47 When a district lies in two or more counties, the Directors shall return to the Clerk of the County Court of each county the names of the resident tax payers in each. The Clerk of each county shall then furnish the amount of taxable property of the district lying in his county as returned by the Assessor of the previous year. The Directors shall then determine and certify the rates to be levied, and return the certificates to the Clerk of each county. For the purpose of building school houses or purchasing school sites, or for repairing and improving the same, the Directors, by a vote, may borrow money, issuing bonds executed by the officers, or at least two members of the Board, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars. But the rate of interest shall not exceed ten per cent. of the taxable property of the district. Nor shall the tax levied in any one year for building a school house exceed two per cent. of said taxable property.

§ 48 The Directors of each district are hereby declared a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'School Directors of district No—, township No—, county of—, and State of Illinois, and by that name may sue and be sued in all Courts and places whatever. The Directors shall be liable, as Directors, for the balance due teachers, and for all debts legally contracted. They shall establish and keep in operation, for at least six months in each year, a sufficient number of free schools for all the children in the district, over the age of 5 and under 21 years. They may adopt all necessary rules and regulations for the management of the schools, and shall visit and inspect the same as often as practicable. They shall appoint all teachers, fix the amount of their salaries, and may dismiss them for incompetency, cruelty, negligence or immorality. They may direct what branches shall be taught, and may suspend or expel pupils found guilty, on full examination, of refractory or incorrigible conduct. No school site shall be purchased, nor shall a school house be erected, located, purchased or changed,

nor shall a tax be levied to extend schools beyond six months, without the consent of a majority of the votes cast at the election, the notice of which shall state the question to be decided, and shall be given as required in the forty-second section in this act.

§ 49 The public printers are hereby required to print thirty thousand copies of a circular from the State Superintendent, including these amendments, for immediate distribution and also fifty thousand copies of the whole act as amended, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to be distributed by him to the several counties of the State, according to population.

APPROVED Feb. 21, 1859.

Section 31 changes the principle upon which the public money is to be distributed by the Trustees to the districts. Heretofore, it has all been apportioned upon the attendance certified in the schedules. Hereafter, one-half only must be apportioned: the other half in proportion to the number of children in the district under twenty-one years.

The law requires a six months' free school as the necessary condition of receiving any part of the public money, is not in the least, disturbed by this amendment, but remains in full force.

Section 33 provides that pupils resident in one district may attend school in another, only upon the written consent of the Directors of both districts, and explains more clearly the method of forming Union Districts, and conducting Union Schools.

Section 42 changes the time for the election of Directors from the first Monday of October to the first Monday of September; extends their term of office from one to three years; prescribes more in detail the manner of conducting all district elections; requires ten days notice of all such elections instead of five; and imposes certain conditions upon voters when money is to be raised.

The disastrous effects incident to the annual and total change of both the agents and policy of district boards under the old system, will, it is believed, be happily remedied by this amendment: while uniformity and stability will be imparted to all the measures of district officers for the improvement of their schools.

§ 43 points out explicitly the objects for which Directors may levy a tax without a vote of the people.

§ 44 extends the time within which Directors may make returns of the rate of taxation, from the first Monday of July to the second Monday of September, and simplifies the form of certificate. But returns may, of course, be made at any time previous to the second Monday in September.

Section 47 authorizes the Directors upon a vote of the people, to borrow money, for specified purposes, but limits the amount borrowed in any year to three per cent. of the taxable property in the district, and also restricts the tax that may be levied in any one year for building a school house to two per cent. of the taxable property. But as the former amount may be borrowed, and the latter levied in the same year, the restriction cannot injuriously affect or retard the erection of suitable houses. Or the tax may be levied for two or more years in succession, until an adequate sum is raised. In most instances, the latter course is much to be preferred.

Section 48 is divested of its former ambiguity, and expressly declares what the Directors may not do without a vote of the people.

N. BATEMAN.
Supt. Pub. Inst.

California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, March 23.
The California Overland mail, with dates to the 4th inst., arrived here last night. The dates from Victoria are to the 20th ult.

Governor Douglas had refused to permit the Americans at Victoria to publicly celebrate Washington's birthday. Much indignation was manifested.

Passengers by the mail coach confirm the accounts of recent battles between the troops and Camanches.

The Camanches had killed several families in Denton county, Texas, and run off their stock.

Both the Camanches and Apaches were committing depredations on the mail company all along the route.

Lieut. Reed, of Fort Buchanan, had pursued and captured a band of thieving Papagoes in the Mexican town of Santa Cruz. The Mexican authorities were highly indignant, and had called the people to arms to resist invasion.

The Indians in the vicinity of Santa Clara had killed several whites.

Gov. Cummings had made a requisition to Gen. Johnson for troops to chastise them.

Seventeen children captured by the Indians, several months ago, were recovered, and brought back to their homes.

BADLY HURT.—On last Thursday a horse kicked a son of Capt. A. Montgomery, of Kickapoo, breaking a piece of bone of considerable size from his skull, and letting out perhaps a spoonful of his brains. The boy strange to say is recovering and it is thought he will get well.—*Mattoon Gazette.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara and Alps.

Halifax, March 28.

The steamships Niagara and Alps arrived yesterday from Liverpool 12th inst.

The Niagara was detained off this port forty-one hours. She passed the Africa, for Liverpool, on the 13th.

The Indian, from Portland, arrived out on the 10th, the Lebanon, from New York, on the 11th, and the Edinburgh on the 12th.

In the House of Commons the bill partially abolishing the Church rates was rejected on the 9th, by 154 to 171.

The Neapolitan exiles had formally presented an address to the Mayor of Cork, explanatory of their action.

They were meeting with a warm welcome, and their wants were being liberally provided for.

Reform meetings, mostly in opposition to the ministerial measures were being held throughout England.

The success or defeat of the government was expected to turn on Lord Russell's amendment. In the event of defeat, a dissolution of parliament was talked of.

FRANCE.—Le Nord distinctly asserts that as negotiations are pending Napoleon consented to the insertion of the recent article in the Moniteur to show his moderation, but that if the present difficulties are not diplomatically solved—if Austria does not yield—he will shrink from the consequences.

The Times Paris correspondent describes the note in the Moniteur as a wilful misstatement.

The note was submitted to the Emperor at midnight on Friday. He was informed that it was merely a reproduction, in substance, of his speech from the throne, and having read a few lines at the beginning of the paragraph he allowed it to pass.

The prospects of the war party in France do not look very bright, thanks to the force of public opinion, and the spirit manifested abroad.

The Daily News says that Prince Napoleon's retirement will not be followed by any material change in the ultimate aims of the external policy of France.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says hopes of peace are daily melting away under the influence of war articles which semi-officials are instructed to publish.

Military preparations continue unabated. The force of Austria, in Italy, is increased from 50,000 to 180,000 men.

PRUSSIA.—The speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs does not for a moment doubt their ability, in concert with England, to procure due respect to the existing treaties. England and Prussia are in this favorable position, that they are to place themselves with impartiality between the antagonistic powers.

The Sardinian Turin correspondent of the Herald, says the note in the Moniteur has fallen like a thunderbolt on the court and ministry.

The result of the pacific declarations of France may hasten the conflict with Austria single handed.

The exportation of forage and oats by the Lombard frontier is prohibited.

LATEST.—The Turin correspondent of the Herald reports things more hopelessly warlike than ever. The King and ministry want war at any price.

From Washington.

Commander Russell has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship Independence at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

C. J. Johnson of the Cavalry and a relative of Minister McLane, left the city yesterday for Mexico, under orders, it is said, from Government.

The land office situated at Buchanan, Minn., has been ordered to be removed to Portland, Minn.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows a nett balance in the Treasury of over \$7,000,000. The receipts of the week were \$1,800,000.

About 1 o'clock to-day, the community was startled by the report that Gen. Cass had died suddenly; but he is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and transacting business at the State Department.

From the Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, March 28.
Dates from Denver City to the 14th are received.

Accounts from the mining districts are very favorable.

The average yield with rockers is from four to ten dollars per day.

Ditch Companies are forming to carry water from the Platte to Cherry Creek, a distance of twenty miles.

The rush from here is beyond precedent. Upward of one thousand persons have arrived since Friday. The suburbs are covered with companies in camp.

James & Russell dispatched their first train on Saturday. Another starts to-day.

The jury in the case of Day, under trial at St. Joseph, have disagreed.

The people of Kansas vote to-day for or against the formation of a State Constitution.

We were visited the other day by two as pretty young ladies as five in this city.—Call again, ladies.

We commence this week the publication of a prize story, entitled "The Neglected Wife," which will be continued several weeks. It is deeply interesting, possesses a good moral (something not often discovered in our "yellow covered" literature.) It is something new, having never before appeared in America.

We must have the money for all job work done at this office hereafter. So come prepared.

Mouby has sold his Lexington printing office. BATTERTON & CRAIG will hereafter conduct the "Globe."

Dr. E. E. Waggoner, ex-editor of the "Express," will, after this week assist us in our editorial labors.

We are happy to state that no accident has happened within the last twelve months, on the Toledo & Pana railroad, via Sullivan. This is something uncommon in the history of railroads.

Our merchants generally are receiving their new Spring and Summer goods, and are, to some extent, adopting the cash system, as the only sure basis of a prosperous business.

Washington, Feb. 22.

Information has been received from Hon. Charles Sumner that his health is much improved, and that he will return early in the spring. He will be present to occupy his seat in the Senate, should an extra session be called.

People do not laugh now-a-days—they indulge in merriment. They do not walk—they promenade. They never eat any food—they masticate it. Nobody has a tooth pulled out—it is extracted. No one has his feelings hurt—they are lacerated. Young men do not go courting girls—they pay young ladies attention. It is vulgar to visit any one—you must only make a call. Of course you would not think of going to bed—you would retire to rest.

To make superior molasses candy: Take two cups of molasses, one of sugar, one table spoonful of vinegar, a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Boil briskly and constantly 20 minutes, stirring all the time; when cooled enough to pull do it quickly and it will come white rapidly.

An Alderman having grown enormously fat while in office, a wag wrote on his back: Widened at the expense of the corporation.

Charles Dickens, the English author, is coming to America.

Marriage resembles a pair of sheers, says Sidney Smith, so joined that they cannot be separated, often move in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them.

Patrick was a baggage master on the Georgia Railroad, and attentive to his business. A few evenings since, while at his post he was accosted by an excited passenger, who, in a rude boisterous manner, demanded repeatedly to know the whereabouts of his trunk. Pat, after several times replying to the interrogatory, at length lost patience, and thus put an end to the stranger's troublesome questioning. "Och, mother, I wish in my soul you were the elephant instead of the jackass, for thin you'd always have yer trunk under yer eye."

The man who heard a call from the "voice of glory," waited for the echo. It was "gory," so he resolved to stay at home.

MARRIED.

March 27th inst., by Rev. W. H. McVey, at the residence of the bride's father, in this county, Mr. Wm. D. Parsons and Mrs. MARTHA A. WILHITE.

All we have to say about this wedding, is, we didn't get any CAKE.

Family Groceries:

GOLDEN STREET, Reboiled Molasses, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tea, Rice, Ground Ginger, CINNAMON, Nutmegs, Pepper, All Spices Soda &c. &c. Just received and for Sale as cheap as the CHEAPEST and as good as the BEST. at VADAKIN'S 45—11

500 DRY & GREEN HIDES wanted in exchange for Groceries, at McClung's 45—11

Godey's Lady's Book

IN THE ASCENDANT.
Great Literary and Pictorial Year.
Fifty-eight and Fifty-ninth Volumes and the Twenty-ninth Year.
WILL CONTAIN
 1000 Pages of Reading Matter, 24 pages of Music, 12 colored steel plates,

engravings, 720 wood engravings, 780

ticles by the best authors of Amer-
 a. And all these will be given in
 1859, at prices for which see
 OUR EXTREMELY LOW CLUB RATES—
 ne Oldest, The Best, and the
 DEEPEST MAGAZINE.
 eful, Ornamental, and Instructive.
 he only Lady's Book in Amer-
 ca.
TERMS, IN ADVANCE.
 One copy one year, \$3. Two copies
 one year, \$4. Five copies, and an ex-
 tra copy to the person sending the club
 making six copies, \$10. Eight copies
 one year, and an extra copy to the per-
 son sending the club, making nine
 copies, \$15. Eleven copies one year

and an extra copy to the person send-

g the club, making twelve copies, \$20
Any person having sent a club will
have the privilege of adding one or
more copies at the same club rates.
☞ The above Terms cannot be de-
ferred from, no matter how many are
ordered.
And the *only* magazine that can be
introduced into any of the above clubs
Arthur's Home Magazine. One or
more of that work can be included in
club in the place of the Lady's Book,

ay immediately, come and see me,
and let me know when you can pay;
and give your note, as I want all my
accounts closed up. Those neg-
lecting this advice will be called on
by a friend, at their own expense. J
J. E. EDEN.

Jan. 14th 1859.—I—Sm ad.

**LET 'ER RIP
OR
GRIND!**

Three-quarters of a mile South-east

of Sullivan.
I take pleasure in announcing to the
citizens of Moultrie and adjoining coun-
ties, that I have just put in successful
operation a number one

SAW MILL,

and in connection with it, a first rate
corn sheller and Grist Mill. The

GRIST MILL

will be run on Wednesdays and Fri-
days, and if necessary, a greater part
of the week will be given to it, for I
am determined that no one, who comes
to mill on these days shall go home
without his grinding. The Saw will
run all the time when the Grist
mill is not in operation.

TERMS.

I will saw for one-half the lumber.

for seventy-five cents per hundred

where the logs are furnished,
I will shell and grind corn for one-
fourth.
I HOPE by close attention to busi-
ness, and living square up to my word
of merit and receive a liberal patron-
age.—Bring on your Corn & Logs.
My Corn-sheller is now in op-
eration, and does splendid work.
JONATHAN PATTERSON, SR.
December 17th 1858.—13—6m

SEEDS, SEEDS!

FIELD, GARDEN, AND FLOWER-SEEDS!
WE are now fully supplied with one of the lar-
gest and most complete stock of Garden Flow-
er and Field seeds ever offered to the Western
public. Our stock has been made up with much
care from the best seed gardens of America &
Europe. A large share are home-grown seeds,
grown under our own inspection, and
which we can recommend as true to name and
of the best quality. Among our assortment of
seeds may be found over
50 Varieties of Flower seeds;
100 do do Garden seeds;
Hungarian Grass Seed!

Chinese Sugar-cane and Impure seed,
 &c. &c.

From a long acquaintance with the trade we
 confident no one can offer better inducements
 to those desiring seeds.
 Those who wish to emigrate to Kansas and
 the Peak would be well to take with them a
 fresh, Garden seeds
 We also keep constantly on hand a full as-
 sortment of
IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES
 used to the Field, Garden, Orchard & House-
 hold. We are fully prepared to supply the
 want on the most liberal terms.
 Full catalogue furnished gratis on application;
 by mail inclose a stamp. Address
H. D. EMERY & Co.
 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
 Feb'y 18th 1858 no 22 3m.

HIDES!! HIDES!!
 I want all the hides, green or dry
 that can be brought to me, for which
 I will pay the best prices in goods or
 money.
A. N. SMITH
 Feb 18. 23tf

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Her commands I obey'd, and soon we both stray'd
 In the beautiful garden of love ;
 Where we now enjoy, without sad alloy,
 The joys of the angels above ;
 She refuses not now, for bound in love's vow,
 Her mind is now at its ease ;
 And I need but request, a squeeze and a press,
 To kiss her whenever I please ;
 And daily she cries, while low from her eyes
 Is darting its glances so fair,
 That she never again will cause my heart pain,
 By crying, "how do you dare."

A late visitor to Cuba divides the inhabitants into two classes—one which makes a living by manufacturing cigars, and the other by smoking them.

HIDES! HIDES! I want all the hides, green or dry, that can be brought to me, for which I will pay the best prices in goods or money. A. N. SKYRE

Goods,
which I shall sell strictly for cash,
or saleable produce. *I have deter-*
mined to sell no more goods on cred-
it!
JOHN PERRYMAN.
Sept 24th 1858 2ly.

W. L. ELLIOTT
North Side Pub. Square, Sullivan, Mo.

Money Wanted!

DID DECIDE!

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
Containing all the reading matter of the
Daily, is published every Thursday Morning.
TERMS.—Single subscribers, per annum
advance, \$1.50: Clubs of ten or upwards, \$10.

... ..