

# 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. III.

SULLIVAN, ILL., THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1859.

NO. 4.

## 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.—35ly REUBEN ADKINS.

## THE WESTERN FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

(MONTHLY.)  
Chicago, . . . . . Illinois.  
By Birdsall Bros.  
Terms, one dollar a year, in advance.

## 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.

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

## 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.

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Having formed a partnership, will attend to all professional business entrusted to them. Particular attention will be given to the collection of claims.  
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Sullivan Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 tf.

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

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Feb. 4, '59. 20ly

## Moultrie Lodge, No. 181,

A. F. & A. M.  
Meets regularly at their hall in Sullivan on the Monday evening of, or next preceding each full moon. Transient brothers fraternal welcome.  
J. W. E. MORGAN W. M.  
J. R. KNIGHT Secy.

## Moultrie Lodge, No. 180,

L. O. E.  
Meets every Tuesday Evening in their Hall, over Vadaikin Store. Transient Brothers in vited to attend.  
P. B. KNIGHT, N. G.  
B. B. HAYDON, Secy

Money wanted at this Office.

## SULLIVAN EXPRESS.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. H. WAGGONER, Editor & Proprietor.  
TERMS:—\$1.25 In Advance.

LEGAL ADVERTISING,  
Per square, first insertion, . . . . . 1 00  
Each subsequent " . . . . . 50

## THE TEACHER TAUGHT.

A STORY OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Not very long ago a little family party of four persons was sitting around a well-furnished breakfast-table in the pleasant dining-room of a handsome house in New York city. The fire burned cheerily, and though it was a cold winter morning, the sunbeams came glinting through the crimson window curtains with such a genial glow, that they gave an impression of delicious summer warmth, as well as of exhilarating brightness.

The damask table-cloth was so fine and white that it looked like satin; the china was also of spotless white, and all the appointments tasteful and inviting. The breakfast consisted of a delicate omelet, a hot and juicy steak, muffins of the most superlative lightness, and coffee whose fragrant aroma filled the room. The beautiful and bright eyes of the children caught and reflected the beams of the sun, and the dancing blaze of the fire; their sweet laughter rang out like a song, as Puss accidentally handed her plate, bottom upwards, to her father to be helped, the still young and happy parents joining in their mirth, with glances full of love; and, altogether, the pleasant room and laughing group would have made a beautiful picture of a happy home.

As soon as the breakfast was over, the children, Kitty and Puss, were sent to school, the table was cleared away, the room nicely arranged, and Mrs. Gracie (for that was the name of the mother) sat down to her work. She was embroidering a dark-blue merino dress for Kitty, and with every stitch of her pleasant work a loving thought of her children came into her heart, and nestled there like a white dove.

In a little while the door bell rang, and a moment after a lady entered the room.  
"Why, Matilda! how glad I am to see you, said Mrs. Gracie, dropping her work and running to meet her friend.

"And I am so glad to find you at home, for I have designs upon you," answered the sweet-looking girl, her face glowing with the frosty air she had just left. "Now dear Mrs. Gracie, she continued, coaxingly, "I want you to come with me to-day; we are in great want of teachers for our ragged school, and I know your kind heart will become interested in the poor little children, if you will only come once and help teach them to sew. Will you come? please?"

"But, my dear Matilda," she answered, "I never did such a thing in my life! I don't know how to teach, and besides I am afraid the children may have the mumps, or the measles, or scarlet fever, or some other dreadful disease, and I shall bring it home to my children! They are so dirty, too! I wonder how you can go?"

"Oh! dear Mrs. Gracie, somebody must go, and why not you or I? Only think how these poor neglected creatures are collected from their miserable homes (if by so sweet and sacred a name as 'home' those dreadful places can be called), and are clothed, and

fed, and taught the Word of Life, and made to believe in human love and human sympathy, and (through these) in the great love of God, which will ease their burdens and make the cup of life less bitter to their young lips. Come, my dear friend; you will love your own sweet little girls all the more after you shall have ministered to these desolate children."

A feeling of awe came over Mrs. Gracie's heart as she heard these words. Although she had assisted many a beggar at the door, she had never visited the poor. A fastidious nicety and a dread of coming in contact with disagreeable sights and smells had smothered a tender compassion for every kind of suffering; but now a still, small voice within spoke to her conscience in such tones, that her duty seemed clear before her. Putting away her work, she dressed herself quickly, and telling her maid to take good care of the children if they returned before her, she went out with her friend to their labor of love.

The wind was biting, and the cold intense, and Mrs. Gracie drew her warm furs closely around her. It was a long way, and in a poor neighborhood, and the friends were glad to arrive at last within the shelter of the school-house.

When they entered the long and wide school-room, the children had just finished their lessons, and were forming into classes for instruction in sewing. There were one hundred and eighty poor children, from four to fourteen years of age; and to Mrs. Gracie was immediately assigned a class of a dozen girls. Matilda told her that she must supply them with thimbles, needles and thread, from a box on the table, and then give them each an apron, from a pile that was already cut out, and show the children how to make them.

So the lady began her new employment with a strange feeling of interest and spoke to the children with such an assurance of sympathy in her low, gentle tones, such an evident desire to win their confidence, that fell upon them like the dew upon flowers that have been withered in the noon-day sun, and they lifted up their heads and smiled, and whispered one to another, "What a kind teacher!—What a nice voice! I like her! I love her!"

You would have smiled, for you could not have helped it, to see the queer faces the children made, and how they pricked their fingers, and broke their threads, and lost their needles, and took most frightful big stitches in one place, and a dozen all on top of each other in another, in their efforts to learn and to sew and please their teacher; and it would have delighted you to notice how patiently Mrs. Gracie went from one to another giving instructions, and threading needles, and allowing them to rub their rough heads against her silken dress, without thinking once of measles, or scarlet fever, or anything but satisfaction that she had won their confidence. Her heart meanwhile swelled with grief to see them so poorly clad, and was saddened by a remorseful feeling that she had come far short in her duty; and there and then did she make a prayerful resolve that no fastidious feeling should hereafter keep her from ministering to the poor.

While yet occupied with these new thoughts and feelings, Matilda approached her, leading by the hand a thin, sallow-looking child, and said—"I have brought you this child. She has just come. Will you receive her in your class? She seems a shy, frightened little thing."

"Certainly! Come here, my dear," said Mrs. Gracie, in a sweet, gentle voice to the shrinking child, "come and sit by me. What is your name?"

"Ellen," said the little girl, in a low voice.  
"And where do you live?" asked her kind questioner.  
"I live all alone with my mother."  
"Is your father living?"  
"No ma'am," and the child lifted her apron to her eyes and began to cry.

"Don't cry, Ellen. I love you, and want to know all about you. What does your mother do?"  
"She makes pantaloons, ma'am."  
"And how much does she get for making a pair?"

"Sometimes she gets two shillings, and sometimes eighteen pence, and she can't make only one pair a day, and oh! ma'am, if you will only show me how I can help her, for she sits up so late nights to finish them, and her back aches so! If I could only learn to make the button-holes, ma'am, that would help her so much! They take so long, she says. Do you think I could learn to make them, ma'am, if I try very hard—very hard indeed?" and she looked up eagerly into Mrs. Gracie's face.

A choking feeling came into the lady's throat, and it was a moment before she answered; then she said, "You are a good child, and you shall learn to make button-holes, and help your mother four times a day," and she took the poor and meanly clad child close to her, and kissed her tenderly.

With what a feeling of bewildered delight did Ellen look up when she felt that kiss! It electrified her whole frame! It was like a dream of Heaven where all is love. She had had nothing to eat that day, and had felt faint and hungry, but now, though still hungry, she was no longer faint. That wondrous kiss had taken all the chill and the faintness away, and she eagerly did she put out her finger to be fitted with a thimble, and with trembling earnestness was the important business of button-hole-making commenced.

The first button-hole was a sight to behold! Mrs. Gracie had very carefully cut a small slit in a doubled piece of muslin, and had basted the edges all around to keep them together, and Ellen had tried with all her might and main to learn. She had pricked herself every single stitch, until the end of her poor little forefinger was as rough as a nutmeg-grater; but with all her efforts the button-hole did not come out right; it was all benches, and knots and ends of thread; some stitches were taken very far in, and others very nearly at the edge—and it all looked as crooked as a ram's horn, and was the greatest scarecrow of a button hole in the memory of man, or rather of woman, for men don't know much about these things, more's the pity!

The second button-hole was decided improvement; and Ellen commenced the third with a steadfast hope firmly anchored in her heart—her kind teacher watching and directing almost every stitch, and Ellen's whole soul was wrapped up in her work.

And now the hum in the school had risen to a very high pitch, and some of the girls were quarrelling, for it was not to be expected that these rude, untaught children, familiar at home with rough words, and alas! too often with blows, could all at once learn and practice the divine law of courtesy and kindness to each other. To still the tumult, the teacher, who gave them their morning lessons, rapped upon her desk, as was usual, and announced that she intended reading a few verses

in the Bible.  
"Now, children," she commenced, in a loud voice, "you must all be still, and attend to me. I shall ask you questions about what I have read, after I am through, to see if you have listened attentively;" and she began to read about the Saviour's visit to Mary and Martha, and His commendation of the former because she had chosen "the one thing needful."

After she had finished reading she asked, "Now, children! have you all attended?"  
"A simultaneous shout of 'yes! ma'am!' resounded through the room.  
"Very well—now, children, what is the one thing needful?"  
In an instant!—like a flash!—Ellen lifted up her voice and shouted—"Button-holes!"

There was a dead silence for one second, then a confused murmur arose as the children tried to answer; and then they all burst out laughing—and Ellen hid her face on Mrs. Gracie's bosom and cried bitterly.

Dear little readers, do not laugh at Ellen. Her love, her great love for her starving, over-worked mother, leaped out like a hymn from her heart, in that strange answer, and her kind teacher knew it, and she smoothed, with her white, ring-laden hands, the thin, straggling hair of the sobbing child, and soothed and comforted her, and explained to the rest why she had said what she did. And then she told the Saviour was the one thing needful, and that if she loved Him and prayed to Him, He would love her and comfort her, and at last take her as a little lamb to His bosom to dwell with Him forever.

And now the hour had come for the children's dinner, and they were instructed to go, thirty at a time, into a smaller room where their dinner was laid. The children had a warm dinner every other day, but to-day they were to have bread and molasses.

Mrs. Gracie went in with her class, and sat down to watch a scene so new and full of interest. Before each child was a small tin-pan in which was put a little molasses, and a thick slice of bread. As they stood round the table their eager eyes showed how hungry they were. After a simple grace was said, they began to eat.

Oh! how eagerly they commenced on the bread and molasses! and how they seemed to enjoy it, laughing and chatting with each other!—the large girls kindly caring for the little ones.

The tears started to Mrs. Gracie's eyes, and the same remorseful feeling came again into her heart. The picture of her daintily spread breakfast table rose up before her, where often a plateful of delicate muffins was thrown away because they were not "blazing hot," and an omelet rejected with disdain, because it didn't happen to suit a fastidious appetite. What had she done, more than these, that her lot should be so much brighter and better? She trembled as she thought again of her short-comings, and how entirely she had overlooked the right reading of that great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Just then she observed, for the first time, a tiny child standing at a corner of the table, not more than three years of age; a tall girl to whose dress she was clinging, was breaking off small bits of bread, dipping them into the molasses and feeding her. She was a pretty, delicate-looking child, with thin, soft, brown hair, ending in one tiny, round curl at the back of her neck. I am sure there are some mo-

thers who know just how that one little curl looked. Her frock was torn, and Mrs. Gracie, glancing through the rent, saw the soft, white slip beneath. What could it be? Oh! oh! oh! the child had on, but that one garment—only one torn garment did that poor baby have on on that bitter, biting day.

Utterly overcome with a sharp pang at her heart, such as she had never felt before, Mrs. Gracie turned her face to the wall and burst into tears.

Her friend Matilda hastened to her and entreated to know what had disturbed her. As soon as Mrs. Gracie could speak, she told of the almost naked child, and they called her to them. The little one came timidly, still clinging to the tall girl, who was her sister.

"Are you not cold, my poor child?"  
"Not very," said the little creature—"not now—Little Mary s-o-c-o-l-d in the street! Oh! s-o-c-o-l-d!"

"She is not a scholar, is she?" asked Matilda.  
"No, ma'am," answered the tall girl, "but mother said she did not know where she was to look for a dinner unless she got some work to do, so I brought little Mary here, and gave her half of my dinner."

"Has she no warm clothing?" said Mrs. Gracie, lifting the poor little thing into her lap, and weeping afresh as she contrasted her one garment with her own children's abundant clothing that morning.

"No, ma'am," answered the girl, "but I carried her here in my arms, and kept her as warm as I could with my shawl."

"Tell me where you live, and I will send you some things this evening," said the sad-hearted lady.  
After the girl had told her, Mrs. Gracie took off one of her warm flannel skirts and wrapped it round the child; then softly setting her down, she went back to her teaching with a heart full of grief, that so much poverty and suffering were in the world.

And now the sewing re-commenced in Mrs. Gracie's class, while thirty more were eating their frugal dinners and little Ellen at last made a tolerable button-hole, almost good enough to embolden her to commence one on the pantaloons that very evening—the pantaloons that her mother made for two shillings a pair. I would have the tailor that gave her this starving price punished if I could; but spite of him little Ellen went home a happy child, on this her first day at the industrial school, and Mrs. Gracie went home a very different Mrs. Gracie from the one that sat at her breakfast table in the morning.

A bundle of clothes was sent to the poor little freezing child, and food for the family that same evening.

It may not be generally known that the brine in which pork and other meats have been pickled is a deadly poison to horses and hogs. Mr. Reynal, the celebrated veterinary surgeon of France, first called attention to this fact; and the editor of the Kentucky Turf Register says he was a witness to the practical demonstration of it. He saw a horse and seven out of a drove of nine hogs die in less than six hours from the time they had access to a barrel of such brine.

A man should neither be a hermit nor a buffoon; human nature is not so miserable, as that we should be always melancholy; nor so happy, as that we should be always merry. In a word, a man should not live as if there was no God in the world; nor, at the same time, as if there were no men in it.

Ex-Governor James C. Jones, of Tennessee, died in Memphis, on the 29th of October, after a lingering illness. He was truly a great man.





J. R. EDEN, Political Editor.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Thursday November 10, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860, HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Mission of the Democratic Party.

In these perilous times, when the country is environed with difficulties and dangers on account of the machinations of domestic traitors, it behooves the honest men of the country, who only become partisans when they believe that they thereby advance the welfare of the country, to scrutinize with care the tendencies of political parties. Should this class of men adhere to the fortunes of party merely through blind zeal, and the country be involved in ruin on account of the success of such a party, then, not they alone, but their children after them, would mourn on account of the infatuation under which they acted. The man who takes a candid survey of the present condition of our beloved country must see, that we have fallen upon evil times, and that a single false step may precipitate a crisis upon the country fraught with the greatest danger to the permanency of our institutions. When the mind's eye has taken in the danger, we think it requires no great skill to detect the cause, and when that is ascertained, the way is pointed out to the haven of safety.

The agitation of the slavery question, and crimination and recrimination between the North and the South about slavery, have been, and now are, the bane of the country. Under this state of facts, the South, being the weaker party, and also being endangered by the presence of the servile population, are naturally sensitive to any sort of interference on our part, and irritable, perhaps to a fault, when they see a disposition in this quarter to bear down upon their peculiar institutions. When the public mind of the two sections is at fever heat upon this very question of slavery, and when the wild fanaticism of the Abolitionists of the North has reached that point where they are ready to arm the slaves of the South and lead them against their masters, and bearing in mind that our southern brethren, and not we of the North, are menaced with present peril, what is our obvious duty if we wish to preserve peace and harmony between the two sections? Is it to arm with power that party which is built up upon hostility to slavery alone, and the leaders of which have hurled their anathemas at slavery and slaveholders until they have nerved the arm of desperadoes to attempt to force the slaves of the South into a war, not only upon slaveholders, but upon the innocent mother and the sleeping babe upon her bosom? Clothe a Seward, a Chase, a Banks, or one who acts in unison with them, with the powers of the Executive of this great nation, and may not the men of the South at least with a show of truth assert that the whole powers of the national government will be brought to bear against their section of the Union! May they not well fear, that when another Ossawatimie Brown attempts to trample down the institution of slavery, that the arm of the national government will be invoked in vain for the suppression of domestic insurrection? It strikes our mind, that any person not blinded by prejudice, may see that when the North, merely through the force of numbers, organizes a party solely as the enemy of slavery, and after having urged on the crusade to the shedding of blood, and shall seize hold of the government upon the strength of this sectional prejudice, that our Constitution will no longer hold the country together. The Abolition fanatic may say, with a sneer upon his lip, that we

will force the South to submit to our dictation. We admit that this may be done. But when our Union can only be held together by the arm of military power, and nearly one-half the States shall have lost all faith in the justice and integrity of our government, and look upon it only as an oppression, there will be little, very little, left for a patriot to admire. And should the minds of the people become so crazed as to induce them to ruin the South by turning loose a vagabond negro race upon that section of the country, we need not think that we can look on complacently without being involved in their calamity. Philanthropy is cheap while it does not reach the pocket. Hence we may indulge the largest sympathy for the poor negro; but to attempt to emancipate him and leave him in this country would be the signal for the ruin of both races.

The only safe solution of this question lies in this: to give to the people of the South all their constitutional guarantees. Let them work out their own destiny and that of their peculiar institutions. Whilst slavery shall exist in any of the States, let the people of each State and each organized Territory regulate the states of the negro. Let us do no violence to popular rights upon a supposition that the people may establish institutions that we believe to be wrong. If they keep within the bounds of the Constitution of our common country, there is no danger. If they go beyond that, then there are checks and balances to bring up everything to the constitutional standard—and herein lies our only safety. When we depart from the constitutional landmarks established by our fathers, we are like a vessel at sea without a compass.

In short, the Democratic doctrine of non-intervention is the only safe one. Here the North and the South can meet upon common ground, and neither feel the sting of defeat. Let the country settle down upon this doctrine, and scourge from the high places every man who seeks to embroil the country in strife over the slavery question, and the country will be at peace. Prosperity will again dawn upon our land, and happiness and kindly feeling will be kindled in the hearts of our people. To bring about these glorious results is the mission of the Democratic party.

Harper's Ferry Again.

Many of the Black Republican presses whilst palliating the conduct of Brown and his confederates, in their attempt to incite an insurrection among the negroes of Virginia, deny with much apparent indignation, that the leaders of that party are in any way responsible for the murders and bloodshed, consequent upon this desperate effort to get up a civil war in our country! Such papers as the Chicago Press and Tribune and New York Tribune, whilst they indirectly take the part of Old Brown, by palliating and excusing his conduct on the ground of real or imaginary injuries received by him in his marauding expeditions in Kansas, are well aware that if they were to come out openly and give utterance to their real sentiments in favor of his lawless conduct, that the effect would be to drive many conservative and good men out of the Republican party. Hence they throw a thin veil over their true feelings in the premises. At the same time they lose no opportunity and reproach upon the people of Virginia, whose citizens have been butchered in cold blood by this Abolition invasion, because they do not treat these desperadoes with that degree of forbearance, suited to the tastes of their Abolition confederates, who had the wisdom to keep their precious carcasses out of danger. They take great pains to misrepresent the conduct of the court whose duty it is to try these criminals, and even the counsel who defended them, in order that an unjust prejudice may be engendered in the minds of

the people of the North against the people of Virginia, and that a corresponding sympathy may be aroused in favor of old Brown. We might inquire the reason of these efforts upon the part of the leading Republican journals to get up a feeling in the country in Brown's favor, at the expense of truth and justice? And we know of no reasonable answer that can be given, unless they have that fellow-feeling, which their former political associations with old Brown would naturally inspire them with.

Many of the more earnest Republicans, however, who will not smother up their true principles, even if the party should be injured on account of their indiscretions, occasionally give vent to their feeling about this Harper's Ferry affair. As a sample of these we give an extract from the Reformer, an Abolition paper published at Aurora, Illinois, under the caption of "Patriotic Traitors." The following is the extract:

Brown's attempt may seem the act of a madman; but a few facts indicate that he was far from being alone in the conspiracy. It must be remembered that the American people are unused to rebellions. None of them would take such a step without serious pre-arrangements, and some hope of success. The Harper's Ferry affair may be a "lame and impotent conclusion," in the opinion of the multitude; but it takes no prophet's eye, we think, to see that it is but the beginning of the end. He that robs his fellow-man of freedom, nourishes a basilisk in his bosom, and he is in danger, any moment, of being bitten. The time for talking about "contented" slaves is past. If they ever were contented, theirs was the contentment of despair. But they are fast learning that they have friends, and the increase of escapes proves that they appreciate sympathy. Hope once awakened, they will risk what other human beings have risked for liberty—everything. Change in the administrative policy can hardly prevent, but will rather serve to precipitate these events. Until slavery has linked the dust at the feet of freedom, rebel patriots must bleed and die, and we, the people, must murder them. O, shame!

A REPUBLICAN THAT DON'T DODGE.

The editor of the Winsted Herald—a leading Republican paper of Connecticut—comes down on the press of his party with an honest indignation, at their abandonment and abuse of "Old Brown," now that he is in adversity. We extract the following:

And here we may as well say, we have no admiration for that class of Republican newspapers which are so eager to disclaim and disavow all fellowship and sympathy for old John Brown. Did they stop here, we could be patient with them; but when they go farther, and pelt him with the titles of madman, crazy, muddled and insane, we say, out upon them for hypocrites and traitors—"little villains," unworthy to lick or feel the foot of Old John Brown. His plans may have been injudicious—we are not at present able to judge of them; but it is plainly evident his friends did not stick by him in the hour of trial, as men stand by each other eighty years ago. The fault may not be his, but ours. When men pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, eighty years ago, they meant what they said, and performed what they promised. We are sorrowfully suspicious that in Old Brown's case men did differently. At all events he is unsuccessful, and so Republican presses the country over, fearful that their party will somehow lose a vote, and themselves an office, fall to mouthing Old Brown as heartily as twelve months since they praised, and vie with each other in denouncing and abusing him. For shame! Old Brown had more nobleness in his soul, more honesty in his heart, more principle in his action, more courage in a single finger, than all such politicians from Maine to Oregon. He dared to undertake what you, in the security of your sanctuaries, only are bold to preach.

We spent a few days during the time of circuit court, at the Hall House, at Shelbyville Ill., and found everything done up in order and good taste. When you go to Shelbyville always stop at the Hall House.

Very rainy day yesterday.

Conclusion of Judge Douglas' Reply to Judge Black.

The Charleston Convention—Presidential Aspirants.

The reasons for singling me out as the especial object for anathema will be found on the first page of the Attorney General's pamphlet, where he says:

"He (Douglas) has been for years a working, struggling candidate for the presidency!"

Suppose it were true, that I am a presidential aspirant; does that fact justify a combination by a host of other presidential aspirants, each of whom may imagine that his success depends upon my destruction, and the preaching a crusade against me for boldly avowing now the same principles to which they and I were pledged at the last presidential election? Is this a sufficient excuse for devising a new test of political orthodoxy; and, under pretext of fidelity to it, getting up a set of bolting delegates to the Charleston convention in those States where they are unable to control the regular organization? The time is not far distant when the democracy of the whole Union will be called upon to consider and pronounce judgement upon this question.

What authority has the Attorney General, aside from his fears and hopes, for saying that I am "a working, struggling candidate for the presidency"? My best friends know that I have positively and peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the machinery of the conventions in the several States by which the delegates to the Charleston convention are to be appointed. They know, that personally, I do not desire the presidency at this time—that I prefer a seat in the Senate for the next six years, with the chance of re-election, to being President for four years at my period of life. They know that I will take no steps to obtain the Charleston nomination, that I will make no sacrifice of principle, no concealment of opinion, no concession to power for the purpose of getting it. They know, also, that I only consented to the use of my name upon their earnest representation that the good of the democratic party required it, and even then, upon the express condition that that the democratic party shall determine in the presidential election of 1860, as I have full faith they will, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and approved by the people in the presidential election of 1852, and incorporated into the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and confirmed by the Cincinnati platform and ratified by the people in the presidential election of 1856. Nor can the Attorney General pretend to be ignorant of the fact that the public were informed long since that, "if, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them the convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property, it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me." Is this the language of a man who is working and struggling for the presidency upon whatever terms and by the use of whatever means could be obtained? Or does this language justify that other charge, that I am making new issues and prescribing new tests in violation of the Cincinnati platform?

While I could have no hesitation in voting for the nominee of my own party, with whom I might differ on certain points, in preference to the candidate of the Black Republican party, whose whole creed is subversive of the Constitution and destructive of the Union, I am under no obligations to become a candidate upon a platform that I would not be willing to carry out in good faith, nor to accept the presidency on the implied pledge to carry into effect certain principles, and then administer the government in direct conflict with them. In other words, I prefer the position of Senator, or even that of a private citizen, where I would be at liberty to defend and maintain the well-defined principles of the democratic party, to accepting a presidential nomination upon a platform incompatible with the principle of self government in the Territories, or the reserved rights of the States, or the perpetuity of the Union under the Constitution. In harmony with these views, I said

"Perhaps Brother Jonathan does carry his hands in his pockets," said a brawling Yankee in dispute with an Englishman, "but all the difference between him and John Bull is, that Brother Jonathan has his hands in his own pockets, while John Bull has his in another man's."

The world could not get along without old North Carolina. Her tar, pitch and turpentine are used in every corner of the globe. The amount shipped to New England during the year 1858 is valued at \$2,178,860.

in those very speeches in Ohio, to which Judge Black refers in his appendix, that I was in favor of conducting the great struggle of 1860 upon "the Cincinnati platform, without the addition of a word or the subtraction of a letter." Yet, in the face of all these facts, the Attorney General does not hesitate to represent me as attempting to establish a new school of politics, to force new issues upon the party, and prescribe new tests of democratic faith.

In conclusion, I have only to suggest to Judge Black and his confederates in this crusade, whether it would not be wiser for them, and more consistent with fidelity to the party which placed them in power, to exert their energies and direct all their efforts to the redemption of Pennsylvania from the thralldom of black republicanism than to continue their alliance with the black republicans of Illinois, with the vain hope of dividing and defeating the democratic party in the only western or northern State which has never failed to cast her electoral vote for the regular nominee of the democratic party at any presidential election.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 1859.

Plans of the Insurrectionists.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

The New York Herald publishes a series of letters of Col. Forbes, the author of the instruction books for Guerilla warfare, found at Brown's house, to various persons. One letter gives the plans of Forbes and Brown for an insurrection. Forbes' plan was this: Colored and white persons to organize along the northern slave frontier, Virginia and Maryland especially; a series of stampedes of slaves, each one of which operations would carry off in one night, and from the same place, some twenty to fifty slaves. This to be effected once or twice a month, and eventually once or twice a week, along non contiguous parts of the line, if possible without conflict, only resorting to force if attacked. Slave women accustomed to field labor would be nearly as useful as men. Everything being in readiness to pass on the fugitives, they could be sent with such speed to Canada that pursuit would be hopeless. In Canada, preparations were to be made for their instruction and employment.

Any disaster which might befall a stampede would at the utmost compromise those only who might be engaged in that single one; therefore we were not bound in good faith to the Abolitionists, as we did not jeopardize that interest, to consult more than those engaged in this very project. Against the chance of loss by occasional accidents, should be weighed the advantages of a series of successful runs. Slave property would thus become untenable near the frontier; that frontier would be pushed more and more southward, and it might reasonably be expected that the excitement and irritation would impel the pro-slaveryites to commit some stupid blunder.

The Missouri frontier being so far from the habitable part of Canada, and the political parties, anti and pro-slavery, being in that State (Missouri) so nearly balanced, suggested a peculiar action in that quarter, which would depend in a great measure on affairs in Kansas.

Brown had a different scheme. He proposed with some 25 or 50 colored and whites mixed, well armed and bringing a quantity of spare arms, to beat up a slave quarter in Virginia. To this it was objected that no preparatory notice having been given to the slaves, no notice could with prudence be given them; the invitation to rise might, unless they were already in a state of agitation, meet with no response, or a feeble one. To this he replied that he was sure of a response; he calculated that he could get on the first night from 200 to 500; half or thereabouts of this first lot he proposed to keep with him, mounting 100 or so of them and make a dash at the Harper's Ferry manufactory, destroying what he could not carry off; the other men, not of this party, were to be subdivided into three, four and five distinct parties, each under two or three of the original band, and would beat up other slave quarters, whence more men could be sent to join him.

All these letters were written in 1858.

"The world could not get along without old North Carolina. Her tar, pitch and turpentine are used in every corner of the globe. The amount shipped to New England during the year 1858 is valued at \$2,178,860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give medical advice gratis to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish medicine free of charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved and efficient treatment.

The Directors of the Association in their Annual Report, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism, or Self-abuse, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), free of charge, on receipt of two stamps for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual disease, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 3 south ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors, EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President. GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the state of Illinois, in favor of Ebenezer Noyes, and against George W. Green, I have levied upon the following described land to-wit: E pt sw qr of sw qr of sec 3, T 14 N, R 5 E, cont'g 25 acres, as the property of the said George W. Green, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan, in said state, on the 17th day of November A.D. 1859, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

Joseph Thomason, sheriff. By B B Haydon, dep. Oct. 27th 1859 2 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county in the state of Illinois, in favor of Robert G. Mathias, and against William W. Maddux, I have levied upon the following described land, to-wit: The sw qr of the ne qr of sec 26 T 15 N, R 5 E, containing 40 acres, as the property of the said Wm. W. Maddux, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said state, on the 10th day of November A. D. 1859, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution. JOSEPH THOMASON, Sheriff. Oct 20th 1859 2 x 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the state of Illinois, in favor of George Bushfield and against James Huffman, I have levied upon the following described land, to-wit: Part n e q of sec 27 town. 15 N R 5 east, 3 acres, as the property of the said James Huffman, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said state, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1859, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

Joseph Thomason, sheriff. By B. B. Haydon, deputy. Oct. 28th '59.—2-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Pike county, in the state of Illinois, in favor of Martha J. Kellar, and against Jacob Weaver, I have levied upon the following described land to-wit: W 1/2 n e q sec. 9 T. 14 N R 5 E, as the property of the said Jacob Weaver, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said state, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1859, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOSEPH THOMASON, Sheriff. Nov. 10th 1859. 4 3w

Money wanted at this Office



Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the state of Illinois, in favor of Charles A. Folsome, assignee of John Pierce, and against William Hale, I have levied upon the following described land to-wit: Pt of nw qr of ne qr of sec 33 T 14 N R 5 E 40 acres, & the sw 1/2 of ne qr of sw qr sec 17 T 13 N R 6 E, as the property of the said William Hale, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said State, on the 30th day of November A.D. 1859, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOSEPH THOMASON, Sheriff. Nov. 10th 1859. 4 3w

Sheriff's Sale.--By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Macon county, in the state of Illinois, in favor of Thomas Falvey and John Reilly, and against Frederick W. Maddux, I have levied upon the following described land to-wit: The ne 1/4 of ne qr of sec 36 T 15 N. R. 4 E, as the property of the said Frederick W. Maddux, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said state, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1859, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOSEPH THOMASON, Sheriff. Nov. 10th 1859. 4 3w

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, cheeses, pickles, dried herring, rope, brushes, pencils, pens, blacking, brooms, pepper sauce, oysters, sardines, perfumeries, fair oils, note paper, envelopes, lard oil, combs, pocket knives, razors, soaps, violin strings and notions generally.

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.

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.

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

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PURE LIQUORS, PAINT, OILS, BRUSHES, & VARNISHES, 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, & Havana Cigars. A. L. KELLAR. Feb. 4, '59.—2-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.—125 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.

THE EXPRESS.

J. H. WAGGONER, Local Editor.

THURSDY, NOVEMBER 10, 1859.

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.

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

Democrats of Moultrie!

We call your attention to the fact that the Democratic State Convention is to be held in Springfield, on the 4th of January next. As this is probably to be the most important convention ever held in the State, we would suggest that a county convention be called without delay, in order to give ample notice; and that we select our very best men as delegates to our State Convention.

The election on Tuesday went off peaceably and quietly, with the exception of a fist fight or two, which did no serious injury to the parties engaged. We are unable to give full returns in this week's issue, the Lake Fork precinct, which generally gives a small Democratic majority, not having sent in their poll. Suffice it to say, however, that all the Democratic candidates are successful, save one, and there is yet hope for him, his opponent having, without the precinct before mentioned, a majority of only four votes!

Is there a solitary one of our merchants posted in the price of pork now that the hog law has been rowed up Salt River? If so, belch'er out!

Brown, of Kansas-Harper's Ferry notoriety, is sentenced to be hung. His execution takes place on Friday the 2nd of December. Some of his followers have been arrested, and are now on trial.

In three or four days the mud will be about knee-deep around town, and our sidewalks not finished. Dreadful nice time to work at 'em, now!

Peterson's Magazine.

We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" has a circulation already, of nearly 100,000, but will be greatly improved in 1860. It will contain about 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet; and 800 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Its price is but Two DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. Subscribe for it and save a dollar. To clubs, it is cheaper still—viz: three copies for \$5, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send two splendid engravings of Niagara, of a size for framing.

Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent gratis.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir:

Will you permit us, through your columns, to return our thanks to the good people of Moultrie county, for the valuable privileges they still extend to us. That henceforth, as heretofore, we are permitted to roam amidst the oaks and hickories, and curl our tails if we can, and if we cannot, that our owners may then roll them in paper—so they shall curl anyhow. And for the glorious privilege generally of regulating our own domestic institutions in our own way.—In conclusion we will say, if candidates in future would be successful, they should call themselves HOG. Ours Hogs.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY.

A Handsome Quarto Publication, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. It is now Universally Acknowledged to be THE BEST STORY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS will be found the names of some of THE BEST MALE AND FEMALE WRITERS IN THE UNITED STATES! Such writers as JUSTIN JONAS, (HARRY HAZEL), ARGUSTINE J. H. DUGANNE, WILLIAM EARLE BINDER, HARRY HAZLETON, JAMES REYNOLDS, FRANCIS S. SMITH, MRS. MARY J. HOLMES, HELEN FOREST GRAVES, MARY C. VAUGHAN, MARGARET VERNE, ANNA RAYMOND, ED A MAYVILLE.

Write for it regularly, while a score of others well known writers occasionally contribute to its columns. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY has now engaged a force of talent that cannot be rivaled by any establishment in the world!

NOTICE OF THE PRESS.

Never before has any new candidate for public favor in the Literary World received such flattering notices from the Press. From all quarters, our editorial brethren have cheered us on by speaking of our enterprise in a manner to stimulate our vanity, and to excite the envy of our rivals.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. The WEEKLY is designed more especially as a FIRST-CLASS STORY PAPER in which we intend to give our readers a succession of THE BEST STORIES EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES! The aim and object of these productions will be to inculcate useful knowledge under the pleasing guise of fiction, or to teach great moral lessons through the same means. We shall never publish a word or line, the tendency of which is to injure the morals or taste of the reader. Every issue of the New York WEEKLY will contain short Sketches of Life and Manners, Novels, Short Stories, General Summary of Events, Illuminatory Gleanings, Poetry, Editorials, &c., &c.

As specimens of our serials, we would point to A. J. H. DUGANNE'S Great Story, GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY! HARRY HAZEL'S EXCITING INDIAN ROMANCE, THE MUTE SPY! FRANCIS S. SMITH'S INTENSE INTERESTING DOMESTIC STORY, MAGGIE, THE CHILD OF CHARITY!

While, as specimens of our standing departments, we point with pride to OUR BALLADS OF THE BIBLE, admitted by all to be the most chastely written and beautiful scriptural poems ever produced. OUR KNOWLEDGE BOX, in which is weekly contained a number of paragraphs of the greatest importance to housekeepers and others. OUR PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS an interesting MISCELLANY, ranging "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." OUR LADIES' COLUMN, prepared especially for the ladies by one of the most brilliant lady writers of the present day. OUR MIRTHFUL MOMENTS, OUR ITEMS OF INTEREST, &c., &c., &c.

In a word, its Editors will use their best endeavors to get up just such a paper as will eventually find its way to every fireside in the land—that shall be a welcome visitor wherever it goes—equally popular in the workshop and the office—at the fireside of the farmer, or in the counting-room of the merchant—a paper that parents can, with safety, place in the hands of their children without note or comment, feeling certain that its influence will be to stimulate their minds to the pursuit of knowledge, or lead them to abhor vice and wrong.

CIRCULATION & PROSPECTS. The New York Weekly has gone up to a circulation which places it second in point of circulation in the list of publications of the day. There is but one weekly publication in the world having a larger circulation than the Weekly. The indications are, at present, that the circulation of the Weekly will soon reach half a million. Where the newsmen were taking tens, they are now taking hundreds of copies. This is the general effect among the five thousand News Agents who are now regularly selling the New York Weekly, while from nearly every Post Office in the country, we are daily getting subscriptions and orders for specimens.

How and Where to Get the "Weekly." Wherever there is a News Agent, get the paper from him. By so doing you do not run the risk of losing your money through the Post Office, or having to pay for what you will never get. If the paper you are buying from the Agent stops, you do not lose advance subscriptions, sent to a place where you have no means of looking after it. We trust the day is not far distant when every town, large enough to sustain a Post Office, will have its News Agency.

OUR TERMS: The price of the NEW YORK WEEKLY is four cents, but where Agents have to pay extra freight or postage, a higher price is necessarily charged. When sent by mail, the price will invariably be \$2.00 a year, in advance. Subscriptions taken for three months, Two copies will be sent for one year for \$3, four copies for \$6, eight copies for \$12. Postmasters and others who get up clubs of ten, and send us \$15, at one time, will be entitled to an extra copy for their trouble. The bills of all solvent banks taken at par for subscriptions. Canada subscribers must send twenty-five cents extra with every subscription, to pre-pay the American postage. All letters and communications in relation to the Editorial or Business Departments of the New York Weekly must be addressed to STREET & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, 23 Beekman Street, New York.

Patent Medicines. PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. UNRIVALLED IN MARKET, WITH IMMENSE HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY, IF YOUR HAIR IS THIN, OR, IF YOU ARE BALD, IT WILL RESTORE IT. IF YOU HAVE DANDRUFF, IF YOU HAVE SCALD HEAD, IF YOU HAVE NERVOUS HEADACHE, IT WILL CURE THEM. TO PRESERVE THE COLOR, TO PREVENT ITS FALLING, TO MAKE THE HAIR GLOSSY, USE WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. SOLD BY O. J. WOOD & CO. 114 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS MO. PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS, AND DRUGGISTS, IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of bile. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas. One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. Fifteen to twenty bottles will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by canker in the stomach. One or two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache. One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels. One to two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys. Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy. One to three have cured the worst cases of piles: a relief is always experienced; what a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease! A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it. THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY is admirably adapted to the western country where FEVER AND AGUE, DYSENTERY, BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS FEVER, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, are so prevalent in their respective seasons. The great cause of the prevalence of these diseases is that many have secreted in their system some Putrid and Fatal Humor which is the source of all diseases, and many a young man and woman in the BLOOD OF LIFE are wasting away whose faded cheeks and sunken eyes warn their friends of a speedy dissolution through the effects of some Acid Humor preying upon the vital, and many thousand die annually from the effects of these humors, who, if they but purify their blood with a few bottles of Medical Discovery would live to a ripe old age. Another great cause of diseases is Costiveness: for this the Discovery is an infallible remedy, its action on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels is all that you could desire. For Strains and Ulcers you will follow the directions in pamphlet around the bottle. For Ulcerated Sore Legs you will find full directions in the pamphlet. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one tablespoonful per day; children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass. PRICE \$1.00. For sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. In Sullivan, by Elder, Vadakin, Perryman, and other merchants and Druggists.

If you don't believe we can do Job Work cheap, show us Money!

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**Administrator's SALE OF REAL ESTATE!**  
 Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Moultrie county court rendered at the August term A. D. 1859, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house door in Sullivan in said county on the 26th day of November 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m. the following described real estate, of which Nathan Abbott late of said county, died seized, to-wit: 1/2 of n e q r of n e q r and s e q r of s e q r of section 10, and s w q r of s w q r and n w q r of s w q r of section 11, all in township 18 N R 6 east. The purchaser will be required to give note and good personal security, and a mortgage on the premises sold, to secure the payment of the purchase money: said lands will be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. This 13th day of October 1859. [-1-6  
 E. C. BERRY, Adm'r.

**Administrator's SALE OF REAL ESTATE!**  
 Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Moultrie county court rendered at the August term, 1859, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house door in Sullivan in said county on the 26th day of November 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m. the following described real estate of which Elisha B. Coder, late of said county, died seized, to-wit: n e 1/2 of n e 1/2 and n w 1/2 of n w 1/2 all in section 32 T 13 N R 6 east. The purchaser will be required to give note and good personal security, and a mortgage on the premises sold, to secure the payment of the purchase money. said lands will be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. This October 13th 1859. [-1-6w  
 JAMES STEEL, Adm'r

**Probate Notice.**  
 Estate of Horace Button, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Horace Button, late of the county of Moultrie, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of Moultrie county, at the court house in Sullivan, at the regular term, on the 3d Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend, for the purpose of having them adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
 JOHN R. CREVISTON, Adm'r.  
 Dated this 3d day of October A. D. 1859. [-no 1-6w

**Probate Notice.**  
 Estate of I. V. Waggoner, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Isaac V. Waggoner, late of the county of Moultrie and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of Moultrie county, at the court house in Sullivan, at the regular term, on the third Monday in December next; at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having them adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
 A. B. LEE, Adm'r.  
 SARAH J. WAGGONER, Adm'r.  
 Dated October 20th 1859 2x6w.

**Sheriff's Sale!**  
 BY virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county in the State of Illinois, in favor of Edward J. Hikes, and against Henry Y. Keller I have levied upon the following described lands, to-wit: n w 1/2 of s e 1/2 and s w 1/2 of s e 1/2 and n e 1/2 of s w 1/2 and n w 1/2 of s w 1/2 and s w q r of s w q r all in sec 34 town 15 N R 5 east of 3d P. M. Also 60 acres off of N end of n w q r sec 3, and 80 acres off of n w q r of n e q r sec 3 town 14 N R 5 east, and s e q r of n w q r sec 34 T 15 N R 5 east of 3d P. M. as the property of the said Henry Y. Keller, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan, in said state, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1859, between the hour 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.  
 Joseph Thomason, sheriff.  
 By B. B. Haydon, deputy.  
 Oct. 27th 1859. -2-3w

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
 By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the circuit court of Moultrie county, in the state of Illinois in favor of John A. Freeland adm'r of Jonathan Dazey dec'd, and against Lemuel T. Dazey, I have levied upon the following described land, to-wit: E 1/2 sec 34 T 14 N. R. 4 East, as the property of the said L. T. Dazey, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house door in Sullivan in said state, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1859, between the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.  
 Joseph Thomason, sheriff.  
 By B. B. Haydon, dep.  
 Oct. 27th 1859 - 3 w

**Round the Corner.**  
 BY CHARLES SWAIN.  
 Round the corner waiting—  
 What will people say?  
 If you wish to see me,  
 There's a proper way.  
 Village tongues are ever  
 Ready with remark;  
 Eyes are at the easement  
 If I dig but bark.  
 Round the corner waiting—  
 What will people say?  
 If you wish to see me,  
 There's a proper way.  
 When the church hath bound us,  
 Link'd two hearts in one,  
 I shall care but little  
 How their tongues rail on;  
 But until the bridal  
 Never let them find  
 Aught to cause me blushes—  
 Hurt my peace of mind!  
 Round the corner waiting—  
 What will people say?  
 If you wish to see me,  
 There's a proper way!  
 Fifty things are stated,  
 Things you'd ne'er suppose,  
 If but something secret  
 In a neighbor shows;  
 Boldly take the pathway  
 And their lips are stayed;  
 All are quick to censure  
 If you seem afraid!  
 Round the corner waiting—  
 What will people say?  
 If you wish to see me,  
 There's a proper way!

—When is a plant like a hog?  
 When it begins to 'root'.  
 —The woman who never interfered  
 with her husband's, arrived in  
 town the other day. She is an—  
 old maid.

—There is a lady so aristocratic  
 she will not take a newspaper because  
 it is made of paper.  
 —A husband can readily foot the  
 bills of a wife who is not ashamed to  
 be seen footing his stockings.

—We printers need money.  
 —"Thou rain'st in this bosom," as  
 the said when a basin of water was  
 thrown over him by the lady he was  
 serenading.

—They declaim more against  
 the world who have sinned most  
 against it. Truth, every word.  
 —A man down town mercer recom-  
 mending a peice of silk to a lady  
 for a dress said, Madam it will wear  
 forever and make a petticoat after-  
 wards.

—Marriage, without love, is the  
 suicide of happiness. As well might  
 a person undertake to build a dwell-  
 ing without either cash, credit, or  
 material, as to expect to live happily  
 in the marriage state without love.

—The best stock a man can invest  
 in is the stock of a farm: the shares  
 are plowshares, and the best banks  
 are the fertile banks of the rural  
 stream; the more these are broken  
 the better dividend they pay.

—You ought to pay the printers.  
 —"If you marry," said a Roman  
 consul to his son, "let it be a woman  
 who has judgement and industry  
 enough to cook a meal for you—  
 taste enough to dress neatly—pride  
 enough to wash before breakfast—  
 and sense enough to hold her tongue."

"First class in natural philosophy  
 stand up: What's attraction?"  
 "Please, sir, I know. The look  
 that a blue eyed gal gives to her  
 lover."  
 "Right, sir. Now tell me what  
 inertia is."  
 "Inertia, sir, is a desire to remain  
 where you are; a feeling that a peice  
 of calico experiences when leaning  
 against a colored velvet vest."  
 "Right again, sir: Call the next  
 class."

**Cook Surrendered to the Virginia  
 Authorities.**  
 Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 27.  
 Cook was taken to Virginia to-day  
 on the requisition of Gov. Wise, by  
 officers from Virginia, accompanied  
 by the parties who arrested him.

—The world could not get along  
 without old North Carolina. Her tar,  
 pitch and turpentine are used in every  
 corner to New England during the  
 year 1858 is valued at \$2,176,860.

—"Perhaps Brother Jonathan does  
 carry his hands in his pockets," said  
 a braiding Yankee in dispute with an  
 Englishman, "but all the difference  
 between him and John Bull is, that  
 Brother Jonathan has his hands in his  
 own pockets, while John Bull has his  
 in another man's."

A man down east has invented a  
 machine to renovate old bachelors.—  
 Out of a good sized, fat, greasy old  
 bachelor, he can make quite a detent  
 young man, and have enough left for  
 two small puppies, a pair of leather  
 breeches, and a kettle of soft soap.

**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,  
 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.

**CABINET  
 SHOP.**  
 Pe'er 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 manu-  
 facture  
 all kinds  
 of Parlor  
 Chamber  
 and  
 Kitchen  
 furniture,  
 on short  
 notice  
 and  
 at very  
 LOW PRICES.

**COFFINS!**  
 All sizes and qualities kept constant-  
 ly 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 sell-  
 ing furniture at low-  
 est prices and close  
 attention to business,  
 to merit a liberal pat-  
 ronage.**  
 March 5th '58. no. 24 ly.  
 adouglasandjortendentareinchicago  
 thisweekattendingthenationalfair!

**CASH BUYERS**  
 LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST  
 AND buy your goods at VADA-  
 KIN'S, where you will find a large  
 and well selected stock of

**ALL KINDS**  
 Of goods for the season, and at great-  
 ly 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.

WE have just received, direct  
 from Philadelphia and the Eastern  
 cities, a large lot of

**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.

**GROCERIES**  
 Hardware & Queensware,  
 Hardware N Queensware  
 Hardware V 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

**WAR!**  
**STILL PROGRESSING!**  
 I HAVE just opened a complete  
 stock of Spring and Summer Goods,  
 which I will actually sell for cash, or  
 good country produce, at prices that  
 must be satisfactory to the most care-  
 ful buyers.

I have now on hand a well-selected  
 stock of  
 Fancy and  
 Duster Prints  
 and Gingham!  
 Lawns, Lavella and  
 Barege, Silks, Challe  
 Robes, and Organdies,  
 Fine Shawls, White Goods  
 brown & bleached Domestic,  
 Cottonades, Drills, Denims and  
 Shirtings for men and boys' wear.  
 HATS of all styles—Ladies' Bloomer  
 Hats, and silk & straw Bonnets, Boots  
 and a varieties Shoes  
 a full and assort-  
 ment. Groce-  
 ries, Bacon  
 and Flour,  
 Mach-  
 ine oil,  
 Hard-  
 ware,  
 Nails, Cut-  
 lery &c &c.  
 A large stock  
 of Queensware,  
 Saddles and  
 Harness.

Believing that a quick penny is bet-  
 ter than a s-l-o-w shilling, I will sell  
 for Cash, at the fairest possible prices.  
 Thankful for a very liberal patron-  
 age heretofore extended, I hope, by  
 close attention to business, to merit a  
 continuance of the same.  
 A. N. SMYSER.  
 I HAVE a lot of Janes, Tweed, Flan-  
 nel, Sattinet, &c., manufactured  
 at Charleston, Ill., to exchange for  
**CLEAN WOOL.**  
 SMYSER.  
 I HAVE fifty thousand Brick for  
 sale low.  
 June 17th. 1859. no. 237y.

**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 usu-  
 ally found in such establishments,  
 consisting partly as follows:  
 Nuts, candies, raisins, figs, cakes,  
 crackers, chees, pickles, dried herring,  
 rope, brushes, pencils, pens, black-  
 ing, brooms, pepper-sauce, oysters, bar-  
 dines, perfumeries, hair oils, note  
 paper, envelops, lard oil, combs, pock-  
 et knives, razors, soaps, violin strings  
 and notions generally.  
**—ALSO—  
 GROCERIES,**

which I propose to sell as cheap as a-  
 ny other house in town; consisting of  
 Sugar, Coffee,  
 Molasses, Starch,  
 Spices, Soda,  
 Cinnamon, Peppr,  
 Ginger, Salt  
 Soap, Tobacco,  
 Pine 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 man-  
 ner 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.

**DRUG STORE!**  
 WEST SIDE PUB. SQUARE  
 SULLIVAN ILL.

HAVING purchased the Drug  
 Store of J. Y. Hitt  
 I WOULD announce to the cit-  
 izens of Sullivan and vicinity,  
 that I keep constantly on hand, a  
**LARGE STOCK**  
 of the very best  
 DRUGS,  
 MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,  
 PURE LIQUORS,  
 WINES & 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, & Havana 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 im-  
 proved quality of plows, of every descrip-  
 tion, and at prices to suit the greatest  
 lovers of money. Every one had bet-  
 ter 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 27ft.

**D. PIFER & BRO.  
 CARRIAGE  
 MANUFACTURERS**  
 Sullivan, Illinois.  
 WOULD respectfully inform the public  
 that they have on hand Carriages, Rock-  
 aways, Flytotts, Slide seats, and all  
 kinds of light work kept in their line. They  
 employ none but the very best of workmen,  
 and feel confident that they can please all who may  
 favor them with their patronage, in regard to  
**CHEAPNESS, DURABILITY and FINISH.**  
 Terms to suit customers. Call and see.  
**REPAIRING**  
 Buggies and Carriages of all kinds done on  
 short notice, for CASH ONLY.  
**All Work Warranted.**  
 D. PIFER & BRO.  
 Sullivan Ill. April 6th 1859. 36 6m.  
 —Plenty of New fine goods for  
 sale cheap at RUTHERFORD & Co's.

**THE SULLIVAN EXPRESS.**  
 IS ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY  
 J. H. WAGGONER, Proprietor.

**Terms of Subscription:**  
 Single copy, one year, \$3.00  
 Clubs of Ten, 10 00  
 Clubs of Twenty, 20 00  
 In advance in all cases, if not paid, it will be  
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 No subscription received for a shorter  
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 serted without specifying the number of in-  
 sertions, will be continued until ordered out,  
 and charged accordingly.

**JOB WORK DONE CHEAP  
 FOR CASH.**  
**MILLINERY**  
  
 BY MRS. RAWSON  
 SULLIVAN ILLINOIS

**A. B. LEE,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
 AND AGENT FOR THE  
 Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,  
 Sullivan—Illinois,  
 Will practice in the courts of Moultrie, Coles,  
 Shelby, and Macon counties. Prompt and dis-  
 tinguished 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.  
 August 31st '58-no 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¢  
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 DEVOTED TO  
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 at the end of each volume (six months)  
 TERMS IN ADVANCE  
 One copy, per annum, . . . \$2 00  
 Three copies, " " . . . 5 00  
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 club) . . . 15 00  
 POSTAGE—Free in Cook county;  
 2¢ cents per quarter, in advance at  
 the Office where received, within the  
 State of Illinois; 6¢ cents per quarter,  
 in advance to any other part of the  
 United States.  
 EMBURY & CO.,  
 No. 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

**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 **done**.  
 We work not exactly on the "Brown"  
 but just west, at A. Meeker's old stand.  
 BROWN & WALKER  
 June 24, '59.—38-3m

**Family Groceries:**  
**GOLDEN SYRUP, Reboiled  
 Molasses, COFFEE, SUGAR,  
 Tea, Rice, Ground Ginger, Cinn-  
 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-ft.**  
**KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.**  
 Just received and for sale low for  
 cash, a superior lot of  
**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
 call and exam for yourself as we  
 will charge you nothing for showing  
 goods.  
 J. E. Hoke.