

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, MAY 17, 1860.

NO. 29.

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Sullivan, Mar. 1, 1860. (18y.)

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SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.
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We have garden seeds for sale!

A Day with the Overseer of the Poor.

BY JOTHAN JUSTICE.

Let me have it! do, sir! O, good sir, I cannot wait till then! Do let me have it now.

I looked up from the desk where I was writing; for although I was accustomed to hearing such entreaties, these words struck me as spoken peculiarly in earnest, and I could not help dropping my work and casting a look of sympathy on the poor woman from whence they came.

It was a severely cold wintery afternoon in the city of B—. Mr. Harper, the overseer for our ward who is well known by its every inhabitant 'Deacon Harper, grocer,' stood behind his counter taking the names of applicants, the number of their family, and such other personal items as in official capacity he was obliged to record, and writing them down in a good sized blank book.

I had been engaged with Mr. Harper as clerk, nearly two years; and he with the assistance of his nephew Charley—jovial, well-meaning, honest lad of fifteen—and myself carried on the stand. Every afternoon during the first of the winter months, Mr. Harper made it a point to be wholly at the disposal of his customers.

The poor woman, whom I have mentioned, had just passed in front of the counter, where Mr. Harper stood and seen her name booked.

Coal or groceries? said the overseer.

A little wood sir, if you please, and a few groceries if you can, replied the woman.

Very well, replied the overseer, pleasantly. But two dollars is what we usually allow in good cases; take it whatever you like. Coal and groceries, he repeated slowly so himself as he wrote it down on the blank book. I will try to call on you either to night or in the morning—next.

As he finished speaking, half a dozen eager wretches crowded up in front of him, and the poor woman, who in the struggle was thrown back stretched out her arms over those before, towards the overseer and with clasped hands broke forth in the words at the beginning of our sketch.

I cannot possibly attend to it now, said the overseer, for you see they are in my writing. I must take their names, and we have been taken in with so much deception of late, that I am obliged to investigate every new case.

Do let me have it now, can't you good sir? God knows I would not come here unless I was driven to it! My story is true, too true. O, dear! said she turning to me, must I wait till to-morrow?

I told her pleasantly, that Mr. Harper had so many to look after, it was impossible to serve at once, that he would do the best he could for her, and told her that I would put him in mind of her case as soon as he had a leisure moment, and that he would not call and see her before night. She thanked me earnestly and with no little excitement repeated her name again. Then carrying her little spare shawl snugly about her she left with a hurried trembling step—as she closed the store door, casting such an earnest beseeching look to me as I shall never forget.

Mr. Harper kept on taking names, and making inquiries respecting his applicants, I returned to my writing, and Charley dashed himself putting up groceries for such 'old cases' as his uncle handed over to him. It

was rather amusing at times to listen to the conversation between the overseer and his customers, and Charley's occasional remarks.

Now some lousy fellow, rather roughly clad, would come stalking in, and with watery eyes would beg of the good 'jintleman' for a ticket for a bit of coal, saying that he never would have come if he could have gotten one jot of work. Others would demand their monthly allowance with as much coolness as one who received it as monthly wages. And again some poor old creature would creep along with two or three half dozen children clinging to her skirts, and with a shivering strange look of enquiry—would ask in low tones whether that was 'himself,' pointing slyly to the overseer. Most of the applicants were satisfied with a bit of coal if you please, sir. Some, however, preferred groceries.

So the afternoon wore away, till at last he had not another customer.

Well, Frank, he said, I think I'll get my tea, and then try and visit a few of these new cases.

Will you have it mended, spoke some one in a low sharp voice. We both quickly turned about to discover from whence this strange voice came.

There in the doorway stood a rather rough looking young fellow, apparently but little advanced in his teens, under whose arm was swung a flat box, about the size of a large ledger, which was open at the top or narrow side, and out of which protruded the edges of a few panes of glass, some straw, a chisel or two, etc. In one hand was grasped a ball of putty and putty knife, while with the other he held the half open door.

Shall I put it in, sir? he asked again, with an anxious look, and in a trembling voice; at the same time pointing to a broken pane in one of the doors. His face and hands were of a chilly red, and his light hair somewhat longer than is common for boys of his size—was tinted with a frosty hue, as it hung spangly out from under his little cap around his ears—ears that looked if they were tingling with cold.

Well, spoke the overseer, as he stood contemplating the boy; we'll be said again in the most pleasant manner, you had better come in, I'll see about it. Come in, you look very cold.

Oh, I don't mind it, sir, shall I put it in? I'll do it as cheap as anybody, and cheaper—for twenty cents—the shops charge a quarter. Let me do it sir, do I haven't had a job to day.

These words were spoken in broken succession, as he edged in and shut the door. Still in doubt whether to advance he stood there, while the overseer beheld him in thoughtful silence, which alone the boy took to be indicative of a fault in the overseer's mind of his abilities, or an uncertainty about engaging him. In this latter conjecture the boy was mistaken. Mr. Harper decided at once in his own mind, to give him the little job, but his earnest sim'ly manner and general frank demeanor struck him as being unusual if not singular. He knew that a boy of his age would not go about craving such odd jobs in that manner, on such a cold freezing day, unless he was forced to it, and he concluded at once that here indeed was another subject, worthy of both his sympathy and assistance.

Come to the store and warm yourself, first, said the overseer, stepping aside. Oh yes, you can put in the glass, I am glad you came along.

Thank you sir! the boy quickly answered, and sitting down his box and rubbing his hands, he went to work with a lively earnestness.

How long have you worked at this? began the overseer after a short pause.

Oh, not long, I was taught this work only yesterday, replied the boy looking up. But I can do it well, sir,—and Mr. Piper said I would do this afternoon as well as most any of 'em; so he let me have the things, and I have been going all the afternoon, but this is my first job.

Where do you live?

In East Orange street, sir.

Is your father living?

No, sir. I've a mother, a good one, sir, a sister, and three brothers. I am the oldest. We find a pretty hard time to get along since father died—With mother's sewing and washing, and the little change which I pick up, we manage to pay Mr. Piper his rent and live. But it's a pretty hard thing with us sometimes.

The boys started and came slowly trekling down the poor boy's half frozen cheeks as he betook himself again to his work.

Has your mother ever applied to the Provident Association, or the overseer for assistance?

This was too much; the poor fellow could stand the cold, or brave almost any danger, and his trials and self denials only prompted him to quicker action and more eager endeavors. But this was too much. His bosom heaved; his feelings stifled his utterance, and putting his arm up over his face, he leaned forward against the door and gave vent to them in bitter sobs.

Oh, dear! he said, wiping his eyes with his sleeve. Oh, dear! yes, yes, she went out this morning to get something of such a person she was told of, for she could not see the children starve and freeze, she said, and came back just before I went hunting for jobs. But she couldn't get anything. The man said he had so many to look after, she would have to wait till morning; besides he must come and see us first. Oh, dear! she didn't want to go; it's hard sir, it is—I wish I could get work! I shouldn't care of what kind if I could only get—if I could have work very day.

He sobbed again but went to his work once more, and seemed more eager than ever to finish it. The overseer started.

Charley, hand me my book. Ah! is that the case? Well, well, never mind you are a good boy, and do all you can I wouldn't give way to it—take courage, said Mr. Harper in an encouraging tone as he took his blank book (now pretty well filled with names) and advanced toward the door. Take courage, it will all come round right. Let me see, what name?

What! the boy broke out in surprise. What, sir! are you there—are you the man?

Yes, yes, but never mind—what name?

Gribben, sir, James Gribben was my father's; and my name is James too.

Gribben! I exclaimed, yes it is the same one!

Yes, you said Mr. Harper, so it is! here, I have it—James Gribben. I thought as much. Well, this is a little singular. This is good, lucky—I am glad we ran across you.

And so he went on indulging in many such exclamations, for all overseers are not like Mr. Harper,—he understood his office, and it was not very long that asked him for assistance

that received it—all are not deserving of his aid. He first satisfied himself in every case, that all was right, and the worthy went away not empty handed. This is a delicate discrimination which the overseer is required to exercise.

The poor fellow now shed tears of delight. He soon finished his little job, and the overseer then despatched him with Charley to the house for a good basket full of wood. In the meantime I had put him up a little stock of groceries which I placed upon the wood in their return, and begging to exchange places with Charley, we started—he, an ever young Gribben, and I. Arrive I at the house, his mother was not there; but there were the four children huddled together around the stove shivering with cold. The oldest boy of the four had kindled a little chip fire, but for want of fuel to feed it, there was scarcely a live coal left. What a cry of delight was there, from the poor little souls when they saw the basket and its precious contents.

Where's mother Josty? said the young glazier.

The child made no reply but ran and whispered in her brother's ear.

She was afraid you would not come and she has gone to see you again sir, spoke the young glazier, addressing his words to Mr. Harper; and he began arranging the scanty supply of furniture about the room in a lively manner happy enough himself, and thinking how happy his dear mother would be when she returned.

Well James said the overseer, I think we'll be going; here is a present for your mother. So saying he put his hand into his pocket, which like nearly all grocer's pockets, ever contain a good supply of spare change—and handed him three bright half dollars. Tell her I will call again in a few days—the wood I will send to-morrow; and here's pay for your little job. As he closed he placed another similar coin in his hand.

The boy could not speak; his heart was too full. Oh, sir! he said at last, but before he could proceed further the door flew open, and Mrs. Gribben came hurriedly in.

The sight of James standing there with the glittering coins in hand—the little table laden with the many bundles, the warm fire and the basket pile of wood, were indeed too much for the poor woman. It was like melting her heart into tears of gratitude. Striving to speak, she clasped the overseer's hand in both of hers and kissed it in excited profusion, murmuring an earnest God bless you!

You are welcome; 'tis but a duty, said Mr. Harper. Come into the store in the morning, he continued, turning to the glazier, perhaps I can find something for you to do. I will see.

We left them there in their joy, which seemed as if were complete, midst a shower of blessings from thankful hearts.

Ah! said the kindhearted overseer as we sat around his warm sitting room fire, late in the evening, and his wife remarked that the office of overseer of the poor she thought brought him a deal of trouble. Ah, yes, but the real happiness I derive from it, by assisting a suffering individual, on whom weighs all the trouble which the office ever gave me.

—When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root. And when is it like a soldier? When it begins to show. And when is it like an editor? When it begins to blow.

SULLIVAN EXPRESS.

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J. H. WAGGONER, Editor & Proprietor.

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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 call on you 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.—Sally REUBEN ADKINS.

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Sullivan Ill. Sept. 17, 1857. 1 tf.

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(MONTHLY.)
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Pay Your Taxes!!

Notice is hereby given that I will sell for cash in hand at the court house in Sullivan, Moultrie county, on the 24th day of this month, for taxes, the following property: Five head of horses, nine head of cattle, twenty-five logs, two wagons and one buggy.
D. PATTERSON, Dep. Collector.
April 25th 1860.

THE EXPRESS.



J. R. EDEN, POLITICAL EDITOR.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Thursday, May 17, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Announcement.

Rev. W. HENRY, of Vandalia, is a candidate for State's Attorney, for the 17th Judicial Circuit.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democracy of Moultrie county are requested to meet at the court house in Sullivan, on Monday, June 4th at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Democratic state convention, and to the Congressional convention, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to a more perfect organization of the party in this county.

By order of the Democratic county Committee. May 8th 1860.

Time of Holding the Vandalia Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee for the seventh congressional district of the State of Illinois, held at Mattoon, on Friday the 11th day of May 1860, it was

Resolved, That the Democratic Convention, for nominating a candidate for Congress in the 7th congressional district, be held at Vandalia, on Wednesday the 18th of July 1860.

Resolved, That notice thereof be given in all the Democratic papers in the district.

JOHN R. EDEN, Ch'm pro tem.

The Republican State Convention held at Decatur last week nominated Mr. Yates for Governor, Mr. Hoffman for Lieutenant Governor. The convention instructed for Lincoln for the Presidency.

Humburg to be the Order of the Day!

We attended the great black Republican pow-wow at Decatur, on the 9th inst., in order to get a closer view of the institution. An incident occurred during the session of the convention which illustrates very fully the system of humbug resorted to by the leaders, in order to arouse the enthusiasm of their followers. A couple of rails were brought into the wigwam, and the faithful were informed that the great Abe Lincoln was once a mighty rail maker, and that the two identical rails there produced were made in 1830 by the aforesaid Abe. When all the brethren fell down at the feet of Abraham! (Lincoln!) and cried with a loud voice, to know the "identical spot" where the miracle had been performed. And one of the chief men arose up, filled with the spirit, and said, "Men and brethren, behold the handiwork of 'Old Abe'! he is not only learned in the law, and skilled in the mysteries of Ethiopia, and a great light to the feet of the able sons of Africa, but he is a running worker in wool, and hath hewn out to us, with his own hands, two rails, wherewith we can paddle our rickety vessel safely up Salt River!" And they all cried with one voice, "That is the spot!" And there was great rejoicing among the followers of Sambo!

Carriages and Buggies.

Our friends, Pifer & Bro., inform us that they have on hand a new and splendid lot of Carriages, Buggies, &c. put up during the past winter, with especial reference to the summer trade. Being engaged extensively in this business, they not only offer great inducements to home purchasers, but are confident they can suit purchasers from any part of the interior of the States in point of cheapness, style, durability and finish. All work warranted. Terms easy.

Lincoln's Rails.

Whilst at the Decatur convention we learned a funny circumstance, which our Republican friends must excuse us for telling. Two rails made by "old Abe" in 1830, were exhibited to the admiring gaze of the representatives of the great Republican party of the State of Illinois, and after having answered the purpose of getting up a great blow-off in the convention, the same rails were cut up into very small pieces, and peddled out to enthusiastic Republicans as precious relics; thereby, no doubt, enabling some shrewd Republican from Yankee land, to turn an honest penny. Upon inquiry, we learned on what we deem reliable authority, that those two (thirty-year-old) rails were made about three years ago, by a man named Reedy, who lives in Decatur, or in that neighborhood; and that some one living in Decatur went out about three miles from town, brought the rails in, and palmed them off on the Convention as a genuine article! Whew! How our Republican friends love to be swindled! E.

(For the Express)

THE TWO PARTIES.

The present condition of the tactics of the two great political parties of the times affords a very important lesson to the thinking man. In the year 1850 the Democrats, under the immediate lead and guidance of Hon. S. A. Douglas, in the Senate, by the side of Webster and Clay, and led by Maj. Harris and W. A. Richardson, of Ill., in the House, passed the compromise measures of that session including the fugitive slave bill; in 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska bill, organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and declaring the Missouri compromise a nullity.

Now what has been the course pursued by the two parties since that time? Just note their consistency and judge which party has acted upon principle, and which for present effect. The Republican party, which had no existence up to 1854, upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill then formed themselves into a party organization composed of every negative element, free-soilers, Know Nothings, &c. &c., ad infinitum, and were determined to have the Kansas-Nebraska Bill repealed. They elected members to Congress upon this negative issue, Anti Kansas-Nebraska Bill. What did they do? They, after nine mortal weeks of incessant warfare upon all conservative men and principles, elected a speaker, on Nat. Banks, of Mass., who openly declared he was willing to "let the Union slide." And did they repeal the Kansas-Nebraska Bill? No. Did they offer a bill to nullify the fugitive slave law? No. Why not—they were elected upon this issue. Why because they well knew it would kill their party. They satisfied themselves by clogging the wheels of government by refusing to pass the regular appropriation bills &c. &c. But now what do the leaders of this pseudo benevolent party propose? They refuse to take any steps to carry into effect any of the cardinal principles upon which they were elected to Congress. Why they refuse to do anything, well knowing that if they attempt to carry out a single measure upon which they were elected it would kill them as dead as a mackerel—being elected by men who allowed perfect fanaticism to control them for the time. Their proposed course being plainly unconstitutional, they therefore lower their flag, hoping by such course to elect a negative President. But let us warn you to have nothing to do with them. This lowering of the flag of disunion is only for effect. They entertain the same opinions that they did when before the abolition masses who elected them, and once in power, with the sword and the purse in their hands, an implacable and relentless warfare will be carried out against the constitution and laws of the land. Let me, therefore, warn you henceforth to stand aloof—touch not the unclean thing. Stand firm by the glorious Constitution, which guarantees safety to all parts of the

Union. The institution of slavery actually exists in a portion of the States, and it is none of our business to interfere with it. Carrying slavery to any new territory will not make a single slave more—yet it can't be done. The feelings of the masses are against it; and the right to control it is constitutionally and properly in the hands of the people. The Constitution gives to Congress no power to pass over this subject, and therefore the Congressional legislation proposed by the so-called Republican party can't effect it. Rally, therefore, to the Democratic standard, carried by the only constitutional party in existence, while they don't propose to interfere with the rights of the people of the territories nor any of them, nor to create slavery in any one of them. They are the only party that proposes to do, and always have done, any good thing for the whole people, regardless of what portion of this great confederacy they may occupy.

(For the Express)

What They Intend Doing.

It has become a matter of much solicitude to many who take no very active part in the political affairs of the day, as to what the Republican party intend doing in case they should unfortunately be successful in their efforts in the coming contest. As none of the sages can or will answer the query, it becomes the duty of some "Dear lover of his country" to offer a solution of the problem.

It is potent to the observation of even the casual observer, that the load-stone to which and by which they are attracted, and around which they revolve, is, "the poor, down-trodden African;" although they disguise their affection for the colored race under the sobriquet of "Love for Freedom." Under this banner they have marshaled their forces and mustered their hosts, with the evident expectation of marching to victory and death, (for just as soon as they triumph, they cease to be.) Various nations are distinguished for their predilections for certain colors; thus, the Turks love blue; the Hottentot yellow; and the various Indian tribes red; but it is a peculiarity of the Republicans to fancy black. We have said that this is the ruling passion; the central idea of Republicanism; and it remains to be seen what is this great love wherewith they love freedom. Freedom is that power to dispose of that which rightly belongs to us in our own way, without interfering with the rights of others. But "Republican Freedom" consists in disposing of the effects of others, in direct violation of the rights of those over whom they have no control, and for whom they possess no love. It matters not what may be said in regard to the immorality or unconstitutionality of property in man; for right or wrong, the negroes do not belong to them, nor are they authorized to exercise any control over them, in any way, by the laws of Heaven or earth. Nor does it matter whether negroes are citizens or not, they, being in the hands of the States or Territories, come under the jurisdiction of the States and Territories. We have thus seen that the Republican party, not having anything to do with slavery, nor any interest, authority, or control touching it, are rendering themselves ridiculous to the people of the North, and odious to the South, by making this the soul, body and spirit of their organization and the basis of all their movements. But it is urged that the Republican party does not seek to interfere with slavery where it is, but where it is not—excuse us—we mean to say prevent its going where it is not, and check its spread. Let us see: Do the negroes belong to you either as freemen or property? They cannot be your property, for you deny the right of property in man; if they are free, and go to a territory as such, a majority of the people of the territory can enslave them if they wish, and you cannot prevent it. Suppose they rise up in rebellion, can they not be subdued and reduced to bondage again? for it is the law of all government, that all other things being equal, the majority

must and will rule—and this is a fact that cannot be truthfully denied.—What, then, do we conclude from these facts, and the additional fact that all the Republican party has ever done for the negro was to abuse the master and call slave holding "the sum of all villainies," and the amalgam resulting from the admixture and combination of all crimes. Why, simple, they are raising a whirlwind of sympathy for the negro, and a storm for the love of freedom, that their leaders may be carried into the heaven of political power, and when they get there curse the zeal that raised them.

Petersen's Magazine.

Petersen's Magazine, for June, is received in advance of all other Magazines, a fact which greatly adds to its increasing popularity in this part of the country. Just look at that first engraving—isn't it a perfect beauty in itself? Our opinion is that it, with the other matter in this number, cannot be excelled by any magazine of its class. The July number begins a new volume and if our lady friend correctly consider their best interests, they will subscribe for it immediately and be saved the trouble of borrowing; they're enjoying their best friends! Only \$2 a year. To clubs, \$1.25 each subscriber.

Godey's Lady's Book.

Godey's Lady's Book, for June, the best number of that or any other lady's book we have ever seen finds a welcome place on our table.—Godey's fashion plates and embroidery patterns alone are worth more to any lady than the price of the book; and then the engravings are decidedly of the very finest order—in fact every department—the music, the excellent literature, poetry, &c.—speaks volumes for the enterprising spirit which pervades its columns. Ladies, how can you resist the book? The next volume commences with the July number. Therefore, subscribe now.

SWEET POTATOE PLANTS.

JOHN POWELL has got a large lot of Sweet Potatoe Plants, for sale at 40cts per hundred.—Sullivan.

General Items.

Boston, May 11.

A "duel" came off yesterday in Eping, N. H., between Harry Finnegan, of Boston, and Mike Leavitt, of Lowell. Twenty-three rounds were fought, in thirty-six minutes, and Finnegan was the winner. Leavitt was beaten blind. There were two hundred spectators present, mostly from Boston.

Port Jarvis, N. J., May 11.

Hon. James Kelly, Hon. Dudley Field, John A. C. Gray, and several other delegates to the Republican national convention, are passengers on the express train on the New York and Erie Railroad, this morning en route for Chicago.

House's Point, May 11.

The passenger train from here to Montreal ran over a cow last evening. The baggage car was thrown down an embankment, and John Henry baggage master, was seriously hurt.—There was no other injury.

Philadelphia, May 11.

Hon. John Bell is at the La Pierre house in this city, and preparations are making for a grand serenade to-morrow night.

Toronto, May 11.

The American steamer Bay State, which went ashore on an island outside Toronto harbor Wednesday morning, still resists all attempts to get her off, being now in a worse position than at first.

A meeting is called for to night to take steps to present a testimonial to Tom Sayers.

Baltimore, May 11.

We have had a tremendous rain storm all night. The rain is still falling. There is a great flood on the falls, and the streets in the vicinity are overflowing. It is feared that serious damage has been done above the falls.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 11.

Augustus Chapman, president of the Oswego bank of Ogdensburg, died very suddenly this morning at

St. Catharines, C. W., May 11.

The broken lock in the Welland canal is repaired and navigation was resumed this morning.

Louisville, May 11.

Dr. Steel, of St. Louis, was wounded, perhaps fatally, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket, while going from Louisville to Frankfort on the cars this afternoon.

St. Louis, May 11.

A fire in Lexington, Mo., last night, destroyed several stores and did much damage to goods. Loss \$20,000 partially insured.

Detroit, May 11.

153 guns were fired this evening on occasion of the return of a portion of the Michigan delegation from Charleston. Also a large meeting was held to express approbation of their course in sustaining Douglas.

Friends of Bell and Everett are firing 35 guns in honor of their nomination at Baltimore.

Fire in Hannibal, Mo.

Boston, May 11.

The steamer Warsaw brings particulars of another terrible conflagration in Hannibal, Mo. A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning on an alley near Market street and spread in every direction, consuming two entire blocks. The Misener office was destroyed. The loss is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The citizens have commenced burning all the houses of ill fame. Great excitement prevails.

A Calamity in Rhode Island.

Bristol, R. I., May 11.

The residence of James F. D. W. J. was destroyed by fire early this morning, and the falling chimneys crushed a number of men. The dead bodies of Lewis Waldron and Mr. Horton have been taken from the ruins, seven or eight other persons were badly burned and bruised, but it is hoped none fatally. The property was insured for 12,000, but the loss exceeds that amount.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

It would seem by a report of the Atlantic Telegraph Company that this enterprise is for the present to be abandoned for want of capital with which to carry it on. After an expenditure of over two millions of dollars the company have nothing to show the stockholders but a line of wire set hanging from a line of continents, across the rugged, grand and imposing caverns of the deep. No coaxing of electrical machinery will induce the mighty ead to speak; and it lies there amid "dead men's skulls, great anchors, heaps of pearls and unestimable stones," a significant silent memento of baffled genius.

The Two Flowers of Creation.

Women love flowers, and flowers are like women in their beauty and sweetness, so they ought to grow up together. No flower garden looks complete without a woman in it; no woman ever seems so lovely as when she is surrounded by flowers. She should have her fragrant bouquet at the foot of a window plant in her parlor; if possible, some rich and rare flowering shrub, in her conservatory—but, better than all these, and supplying all, every woman in the world should have a flower garden. Every man who has the least gallantry or paternal feeling should make a flower garden for his wife and daughters. Every home—the smallest cottage in the country as well as the largest mansion—should have around it the perfume of lilacs, pinks and other odoriferous flowers that cost no trouble, and bringing with them every year a world of beauty and fragrance.

A Southern correspondent says.

"A friend of mine had a little negro girl, for whom he wished to procure a comfortable home for the ensuing year. At length he made an agreement with a Jewish lady of high respectability and estimable character to take the girl as a waiting-maid, and to furnish her with food and clothing as an equivalent for her services. When they arrived for her to go to her new mistress the girl was nowhere to be found. After the most diligent search she was discovered hidden beneath a bed. On being questioned as to her motive for her concealment, she replied: "I don't want to go to live with Miss Jones."

Bacheloric Exclamation.—A lady.

"Why don't you want to live with her? She is a good lady, and will make you a knot mistress, and besides you won't have any hard work to do."

"Ah! but Miss F.—they tell me Miss Jones is a Jew; as if the Jew had the Lord and Master, what won't they do to a poor little negro girl!"

Eden is receiving another large stock dry goods, to give a

The Farmers' Library.

Laymen have law books to consult—doctors have books. Medical men study and refer to the materia medica. Mechanics consult the established laws of nature which govern matter, as written by philosophers, and published in books and journals. The merchant studies commercial law—his library. The farmer depends upon his senses, instincts, muscle and mind, and good and beneficent Providence. He may take an agricultural paper or two—all right—but where is his library in which is written the experience and the results of the researches of the farmer philosophers?

Has he an animal—a cow, horse, sheep, pig or chicken—ill? What remedy has he at hand to apply? Usually none. He hurries to a neighbor of more experience, and invites him to go and see the animal. The neighbor borrows a compass from a d as in duty bound suggests a remedy—perhaps as foreign to the needs of the animal as a quinine and fever is from corns. And the remedy is often suggested without any knowledge of the nature of the disease, the organization of the animal, or the relation of the remedy to either.

There are veterinary works published which properly studied and consulted in such cases, would not only have saved trouble, but the animal. Then there are works on soils, manures, drainage, plants, and their requirement and habits, fruits and fruit trees, etc., which are of a field more value to the thoughtful practical farmer than they cost. Women prize practical, because a man needs practical knowledge in order to employ discreetly the counsel and knowledge obtained from books. It is a mistake that a man needs no books who has a large experience—that works on the different departments of agriculture, are only valuable to the tyro. The difficulty is, the tyro has no business to undertake to manage a farm. Books are as likely to lead him astray, as to benefit him. He has no knowledge of "collaterals"—and there are a hundred number of them which must be employed in following the instructions of books.

But to the practical farmer books are quite as important aids, as implements. It is worse than folly to ignore the experience and knowledge of men who have made the business a study, and have written thereupon. Of course there are men who have written without experience, but such are easily detected. It should therefore, be regarded not only as a duty, but as a paying investment, to secure a good library of standard agricultural works.

We have been led to say thus much on this subject, because of a remark made in our office the other day, by a farmer who said a single dollar spent for a single book last year, had saved him a cow worth thirty dollars—and he was investing in more books!

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"Ah! but Miss F.—they tell me Miss Jones is a Jew; as if the Jew had the Lord and Master, what won't they do to a poor little negro girl!"

Eden is receiving another large stock dry goods, to give a

Preserving Butter.
The farmers of Aberdeen, Scotland
said to practice the following
method of curing their butter, which
a great superiority over that of
their neighbors:
Take two quarts of the best of coun-
try salt, one ounce of sugar, and one
ounce of common salt-petre; take one
pound of this composition for one
pound of butter, work it well into the
mass and close it up for use. The
butter cured with this mixture ap-
pears of a rich marrowy consistency,
of fine color, and never acquires a
little hardness nor tastes salty. Dr.
Anderson says: "I have eaten butter
prepared with the above composition
that had been kept for three years,
and it was as sweet as at the first—
it must be noted, however, that but-
ter thus cured is to stand three or
four weeks before it is used. If it is
immediately opened the salts are not suffi-
ciently blended with it and some-
times the coarseness of the nitre will be
perceivable, which totally disappears
afterwards."

"TAKING them one with another
the Rev. S—S—, "I believe my
congregation to be most exemplary
obeyers of the religious ordinances;
for the poor keep all the fasts, and
the rice keep all the feasts."
This fortunate flock might be
matched with the crew of the A—
frigate whose commander, Captain
—, told a friend he had just left them
the happiest set of fellows in the
world. Knowing the captain's ex-
treme severity his friend expressed
some surprise at this statement and
demanded an explanation.
"Why, sir, the disciplinarian, I
have just had nineteen of the rascals
flogged, and they are happy that it is
over, while all the rest are happy that
they have escaped!"

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
James Kellar, Administrator of William
Kellar Deceased, and against Thomas
Y. Lewis, I have levied upon the follow-
ing described land to-wit: The east
half of lot no 1, and east half of lot no 2
of the ne qr of sec one in T 13 N of
R 5 E of the third P. M. in Monticue
county and state of Illinois; as the
property of said Thomas Y. Lewis
which I shall offer at public sale at
the court house door in Sullivan, in
said state, on the 31st day of May A. D.
1860, 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.
May 10. no 28 3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
David S. Harris, and against Daniel
D. Randolph and Charles W. Nash
I have levied upon the following de-
scribed land, to-wit: Lots 2, 3, 6 and
7, block 7, in the town of Sullivan,
as the property of the said Defend-
ants, which I shall offer at public
sale at the court house door in Sul-
livan in said state, on the 31st day of
May A. D. 1860, 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.
May 10th 1860. 28 3w.

LOOK OUT!
This is to inform my very dear
friends and all others interested, that
all persons indebted to me by note or
account are requested to settle by
note or cash immediately, or I'll see
the last one of 'em. Now you know
my mind—act accordingly.
WILLIS LEE, Grocer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
Clark and Dater assignees of Duffell
and Clark and against William P.
Corbin I have levied upon the fol-
lowing described land to-wit: Lots 5,
6, 7 and 8 in the town of Sullivan,
as the property of the said William P.
Corbin which I shall offer at public
sale at the court house door in Sul-
livan in said state, on the 9th day of
June A. D. 1860, between the hour of
9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day,
for cash in hand to satisfy said execu-
tion.
Joseph Thomason, sheriff.
By J. W. Kendall, dep.
May 17. A. D. 1860. no 29

**Cords, cords
of dry goods
at Eden's!**

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
James A. Hillsbeck, and Charles D.
Lufkin, Dudley C. Smith and Jackson
A. R. Rudy, and against Lafayette
Boni and Thiram Cox, I have levied
upon the following described land to-
wit: S 1/2 of lot one sw of sec 31 T 13
R 6 and ne nw of sec 32 T 13 R 6 and
se nw sec 32 T 13 R 6, as the property
of the said Lafayette Boni, which I
shall offer at public sale at the court
house door in Sullivan, in said state,
on the 9th day of June A. D. 1860,
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.
May 17. 29 by J. W. Kendall, dep.

**Administrator's
SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**
By virtue of a decree of the Monticue
county court at the February
term 1856, I will offer for sale at the
court house door in the town of Sul-
livan, in Monticue county, Illinois, on
the 12th day of May A. D. 1860, on
a credit of twelve months, the purchas-
er or purchasers giving note and per-
sonal security and a mortgage on the
lands sold, to secure the purchase
money, the following lands of which
Thomas P. Carpenter, dec'd, late of
said county, to-wit: Nw qr sw qr sec
11 township 14 N R 5 East,
to pay the debts of said deceased.
EZEEL D. CLEVELAND, Adm'r
Jan. 14th 1860.—13-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
McLain assignee of Jas. Elder, and a-
gainst George H. Mitchell I have levied
upon the following described land to-
wit: W pt of e 1/2 ne 1/2 sec 23 T 11 N
R 4 E, and e 1/2 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 sec 26 T 11
N R 6 E as the property of the said
George H. Mitchell which I shall offer
at public sale at the court house door
in Sullivan in said state, on the 19th
day of May A. D. 1860, 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.
April 26th 1860. 23 3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois in favor of Wil-
liam A. Reed, and against Thomas J.
Sawyers & Benjamin Sawyers, I have
levied upon the following described
land to-wit: s 1/2 ne sec 21 T 15 N R 4
E, & n 1/2 sec 21 T 15 N R 4, n 1/2
sec 21 T 15 N R 4 E as the property
of the said Thomas J. Sawyers and
Benjamin Sawyers, which I shall offer
at public sale at the court house door
in Sullivan in said state, on the 19th
day of May A. D. 1860, 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.
April 26th 1860 26 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county in
the state of Illinois, in favor of Dun-
kin and Mcker, for the use of Allen
Cambell, and against John Taylor.—
I have levied upon the following de-
scribed land, to-wit: S 1/2 qr of sw qr
sec 11 T 15 N R 6 E; as the property
of the said John Taylor, which I
shall offer at public sale at the court
house door in Sullivan, in said State,
on the 27th day of May A. D. 1860,
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.
May 3rd, A. D. 1860. no 27

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
Charles Grindle, and against Alex-
ander Porter. I have levied upon
the following described land, to-wit:
sw nw sec 15 T 15 R 5 E, 16 acres
W 1/2 sw sec 15 T 15 R 5 E 5 1/2 acres
and so sw sec 15 T 15 R 5 E 49 acres
& lot 9 sec 15 T 15 R 5 E, 22 acres;
as the property of said Alexander
Porter, which I shall offer for sale at
the court house door in Sullivan, in
said state, on the 24th day of May
A. D. 1860, between the hour of 9
o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day,
for cash in hand, to satisfy said execu-
tion.
Joseph Thomason, Sheriff.
May 3rd. no 28

**A. B. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND AGENT FOR THE
Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Sullivan—Illinois.**
Will practice in the courts of Monticue, Cole,
Shelby, and Mcou counties. Prompt and dili-
gent 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 can be consulted at
all times, when not otherwise professionally
engaged.
August 31st '56 no 12 17

**JOHN BAUM,
WATCHMAKER
AND
JEWELER.**

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of
Sullivan and vicinity, that he has permanently
located himself on the North west corner of the
Public Square (in the house formerly occupied as
a Drug Store by Dr. Head) where he will be
pleas'd to see the Public call and examine his
stock of
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
which will be sold to suit the times. His
stock consists of English & Detached Levers,
all of which he will warrant for one year. The
stock of Jewelry consists of
Ladies Sets Coral, Ladies Sleeve Buttons,
Mosaic Cameo, Florians; also
Silver Thimbles.
He has a good assortment of Gentlemen's Jew-
elry consisting of
Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast
Pins, and Watch Guards and Keys.
I have also a good assortment of Thirty
Hours and Eight Day
CLOCKS
which I can sell for from \$4.50 to \$6.00, all of
which I will give a written warranty to keep
good time and strike true, for one year.
Where the Clock will not do as I warrant, I
will refund the money and take back the clock.
Watches & Jewelry Repaired on short
notice, and all work warranted.
**JOHN BAUM,
Sullivan, Ill., Dec. 15 1859.—8-7**

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the Clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
Joseph Newlan for use of Francis M.
Porter, and against James H. Kellar
and Rowland Hampton. I have levied
upon the following described and to-
wit: The Nw qr of the nw qr of
sec 28, in T 14 N R 5 E of the 3rd
P. M; as the property of the said
Rowland Hampton, which I shall offer
at public sale at the court house
door in Sullivan, in said state, on the
31st day of May A. D. 1860, between
the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset
of said day, for cash in hand, to sat-
isfy said execution.
Joseph Thomason sheriff.
May 10th. no 28 3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
John J. Hayden and William L. Hay-
don and against Frederick W. Mad-
lux. I have levied upon the following
described land to-wit: The west 1/2
of the ne qr of sec 30 in T 15 N of R
5 E of the third P. M. as the property
of the said Frederick W. Madlux
which I shall offer at public sale at
the court house door in Sullivan, in
said state, on the 31st day of May A.
D. 1860, between the hour of 9
o'clock a. m. and sunset of said day
for cash in hand, to satisfy said execu-
tion.
Joseph Thomason, sheriff.
May 10. no 28 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of two executions to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county
in the state of Illinois, one in favor of
Thomas Young, and the other in fa-
vor of J. M. Wamack use of J. H. We-
gar, and both against Lewis Kennedy
I have levied upon the following de-
scribed land, to-wit: The nw qr of
sec 32 T 12 N R 5 E, as the
property of the said Lewis Kennedy,
which I shall offer at public sale at the
court house door in Sullivan in said
state, on the 31st day of May A. D.
1860, 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.
May 10th 1860 28 3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
Henry Diblee, Addison G. Beckford
and Richard W. Clark and against
Joseph E. Eden. I have levied upon
the following described real estate to-
wit: Lot 8 in block 13 in the town
of Sullivan, as the property of the
said Joseph E. Eden which I shall offer
at public sale at the court house
door in Sullivan, in said state, on the
31st day of May A. D. 1860, between
the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset
of said day, for cash in hand, to sat-
isfy said execution.
Joseph Thomason, sheriff.
By J. W. Kendall, Dep.
May 10. no 28 3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution to me di-
rected and delivered by the clerk of
the circuit court of Monticue county,
in the state of Illinois, in favor of
James H. Kellar administrator of Wm Kellar
deced, and against Abram L. Kellar
and Albert G. Snyder, I have levied
upon the following described land, to-
wit: The ne 1/4 of sec 25 T 14 N R 5 E,
3 1/2 P. M., as the property of the said
Albert G. Snyder, which I shall offer
at public sale at the court house door
in Sullivan in said state, on the 31-
st day of May A. D. 1860, 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.
May 10th 1860. 28 3w

REVOLUTION IN BUSINESS.
CASH STORE
SOUTH-EAST COR. SQUARE
at Smyser's old stand.
H. F. VADAKIN.

Intending to commence the year
1860, by abolishing the credit sys-
tem. I will now commence selling
**FOR
CASH
ONLY,**

our entire stock of Fall & Winter
**GOODS AT
Greatly Reduced
PRICES,**
Thereby **SAVING** From
20 TO 25

PER CENT.
On goods immediately wanted.—
I invite all who wish to save
money to give me a call.
H. F. VADAKIN.
N. B. Those indebted by
Note or Account are
notified to come forward and settle
up, as longer indulgence will not be
given.—I need money and must have it
[dec 29 '59.] **H. F. V.**

Family Groceries:
**GOLDEN SYRUP, Reboiled
Molasses, COFFEE, SUGAR.**
Tea, Rice, Ground Ginger, Cinnam-
on, 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—11

**FAIRBANKS'
PATENT
SCALES**
OF ALL KINDS,
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF
33 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the genuine.

CASH STORE!
SPRING GOODS!
We are just receiving and opening
our Spring Stock of Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Queenware, etc.
The best selected stock we have ever
brought to this city, including nearly
everything usually kept in the
country.
We adhere strictly the Cash Sys-
tem, giving equal advantages to all
persons. With us the poor man's

**DOLLAR
PRODUCE
at
CASH**
prices we can sell at as well as at one
HALF THE PROFITS.
we would be compelled to have if we
were selling on time.
Please call and examine our
stock and prices.
RUTZENFORD & Co.
North West Cor. Public Square.

DISSOLUTION!
The Copartnership
heretofore existing be-
tween
**J. E. EDEN
AND THE
CREDIT
SYSTEM**

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

I WILL continue the Goods busi-
ness at the Old Stand, and
"GO IT ALONE"
Exclusively for
**CASH,
AND MERCHANTABLE
PRODUCE.**

SO if you want to buy Goods
**SURPRISINGLY
CHEAP,**
**BRING ON YOUR
Wheat, Flour,
Bacon, Lard,
Butter, Eggs,
Feathers, and
MONEY;**
AND buy Goods Cheaper than
they have ever sold in the West.
J. E. EDEN
Jan. 14th '59.—(no 1)—y

S M Y S E R
New Building S E Cor. Pub. Square.
I am happy to announce to my nu-
merous customers for many times that
I am now in receipt of
NEW GOODS!
Having weighed carefully the
'CREDIT SYSTEM'

and found it always wanting—paying
either buyer or seller—I have deter-
mined to so change my manner of sell-
ing goods so as to sell the large and
well assorted stock, which I am now
receiving from the East, at much
LOWER RATES
than formerly, for Cash, or any mer-
chantable country produce that will
bear transportation.
A Short Credit
will be extended to those who have
heretofore been prompt in the pay-
ment of their bills. By this course I am
satisfied that I can sell goods at as
low rates as any other house in Cen-
tral Illinois
(DEAFENING APPLAUSE!)

I have a full and well selected stock
of Staple and fancy dry goods of ev-
ery description. Ladies dress goods
of entirely new and elegant styles. A
large stock of Bonnets, banner ribbon,
American and French Flowers of the
LATEST STYLES,
direct from New York. Some very
elegant styles Shaker Hoods, Hats,
Boots and Shoes.
CLOTHING!
Hardware & Queenware, Children's
Books & other trifling paper, pens,
ink &c. &c. Many articles not in-
cluded in the above class. You may
profit by calling before buying else-
where.
Favorable inducements
offered to cash buyers.
A. N. SMYSER
Sullivan, March 29, 1860. (no 22) y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA.
A Beneficial Institution established
by Special Endowment for the
Relief of the Sick and Dis-
tressed, afflicted with
Venereal and Epi-
demical Diseases.

The Howard Association in view of
the awful destruction of human life
caused by Sexual diseases, and the de-
ceptions practiced upon the unfortu-
nate victims of such diseases by quacks
several years ago directed their Con-
sulting 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 ex-
treme 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 mod-
ern treatment.

The Directors of the Association in
their Annual Report, express the high-
est satisfaction with the success which
has attended the labors of their sur-
geons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea,
Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet,
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IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY,
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IT WILL RESTORE IT.
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Scientific Prize Fight.

Two gentlemen known respectively as the "Hoboken Terrier" and the "Long Pond Mule," met at a tavern near Newark, N.J., recently, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the Benicia Boy, and a new barrel of fighting fluid. The "Terrier" was ardently in favor of Sayers; and, in the midst of the discussion offered to bet his jack-knife against the "Mule's" red shirt, that Sayers would make Hoeman small brimstone and fire.

The "Mule" respectfully declined the bet; but expressed the opinion that Terrier knew as much about fighting as a horse does about horse-raddish; and very broadly intimated that all further discussion with such an illiterate character would derogate from his [the Mule's] personal dignity.

The Terrier did not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the private character of the gentleman from Long Pond; nor had he ever thought half as much of his own brother, as he did of said gentleman; but a proper regard for truth impelled him to say, that the Long Pond Mule had ears of more than ordinary longitude and was generally inferior to the ordinary run of head-bugs.

In reply to this friendly speech, the "Mule" said that the "Terrier" had always possessed a mammoth share of his heart's purest affection, and only required brains, and a respectable character, to make him worthy of notice.

Terrier immediately left his coat on a chair, and expressed an earnest desire to crack somebody's skull; whereupon the Mule courteously rolled up his sleeves, and spoke eloquently concerning the probability of an immediate scurrage.

Terrier threw forward his right foot, crooked his left leg, and threw his fist against the nose of his friend; immediately apologizing for the accident, however, by cleaning the bottom of his left boot on the abdomen of "Mule."

The latter found use for an immediate "mill" dam, and suffered his right hand to cover one of the Terrier's eyes in such a manner as to knock an oath from between his teeth.

son, and several hundred of the company of the Canadian and Army Railroad. Mule is so forgiving in his disposition, however, that he kept and staid all night with the insolent policeman—so the Terrier, but they occupied separate apartments.

General Shields on Barrels.

A short time since, General Shields landing at Hastings, in the Mississippi compared his freight and bill of lading one from calling for seven barrels. Strange to say, however, the General could only find on the lading six of his barrel!

Full of wrath he was proceeding to demand the production of the missing cask from the officers of the boat when he on his getting up for that purpose from where he was surveying with characteristic dignity and gravity his goods and sundries, it was discovered to his amusement and that of the bystanders that he had been sitting on the missing seventh barrel.

Canine Sagacity.

During the summer of 18—, a gentleman by the name of "Old Moss," who was considerably of a wag, was traveling on a steambot on the Mississippi river. He had with him an ugly cur, that he called "Major." Old Moss was seated with a number of men in the cabin, and was boasting of what his dog could do.

Major swam of course. Moss kept his eyes on the dog. As soon as he perceived that the dog could touch the ground, he roared out— "Wade, Major, wade!"

Major waded until he landed on dry ground, when Moss shouted out— "Shake yourself, Major, shake yourself!"

Najor shook himself. Moss turned to the captain, who, with the gentlemen present were convulsed with laughter, and exclaimed— "There! by the eternal living boots I have won the bet."

It is useless, perhaps, to say that the captain paid the treats. —A traveling Yankee lately put up at a country inn where a number of loungers were assembled telling stories.

For Young Wives.

Under this head Mr. Crowley gives some very sensible advice. We append the following extract:

Consulting a husband's tastes is also the whole secret of the art of "managing a husband." A wife who acts upon this principle may be sure of having the same consideration extended to her, unless, in fact, she is married to a brute, or very man man; and to such, at present, we have nothing to say. It is easy to see, however, that few men could refuse anything to a wife who kept their clothes carefully brushed, mended and buttoned; who provided their pet dishes, let them read a four column Congressional speech without interruption, and dresses herself as carefully for one pair of eyes, as if she expected to encounter the admiration of a crowd.

—JUVENILE—"Do you object to my smoking a cigar sir?" Elderly party—"O, no certainly not, if it doesn't make you sick."

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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.

Nuts, candies, raisins, figs, cakes, crackers, cheeses, pickles, dried herring, ropes, brushes, pencils, pens, blacking, brooms, pepper sauce, oysters, sardines, perfumeries, hair oils, note paper, envelopes, hand 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, Pepper, Ginger, Salt, Soap, Tobacco, Mackerel, Fine Cigars, And White Fish. Country produce taken in exchange for goods. J. R. McCLURE.

Patent Medicine.

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DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pastures, 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.

BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS FEVER, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, are so prevalent in their respective seasons.

Putrid and Foul 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 speedy dissolution through the effects of some secret humor.

Another great cause of disease is Biliousness, which is an insupportable remedy, its action on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels is all that you could desire.

For this the Discovery is an insupportable remedy, its action on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels is all that you could desire.

For the Rheumatism, Gout, and other ailments, you will follow the directions in pamphlet around the bottle.

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.

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.

The Charter Oak, The Elevated Oven, The Pride of the East, The Comet Air Tight, The Empire Stove, and in short, all kinds of Heating and Paper stoves. All kinds of Tinware, Lined ware, plain tinware of all kinds, cast wash-boilers, cast teakittles.

I WOULD say to those knowing themselves indebted to me by note or account, that they will save cost by calling and settling them. I must have money. C. A. C. F. b. 2d 1860. 14 fm.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Charles D. Luffin and Dudley C. Smith, against Benjamin Wallace, I have levied upon the following described land to wit: ac. or less, 13 T 12 R 10 Sec. 32 of E. half of sec. 32 T 12 R 10, as the property of the said Benjamin Wallace, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house in St. Louis, in said State, on the 15th day of May A. D. 1860.

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 59. no. 26 lv.

GRAND Premium Depot.

ZWEIG & 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 Zweig & Co. you will keep the money in the country, as they get them tanned at home. Lewis Zweig & Co. Dec. 10th 1858. 12 y.

WANTED! 5,000 BUSHELS OF CORN, for which I will pay the highest market price in goods at cash prices; also will take corn on old debts. Bring it right along! J. E. EDEN. Sullivan, March 15. 20c.

Patent Medicine.

VICTORIOUS OVER PAIN. BATES'S ARCTIC LINIMENT.

Agony of ease!—Stickness or health—Life or death! These are the questions involved in the adoption or rejection of this specific for the martyrs to external diseases and injuries.

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THE ARCTIC LINIMENT? will afford you instant relief. Everybody is liable to BURNS AND SCALDS.

For these dreadful accidents the ARCTIC LINIMENT should be kept on hand, for its effects are sure and immediate relief, often saving from death. Every steamboat and railroad train should keep it.

THE MOTHERS 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 those trespassers on beauty's domain as soon as they appear with the Arctic Liniment.

It is a sovereign remedy for the various diseases with which horses are afflicted, curing the most alarming cases of Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Wounds, Scalds, swellings, stabs in the ribs, Bone Rig, Pull, Pouch, &c. No farmer, livery stable keeper, or any person owning valuable horses, should be without this valuable remedy.

Agents for 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. Bates'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.

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Dr. Mann & Co., Gallion, Ohio—Gents: We are at a loss to find language sufficient to testify to the public the great esteem in which your Celebrated Ague Balsam is held in this community. The fact is it never fails to cure, and is its worst forms, and we can't see nothing else.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Having procured a supply of your Ague Balsam, 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 Balsam effected a safe and speedy cure. It is just the medicine we want here in the south.

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Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: After using several other preparations for fever and ague, and only getting partial relief for the disease soon returned again on my part, I took two bottles of your Ague Balsam, and I have had no other ailment since. I took that dose, I believe it to be the best that will never fail, and hence I recommend it to others.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Please send me a doz. of your Ague Balsam. It gives the best satisfaction of any ague preparation we have had in our place. The fact is, it never fails when properly taken. Respectfully Yours, Moor & Scott.

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