

The Sullivan Express

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTEREST OF MOULTRIE COUNTY

J. N. Waggoner,

VOL. III.

SULLIVAN, ILL., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

NO. 27.

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 Sullivan, Mar. 1, 1866. (18y.)

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SIXER.

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Henry Clay Festival in Richmond.

On the 12th inst., the splendid marble statue of Henry Clay, executed by Mr. Joel T. Hart, at the instance of the ladies of Virginia, was inaugurated in Richmond amid all the pomp and parade befitting such a mark of distinction to the illustrious Clay. The day was the most auspicious that could have been desired. It was clear and balmy, and the temperature as genial as it only can be in this latitude in April. Business in the city was entirely suspended—everything wore a holiday aspect. The ladies were out in large numbers, owing no less to the favorable condition of the weather than the fact that the statue which was being inaugurated was gotten up under the auspices of the fair daughters of Virginia. The exercises were well conducted and brilliant. A splendid banquet in honor of the occasion came off at the Exchange in the evening.

One of the toasts of the evening was—

The Constitutional Union of the States—The Union of the States is the harmony of the spheres. While obedient to the laws of their creation, they sing ever as they go "glad tidings of great joy," to all the world. Rebelling against them, light and joy are swallowed up in darkness, and order falls back into primordial chaos. (Applause.)

The President said—I have the pleasure to announce to you that ex-President Tyler will respond to the toast of the Union. Applause.

Loud calls were then made for the ex-president, whereupon he arose, amid thunders of applause, and said:

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I frankly confess that I did not anticipate the call you have made upon me. I came prepared, if opportunity was given, to say a few words of the distinguished man whose memory you have, as far as marble could do it, immortalized; but, in speaking of him, shall, of necessity, speak of the Union. (Applause.) I came up to witness the proceedings of to-day. It is a great spectacle, that of inaugurating the statue of one who has passed away from earth; it is the eternizing his name as far as marble can accomplish it; it is the rescuing from the tomb those features that were invariable in their day and generation. To do this on those grounds, and under the shadow of your capital, which is hallowed by great events and great names—and this, too, in advance of similar tributes to the heroes and statesmen of other days, who drew this sustenance from Virginia's maternal breast, and made their names illustrious—is no ordinary event; and yet it is right. It is right to reclaim the resemblance, while it may be done, of one of Virginia's sons, who in early life left the old homestead for a new one in the west, under the nursing care of her eldest daughter. It may be said after the manner of the inscription on the tomb of the Mantuan Swain, Virginia gave him birth, Kentucky gave him a grave; the United States furnished him a theater for his labors. (Loud applause.) I trust the day is not far distant when those public grounds will exhibit to our admiring people the resurrected features of a grand host of departed patriots, each after its own way, to be a silent but forcible monitor of that immortality of form which succeeds a life of high and honorable action. (Applause.) It is known to all present, and therefore had as well be spoken, that there

was a period in my own political life when the man whose memory you are this day honoring stood in formidable antagonism to me. His blows fell heavily and thickly upon me, and doubtless some of the bruises and scars which they inflicted remains to the present day. [Laughter.] He struck with a gauntleted hand, and that hand was heavy. He required an impossibility—but let that pass. After I, too, shall have had the world good night, history will deem them worthy of her record, will gather up the incidents of those times and present them truly. Be it so—I turn away from them and go back to other times. I recall the image of Henry Clay upon my entering congress. His clarion voice had resounded through the country long before that. He had efficiently sustained the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and had marshalled the republican host under Mr. Madison, that battled in what had not been inaptly called the second war of independence. He had won the prestige of an immense popularity. In 1816 I entered congress as the representative of this metropolitan district. Then I became personally acquainted with Mr. Clay. He was the speaker of the house, and embodied in his person all the essentials for that high office. Bold, resolute, fearless, of commanding personal attributes, with a voice that might be modulated to any note, he preserved perfect order in that body, often under trials and circumstances which threatened to break forth in tumult. The great triumvirate was there.—Clay and Calhoun had won laurels in debate. Webster was gradually raising his head above the crowd. There he sat for the most part silent, wrapped in his own deep meditations. He culminated into full renown some few years after, and having witnessed the spread of his name over the world, he went to his grave grand, noble, magnificent in his patriotism and the profound regrets of the country. [Loud applause.] Little did I then dream that a personal regard was to spring up between the first of these great men and myself, to continue uninterrupted in despite of radical differences of opinion on essential questions of public policy, for fourteen years of public service; and still less that at a greatly subsequent period, the other two were to spring to my side as my trusted friends and counsellors in the arduous and difficult administration of public affairs. Then they are the marked men of an age. [Applause.] I indulge me in a single expression of feeling of pride and gratification; it is that a more enduring monument than brass or marble can give has been built up by the legislature of Virginia on the map of the state. There they are the household words of the people of the state in their legislative halls, and in their daily associations. Looking at that I find myself surrounded by many illustrious names of my cabinet. Some were there of old time—my own reflection of honor done my revered father is there, and there too, are found the name of Upshur and Gilmore. The times to which I allude were times of great men. Congress was indeed the fit emblem of our free institutions. Perfect order prevailed in its deliberations. With such a speaker it could not be otherwise. He acted fully up to the duties of his high office. Thoroughly acquainted with the principles of parliamentary law, he permitted no violation to pass without reproof. It was, in fact, the most orderly body I ever saw. When

Mr. Clay entered in the debate, it was with a power and force of eloquence which is rarely ever surpassed. His gesture was impressive, and he had the faculty of throwing the power of his voice into a single sentence, after such manner as to produce sometimes an electric effect. [Applause.] The late Philip B. Barbour, who was regarded by the house as the embodiment of logic, has often quoted to me, in illustration of this power of voice and expression used by Mr. Clay in discussing the recognition of the Spanish American colonies. The speaker had drawn a depending picture of the condition of Mexico in her struggle for independence. Her hopes were reported to be blasted; Mina, her great leader, either killed or captured—all gloom, all despair. At that moment a page put in his hands a morning prayer.—His eye fell on a paragraph, when his whole manner became changed, and holding the paper up, he exclaimed, "Mina still lives." Its effect was wonderful. Mr. Barbour said, "I sprang to my feet, and some minutes elapsed before I could recover from my trance." [Applause.] If I indulged in the garulity of age, I might relate similar reminiscences without number, but it is not for this that I am here. The details of Mr. Clay's life have been eloquently given by the accomplished orator of the day, it is not because I admired him as a man, as a leader in debate, or as an orator of immense power, that I am here to-day. No; it is because that in my heart I believe that he has a title to a monument for an act of broad and unselfish patriotism in the course of his career, which, standing by itself, I have not hesitated at all times, and in all places when it was suitable to say, entitled him not only to a monument of brass or marble, but to one in the hearts of his countrymen. [Applause.] The brow of the Roman citizen who had saved the life of another in battle, was encircled by an oak-leaf wreath. What badge of distinction is proud enough for him who saves his country from civil war? [Applause.] Ask the parent who enfolds his little children and the companion of his hopes and trials and triumphs in life, in his arms, at the horrible specter of civil broil which threatens with grim aspect to enter his heretofore peaceful dwelling—ask the lone and widowed mother as she flies to the rock and desert with her infant strained to her breast, and concealed from view by the tresses of her streaming hair—ask brave and stalwart men as they take their position in opposing ranks to shed each other's blood—ask one, ask all, what monument he deserves who drives away this horrible specter of civil war, and restores his country to peace and confidence. Nay, more—ask the lovers of freedom all over the world, what is the measure of gratitude for the man who saves that glorious banner, without a star short of its dazzling luster—the herald, if so preserved, of ultimate freedom to mankind from being torn and destroyed in the bloody arena of strife and battle. [Loud Applause.] It was because, in my innermost heart, I believe Henry Clay did this that I am here to-day. [Applause.] Most of those who are here present remember the marked era of General Jackson's proclamation of what was called the "force bill." The tariff question was the absorbing one of the day. The south had unilaterally declared its opposition in violation of the spirit of the constitution. After long years of

protest, South Carolina declared it to be her purpose to nullify the act.—She had resorted to no act of nullification. She had threatened to do so. She sought thereby peaceably to adjust the question. The proclamation came with all its contradictory doctrines which carried into practice threatened revolution annihilating in its course our federal system, and setting up in its stead a consolidated government looking no longer to states or parties, to the social system, but to popular majorities, unrestrained by anything than a blind will. To enforce these doctrines, the Force bill was passed, investing the president with dictatorial power—army, navy, militia, treasury—all placed at his sole will and disposal. South Carolina saw the storm and prepared for it. Her military were placed under an efficient drill, and her palmetto flag was ready to be unfurled, and thousands were on tip toe to watch the coming storm and take part in it. Under this state of things I waited on Mr. Clay. I had voted against him in the election just passed. I had differed radically from him in his course of domestic policy. I belonged, in short, to the old Jefferson party, from whose principles of constitutional construction I have never, in one single instance, departed. He well knew my personal admiration of him, and he received me cordially.—We conversed about the times. He saw the danger. I appealed to his patriotism. No man even did so in vain. [Applause.] The difficulties in the way were immense. He responded as a patriot. I referred him to another man as the only person necessary to consult, and that man was John C. Calhoun. He had to reconcile his own party—he had to satisfy an opposite party by large concessions. They met, consulted, agreed. The compromise tariff bill was the result, and now that years have gone by—now that my head is covered with gray hair and old age is upon me, I recall the enthusiasm I felt that when Mr. Clay rose in the senate to announce the great measure of peace and reconciliation, I occupied an extreme seat on the left; he a similar one on the right of the senate chamber. We advanced to meet each other, and grasped each other's hands midway the chamber. [Applause.] It is that grasp of hand which has brought me here to-day.—[Applause.] It is that noble act which immortalizes the name of Henry Clay. [Applause.] I felt that he deserved a monument. I am here to witness the inauguration; after occurrences have not restrained me from coming. [Applause.] I have but little to do with the politics of the present day—little to do with them except to wish them safely ended. I have fears, I have doubts, I have settled opinions; but they are my own in the privacy of retirement. I may well exclaim with our talented but unfortunate Edgar A. Poe, without participating in the regret which the lines express:

Alas! alas! for me,
 Ambition all in vain,
 No more, no more, no more,
 (Such an end hath the mounting steed,
 To the goal, upon its death,
 The risen oak shall bloom for me,
 Or such a like good thing,
 [Loud Applause.]

A man on passing through a gateway in the dark, hit his nose against the post. "I wish that post was in hell," says he. "Better wish it somewhere else," said a bystander, "you might run against it again."

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a bill offering one thousand dollars to any one who will discover a remedy for the hog cholera.

SULLIVAN EXPRESS.

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Sullivan Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 6f.

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August 31st '58-no 12 y



J. E. Edson, Political Editor.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Thursday, May 3, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Douglas Nominated!

The latest telegraphic report is that Stephen A. Douglas is the nominee of the Charleston Convention. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of the report, but do not feel willing to record it until it is fully ascertained.

We learn from a late daily that Hoeman and Sayers fought the great prize fight on the 18th ult., but were not permitted to finish the fight, from the fact that Sayers' friends seeing his defeat inevitable, rushed into the ring and broke up the whole thing in a general row.

We see by the last Mattoon Gazette that that paper has changed hands. Mr. McIntire is the successor of T. E. Woods.

Our suspense as to the result of the Charleston Convention prevents the proper exercise of our editorial abilities in this issue; but we would advise you to "look out for thunder" in our next week's issue!

Charleston Gossip.

[New York Tribune Correspondence] Charleston, Thursday eve, Apr. 26. The Tennessee platform, which the Pennsylvania delegates have recommended, is as follows:

Resolved, That the federal government has no power to interfere with slavery in the states or exclude it from the territories, and no duties to perform in relation thereto, but to protect the rights of the owner from wrong and restore fugitives from labor. These duties it cannot withhold without a violation of the constitution.

New York is still uncommitted on a candidate, though several leading men of both interests in the delegation are against Mr. Douglas.

11 p. m.—The following is the platform just adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be reaffirmed, with the following additional resolutions:

That the national Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the territories: First, that congress has no power to abolish slavery in the territories; second, that the territorial legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the territories, nor any power to destroy, by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in the territories, or wherever its constitutional jurisdiction extends.

The platform combines the resolutions of Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, and Clark of Missouri. It was adopted by 18 to 15, but Mr. Crowell changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, making the actual result 17 to 16.

The minority will report the Cincinnati platform, with a general approval of the decisions of the supreme court and an obligation to return fugitive slaves.

11.30 p. m.—It is estimated that 180 votes will be cast against the majority platform. The delegations from Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, are divided.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

Charleston, April 27. An intense excitement exists. A large crowd collected in front of the Mills house, listening to disunion speeches. The crowd rushed into the room of the New York delegation, but were driven out by the police.

The minority or compromise report will be adopted by 180 votes. Five states will back, and nominate

Davis or Lane and Wood. Douglas's friends predict his nomination to-morrow. He has 23 votes in the New York delegation, including Dean Richmond, Belmont, Stevens, Ludlow, Church, and the western members—Cochrane, Batesworth, Fuller and Barlow. One against him, but the delegation votes a unit.

The New York delegation rejected the platform by a large majority. All but Sanders, Fowler, Jewett, and a few office holders, favored the minority report, for which John Cochrane voted.

A committee was appointed to prepare a New York platform, to be submitted as a substitute. Pennsylvania and New Jersey did not sign the minority report. They are preparing a substitute.

Mr. Avery, although representing fifteen slave states and two free states, denies that any feeling of sectionalism influenced the majority.

Mr. Clark of Missouri, although he signed the minority report, says he did not vote for the third resolution which is:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Mr. Avery called attention to the fact that the majority report represents 127 certain Democratic electoral voters whilst the minority does not represent one electoral vote that can be claimed as certain. He regarded equal sovereignty as subversive of the rights of the south as congressional intervention would be he classed it with the Wilmot provision, being equally as subversive of southern rights.

XXXVth Congress.

Washington, April 27. House.—Mr. Curtis moved to offer a resolution directing the secretary of war to communicate to the military committee a full plan and schedule of the floating battery now in course of construction in New York harbor, the amount of completing the same and that the military committee report such changes as may be consistent with the public interest. Mr. Curtis said it was fine that the country knew something about the battery, the peculiar construction of which had been kept a perfect secret.

Mr. Houston said it was unusual to direct an executive officer to report to a committee.

Mr. Curtis explained that the reason for this was that the committee may examine and determine the propriety of the construction of Mr. Stevens' battery. If proper the work will go on. If anything was necessary to be kept secret, this should be done.

Mr. Houston thought it were better for him to object to the resolution this morning.

The house went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Adjourned to Monday.

New York April 27.

Five hundred guns were fired on the battery this afternoon in honor of admitting the Tammany delegation to Charleston.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.—An able article in the Hartford Post, on the folly of a clergyman's talking politics to his congregation on the Sabbath, closes with the following pithy paragraph:

But to test the question whether politics may be properly introduced into the pulpit, let us imagine each pulpit in this state each Sunday devoted to the discussion of political issues. Let the incumbents of each strive with all the energies of conviction to bend their congregations to their views, and to send them forth with passions aroused and inflamed to malign and denounce their neighbors of an opposite opinion.

How long would religion sustain such a mockery of its sacred functions? Her temples profaned and deserted, would decay and crumble, and all virtue, justice, morality, law and government would be swept away before a sweeping and blighting infidelity. Even now religion appears to be losing ground in this country, and it is at least safe to say that the conversation of unbelievers will never be remarkable under what has been aptly called the "sensational" preaching of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher.

People flock to hear him talk, but they have little confidence in his fitness as a preacher, or his stability as a man. He has great gifts, is a man of great force and eloquence, but we should be surprised to learn that the general tendency of his preaching was to sow the seeds of infidelity.

The following advertisement appears in an Irish paper: "Whereas John Hall has fraudulently taken away several articles of wearing apparel without my knowledge this is therefore to inform him that if he does not forthwith return the same his name shall be put in public."

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Fugitive Slave Case.

Troy, April 27. This noon United States Deputy Marshal Holmes arrested a colored man in this city named Charles Nair as a fugitive from Virginia, the property of B. W. Hamshor of Culpeper county. The fugitive was taken before Commissioner Beach, and witnesses from Virginia identified him as the fugitive described in the papers. The commissioner therefore remanded him. Soon after Judge Gould issued a habeas corpus for the fugitive, and the same was served by a deputy sheriff of this county. By this time an excited crowd of some 1,000 persons had gathered about the commissioner's office threatening a rescue. When the fugitive was brought down to be taken before Judge Gould the crowd surrounded the officers, endeavoring to take the man.

Successful resistance was made for some time, when the rescuers gained the advantage, and the negro was carried to the river, where a ferryman was in waiting. He was rowed across, and arriving on the opposite shore, was surrounded by a West Troy mob.

Here another great crowd gathered. The fugitive was taken to justice's office, which the mob surrounded, broke in, and the fugitive was rescued from the officers, and was carried off in a carriage. Blow, pistol shots and knock downs occurred during the affair, but no one was seriously injured. Colored people were the most active participants in the rescue. There has been the greatest excitement prevalent here ever known.

Through the medium of an interpreter the Turk entered into conversation with the captain, and inquired the sum for which he would be willing to sell the lady; he had been offered, he said, but could he possess this new beauty, she would be the Queen and Light of his Harem.

The captain, for the sake of the joke replied that her price was about 20,000 piasters (about £500). The Turk grinned at the enormous demand; it was just double, he said, what he paid for the most handsome Circassian Georgian or Mingrelian, ever brought to the Alexandrian market.

The captain, however, stuck to his price, and so the parties separated. But, on the following morning, when the captain was escorting the lady to the residence of her relations, the Turk again made his appearance, and throwing another fig necklace around the lady's neck, intimated that he was prepared to give the requisite sum!

But the captain soon cleared himself. "Foh!" said he, "you're too late; I sold her yesterday for a thousand piasters more; so you've lost her." The same young lady was married the other day, in Dundee, Perth Courier.

Courtship in Egypt.

Last autumn, a young lady left Dundee for Alexandria, to visit relations in the city. As the passengers were landing at Alexandria, a richly attired Turk advanced to look at the arrivals. He seemed struck with the beauty of the damsel from "bonny Dundee." He approached her and suddenly flung a string of figs around her neck. The captain of the ship came forward, and informed his bewildered passenger that the Turk's gift was a token of admiration and affection. The matter immediately became serious.

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The Census of 1850.

The following excellent table on questions proposed to be asked on the census taken of 1850, has been variously credited to the Buffalo Express and the Cleveland Plaindealer. Without attempting to settle the question of priority we present it as we find it:

What is your age? Where were you born? Are you married and if so, how do you like it? How many children have you, and do they sufficiently resemble you as to preclude the possibility of their belonging to any of your neighbors? Did you ever have the measles, and if so how many? Have you a twin brother several years older than yourself? Have you parents, and if so, how many of them? Do you read the New Testament regularly? What is your fighting weight? Which do you like best for light reading, "The Gunmaker of Moscow," by Cobb, or Seward's last speech? How many times has your wife wished she was dead, and did you reciprocate the wish? Do you use houghten tobacco? Were you and your wife worth anything when married, and if not what proportion of her things were your'n and your things were her'n? Were you ever in the penitentiary? How will the coming Hernan and Sayers fight for the championship after the sale of Hawthorne's Marble Faun? If four barrels of emtiness poured on a barn floor will cover it, how many plays can Dion Bonrecauit write in a year? Are you troubled with bile? How many empty bottles have you in the house? How does your meerschaum color? Have you all Taylor's speeches on the horse railroad? Are beans an article of regular diet in your family, and if so, how does it go? State whether you are blind, deaf, idiotic, or have the heaves? How many chickens have you, and how many on foot or in the shell? Also, how many successions? Is there a strawberry mark on your left arm? Which food do you prefer, rum or mixed drinks? State how much pork, impending crisis, Dutch cheese, popular sovereignty, standard poetry, Grey's paper, slave code, catnip, red flannel Constitution and Union, old junk, perfumery, coal oil, liberty, hoop-skirts, &c., you have on hand.

Persons liable to be "censused" will do well to cut the above out and put it up in a conspicuous place.

COPPER AS A MENTAL STIMULANT.—Schiller, during his hours of composition kept at his side a bottle of Champagne or Rhenish wine, or a cup of strong coffee. Horace Walpole wrote usually from 10 to 2 o'clock at night, always having strong coffee by him. Sir William Jones drank a great deal of coffee to support him in his nocturnal studies. Baron de Grimm states that Voltaire, a few days prior to his death, with his characteristic activity and enthusiasm, attended the rehearsal of the academy, and insisted on the production of a new and important edition of their dictionary.

To this project many objections were started, which he resolved to obviate in an elaborate discourse. To strengthen himself for the task, he swallowed a prodigious quantity of strong coffee, and then continued to work for upward of twelve hours without intermission. This independent effort brought on an inflammation of the bladder. For the purpose of relieving the pain he swallowed, with his usual impatience, a large quantity of laudanum. The consequence was that he fell into a slumber from which he never entirely recovered.

The returns of births in Philadelphia, in 1850, show an excess of 4,913 when compared with the deaths, a gain to the population equal to 50 per cent of the mortality.

The opire of a very fashionable church is usually the only thing connected with it that goes toward heaven.

A new counterfeit on the Fairmount Bank, Virginia, has made its appearance. It is thus described:—Vignette, man feeding pig; man on right end; Henry Clay and figure 5 on left end; dog between signatures. A dangerous altered three dollar bill, purporting to be the true issue of the New Albany Exchange Bank, Albany, New York, vignette, three artisans looking at plans; ship in distance; figure three on the right of vignette; right end, figure 3 above, and figure 3 below; on oval die below; left end, male portrait in die and figure 3 above it.

When the Canadians telegraph is completed to Belle Isle, we shall be regularly in receipt of intelligence from Europe in 5, 10, or 6 days.—Hon. Mr. Young, of Montreal, has gone to England on business connected with the extension of the line of telegraph, and a great effort will be made to have it effected before the arrival of the prince of Wales on his visit to his continent. In that case the queen mother can hear from the prince every week the intelligence being six days old at farthest.

Counterfeits.—A man named William Frost was recently arrested at Lafayette, Ind., for counterfeiting. Among the things they found on him were a large quantity of \$10s. raised from \$1s. on the Bank of Naperville Illinois.—Naperville Sentinel.

A doctor detained in court as a witness complained to the Judge that if he was kept from his patient they might recover in his absence.

Somebody defines character as "the only personal property which everybody looks after for you."

True friends are like garden seeds; we know not their value till they are put in the ground.

There are many persons who think Sunday is a sponge with which to wipe out the sins of the week.

See Birch, shoemaker's card.

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Barns in Five Minutes—We copy the following from the N. Y. Rural American:

Strain the milk and set it away for twelve hours, to allow the cream time to rise, after letting it stand for the above time, set the milk on the stove and allow it to remain there until the cream assumes a wrinkled appearance. Do not allow the milk to boil, or become disturbed, as it would cause the cream to mix with the milk. When sufficient cream has been collected, take a wooden bowl, or suitable vessel, and having scalded it rinse it in cold water, and place the cream in it. The operator should hold his hand in water as hot as can be borne for a few seconds, then plunge it in cold water, for about a minute and at once commence to agitate the cream by a circular motion. In five minutes or less the butter will be formed when it can be washed or salted to suit the taste. During the winter season, the vessel containing the cream should be placed over another hot water, to warm it, and to agitate the cream until the chaff has departed. We hope our readers will try this method; no better can be made by any churn ever invented.

President Buchanan was 68 years old on the 15th day of November 1859. Vice President Breckenridge was 33 years old on the 16th day of January 1860. Simeon Cameron is in his 60th year. Stephen A. Douglas was 46 years of age on the 23rd of April last. Lewis Cass is nearly 87 years old. Caleb Cushing is in his 60th year. Howell Cobb was 45 years old on the 7th of September. Wm. H. Seward is in his 60th year. Franklin Pierce is 74 years old. Robert Field Stockton is 49 years old. John C. Fremont was 50 years of age on the 6th of January 1860. John Bell is 62 years old. J. J. Crittendon was 73 years old in September. Alexander H. Stephens will be 58 years old next February. J. R. Orr was 47 years old on the 12th of May last. Jesse D. Bright is in his 47th year. Augustus C. Dodge is about 47 years old. James Shields is 65 years old. Isaac Touney is 61 years old. Henry A. Wise is in his 53rd year. Robert M. T. Hunter is nearly 70 years old. R. Toombs was 49 years of age the 7th of July last. John M. Read is over 60 years of age. Daniel S. Dickinson is 59 years old. Horatio Seymour is about 50 years old. John E. Wool is about 55 years of age. John Slidell is in his 56th year. Nathaniel P. Banks was 48 years old in January last.

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Murder Involuntarily Committed.

Most of our readers will remember of a most horrible murder at Loudonville which was committed on the night of the 10th of November, 1856. Mr. John Whitney, a wealthy farmer was attacked while on his way home and horribly beaten with a club until he was insensible and then robbed of his purse. After consciousness returned he had just strength enough to drag himself to his home. Great efforts were made to ferret the murderer but unsuccessfully. A man by name of Stringfellow, who was living at Loudonville at the same time was strongly suspected of the crime, but nothing could be fastened upon him. Stringfellow soon afterward removed to Bucyrus and remained there a year keeping a dogery below the Railroad. He then removed to the village of Johnstown Hardin county. Here he was taken sick and in his illness became delirious. It would seem that conscience was constantly at work within him, for during his delirium he mentioned Whitney's name frequently, and divulged a number of secrets which had been long hidden in his bosom and which left not the shadow of a doubt but that he was a blood guilty man.—After Stringfellow became convalescent he was told of the guilty secrets he had laid upon him, and he was placed under surveillance. At first the conscience stricken man confessed the deed but afterwards he denied it. In the meantime, information of the arrest was sent to Loudonville, and on Monday of last week he was taken there. His examination took place on Friday the result of which we have not yet learned but presume he was committed to answer for murder. [Mansfield Herald.]

INCIDENT OF THE INDIAN MASSACRE AT HUMBOLDT BAY.—A private letter from Humboldt Bay California mentions the following touching incident in connection with the recent massacre of Indians in that vicinity. A portion of the Indians were upon an island in the bay which the writer had frequent occasions to pass in a boat. He says:

"Often when groping my way down in a dark night and thick fog have the Indian fires gleamed up and shown me just where I was, or the voices of the children reached me and told the same story. There is a small spot close by the head of the Island that I have often been able to keep clear of these signs. One little four year old used to run by down on the beach and hail me as I passed on a fine morning with the Indian salutation, 'Iraqua, and I used to make it a point to cheer in close the shore being bold just at that point and toss her something by way of answer and it used to do me good to see the little one's delight when she unrolled the paper and found the prize. On visiting the horrid scene of the massacre I recognized this little innocent among the heaps of dead. I washed the blood from her face wrapped her in a clean blanket and buried her."

—There is a fellow who is such an inveterate miser, and so averse to any avoidable expenditure, that he absolutely refused the invitation of a friend to spend the Christmas with him, adding that he preferred keeping it at home.

—Let us reproach make you lay aside holiness; the browns of the world are nothing to the smiles of Heaven.

"Let me have a pound of oysters my good man, will you?" "Thank sir, we don't sell them by weight,—we sell them by measure." "Then let me have a yard."

Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the name of ancestors.—Them and have spent the prime of life in vain hope of help from those whom they called their friends and thousands have starved because they had a rich father.—Rely upon the good man which is made by your own exertion; and know that better than the best friend you can have is unquestionable determination, united with decision of character.

Why are jokes like nits?—because the drier they are the better they crack.

There is just as much intemperance in drinking physic as in

A Novel Wager.

The Buffalo Courier tells the following story of a bet growing out of the recent Chicago election, which is good enough to be true.

The bet was between a water-street merchant and Ned Osborne of the Tremont House, the largest cigar and tobacco dealer in the city, and was to the effect if Wentworth was elected, Osborne should have the privilege of kicking the water-street merchant across from the Tremont House to Springer street. The day after the election, the merchant, having lost, came to Osborne's store, and presented his person to him for the contemplated kicks, and demanded that Osborne should take the stakes. Osborne had been training his right leg all the previous day, and had armed his foot with a heavy cowhide boot, with sole as thick as two elaborated. The merchant started up by the Tremont, Osborne delivering a heavy kick as he started, but drew back his foot with a spasmodic action and paroxysm of countenance absolutely painful. He tried another one, but the loser flinched not, and kept on his way undisturbed by the volley he had received. The result of this kick was worse than the first, and Osborne fairly carried up on the ground, and howled with pain. The merchant stopped and calmly inquired, "Why don't you take the stakes?" "What have you got in the basement of your pants?" cried Ned. "Milwaukee bricks!" shouted the merchant, "and we ain't within a mile of Springer street yet!" Osborne subsided, paid the champagne, and has been wearing a list slipper ever since.

The Bull Race.

Some forty years ago the managers of the race course near Brownville on the Monongahela, published a notice of a race, one mile heat; on a particular day for a purse of one hundred dollars, "free for any thing with four legs, and hair on."

A man in the neighborhood, named Hayes had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with in a bag of corn and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one but he rode him around the track a number of times on several moonlight nights until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well and would keep the right course.

He rode with spurs which the bull considered particularly disagreeable so much so that he always bellowed loudly when they were applied to his sides. On the morning of the race Hayes came upon the ground on horseback, on his bull. Instead of a saddle he had a dried ox-hide the head part of which with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges' stand and offered to enter his bull for the race but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hayes appealed to the terms of the notice insisted that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of "gossip" and discussion the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had a right to run.

When time for starting had arrived the horses took their places. The horse racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended but thought that all would be over as soon as the horses started. When the signal was given they did start. Hayes gave a blast with his horn, and sank his spurs into the bull's sides, who bounded off with a terrible bawl, at no trifling speed dried ox-hide flapping up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that never been heard on a race course before.

The horses all flew the track, every one seemed to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hayes with a great deal of hard swearing on the part of the owners of the horses. A general row ensued but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horse men contended that they were swindled out of the purse and that if it had not been for Hayes' horn and ox-hide which he ought not to have been permitted to bring on the grounds, the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this Hayes told them that his bull could bear any of their horses anyhow, and if they would let a hundred dollars against the purse which he had won, he would take off the ox-hide, his tin horn he'd leave, and run a fair race with them.

His offer was accepted, and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hayes gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave another tremendous bellow. The horses remounted the terrible road, and thought

Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner nor fashion—but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, a desire to truth, delicacy, politeness toward those with whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics.

Every fifth person in Great Britain is a drunkard; one in every 280 a prisoner and one in every 700 inhabits a lunatic asylum. Of the two latter classes the majority becomes so through strong drink.

Mr. D.—if you'll get my coat done by Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you.—"If that's your game it won't be done," said the tailor.

Dates worth Remembering.

1180—Glass windows first used for light.

1236—Chimneys first built to houses.

1252—Lead pipes for carrying water.

1290—Tallow candles for light.

1299—Spectacles invented by an Italian.

1302—Paper first made from linen.

1341—Woolen cloth first made in England.

1410—Art of printing in oil.

1440—Art of printing from movable types.

1477—Watches first made in Germany.

1540—Variations in the compass noticed.

1543—Pins first used in England.

1550—Telescope invented, by Porta and Janson.

1601—Tea first brought from Europe to China.

1603—Theatre erected in England by Shakspeare.

1610—Thermometer invented by Sanctorius.

1619—Circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey.

1625—Bricks first made of any required size.

1626—Printing in colors invented.

1629—Newspapers first established.

1630—Shoe-buckles first made.

1635—Wine first made from grapes in England.

1639—Pendulum clocks first invented.

1641—Coffee first brought to England.

1641—Sugar cane cultivated in the West Indies.

1643—Barometer invented by Torricelli, in Italy.

1646—Air guns invented.

1640—Steam engine invented.

1650—Bread first made with yeast.

1750—Cotton first planted in the U.S.

1763—Fire engine invented.

1766—Steam engine improved, by Watt.

1795—Stereotyping invented, in Scotland.

1788—Animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer.

1832—Telegraph invented by Prof. Morse.

1839—Daguerreotype made by Daguerre in France.

A REAL ROMANCE.—Some years ago says the Petersburg Press, a lady residing in Pennsylvania sent her only child, a son, to Europe to look after certain property that had been bequeathed to her by a relative in Belgium. The sum was a large one and would have placed her far beyond the necessity of labor. The property was secured and the son wrote home that he would return in the steamer Pacific never reached the shores of America, and it is supposed that all on board perished. The old lady was inconsolable for a long while, but time finally softened her grief. She removed to Petersburg and for a long time has been noted amongst her immediate neighbors for her industry and charity.

On Thursday last a stranger called upon her. He was bearded to the eyes and his men betokened one who had seen much of the world. She received him kindly and he began to speak of her son. She recognized his voice—the olden time came back to her like a long forgotten dream and she knew her offspring.

His story was really related.—He did not leave in the Pacific, but was taken ill in London with the bilious fever. During his sickness he was robbed of all he possessed.—upon his recovery he dared not return home penniless and therefore repaired to France. Finding no employment he made his way to Russia where he obtained a situation upon one of the government railways, then under the superintendence of Joseph Harrison, jr. esq. of Philadelphia.—Accumulating a handsome sum he returned to France and purchased a farm which he subsequently disposed of at a large profit. He then repaired to England, where he espoused the daughter of a gentleman of wealth.—After his honeymoon he returned to this country in the Bohemian to seek his mother and carry her to his home. After considerable effort he found her in our city, and on Monday last left for the north, whence he will shortly take passage for Europe.

FIRE AT THE KY. INSTITUTE.—The Military Institute, situated near Frankfort, Ky., was partly destroyed by fire Friday night together with the Superintendent's residence.

Capt. Dudley T. Michael prominent as one of Walker's officers in Nicaragua, died at Columbus, Mass. on the 10th inst.

A lawyer engaged in a case tormented a witness so much with questions that the poor fellow, at last cried for water. There, said the Judge, I thought you'd pump him dry.

The most patient man that ever breathed cursed the lady he was born, and the meekest man murdered an Egyptian.

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, Fancy Harness, Buggy Harness, Lines & Bridles, & 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.

THE EXPRESS,

IS ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. H. WAGGONER, PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.

Single copy, one year,	\$1 50
Clubs of Ten,	12 50
Clubs of Twenty,	20 00
In advance in all cases.—If not, \$1 50 will be charged within the year, or \$2 00 at the end of the year.	
No subscription received for a shorter time than six months; and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.	

Rates of Advertising.

Two Lines or Less,	
1 week...	\$1 00
2 weeks...	1 50
3 weeks...	2 00
1 month...	2 00
1 year...	10 00
Quarter Column,	
1 month...	\$5 00
3 months...	7 00
1 year...	15 00
Half Column,	
1 month...	\$7 00
3 months...	10 00
1 year...	25 00
Full Column,	
1 month...	\$12 00
3 months...	17 00
1 year...	40 00

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

All Advertisements inserted to be inserted without specifying the number of insertions will be charged as usual, and charged accordingly.

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3 months...	7 00
1 year...	15 00
Half Column,	
1 month...	\$7 00
3 months...	10 00
1 year...	25 00
Full Column,	
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3 months...	17 00
1 year...	40 00

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

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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, perfumery, hair oils, note paper, envelopes, lap 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,
Spice,	Soda,
Cinnamon,	Pepper,
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. 11y.

MILLINERY

BY MRS. RAWSON SULLIVAN ILLINOIS

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.

March 5th '58. no. 26. 17.

WANTED!

5000 BUSHELS OF CORN, for which I will pay the highest market price in goods of cash prices; also, will take corn on old debts. So bring it right along!

J. E. EDEN, Sullivan, March 15, 20th.

Queensware, Glassware, Nails, Clouten Yarn, Hatting, Wall paper, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

RUTHERFORD & CO.

June 17th 1858. 108727.

THE GREAT 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 HEMORRHOID.

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running 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 cancer 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 humors 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 corns 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 severe 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. 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 trifling ailment, but what a mercy to get rid of in such an exterminating disease! A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and 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

Purges and Fatal Humor

which is the source of all diseases, and many a young man and woman in the

BLOOM OF LIFE

are wasting away whose faded cheeks and sunken eyes warn their friends of a speedily dissolution through the effects of some

Acrid Humor

preying upon the vitals, and many thousands 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

Costive Habits;

for this the Discovery is an infallible remedy, its action on the

Fiver, Kidneys and Bowels

is all that you could desire.

For Scrofulous 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 table spoonful per day; children over ten years, two spoonfuls; 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

DR. DONALD KENNEDY,

No. 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE 50 CENTS. For sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. In Sullivan by Elder, Vadekin, Perryman, and other merchants and Druggists.

Patent Medicines.

THE GREAT 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 HEMORRHOID.

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running 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 cancer 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 humors 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 corns 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 severe 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. 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 trifling ailment, but what a mercy to get rid of in such an exterminating disease! A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and 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

Purges and Fatal Humor

which is the source of all diseases, and many a young man and woman in the

BLOOM OF LIFE

are wasting away whose faded cheeks and sunken eyes warn their friends of a speedily dissolution through the effects of some

Acrid Humor

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STOVES

—AND—

TINWARE.

All those wishing to buy stoves for cash would do well to give me a call before looking elsewhere. I have a large lot of the very best stoves in use. Consisting of—

The Charter Oak,

The Elevated Oven,

The Pride of the East,

The Comet Air-Tight,

The Empire States

and in short, all kinds of Heating and Parlor stoves. All kinds of Tinware, Japanese ware, plain tinware of all kinds, cast wash-bowlers, cast teakittles. Extra stove trimmings constantly on hand. Repairing and Job work done on short notice. I will take feathers, and old copper and brass, in exchange for Tinware.

Shop on north-west corner of the Public Square.

C. A. CARTER.

THE AFFLICTED REJOICE.

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS have tested its virtues, and are rejoicing in freedom from long lingering PAIN and DISEASE, which other remedies had failed to cure. Have you Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Ear-ache or Tooth-ache—Are you afflicted with Old Sores—Suffering from Bruises, Strains, Corns, Sore Eyes, Piles?

THE ARCTIC LINIMENT will afford you instant relief. Every body is liable to

BURNS AND SCALDS.

For these dreadful accidents the ARCTIC LINIMENT should be kept on hand, for it affords cure and immediate relief, often saving from death. Every steambath and railroad train should keep it. Who that has heard the shrieks of anguish uttered by the sea and land victims of explosions and collisions, does not feel that some means of relieving their nature should always be accessible? Such does exist in this balmy pain-controlling gem. It is

The MOTHER'S COMPANION

It cures Cakes in the Breast, Sore Nipples, sore Lips, Pimples, &c. Ladies who prize a pure skin, void of pimples, blotches, scurf and all discolorations and excrescences, should attack these treasures on their vanity's altar as soon as they appear with the Arctic Liniment. It is excellent for the Hair, giving it a healthy glossy appearance. It is

Good for Man and Beast.

It is a sovereign remedy for the various diseases with which horses are afflicted, curing the most alarming cases of Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Wounds, Scratches, sores, splinters, Ring-bone, Big-head, Poll-evil, &c. No farmer, horse keeper, or any person owning valuable Horses, should be without this valuable gem.

For sale by all respectable druggists & dealers. Prices of the Liniment, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 a bottle. A one-dollar bottle contains as much Liniment as eight 25 cent bottles.

Extraordinary Announcement.

Every purchaser of a dollar bottle of the ARCTIC LINIMENT receives, at Dr. Bragg's expense, the UNITED STATES JOURNAL, of New York, for one year. The Journal is a large illustrated paper—each number containing sixteen pages, beautifully printed on clear white paper, and filled with original matter from the most brilliant writers of the country. Certificate of subscription and full particulars of the novel and philanthropic enterprise, of which this offer forms a part, will accompany each bottle.

AN AGENT WANTED in every town and village.

BRAGG & BURROWS, 87, Louis, Mo. New York Office, No. 321, Broadway. Communications should always be addressed to St. Louis.

For sale in Sullivan by VADAKIN'S, Elder, Perryman's, and all our Dealers.

WE DO NOT HESITATE TO ASSERT

WHAT ALL ARE BY RESULTS,

Compelled to Admit,

Viz: That in Dr. Mann's Ague-Balm we have a perfectly triumphant remedy for chills fever and ague and all diseases arising from a diseased or inactive condition of the liver.

Indeed it will never fail, and the one who fails to use it at once will deeply regret the neglect. Reader you will never again shake or have fever that season if you take it as per directions, and continue until the system is perfectly restored; if this be done there will be no one who will suffer long from chills, fever and ague.

Duecyus, Ohio, Feb. 25th 1858.

Dr. MANN & Co., Gallon, Ohio—Gents: We are at a loss to find language sufficient to portray to the public the great esteem in which your Celebrated Ague Balm is held in our community. The first is it never fails to cure ague in its worst forms, and we can sell nothing else.

Yours, &c.,

HOLBERT & TAYLOR, Druggists, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 20th 1857.

Messrs. S. K. MANN & Co.—Gents: Having procured a supply of your Ague Balm, and testing it thoroughly in many severe cases of long standing, where all the popular remedies of the day had failed, I found in all cases your Balm effected a safe and speedy cure. It is just the medicine we want here in the south.

Respectfully Yours,

JOSEPH BRIDGMAN, Druggist, Gallon, May 9th 1858.

Messrs. S. K. MANN & Co. Gentlemen:—I would say for the benefit of those suffering with chills fever and ague, that I can confidently recommend your Ague Balm to do what it is recommended to do, having used it myself, and in my family also; have known it used in many other cases, where it has universally proved efficacious; leaving the patient soundly cured. I give this for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

Gallon, O., May 1856. B. F. MATHEWS, St. Louis, Sept. 10th 1858.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co. Gentlemen:—Please send me a box of your Ague Balm. It gives the best satisfaction of any ague preparation we have had in our place. The fact is, I never felt when properly taken.

Respectfully Yours,

MOORE & CO., S. K. MANN & Co. Proprietors, Gallon, Ohio. O. J. WOOD, Jr., Co., St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale agents for all the western States and Territories, and sold by all good druggists.

In Sullivan, by Elder, Vadekin, Perryman, and other merchants and druggists here.

Garden seeds of all kinds, for sale low, at the Printing Office.

Call early.