



SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
Of Georgia.

For Governor,
JAMES C. ALLEN,
Of Crawford County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LEWIS W. ROSS,
Of Fulton County.

For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. CAMPBELL,
Of Logan County.

For Auditor,
BERNARD ARNTZAN,
Of Adams County.

For Treasurer,
HUGH MAHER,
Of Cook County.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
EDWARD R. ROE,
Of McLean County.

For Congress, 7th District,
JAMES C. ROBINSON,
OF CLARK COUNTY.

For State Senator 26th District,
W. N. COLER,
Of McLean County.

For Representative,
JOHN R. EDEN,
OF MOUTRIE COUNTY.

For State's Attorney,
B. W. HENRY,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

NOTICE.
All articles signed thus, (E.), are written by J. R. EDEN, and he is not responsible for anything else that may appear in the Express.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM MENESEE as a candidate for Sheriff, at the November election, subject to the Democratic County Convention.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our adherence of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend as the only further resolutions, the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Government, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

In a long speech at a Douglas meeting in New Orleans, the Hon. John Forsyth described Mr. Breckinridge as "Sired by Yag and sired by Spavined Disunion."

Republican Ratification at Sullivan.

Our Republican friends held a ratification meeting at this place on last Thursday, which, in point of numbers was very respectable; and, in point of enthusiasm, was rather cold. There were nearly twelve hundred persons, including women and children, in the procession, and we think there were about eight hundred people in town not in procession; and about three-fourths of the entire crowd were not voters. About one-third of the voters present were Democrats, who came to see the show, and hear what the great Trumbull had to say.

Extraordinary efforts were made by our Republican friends to get out a crowd, and, by going into Shelby, Douglas and Coles counties, as well as Moultrie, they succeeded very well.

So far as we know everything went off orderly and to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, with the exception of Trumbull's speech, which we think most persons looked upon as being beneath the dignity of a United States Senator; and as lacking all those elements which mark the mind of a Statesman. Instead of taking hold of the great issues of the day, and showing to the people how the country could be extricated from its present peril, with two formidable and opposing sectional parties, marching up toward Mason's & Dixon's Line, each proclaiming the doctrine of the 'irrepressible conflict' against the other, he fell to quibbling about the President appointing Governors and Judges for the Territories, and about some improper vetoes by Territorial Governors; and, because of these things, he cried out that Douglas was opposed to non-intervention and popular sovereignty!

Now, the veriest fool knows that neither the Governor or Judges can make a law, but that the Territorial Legislature can; and can and have done so, even over the veto of the Governor,—the same as they do in the States,—and hence they do have popular sovereignty in the Territories. If Trumbull wants the people of the Territories to elect their Governors, why don't he offer to amend the Territorial bills, by giving them the right? Has he ever done it?—No! He is in favor of the high federal doctrine, that the people of a Territory have no rights that Congress is bound to respect. If he thinks we have not extended the doctrine far enough, let him try us in good faith, and see if we don't come to time. Trumbull also attempted to convict Mr. Douglas of various inconsistencies from 1845 to 1850, the whole of which was a mere quibble,—but we give, in another column an extract from a speech of Senator Douglas, delivered in 1851, which explains all these matters much better than we can.

But Trumbull's malice against the Democratic party, of which he was once a member, and which he left because the party would not give him a seat in Congress, led him to indulge in language toward that party which we think does not meet the approval of the better portion of the Republican party. He compared the great Democratic party, which has done so much for this country, to pirates—said that they (the Democratic party) are organized upon the same principle of a band of horse-thieves, seeking to plunder the Treasury and divide the spoil! This language was made to apply especially to Mr. Douglas and his friends, because Mr. Douglas had said that he made no test in politics on account of a difference of opinion upon a law point, which is not to be decided by the action of parties, but by the judgement of the courts.

Mr. Trumbull also attempted to gettifo about the Wickliffe Resolution, adopted by the Baltimore Con-

vention, but all he could make out of that was, that the Democracy gave it as their opinion that the decisions of the Supreme Court ought to be respected, and their decrees enforced. This may be a great crime in Mr. Trumbull's eye, but we think the people will look upon it as a merit. No one knows better than Trumbull, that the Democracy are pledged to Non-intervention, and that the decisions of the Supreme Court can, in nowise, change their political conduct. Whatever laws the people of the Territories want to make about slavery they can make. If any one sees fit to test the validity of any of such laws before the courts, they have a right to do it, and no political party can lawfully prevent it. The decree of the court will, in no way, change the policy of the Democratic party. Congress is not to interfere by legislation. The people of the Territory are still to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. And there is no more danger of the establishment of slavery in any Territory where the people do not want it, than there is that the people of Illinois will set up and establish by law the worship of idols in this State.

Douglas' Speech in 1851.

The following is an extract from a speech of Judge Douglas, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 23d, 1851, explanatory of his action upon the Missouri Compromise and the Wilmot Proviso:

Mr. President, while I am engaged in the work of self-defence, I will refer to one other point. I have recently seen it stated in several papers that at some time, and on some occasion, I had been the advocate and supporter of the Wilmot proviso. This charge, upon investigation, will be found to be as unjust and unfounded as that in regard to the fugitive law. In order to put the question to rest and beyond dispute forever, I will take a brief review of my course on the whole slavery question. I have not recorded distinctly the principles by which my action upon the subject has always been governed. It is no part of my purpose on the present occasion to vindicate the correctness of my views and principles, but simply to show what they are, and what my official acts have been, in order that the public may judge for themselves. I have always opposed the introduction of the subject of slavery into the halls of Congress for any purpose—either for discussion or action—except in the cases specified and enjoined by the Constitution of the United States, as in the case of the reclamation of fugitives from labor. The first important vote I ever gave in the House of Representatives was in favor of the rule excluding abolition petitions, and my vote stands recorded against its repeal at the time it was abolished. My action here since I have been a member of the Senate has been governed by the same principle. Whenever the slavery agitation has been forced upon us, I have always met it fairly, direct, and fearlessly, and endeavored to apply the proper remedy. Whether the remedy proposed by me has always been the wisest and most appropriate is a fair subject of discussion, and will doubtless give rise to a wide diversity of opinion. When the stormy agitation arose in connexion with the annexation of Texas, I originated and first brought forward the Missouri Compromise as applicable to that Territory, and had the gratification to see it incorporated in the bill which annexed Texas to the United States. I did not deem it a matter of much moment as applicable to Texas alone; but I did conceive it to be of vast importance in view of the probable acquisition of New Mexico and California. My preference for the Missouri Compromise was predicated on the assumption that the whole people of the United States would be more easily reconciled to that measure than to any other mode of adjustment; and this assumption rested upon the fact that the Missouri Compromise had been the means of an amicable settlement of a fearful controversy in 1821, which had been acquiesced in cheerfully and cordially by the people for more than a quarter of a century, and which all parties and sections of the Union professed to respect and cherish as a fair, just, and honorable adjustment. I could discover no reason for application of the Missouri line to all the territory owned by the United States in 1821 that would not apply with equal force to its extension to the Rio Grande and also to the Pacific, as soon as we should acquire the country. In accordance with these views, I brought forward the Missouri Compromise at the session of 1844-45, as applicable to Texas, and had the sat-

isfaction to see it adopted. Subsequently, after the war with Mexico had commenced, and when, in August, 1848, Mr. Wilmot first introduced his proviso, proposed to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific as a substitute for the Wilmot proviso. When the proviso was voted into the two-million bill in opposition to my vote, I voted against the bill—which I would otherwise have supported—because the proviso was there. Again in 1847, when the proviso was voted into the three-million bill, I voted against the bill for the same reason. The next time I had the opportunity of voting on the proviso was in the spring of 1848, in the Senate, pending the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico, when it was offered as an amendment to the treaty. I believe by a Senator from Connecticut, now not a member of this body. The record shows that I here again voted against the proviso. This was the last vote ever taken on the Wilmot proviso—the last that ever could be taken upon it as applicable to the country acquired from Mexico, for the reason that by this treaty we acquired the country without any such condition as that proposed by Mr. Wilmot. It should be borne in mind that the Wilmot proviso not only proposed to prohibit slavery in the Territories while they remained Territories, but also went further, and proposed to insert a stipulation in the treaty with a foreign power pledging the faith of the nation that slavery should never exist in the country acquired, either while it remained in the condition of Territories, or after it should have been admitted into the Union as States on equal footing with the original States. I denounced this proviso as being unwise, improper, and unconstitutional; I never voted for it, and publicly declared that I never would vote for it, even under the pressure of instructions. The Wilmot proviso being thus deposited forever, and California and New Mexico having been acquired without any condition or stipulation in respect to slavery, the question arose as to what kind of territorial governments should be established for these countries. A domestic affliction suddenly called me from the capital, and detained me several weeks. On my return I found pending before the Senate the measure known as the Clayton bill. Its provisions were not such as I would have proposed as chairman of the Territorial Committee had I been present. Yet it had the high merit of having been reported with great unanimity by a special committee of the most eminent and distinguished members of the Senate, fairly representing all the different sections and interests of the Union. The recorded reasons for the hope that the bill might receive the sanction of both Houses of Congress, and thus put an end to the controversy. Under the influence of these considerations, the bill received my cordial support, and passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority, but was promptly rejected in the House of Representatives. The controversy being reopened with increased violence, and my position at the head of the Territorial Committee requiring me to take the initiative in some plan of fair and just settlement, I brought forward my original proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted. This proposition met the approbation of the Senate, and passed this body by a large majority, but was instantly rejected in the House of Representatives by a still larger majority. The day of adjournment having arrived, no further efforts were made to adjust the difficulty during that session. At the opening of the next session, upon consultation with the friends of the measure, it was generally conceded—with, perhaps, here and there an individual exception—that there was no hope left for the Missouri Compromise, and consequently some other plan of adjustment must be devised. I was reluctant to give up the Missouri Compromise, having been the first to bring it forward, and having struggled for it in both houses of Congress for about five years. But public duty demanded that all considerations of pride of character and of opinion should be made subservient to the public peace and tranquility. I gave it up—reluctantly, to be sure—and conceived the idea of a bill to admit California as a State, leaving the people to form a constitution and settle the question of slavery afterwards to suit themselves. I submitted this bill to the then President of the United States, (Mr. Polk,) and have the satisfaction of stating that it received his sanction, and was introduced by me with his approbation. The great argument in favor of this bill was, that it recognized the right of the people to determine all questions relating to their domestic concerns in their own way, and authorized them to do so—uninfluenced by executive dictation, or by the apprehension that, unless they decided the slavery question in a particular way, their application for admission would be rejected by Congress.

Ex-President Fillmore has declared in favor of the union of the conservative men of all parties in New York in support of the same electoral ticket. Good for Fillmore!

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

There will be a GRAND RALLY!

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON!

AT SULLIVAN.

Thursday Aug. 23d.

Hon. John A. Logan,
" J. L. D. Morrison,
" R. T. Merrick,
Gen. W. F. Thornton
Hon. J. C. Robinson,
" O. B. Ficklin,
" A. Thornton,
" William N. Coler,
and other distinguished Speakers have been invited and are expected to be present to address the people.

Arrangements have been made to make this the **LARGEST Political Meeting ever held in this portion of the State.**

LET THERE BE A General Turn Out OF ALL PARTIES.

Ladies are especially invited to attend.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION & DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS AT NIGHT.

By Order of Committee of Arrangements,
Aug. 9th 1860.—41.3w

Chicago Times and Herald. Messrs. Sheahan & Price, Proprietors of the Chicago Times, have sold out to Mr. McCormick, Proprietor of the Herald. The new paper is, if possible, a more earnest supporter of Douglas than the "Times" was. It is now the best paper in the West.

J. R. EDEN,
Having accepted the nomination for Representative in the State Legislature, his time will be so taken up with the canvass that our readers need not expect anything more from his pen, during the canvass.

See the notice of the grand Douglas and Johnson Ratification meeting to come off at Sullivan, on Thursday the 23d of this month.—We intend to eclipse everything that has ever transpired in this county. Republicans, prepare for Democratic thunder, and have your flat-boats ready manned for your dangerous voyage up "Salt River." Oho! but your doom is decreed!

See advertisement in another column, of a grand Democratic rally to be at Decatur, on the 19th day of September. Let the Democrats of Moultrie be up and doing, and making preparations to send a delegation to Decatur of one thousand, at least! They expect a large crowd from this county, and we must not and will not disappoint them.

Dan. Morrison, our landlord, has lately had a new sign painted, which reads just right:—"Douglas House, D. Morrison." Thirty-three cheers for this movement of showing colors—let no Democrat be ashamed, as some Republicans are, of his principles. Yell for Douglas if you 'bust.'

The September number of Peterson's Magazine is just received, and contains some of the most beautiful engravings, and the finest piece of music, that we have ever seen in any magazine. This is the book all womankind should have.

Population of Illinois.
The census returns from Illinois, already received at Washington, indicate the total population of that State to be 1,800,000, against 851,000 in 1850. On the basis of one Congressman to every 120,000 inhabitants, it will now be entitled to fifteen members of Congress instead of nine.—Hurrah for Illinois.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.—The Buffalo [N. Y.] "Republican" says: Mark the prediction. Stephen A. Douglas will carry this State in spite of the combined opposition of the daily newspapers, the government patronage, and the political arrangements of the Breckinridge faction, by a larger majority than any Presidential candidate since Jackson's time. It is not in the power of numbers to defeat Mr. Douglas, and the State of New York will be his "right bower" in the victory.

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the different precincts in the county are hereby notified to hold their Conventions on Saturday the 18th day of August, to appoint delegate to the County Convention to be held at the Court-house in Sullivan, on Saturday the 1st day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for county officers—Sheriff, Coroner and Circuit Clerk.

The Democratic vote of 1858 taken as the basis of representation, as follows: one delegate for every twenty-five voters, and one for every fraction of thirteen or over.

J. B. SHEPHERD, Ch'n Com.
J. R. ANDERSON, Sec.
Sullivan, August 9th, 1860.

A new Democratic paper, under the editorship of John Zimmerman, is soon to make its appearance at Mt. Carmel, Ill. Mr. Z. is spoken of as an accomplished and forcible writer, and it is anticipated that his paper will do noble service in the Douglas cause.

Had a flu rain, didn't we?

