

The Sullivan Express.

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

J. H. Waggoner, "THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED." Editor & Proprietor.

VOL. II. SULLIVAN, ILL., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1859. NO. 40.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TAKE NOTICE!!
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Moultrie and adjoining counties, that he is still in the Marble Business; and prepared to furnish all kinds, shapes, or fashions of

MONUMENTS AND SLABS
on short notice, and a little cheaper than they can be got from any body else in the West. Remember I am constantly canvassing the country, and will sell you work and bring it to you. Don't be imposed on by others, for I will give you a call soon. Work done at Shelbyville Ill. May '59--56ly
REUBEN ADKINS.

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

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.

E. 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.

B. B. EVERETT.
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Sullivan and surrounding country.
Office one door west of Walkers dwelling, where he may always be found, except when absent on professional business.
Sullivan Ill. Dec. 8th 1858. 5tf

A. B. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND AGENT FOR THE
Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
Sullivan Illinois.
Will practice in the courts of Moultrie, Coles, Shelby, and Mason counties. Prompt and diligent attention given to the collection of debts, paying taxes, redeeming lands 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 7.

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

O. ANDRUS,
JEWELLER.
Just from New York, will establish himself permanently in this place, and asks the patronage of the public. He has confidence that he will please all. Call and try him.—West side Public square in VADAKIN'S STORE.
O. ANDRUS & Co.
N.B.—All work warranted 12 months, at Eastern prices.
Jan. 14th '59.—17-4 oc

Moultrie Lodge, No. 181,
A. F. & A. M.,
Meets regularly at their hall in Sullivan on the Monday evening of, or soon preceding, each full moon. Transient brothers fraternally welcome. J. W. R. HOBBS & W. H. J. B. KNIGHT Secy.
Moultrie Lodge, No. 180.
I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday Evening in their Hall, over VADAKIN'S Store. Transient Brothers invited to attend.
W. W. ZASER, Secy. J. B. KNIGHT, M. G.

SULLIVAN EXPRESS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

J. H. WAGGONER, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—\$1.50 In Advance.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Probate notices, fifteen lines or less, six insertions \$4.00
Same 2, or 2 1/2 squares, 6 in., 4,50
All other legal advertising \$1 per square, for the first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. ***Money in advance in all cases.

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF GENERATIONS!

1. Now it came to pass, when Nehemiah Wolf and Tobitha Lamb became bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh, the windows of love were opened, and floods of gladness poured down upon Hymen's altar.
2. Wherefore the doors of the Patriarch's house were laid wide open, (for there was need of much room), and the sons and daughters round about gathered together and rejoiced with exceeding great joy.
3. And when they were assembled together, a lamentation was heard without, beauty, mourning for her encumbrances, and would not be comforted, because they were such.
4. And the multitude came unto her and pitied her, and the keeper of the house soothed her, saying "Entrez, Mademoiselle," which is being interpreted, "Maiden, walk in." But the damsel obeyed him not; for wide was her raiment and narrow was the way.
5. And the winds blew and the hoops bent, and the maiden beat against the door-posts, but they fell not. And the women were ashamed, cried aloud, saying, "O, crinolines! crinolines! thou art an abomination."
6. But the men marvelled and said, "Woe unto you, hypocrites! for ye put on great clothing to hide your littleness. Ye deceivers! for which are greater, your bodies or your petticoats?"
7. "We have searched you not, yet have we found you out. Great is the cage, but small is the bird that dwelleth therein! For a pretense ye wear false hips, and indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dry bones and all manner of ugliness."
8. And when the men had finished their sayings, and the maiden entered not, neither suffered others to enter, they removed the house-top, and skillful aeronaut, who chanced to pass thereby, raised her, after the manner of a balloon, and she descended from above into the arms of her blushing sisters; and the aeronaut went his way rejoicing.
9. Then all were filled with gladness, and the men were comforted; for though wide were the skirts, slender were the waists, and concealed not the shoulders of maiden loveliness, (modern version).
10. And when the marriage feast was ready, they all partook thereof, save the bride, she partook not of the feast. And they all wondered, and asked her, one after another, to eat of the sweets before her; but to everyone she answered, nay.
11. And when the father saw that the bride tasted not of the feast before her, he said unto her, "Daughter, what wilt thou?" and Tobitha replied, "J'ai sommeil," which is being interpreted, I'm sleepy.
12. And verily the Wolf and the Lamb did lie down together, and after awhile a little child led them; and this is the first chapter of generations.
13. So when they had received the possessions which their fathers gave them, they departed from the land of pippins, and settled on the coast of Jersey, which is beyond Gotham.
14. A Quaker, intending to drink a glass of water, took up a small number of gin. He did not discover his mistake until he got behind the door and swallowed the dose; when he lifted both hands and exclaimed: "Verily I have taken inwardly the balm of the world's people! what will Abagail say when she smelleth my breath?"

Republican Chances in 1860.

The next Electoral College—if Kansas should be admitted at the coming session of Congress—will contain 300 votes, 154 of which will be necessary for a choice for President. The free States will choose 186 electors, and the slave States 120. If the Republicans should nominate a sectional candidate like Seward, Chase or Banks, and should succeed in getting all the free States except New York, they would not elect their man. Their vote would then stand as follows:

Number of electors in 19 free States . . . 186
Number of electors in New York . . . 35
Republican vote Necessary to a choice . . . 151

If they should lose Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Kansas, and gain all the others, they would have left but 152—two votes short; or if they should lose Pennsylvania, California and Oregon, the result would still leave them two votes in the minority. It is, therefore, very evident that by the loss of either Pennsylvania or New York they would fail of electing their candidate. The leaders know this, and while some among the rank and file of the party, who never look an inch beyond their nose, are clamoring for the nomination of Seward, the more prominent wire pullers are holding off for something to turn up which will give them a clearer view of the political field in 1860.

They yearn for Seward, but they will not lose a single chance for the spoils, even if they were forced to abandon him or any of the other prominent candidates before them. If the election should go into the House of Representatives, where the vote will be taken by States, and either of the above named gentlemen should be the candidate of the Republican party, the vote of the fifteen slaveholding States would be cast against them—together with Illinois—the delegation of which is composed of five Douglas Democrats and four Republicans; then if either Oregon or Kansas should send a Democratic member, or even if one of the two members to which Minnesota and California are each entitled should be a Democrat, they would fail in electing their man. If the Democracy should unite, on the election going to the House of Representatives, which they could not very well fail to do when the vote should be taken on the two highest candidates, they will be pretty certain of electing their candidate, whoever he may be, against any Republican which may be bro't forward. They require only one of four States which are now in doubt, to make the result certain.—[N. Y. Herald.]

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.—Republican bands threaten to grasp the Iron Crown of Charlemagne!—Garibaldi at the head of the insurgent Italians, has pursued the Austrian General, D'Urban, into Monza. In the Cathedral at Monza is deposited this famous relic.

The crown is an iron circlet, which tradition pretends to have been made of one of the nails from the cross of Christ. It is surrounded and encrusted with gold and gems. It was first placed upon the head of the conqueror Charlemagne by Pope Adrian I, in the year 774. In 1459 it was carried to Rome to crown Frederick the IV. In 1530 it was used at Bologna to crown the Emperor Charles the V. In 1805 Napoleon placed it on his own head, when he conquered Italy.

Monza is a fortified village, twelve miles north of Milan, and is to Milan what Versailles is to Paris. If Gen. D'Urban retreats from there, (and retreat he must if Milan has fallen,) he will either have to carry it off with him, or it falls into the hands of the Allies. It would be Garibaldi's proudest achievement to capture it, and it is Victor Emmanuel's chief ambition to wear it.—[Albany Eve. Jour.]

ROOMS.—A lady's maid hooked one of the best of her mistress's best dresses the other day, but the affair was passed over because it was done behind the lady's back—so that there was nobody to testify to the fact.

A Charming Creature.

A young clerk has been for the last four years employed in the counting house of Paris, a merchant in the Spanish trade. This latter has a niece, brought up in Spain, and an orphan. She is not beautiful, but refined and intelligent. At balls which she attended here last winter, escorted by her uncle, she danced but little; the truth being that she was seldom invited, except when the young clerk chanced to be present and offered the civility of requesting her to be his partner in a quadrille. It was thus that their acquaintance was made and ripened.

A fortnight ago the clerk obtained permission from Mademoiselle Fabricia to demand her hand in marriage from her guardian, his employer. The latter seemed surprised, and received the proposal with coolness. However, after a long consultation with his niece, he gave his consent, and the marriage took place as soon as the necessary formalities could be accomplished.

Two days subsequently, breakfast, the young bride, observing the discontent of her husband at being obliged to return to his business so early in the honeymoon, said:

"Well, don't go to day—don't go any more!"

"Not go to the counting-house, my love! That is easy enough to say, but—"

"It is easy enough to do, also!"

"Indeed! How so?"

"Nothing more simple in the world. I have a million and a half of fortune! In my apparently modest position I determined to choose a husband with a good heart. Do you blame me?"

The gentleman's reply is not recorded.

A NEW NAME.—The Americans have dropped their old name and have assumed that of the 'Opposition'. The very name, says a cotemporary, is a positive confession that such a combination have no positive principles. They oppose. That is the sum and total of their political creed. It is a party based upon negatives—it seeks to obtain control of the Government by opposing everything—it gives no outline of its own policy, foreign and domestic—it has nothing except power, office, the leaves and fishes—it hungers ravenously after the flesh pots—that's all.

They change their names so often that the rank and file cannot keep up with it. The following dialogue, which we find in an exchange, illustrates the fact:

"What party do you belong to now, Bill?" said Joe, the other day.

"I belong to the know—no, the American—no—the—hanged ef I haint forgot, Joe. What sort of a varmint was it you ketchted 'other night stealn' chickens?"

"It was an oppossum."

"That's it, Joe, that's it. Op—op—what did you say it was, Joe?"

"Oppossum."

"It was something like oppossum."

"Opposition," said Joe.

"I know'd it was somethin' or other. My party changes so often, darn me ef I kin keep up."

SUBLINE.—Amanda and William were standing on the verge of Niagara, that mighty cataract that sweeps its echoes grandly over cities, towns and villages, and gives a name a steamboat. Yet they regarded not these; the majestic scenery, the mighty waters that had sung their triumph to uncounted ages, and the new hotel, were as nothing to them. Locked in each other's arms, happy in the consciousness of their young love, what thought had they of the price of beef and the rise in flour! A moment he withdrew from her charming arms to gaze upon her beauty, when his feet slipped, and he fell.—[Tribune.]

THE BRIDGE OF SIGNS.

"Drowned! Drowned!"—HALLER.

One more unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate,
Has gone to her death!

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair!

Look at her garments,
Clinging like cerecents,
Whilst the wave constantly
Drips from her clothing;
Take her up instantly,
Loving, not loathing.

Touch her not scornfully,
Think of her mournfully;
Gently and humbly;
Not of the stains of her,
All that remains of her,
Now is pure womanly.

Make no deep scrutiny
Into her mutiny,
Rash and undutiful;
Past all dishonor,
Death has left on her
Only the beautiful.

Still, for all sins of hers,
One of Eve's family—
Wipe those poor lips of hers,
Cozing so calmly,
Loop up her tresses,
Whilst wonderment guesses
Where was her home?

Who was her father?
Who was her mother?
Had she a sister?
Had she a brother?
Or was there a dearer one
Still and a nearer one
Yet than all other?

Alas for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Oh! it was pitiful,
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none.
Sisterly, brotherly,
Fatherly, motherly,
Feelings had changed;
Love by harsh evidence
Thrown from its eminence,
Seeming estranged.

Where the lamps quiver
So far in the river,
With many a light
From window and casement,
From garret to basement,
She stood with amazement,
Houseless by night.

The bleak winds of winter
Made her tremble and shiver,
But not the dark arch
Of the black, flowing river;
Mad from life's history,
Glad to death's mystery
Swift to be hurled—
Anywhere; anywhere
Out of the world!

In she plunged boldly,
No matter how coldly
The rough river ran—
Over the brink of it—
Picture it, think of it,
Disolute man!
Lave in it, drink of it
Then if you can.

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair!

Ere her limbs frigidly
Stiffen too rigidly;
Decently, kindly,
Smooth and compose them;
And her eyes, close them,
Staring so blindly!

Dreadfully staring
Through muddy impurity,
As when with the daring
Last look of despairing
Fixed on fatality!

Perishing gloomily,
Spurred by contumely,
Cold inhumanity,
Burning humanity;
Into her rest—
Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying humbly,
Over her breast!

Owing her weakness,
Her evil behavior,
And leaving with meanness,
Her sin to her Savior!

"Wee's a fat, wee stane by flow, or still,
To turn the current of a woman's will."

Uses of Ice.

In health no one ought to drink ice water, for it has occasioned fatal inflammations of the stomach and the bowels, and sometimes sudden death. The temptation drink it is very great in summer; to use it at all with any safety the person should take but a single swallow at a time, take the glass from the lips for half a minute, and then another swallow, and so on. It will be found that in this way it becomes disagreeable after a few mouthfuls.

On the other hand, ice itself may be taken as freely as possible, not only without injury, but with the most striking advantages in dangerous forms of disease. If broken in sizes of a pea or bean and swallowed as freely as practicable, without much chewing or crushing between the teeth, it will often be efficient in checking various kinds of diarrhoea, and has cured violent cases of Asiatic cholera.

A kind of cushion of powdered ice kept to the entire scalp, has allayed violent inflammation of the brain, and arrested fearful convulsions induced by too much blood there.

Water, as cold as ice can make it, applied freely to the throat, neck and chest, with a sponge of cloth, very often affords an almost miraculous relief, and if this be followed by drinking copiously of the same ice-cold element, the wetted parts wiped dry, and the child be wrapped up well in the bed clothes, it falls into a delightful and life-giving slumber.

All inflammations, internal or external, are promptly subdued by the application of ice or ice-water, because it is converted into steam and rapidly conveys away the extra heat, and also diminishes the quantity of blood in the vessels of the part.

A piece of ice laid on the wrist will often stop violent bleeding of the nose. To drink any ice cold liquid at meals retards digestion, chills the body, and has been known to induce the most dangerous internal congestion.

If ice is put in milk or on butter, and these are not used at the time, they lose their freshness, and become sour and old stale; for the essential nature of both is changed, when once frozen and then thawed.—[Hall's Journal of Health.]

A Brandy Story.

A correspondent sends us from Indianapolis an item which we commend to the attention of brandy drinkers.—His letter is dated May 27th:

"Some two years ago a cask supposed to contain an extra article of brandy was passing through here on one of the railroads, directed to Springfield, Mass. From some cause or other it was never forwarded from the Union depot here. But the employees and hangers-on about the depot tapped the 'cistern,' and found it contained what they pronounced an excellent article of old brandy, rich and oily. It was kept for extra occasions, but in the course of two years it was all drunk.

This morning one of the watchmen who was in the secret wanted a cask for something, and supposing this one to be empty concluded to appropriate it to his own use; so he rolled it out and knocked in the head; when, to the astonishment of all that had partaken of the luxury, the cask was found to contain two fully developed new born babies! They were in a high state of preservation, and looked perfectly natural. It appears that every man that had tasted the brandy was forthwith inclined to spit and cleanse his mouth as soon as he learned that he had been using as a tonic the tincture of babies. The Mayor was sent for, the crowd collected, and I left for the Palmer House. I saw the children myself, and can vouch for the facts as above stated.—[Bloomington Post.]

Betting on the Presidency.

The New York Sun of recent date, says that bets have been made in that city upon the issue of the next Presidential election. One gentleman has made the following bets: \$1,000 that Douglas will be the Democratic candidate; \$1,000 that Seward will be the Republican candidate; \$1,000 that the Americans and Whigs will nominate a third candidate; \$1,000 that if Douglas be nominated he will be elected; \$1,000 that if nominated he will carry the following States: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois. We are also informed, (says the Sun), that a man is willing to bet \$10,000 that if Douglas is nominated at Charleston, he will carry every southern State except Maryland.



JOSEPH H. WAGGONER, Editor & Publisher.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Friday, July 8, 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 PRATER'S PATRIOT, for \$2.25 per annum.

The Express, and the NORTH-WESTERN PRATER'S PATRIOT, for \$2 a year.

Call at our office and see specimens.

Messrs. Rounds & Langdon are our authorized Advertising Agents in Chicago.

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.

The Union of the Democracy for the Sake of the Union.

As the great political battle of 1860 draws near, politicians begin to arrange themselves for the fight, and as what are called leaders of parties are to a great extent, governed in the selections of their positions by the sentiments and feelings of the people who are to bestow the offices and emoluments, we begin to see a glimpse of the issues upon which that great contest is to be fought, from which an accurate judge of human nature may determine with a good degree of precision, the result of the struggle.

The previous history of our country has shown that much the larger portion of the United States are eminently national and patriotic in their feelings and sentiments. The overwhelming majorities in a portion of the free States in favor of Fremont, who was a candidate, not only upon exclusively sectional principles, but also of a political party organized only for a section of the union, does not militate against this position.

The Republican party was organized at the disruption of the Old Whig party, and many national men acted with it under the belief that the new organization might be used to defeat the Democracy in a single contest, when the old Whig party would be re-formed, and step in and enjoy the victory.

Others, who could not be induced to carry themselves under a mutilated banner containing little more than one-half the stars of our political system, rallied around the Fillmore standard, vainly hoping that when the hosts of the Democracy had trodden down and defeated this sectional party, they would disband, and the more patriotic would unite with the Fillmore men, and form a national party of sufficient strength to enter the lists with the gallant Democratic legions.

Both of these expectations have been disappointed. The Democratic party defeated the Black Republican party in 1856, and thereby saved Seward and his satellites the necessity of disappointing the conservatives who had acted with them.

This will result in narrowing the issue, in the struggle for political

supremacy in 1860, to a direct fight between the friends of non-intervention in Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, under the Democratic organization upon the one side, and the advocates of Congressional interference with slavery in the Territories, and such other ultra doctrines as may suit particular localities, upon the other.

In this contest the Democratic party will present a compact, unbroken, national column, with an organization extending into every State, county, and neighborhood, actuated by a common impulse, and fighting for a common cause, viz: The permanent settlement of the slavery question, in order that our country may be no longer afflicted with sectional jealousies and animosities.

The Opposition in the North will enliven the field with their usual variety of negro melodies. The principal song will be, Congress must exclude slavery from the Territories! No more slave States! The chorus will be made to suit the latitude. Some will damn the Fugitive Slave Law; others will clamor for negro equality; whilst Garrison, Fred Douglas, and Wendell Phillips, will bring up the rear with their motley troops armed for treason, singing the funeral dirge of the Union!

The Opposition of the South, composed of fire-eaters, will stand shoulder to shoulder with their abolition brethren of the North, upon their construction of the Federal Constitution. But they will clamor, louder, if possible, for Congress to pass a code of laws fully protecting and sustaining slavery in the Territories, than their co-adjutors do for a law to exclude the peculiar institution. They, too, will be moved by one common cause, viz: To get the loaves and fishes of office, even if they have to succeed at the expense of a shattered Constitution, and a distracted country.

Upon this view of the field it strikes us that every true Democrat will labor for the union and harmony of the party as the one thing needful to secure success in the ensuing Presidential election. We want no interpolation of the Cincinnati Platform. The fire-eaters of the South, whose faith in the cause of Democracy has grown so weak as to require a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or a re-opening of the African Slave Trade, to stimulate them to action, will be compelled to resort to the opposition camp, in order to receive a tonic for their infirmity; and there they can find a panacea for every ill that political flesh is heir to.

Neither is there any cause for the Democracy of the North to seek new guarantees for Popular Sovereignty. The whole doctrine is fully enunciated in the platform as it is, and cannot be more clearly defined without laying down a rule for judicial decision. We are for the platform as it is—for S. A. Douglas to carry the flag in 1860, if we can get him—and for the nominee of the Charleston convention to the fullest extent of our feeble abilities.

War News.

What we publish in another column, from the seat of war in Europe, is not of much length, but of great importance. It is almost a fixed fact, from what we can learn from various sources, that all Europe will soon be plunged into a general war, the result of which, and the extent to which it will be carried, time and circumstances can alone determine.

Something Strange!

Peterson's Magazine for August, is received, and pronounced "jam." This is the most valuable \$2 lady's magazine now published. We have long urged our lady readers to subscribe; and we are glad to learn that our suggestions from time to time have been as "bread cast upon the waters."

An account of the E. P. Snyder Trial, will appear soon. It is somewhat lengthy, and necessarily crowded out of this week's issue.

THE FOURTH.

The morning of the fourth opened glorious and fair, bringing a bright promise of a beautiful day for the national jubilee—the air cool and bracing, the heavens cloudless, and the face of nature joyous.

Early in the day the good people were aroused by the sound of the tocsin heard far and near. Soon after could be seen crowds of the native sovereigns wending their way to the point named as the place for convening to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence. Patriots from far and near, north, south, east and west, were represented in the persons of the sturdy yeomanry attended with their wives, and the serons of independence following in their wake.

At half past nine o'clock the bell on the Christian Church announced the forming of the procession, under the direction of J. E. Eden, Chief Marshal, assisted by E. D. Cleveland, Esq., and Capt. A. B. Lee. The gentlemen were formed in procession in the Court Yard, by A. B. Lee, and marched to the Christian Church, where the ladies fell into the procession under the supervision of E. D. Cleveland, from whence the procession marched to the Presbyterian Church, where the members of the Sunday School, under the Superintendent, Mr. Riggs, formed in order, and proceeded to the square, where the order of Oddfellows first, and then the Masons, clothed in their appropriate regalia, fell in rank; and to the notes of martial music all marched to the stand near the Sullivan Academy.

After quiet was established the exercises of the day were introduced by a very eloquent and appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Joel Knight, and after music by the choir, the Declaration of Independence was read by Charles L. Roane. The choir then discoursed sweet music in a very suitable piece, a very spirited, eloquent, appropriate address was delivered by John R. Eden, Esq., with which every one was pleased, and by which the orator did credit to himself, and honor to his country. [Music.] Next in order J. Meeker, in a calm, deliberate and eloquent style, delivered a short, sensible speech, concluding with a toast, which was responded to by Capt. A. B. Lee, who evinced that he was neither unacquainted with his subject, nor unused to public speaking. [Music.] C. B. Steele, then in his usually eloquent and patriotic style, delivered a short pithy speech, in which was displayed an amount of talent, creditable even to older heads, which was also concluded with a toast, and was responded to by Dr. A. L. Keller, in a most eloquent and excellent speech.

The exercises being ended, dinner was announced and eaten, after which the crowd dispersed, without any disturbance to mar the harmony of the occasion. Seldom have we witnessed so large a convention with so little confusion—there being from 2500 to 3,000 persons present. All seemed well pleased, and the citizens of Sullivan and Monticue, generally, have nothing to be ashamed of in the eighty third anniversary of our country's Independence.

"The Druggist."

We are in receipt of a new monthly bearing the above title, devoted especially to the trade. Every Physician and druggist in the whole country should have it, as it costs but a trifle. We are gratified to learn that it has already an extensive circulation.

Timothy in advance, single copy, \$1. Four copies for \$3. C. S. WILLIAMS, Publisher, 194 Walnut st. Cincinnati.

Democratic Triumph.

The triumph achieved by the national men of Kansas on the 9th of June last, over the sectional party that for nearly five years past has labored to prevent the people of Kansas from peaceably enjoying their rights under the Kansas-Nebraska act, has opened the eyes of these sectional conspirators against the rights of white men and the perpetuity of the Union, and at length convinced them that only true national men can receive the votes of the majority of the people of Kansas. The glorious victory achieved by the Democracy does not surprise us. We have long known and predicted that such would be the result. Upon the first settlement of the territory, sectional men from the North and the South came here, each intent on producing a dissolution of the Union; they each did all in their power to prevent an organization of the Democratic party, and for a time they were eminently successful. They labored incessantly to produce a civil war in the hope of dissolving the Union; they embarrassed the administration, plundered, robbed and murdered the peaceably inclined and conservative portion of our settlers, and then with unparalleled audacity charged the administration and the Democracy with crimes they had done. They assumed special and plausible names for their organizations which concealed their real purposes, and by which they succeeded in inducing many loyal and true national men to cooperate with them until they became convinced of their revolutionary and diabolical scheme, when they abandoned the sectional organizations and are now striving for the peace of Kansas, and consequently for the prosperity and happiness of our settlers.

A large proportion of the men who were deceived by these sectional parties were Democrats, some of them were uniform opponents of the Democratic party, yet all who have abandoned them, and fought against jayhawkers, that is, against thieves, robbers and murderers, and for the peace of Kansas are denounced as Democrats; they are so denounced because it is a well known fact that the chief glory and honor of the Democratic party has ever consisted in preserving the peace of the country, and in defending the people in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights. These disunionists well knew this fact, and knowing that they never could dissolve the Union until they destroyed the Democratic party, they sought to raise a civil war in Kansas, plunder and murder its settlers, and then throw the blame on the Democracy. The scheme was cunningly conceived and industriously executed, and by a persistent effort of lying on the part of a well arranged corps of letter writers and newspaper correspondents, they hoped to escape the just responsibility of their acts. For a time the plan answered their purpose. But "truth is mighty," and finally prevailed. Their plot was revealed, their falsehoods and frauds exposed, and the people of Kansas on the 9th of June pronounced a verdict of guilty against the only remaining sectional party in Kansas, and have decreed by an expression of their sovereign will that the Democracy alone are worthy of honor and power. So be it.

Dark Picture of War.

Here is a picture of the actual business of war, drawn by the quaint and powerful pencil of Carlyle:

What, speaking in quite unornamental language, is the net purpose and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dumfridge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "natural enemies" of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men, Dumfridge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them, she has not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them up to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, and much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red, and shipped away to the public charge, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain, and fed there till wanted. And now, to that same spot in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from some French Dumfridge, in like manner wending, till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition, and thirty stands fronting thirty each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word "fire" is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in the place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and bury them with care. Had these men any quarrel? No! Busy as the Devil is not the smallest! They live in far enough apart, were they entirely strangers? No! In so wide a universe there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their Governors had fallen out, and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. Alas! so it is in our land, and hitherto, in all other lands, still, as of old, what duty ever survives, the people must pay the price.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat.

Douglas and the Presidency.

The letter which we publish to day from Stephen A. Douglas in relation to the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Charleston convention, will be read with the highest interest in all quarters. The letter is characteristic of the man—single-tongued in his clear directness, and Napoleonic in its boldness, terseness, and point. Nothing so surely fixes the status of a man as the letters he writes. Pen, ink, and paper are the three most unconquerable enemies of the politician—Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and others, the greatest among our statesmen, might have used their political letters with great appropriateness as their political winding sheet. Later than these, a man of great ingenuity, Gov. Wise, only the other day sent to the press a political letter which must certainly kill him, and out of which he will never be able to extract any better consolation than that it covers paper enough to embalm him. Douglas commits no such folly. He says what he has to say without ambiguity. Despising all the arts of the demagogue, he lays down doctrines the same for the South as for the North, and in language that bears no double interpretation. In these times of political humbug, it is gratifying to find a politician who is at the same time a statesman—one who appreciates honor and manhood, and who will sink neither to gain even that which is most coveted, and which, rightly got, most deserves to be.

We notice by the telegraphic dispatch, that the Administration organ, the "Constitution," criticises this letter of Judge Douglas as incendiary in its character, and intended as a declaration of advance that he will not support the Charleston Convention. It is incomprehensible to us how any such interpretation can be given to it. It enunciates distinctly the adherence of its author to the principles of which Buchanan was elected, and which the President has himself most emphatically endorsed in words, however traitorously he may have repudiated them in his acts. But it is one of the anomalies of human nature, that the apostate in politics as well as in religion, always opposes with the bitterest zeal the principles which he has deserted, and rates above all others those who recall to him his advocacy of the doctrines of his former faith. And so, Buchanan can not be irritated so outrageously as by the reminder that before his Leocompton treachery, he stood upon the Cincinnati platform with the Douglas interpretation. Yes, in spite of the annoyance which the honesty of Douglas, and his own consistency causes him, we doubt if he can succeed in the scheme to defeat the former, toward which all the influences of his administration have been, are now, and will continue to be, directed. Douglas will be nominated at Charleston, in spite of Buchanan; he will run upon a platform of principles to which he has consistently adhered, and which the latter has wilfully betrayed; and he will be elected by the enthusiasm of a people who admire political honesty as hardly as they despise political treachery.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Bavaria.

THE LAST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!! New York, July 2. The steamship Bavaria, which arrives here this a. m., brings London papers of the 18th. They contain the following latest telegrams from the seat of war.

Turin, Friday.—The following official bulletin had been issued on yesterday:

The head quarters of the Emperor of France were at Covo, on the road from Bergamo to Cremona, and those of the King of Sardinia at Castelpardo, six miles west of Brescia.

Rimini and Ceise have pronounced for the national cause.

Prince Napoleon has commenced his movement with 8,000 Tuscan troops, and 8,000 horses are ready to depart with him.

Seavorma has pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adherence of that town to the central government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the tutelage of the King of Sardinia. The manifesto also expresses a unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form a part of a monarchy worthy of Italy.

Berne, Friday.—A telegram from Coire announces that numerous Austrian corps coming from Slocko, has arrived at Grosstete, in the Valleone, and advanced towards Ticino.

Surgery and Dr. McDowell.

Our long esteemed friend has returned again to save life and perform the most daring operations on the human body.

A lady who recently arrived from the Haaville and St. Joseph Railroad presented herself at the Doctor's College with a tumor, as large as a child's head projecting from her mouth, and extending from the base of the skull. She found from the increasing difficulty of respiration, that she must soon suffocate, and desired the Dr. to remove it.

He warned her of the danger, and told her she might die under the operation, but assured her at the same time that it was her only chance to preserve her life, and he would do as she demanded.

The next day he summoned his pupils and medical friends, and in their presence, extirpated it successfully. The tumor involved the entire upper face, and in the removal of it carried the whole of the superior tegumentine side and three of the opposite and jaw bone with it.

The incision was made from the left angle of the mouth to the ear, and the tumor directed up, when a lever was applied behind it, and forced it from its bed. There was not a great loss of blood, the vessels being speedily secured. The woman is doing well and will recover. Let Paris beat St. Louis in surgery.—Sunday Herald, St. Louis.

"I HAD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."

This noble sentiment is attributed to Mr. Webster, and a new lustre even to his great name more ennobling than any honors which it was ever in the power of an admiring and appreciative constituency to confer upon him. What was a sentiment with Mr. Webster is made a principle with Mr. Douglas—he not only declaims but does and dares for the right. Under circumstances which would appal a less determined will, awe a time-server into silence, or drive a self-seeker from his purpose, he has boldly faced the storm which has threatened to overwhelm him, and manfully battled for the right against all odds, and apparently regardless of the personal consequences to himself. The history of the public men of this country does not present another instance of self-abnegation like that of Mr. Douglas.

In the very flood tide of success as a politician, the acknowledged leader of his party with scarcely a contentant with the Presidency, the object of the highest ambition to the American statesman full in view, and no apparent object between him and its attainment, he had but to float with the current, to ignore a principle upon which he disagreed with the then controlling power, to insure ultimate success; but he "had rather be right than President." Mr. Douglas may not be President, but while the popular heart responds to noble sentiments and a heroic devotion, he will have a distinction among his countrymen more enviable than any which office can give.—Morning (Wis.) Patriot.

A party by the name of Warren Parson, who has recently committed some misdemeanors out on Marwobone in this county, was arrested and tried last Wednesday, before P. B. Knight Esq., and upon refusing to give bail of \$100, he was lodged in the North-East Corner of the Court House.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.—Last Sunday morning quite a young and lovely girl, named Lovelace, residing near Falmouth, Ky., committed suicide by drowning herself in a small creek near that place. The following are the circumstances as related to us by a person who seemed to be thoroughly conversant with them:

A lover, with whom she had been acquainted during the greater part of her life, and to whom she was engaged to be married, some time since left for the southern part of the State, where he became acquainted with, and soon after united himself to, quite a wealthy young lady, whose parents reside near Shepherdsville. He informed his olden love of his new-found charmer by a letter, and she immediately, upon its receipt, threw herself into the liquid arms of the stream, as the only consolation she could receive upon having been torn from the arms of him to whom her young heart had given all the wealth of its affections.—[Cin. Enq.]

SAD ELOPEMENT.—Instances of conubial inconsistency are becoming remarkably numerous of late, and almost every exchange we read has one of its own.—An individual in Sandusky who has been pining away with consumption for the past year, was deserted by his unfaithful wife on Tuesday last, who stripped the house of everything except the cooking stove and the couch on which the dying man reclined, and left the city with a neighbor, who in turn left a wife and family of children behind. The shock proved too much for the enfeebled husband, and he died the next night. No friend remained to minister to him in his dying moments, except a younger brother, a mere lad, and strangers performed the last sad rites at his grave.—[Ohio Statesman.]

Gen. Wool has written a letter on the Italian war which concludes thus: "The people of Italy are struggling for what Louis Napoleon has promised them, 'civilization and independence.' When the contest is over, no matter which of the two Emperors succeeds, a TE DEUM will be sung in all the churches in honor of the glorious success of his Imperial Majesty, but no TE DEUM will be sung in honor of the people. Their glory will consist in seeing their beautiful country laid waste, and themselves left destitute and helpless, and thus it will be until another Emperor devastates the land of the Caesars, (whose word at one period was law to all Europe), under the disguise of giving the people 'civilization and independence.'"

A wagoner—says an old Athens, Ga., paper—who passed through this place some time since, on being asked "Where he was from?" gave the following answer: "I am from Cow-horn hill at Ox-foed ford of Yearling branch, which runs through Calf-meadow, and empties into Heifer-prong of Steer Creek, near Bullsborough in Coweta county. My name is Stockton—was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury Kentucky; and I can yoke and break a steer, tame a bull, or chase a buffalo equal to a prairie hunter, and skin any man opposed to Buchanan."

NEUTRALIZING POISON.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed, may be rendered almost instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity. This oil most positively neutralizes every form of vegetable, animal or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.—Ex.

Genl.—"My little man, can you tell me where yonder train goes?"
Saucy boy.—"Yes, behind the locomotive, in course!"

A RELIC.—The Fort Wayne Times, says the remains of an old blacksmith forge, consisting of several wagon loads of stone, were found in that city, recently, about two feet below the surface of the ground, by some workmen who were digging a cellar. It was the spot where Gen. Wayne built his fort in 1760.

A HARD JOB.—Under this head, the Gospel Banner gives the following: "The Universalist Herald gives an account of a preacher down South who has left the Baptists and joined us—our Kindrick—who says he tried nine years as a Baptist preacher to 'keep the people out of hell,' and has now preached fifteen years trying 'to keep hell out of the people.' He has got a hard task before him."

Col. Fuller, of New York, learned, while on a visit to the Bank of England, that "not a single piece of American paper which had over during the late panic now remains unpaid. This, says Mr. Eley, the Governor, cannot be said of any other nation on the earth!"

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT

Come to town, at any time, without coming to see me before you

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.

detaining you longer, I would say, that the reason I sell so cheap, is, because I want to close out my entire stock, and settle up, and get money to buy another stock of

which I shall sell strictly for cash, or saleable produce. I have determined to sell no more goods on credit!

JOHN PERRYMAN,
Sept 24th 1858 2ly.

FAMILY GROCERY AND OYSTER SALOON!

I take this method of informing my old friends and the public generally, that I am still on hand at the old stand, ready to wait on the people. I am constantly receiving all articles usually found in such establishments, consisting partly as follows:

Nuts, candies, raisins, figs, cakes, crackers, oees, pickles, dried herring, rope, brushes, pencils, pens, blacking, brooms, pepper-sauce, oysters, sardines, perfumeries, hair oils, note paper, envelopes, lard oil, combs, pocket knives, razors, soaps, violin strings and notions generally.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES, which I propose to sell as cheap as any other house in town; consisting of

Sugar, Coffee,
Molasses, Starch,
Spices, Soda,
Cinnamon, Peppr,
Ginger, Salt
Soap, Tobacco,
Fine Cigars, Mackerel,
And White Fish.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods. J. R. McCLURE.

My Eating Room is now well fitted up adjoining the saloon, in a neat and comfortable manner to accommodate customers.

OYSTERS served up in the most delicious way, and at all hours. Call and try a dish. J. R. Mc.
Sept 17th 1858 1 ly.

Family Groceries:
GOLDEN SYRUP, Reboiled
Molasses, COFFEE, SUGAR
Tea, Rice, Ground Ginger, Cinna-
mon, Nutmegs, Pepper, All Spice
Soda &c. &c.: Just received and for
Sale as cheap as the CHEAPEST and
as good as the BEST. at VADAKIN'S
45—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.

PUBLIC SALE!
The Notes and Accounts of Abart
Staley are in the hands of the subscri-
ber for collection: Those wishing to
save cost will do well to call immedi-
ately and settle up, as indulgence will
not be given.
E. BRIDWELL, J. P.
Sullivan, May 27, '59.—35-1m

Horseshoeing!
Done up *Brown*—not exactly by
Brown—but by George W. Walker,
who can't be beat shoeing a horse for
neatness and durability. Bring your
horses along and have them ironed.
We work not exactly on the "Squire,"
but just west, at A. Meeker's old stand.
BROWN & WALKER.

GRAND Premium Depot.
ZWECK & CO'S SADDLE SHOP!
(East side Public Square.)
SULLIVAN—ILLINOIS.

HAVING associated together in the Saddle & Harness-making business, they are now ready to fill all orders in their line, in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

We have on hand a good assortment of well selected stock, and articles

READY-MADE!

Plain Harness,
Plain Harness,
Plain Harness,
Plain Harness, &
Fancy Harness,
Fancy Harness,
Buggy Harness,
Buggy Harness,
lines & bridles,
lines & bridles,
lines & bridles,
& Martingales,
& Martingales,
& Martingales,
Whips & halters,

BOOTS & SHOES, of all kinds, constantly on hand, and all that is commonly kept in this line. They hope, by constant attention to business, to deserve and receive a continuance of public patronage.

JOB WORK done with neatness and dispatch. Prices to suit the times, and

ALL WORK WARRANTED! They will pay the highest market price, in cash or trade, for green and dry HIDES, Sheep Pelts, &c. &c.

By selling your Hides &c to Zweck & Co. you will keep the money in the country, as they get them tanned at home.

Lewis Zweck & Co.
Dec. 10th 1858. 12 y.

—Plenty of New fine goods for sale cheap at RURHERFORD & Co's.

CABINET SHOP.
Peter Smith

Takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends, patrons, and the public generally,

THAT HE STILL continues 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 at my shop, will be delivered, and attended to at funerals, free of charge.

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.

Hardware & Queensware,
Hardware & Queensware,
Hardware & Queensware,
Hardware & Queensware

WITH a great variety of articles too tedious to mention, to which the attention of Cash men and Close buyers are invited.

H. F. VADAKIN.
West side square, in new Brick.
No. dec. 31 '57

DISSOLUTION!
The Copartnership heretofore existing between
J. E. EDEN AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM
IS THIS DAY DESOLVED.

THIS result was brought about by the failure of the Credit System. That failing, the whole Firm come very near, if not quite, "going under."

I WILL continue the Goods business at the Old Stand, and

"GO IT ALONE" Exclusively for
CASH, AND MERCHANTABLE
PRODUCE.

SO if you want to buy Goods SURPRISINGLY
CHEAP, BRING ON YOUR
Wheat, Flour,
Bacon, Lard,
Butter, Eggs,
Feathers, and
MONEY; AND buy Goods Cheaper than they have ever sold in the West.

J E EDEN
Jan. 14th '59.—(no2)—y

CASH BUYERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST

AND buy your goods at VADAKIN'S, where you will find a large and well selected stock of

ALL KINDS Of goods for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

We raise our banner high above, And a just CASH SYSTEM cry; "Fair Price," the motto that we love, Which 'time sales' don't imply.

DRY GOODS which we've purchased for CASH, and will be sold for a small advance on

COST FOR CASH or merchantable Produce. Among our stock will be found a large lot of small figured Prints, the

LATEST STYLE, Domestic Ticking Tweeds, Janes, &c. &c.

Hardware & Queensware,
Hardware & Queensware,
Hardware & Queensware,
Hardware & Queensware

WITH a great variety of articles too tedious to mention, to which the attention of Cash men and Close buyers are invited.

H. F. VADAKIN.
West side square, in new Brick.
No. dec. 31 '57

DRUG STORE!
WEST SIDE PUB. SQUARE
SULLIVAN ILL.

HAVING purchased the Drug Store of J. Y. Hitt

WOULD announce to the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity, that I keep constantly on hand, a

LARGE STOCK of the very best
MEDICINES, RUGS, CHEMICALS, PURE LIQUORS, WINE & PAINT, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, & a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, IN fact everything usually kept in a Drug Store. I have, also, a lot of

A No. 1 Chewing Tobacco, & Havans Cigars.
A. L. KELLAR.
Feb. 4, '59.—2-y

PLOWS.
F. P. Hoke & Bro.

Take pleasure in announcing to the public and everybody else, that they now keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, the most improved quality of plows, of every description, and at prices to suit the greatest lovers of money. Every one had better buy a plow, and if it dont work well, return it and get your money.

WAGONS. A splendid lot of the latest, and most approved style, on hands, and made to order.

BLACKSMITHING, Of all kinds done up exactly in the right way, and at as reasonable prices as at any other shop. Shop one door east of the Post-office. March 11 '58 27f.

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

CONSISTING in part, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Salt, Fish, Rice, Starch, Candles, Sodo, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, fine

CHEWING TOBACCO, Smoking tobacco, Vinegar, Soaps, 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, Currents &c. &c. Last of all, but not least, Brandy, wines, Gin, Rum, Poster and whiskey, by retail, or by the barrel, to suit customers.

AARON GEORGE & Co.
Sullivan Ill., Oct. 1st, 1858. 2ly.

All kind of Job work done at this office at very low prices for CASH!

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, Soaps, Soda, Sardines,

PEPPERS, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Hair Oil, Essence 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 custom-
W. LEE
Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 6 1858.—3-4

THE SULLIVAN EXPRESS
IS ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY,
J. H. WAGGONER, PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.
Single Copy, one year, \$1 00
Clubs of 12, 12 00
Clubs of 24, 24 00
In advance in all cases—if not, \$1 50 will be charged within the year, or \$3 00 at the end of the year.
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.
Ten Lines or Less,
1 week... \$1 00 2 months... \$3 00
2 weeks... 1 50 3 months... 4 00
3 weeks... 1 75 6 months... 6 00
1 month... 2 00 1 year... 10 00

Quarter Columns,
1 month... \$5 00 6 months... \$10 00
3 months... 7 00 1 year... 15 00

Half Columns,
1 month... \$8 00 6 months... \$15 00
3 months... 10 00 1 year... 25 00

One Column,
1 month, \$12 00 6 months... \$25 00
3 months... 17 00 1 year... 40 00

Business cards, less than a square, one year, \$5 00

All Advertisements ordered to be inserted without specifying the number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

L. 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. 2y.

E. E. WAGGONER, M. D.,
OCULIST
SULLIVAN:::ILLINOIS.
No charge for services that are not successful.

A. L. KELLAR, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Sullivan Illinois.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Sullivan and vicinity.—Being well provided with surgical instruments, he is prepared to attend to any operations in a surgical way, and promptly attend to all calls by day or night, requiring the assistance of natures handmaid.—Office on the west side of the public square, two doors north of Knight & Co's store. Feb. 4, '59. 20ly.

George W. Kenney, BARBER & HAIRDRESSER, (North side Public Square,) SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.
Work done on easy terms, and to suit any kind of customers. Therefore, be decent!
N. B. No shaving on Sundays after 10. A. M.
Dec. 10th 1858. 12 y.

THE DAILY TIMES. Published every morning, (except Monday) at 110 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.
SHEAHAN & PRICE, Publishers and Proprietors.
JAMES W. SHEAHAN. WILLIAM PRICE.
TERMS—\$6.00 per annum, in advance.—12 cents per week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES. Containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is published every Thursday Morning. TERMS—Single subscribers, per annum, in advance, \$1.50; Clubs of ten or upwards, \$10.00

PROSPECTUS OF THE Sunday Herald,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
We offer the following liberal terms to the subscribers of the "Sunday Herald," which will be issued regularly every Sunday Morning, in quarto form, and will contain every column of matter from the regular daily issues:
One copy one year, \$2.00
One copy six months, 1.00
Five copies one year, 7.00
Five copies six months, 4.00
Ten copies one year, 15.00
No papers sent to subscribers of the city unless paid for in advance.
Address, post-paid,
JAMES L. FAUGHT, Publisher Morning Herald, St. Louis, Mo. Office—No. 23 Market, between Main and Second streets. Dec 3 11.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MECHANICS, EDUCATION, HOME INTERESTS, GENERAL NEWS, MARKETS, &c., Published Weekly, in a neat octavo form of sixteen pages, with an Index at the end of each volume (six months) TERMS IN ADVANCE
One copy, per annum, \$2 00
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