

# The Sullivan Express.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL-DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTEREST OF MOUNTAIN COUNTY

J. H. Waggoner & Bro.,

"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED."

Proprietors

VOL. III.

SULLIVAN, ILL., THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1860.

NO. 49.

**SULLIVAN EXPRESS.**  
—o—  
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY  
J. H. & F. M. WAGGONER, PROPRIETORS.  
TERMS:—\$1.25 In Advance.  
**LEGAL ADVERTISING,**  
Per square, first insertion, . . . . 1 00  
Each subsequent " . . . . . 50  
**BUSINESS CARDS.**  
**TAKE NOTICE!!**  
THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Mountain and adjoining counties, that he is still in the Marble Business; and prepared to furnish all kinds, shapes, or fashions of MONUMENTS AND SLABS on short notice, and a little cheaper than they can be got from any body else in the West. Remember I am constantly canvassing the country, and will sell you work and bring it to you. Don't be imposed on by others, for I will give you a call soon. Work done at Shelbyville Ill. May '69.—95ly REUBEN ADKINS.

**M. N. VAN FLEET,**  
**PHYSICIAN & ACCOUCHEUR,**  
Sullivan, Illinois.  
OFFICE.—Between the Eagle House and Vada-kin's Store, West side of the Public Square.  
**N.B. Particular attention given organic diseases of women.**  
Dec. 18th 1859. 2nd87.  
**KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.**  
Just received and for sale low for cash, a superior lot of  
**SHOES,**  
call and examine for yourself as we will charge you nothing for showing goods.  
J. E. EDEN.

**"Old Bourbon"**  
**WHISKEY**  
Several bbls. of Old Copper-distilled Bourbon Whiskey, bought in old Bourbon Co., Ky., warranted pure from the Still, for sale by SMYSER.  
500 DOZ. FRESH EGGS wanted to fill an engagement, for which I will pay the highest price.  
(mar1860 22y3) SMYSER.  
**C. B. STEELE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.  
OFFICE, on west side of square.—23ly

**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. So bring it right along!  
J. E. EDEN.  
Sullivan, March 15. '30tf.

**A. B. LEE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Sullivan, Illinois.  
Will practice in the courts of Mountain, Coles, Shelby, and Macou counties. Prompt and diligent attention given to the collection of debts, paying taxes, redeeming lands sold for taxes &c.  
Office—In the north-west corner of the Court House, where he may be consulted at all times, when not otherwise professionally engaged.  
August 31st '58 no 12 ly.

**THE WESTERN FARMER'S MAGAZINE.**  
(MONTHLY.)  
Chicago, . . . . Illinois.  
By Birdsall Bros.  
Terms, one dollar a year, in advance.

**Wanted**  
50 HEAD OF FAT CATTLE—Cows, Steers or Heifers.  
ALSO, 2,000 bushels of  
**WHEAT!**  
For which I will pay the highest price.  
June 21w3] H. F. VADKIN.

**J. BOYLE,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
[North side of the Square.]  
Will make work on the shortest notice, that will suit customers.  
Job work done cheap for cash.  
Sullivan, Ill., July 19, '60.—3375

**FIFTY THOUSAND OF BEST**  
Brief for sale at the very lowest terms. Apply to  
A. N. SARAZZ, Sullivan, Ill.

## From the Princeton Reporter. AN ORDE TO LINKUM.

BY JOTHAM.  
Dat ole Linkum dear to me,  
Is gwine to sot de darkies free,  
We gloricate him bery name,  
Kase Independence am he aim.  
He gwine to sot de darkies free,  
An make de white gal marry me;  
Hurraw for Linkum bress he name,  
Kase Independence am he aim.  
When Linkum enter de big white House,  
De darkies be snug as de mouse,  
He'll stob ole massa in de side,  
An hab young missa for he bride.  
Hurraw for Linkum bress de man,  
For eber makin sich a plan,  
To free de nigga from de field,  
And makin all de Soufers yield.

Dar am a few men in de Norf,  
Dat at de name of Liakum soorf;  
But when ole Linkum wars de crown,  
We'll put de scorf in puppes down.

We'll larn de scorf inimps to yield,  
And take de hoe an till de field,  
While we took a pleasant ride,  
Wid our lasses by our side.

Hurraw for Linkum, bress he name,  
Kase Independence am he aim,  
He gwine to sot de darkies free,  
An make de white gal marry me.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**The Texas Raid!**  
The following private letter was written by John Fanning, of Texas, to his father-in-law, Isham Jennings, of Fayette county, Illinois:  
\* \* \* \* \* Now, my dear father, I have a few words to say about the practical workings of the abominable Abolition doctrine which has several times, in our national history, caused the fair fabric of our republican government to shake and totter to its very foundation, the theory of which doctrine, you of the North, are doubtless as well acquainted with as we of the South; but probably you are not quite so familiar with its effects as we, who live in one of the "twin relics of barbarism." We in this State have lately had a convincing demonstration of the dangerous and bloody workings of this Northern "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, in which crimes were committed too atrocious even for savages to be guilty of.

There are Northern men here, who have partially succeeded in getting up and insurrection among the slaves. At the instigation of these Abolitionists, in Collin county, about three months since, a man and his wife and some of his children were cruelly murdered by their own slaves! These slaves before being hung, confessed that they were put up to this deed by the Abolitionists; and, that after murdering them, they were to rob them, and then the Abolitionists were to assist them (the slaves) to Mexico.

On Sunday, August the 5th, the town of Dallas was burned—loss not less than \$500,000. A clue to the perpetrators of this act of incendiaryism was obtained in the following manner: A Mr. Crutchfield, a hotel-keeper in Dallas, saved some of his effects from the conflagration, and moved them to his son-in-law's, about a mile from town, where he left them in charge of a negro woman, and with his family returned to Dallas. About 10 o'clock next morning a runner came to town to inform him that the goods he had left at his son-in-law's had taken fire and were consumed. Things connected with the burning

of the slave-driver" that the Abolitionists howl so much about, when she confessed that she had fired the goods herself; and, that she had been induced to do it by some white men. This negress also confessed that the negroes were to burn the towns and get as great a quantity of arms and ammunition as they could; then on the day of the August election—the next day after the burning of the towns—they were to murder the women and children, then go to the polls and murder as many of their masters as possible; then these hellish emissaries would meet them at a certain place with a fresh supply of ammunition, and help them carry out their murderous work. Upon this testimony, they jerked up about 300 slaves, all of whom confessed—though not without the lash being applied pretty freely to some of them, but without being asked any leading questions, that they had actually organized and elected their officers. The officers were hung.

On the same day that Dallas was burned, Denton, seventeen miles from where I live, was burned. On the same day Waahatcha was fired, but was discovered in time to save it. On the same day Pilot Point was fired—one store burnt. On the same day Black Rock Grove, Belnop and Greenville were destroyed by fire.

I will now tell you something of the workings of the traitorous doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" in our own county seat: Sometime last Fall there was an Abolitionist moved to this country from Minnesota, stopping at Fort Worth, where he employed himself about town as a day laborer. Being suspected of not being exactly "right on the goose" he was watched pretty closely till it was ascertained that he frequently received negro visitors at his house after night; and as frequently visiting them in the night. After being thus engaged for some time, he received a letter from a relative asking to know how he progressed in his good work; and stating that he was coming down to assist him in it. This letter he exhibited to an old gentleman who came with him to this country, and who advised him to quit his good work, telling him if he did not quit it, or at least keep dark, the slaveholders would hang him. But not heeding the old gentleman's advice, he kept on at his good work till he came across one of Charles Turner's slaves, who was rather too sharp for this pretended humanitarian of the North. This Abolitionist wanted the negro man to bring him some meat. The negro told him he did not know whether he could or not, as his master kept the meat-house locked. The negro went home and told his master all about what the Abolitionist had said to him. The next night the negro was allowed to carry Mr. Abolitionist a piece of bacon. Upon his arrival with the bacon, the Abolitionist tried to get the negro to kill and rob his master. The negro told him he could not do that. Then he told him to steal two of his master's best horses, and he would go with him till they crossed Red river, then they would have to bear a little to the left of the North Star, to get to a place where he (the negro) would be free. (This conversation was overheard by some half dozen men who had secreted themselves about the house as eavesdroppers.) They were to start the next night, but the next day the Abolitionist was found hanging to a limb of an old tree.

the slaves of a widow up to kill and rob her, promising to assist them in making their escape to Mexico. This Buckeye leaves within five days or will be put to pulling hemp. A Northern Methodist preacher, ascertained to be engaged in the same infamous business, has expiated his crimes by a tight rope performance. This preacher had been found guilty of the same crime in South Missouri, where he received in punishment a very clever black-jacking. Another preacher has left our neighborhood without having been condemned—but a guilty conscience needs no condemning.  
This may appear to you to be rash work; but if you were here to see and know the conduct of these emissaries of the Devil, Abolitionists, as I am, you would think differently; for there is but little chance of bringing these scape-graces to justice in a lawful manner, for there is a clan of them that operates in horse-stealing as well as in negro-stealing and servile insurrections. Do not understand me to say that I think they are all horse-thieves; but I know they cannot be brought to justice according to law, for when we catch them and put them in jail, they are let out before we can bring them to trial. But, as this place is growing somewhat too warm for them, they are leaving here; and it is well enough for their own safety as well as ours, that they are leaving.  
Now, father and friends, you all know that I am a Northern man, raised in the North; and was considerably prejudiced against slavery before I moved to the South; but, sirs, that prejudice has long since been removed for now I know of a truth that the slaves here of the South, do not work as hard as the white man who hires out at the North; and are equally as well fed and cared for, and frequently much better, for it is to the interest of every man to take good care of his property, if he wishes it to pay well. Now, I have given you a few facts that I can vouch for, connected with the practical workings of this abominable dogma, the "irrepressible conflict," or Abolitionism.

**Land for the Landless.**  
Of all the unjust and demagogical appeals made on behalf of Abe Lincoln, not the least unfounded in its character, is the oft repeated cry of "Land for the landless." This effort to secure the sympathy and support of the poor, by the promise of a farm, is not only unjust as made in behalf of Lincoln, but is doubly so when applied against Judge Douglas. From the earliest efforts made to secure a homestead gratis to the actual settler, to the present time, Mr. Douglas has been the uniform friend and constant supporter of every measure, and of the most liberal measures, to secure that end. Mr. Douglas' record will show favorably with that of any man living. He never failed to vote, but on one occasion of importance, on that subject. At that time he was paired off with Mr. Clay of Alabama, and this as fully secured the effect of his vote as if he had been present and voted. But his vote was not only saved but he had already made a speech in which he had cast his whole influence for the most extreme homestead bill that had ever been offered.

This stands the matter with Mr. Douglas, but how will Lincoln's record bear the test of scrutiny. Mr. Lincoln was for years a member of Congress, and favored a homestead bill proposed one

home as well as those who are poor now. The Government then had more land to give away than it has now.—Why then, we ask, "Did not Mr. Lincoln advocate such a measure then?" We challenge the Republicans to show one word or vote of Lincoln's in favor of "Land for the landless," when he was in Congress. We challenge them to show one act of Lincoln's public life in favor of such a measure. He has had ample opportunity, and yet has never turned his hand in favor of the poor man. And notwithstanding all this, the Republicans are impudent enough to claim the support of the people for this recreant Congressman, against Stephan A. Douglas, whose whole record proves that he has been the consistent, undeviating and extreme advocate of the interests of the poor. This is positively shocking to our sense of common justice to hear such "bold and disjointed chat."—Chicago Times and Herald.

**GREENLAND, ILL., Sept. 28th 1860.**  
**Messrs. Editors Express:**—On Monday last, we had a rousing Democratic Mass Meeting, and pole raising, at this place. We raised a pole—hickory tipped with ash—one hundred and twenty-three feet high. Near the top is a streamer bearing the names of DOUGLAS & JOHNSON; and immediately below this floats a large national flag.  
After raising our pole, the largest concourse of people that has ever assembled in this corner of the "moral vineyard," marched half a mile south to a pleasant grove, where a stand and seats had been prepared, and where Mr. Anthony Hall and Col. S. W. Moulton, of Shelbyville, entertained the assembled multitude with able and telling speeches, till near night. At the close of Col. Moulton's speech three cheers—old fashioned hearty ones at that—were given for Douglas & Johnson. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the school house, at early candle light.  
The meeting at night was very large, the school house which is quite spacious, was densely crowded. Bev. W. Henry, Esq., of Vandalia, treated us to one of his best argumentative speeches, in which he charged the Republican party of being in favor of negro-equality; and clearly proved the correctness of the charge, not by bold assertions, but by the records.

**Yours &c.,**  
**CARENE HORNE.**  
P. S.—I forgot to tell you that the Black Republican-negro-equality-Abolitionists had a Mass Meeting at this place, about ten days ago, at which there were three speakers, and exactly four and a half Republican hearers—no more.  
**Yours &c., G. H.**  
"No More Slave States."  
This is one of the points made by Republicans, some of whom claim to stand by the same principles as Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. Let us see:  
Washington signed the bill for the admission of Tennessee—a slave State.  
John Adams signed the bill for the admission of Kentucky.  
Jefferson purchased Louisiana.  
Monroe signed the bills for the admission of Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri.  
Jackson signed the bill for the admission of Louisiana.  
Jackson signed the bill for the admission of Arkansas.  
This list of Presidents comprises the illustrious names among the fathers of the government, and they all signed bills admitting slave States.  
They were inaccessible to the sectional cry of "no more slave States."

**NOTICE!**  
The Sullivan Precinct Democratic Club is requested to meet at the Court House in Sullivan, on Saturday evening, Oct. 13th at 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. J. A. MARRIS, and other speakers will be present and address the meeting.  
Come, Everybody!  
J. E. EDEN, Pres.  
Next to God we are indebted to woman, first for life itself, and then for making it worth having.

**Destructive Fire.**  
Mattoon has met with another misfortune, and has received another warning. The large two story Grocery Store and dwelling owned by M. Fitzgerald and situated on the north side of the Terre-Haute, Alton & St. Louis, and west of the Illinois Central road, took fire on Saturday morning—29th—about two o'clock, and before the alarm could be fairly raised, was a mass of flames. The wind at the time was blowing from the north-east, and it was but a short time until Mr. E. Phillips' large brick Livery Stable was also in flames. Our citizens worked desperately, but at such obvious disadvantage that they relinquished their efforts to save the stable, and turned their attention to Dennis O'Sullivan's large frame Grocery Store and dwelling, which took fire almost immediately. The conflagration was rapid, and water being very scarce, and there being no means of using it successfully, if they had it, all three of the buildings, with the old frame livery stable connected with the brick, burned to the ground.  
Most of the contents of the stores and furniture were saved from the flames, but were considerably damaged in removal. The brick stable had not been quite finished. No horses were burned or injured.  
The heat was terrible, and it required the most active watching to prevent the surrounding buildings from taking fire. We understand that the T. H., A. St. L. freight depot, and some three or four other buildings and a hay stack took fire, but were promptly extinguished. We have not learned whether there was any insurance on the building or not, but in either case it is quite a calamity for our townsmen.—Mattoon Gazette.

**A Wonderful Clock.**  
The clock in the tower of the Cathedral of Strasburg is not only a monster in size, but its the most wonderful piece of mechanism in the world. It is one hundred feet high, thirty feet wide, and fifteen deep.—About twenty feet from the bottom is the dial, at each side of which is a cherub, holding a small mallet in his hand, while over the dial is a small bell; the cherub on the left strikes the first quarter and that on the right the second quarter. Fifty feet above the dial is a colossal figure of Time, with a bell in his left hand, and a scythe in his right. A figure of a young man in front strikes the third quarter on the bell in time's left hand and then turns and slides with slow step around behind Time, when out comes an old man with a mallet and places himself in front of the great reaper. As the hour of twelve comes the old man deliberately strikes with much power, twelve times on the bell. He then glides slowly behind Time, and the young man again comes out and takes his position, ready to do his duty when called upon by the machinery. As soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared another set of machinery is set in motion, some twelve feet higher, where there is a high cross with the image of Christ upon it. The instant twelve is struck a figure of one of the Apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns facing the cross, bows, and walks on around to his place. This is repeated until the twelve Apostles, large as life, walk out, bow, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous game cock perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps his wings, stretches forth his neck and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside of the church to some distance, and with life-like naturalness. Then all is still us death.









LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the 2d Annual Fair of the Moultrie Co. Ag'l Society.

Table listing various agricultural premiums for horses, mares, geldings, draft animals, and farm implements, including names of winners and their respective classes.

Table listing premiums for various classes of farm animals and implements, such as 'Class J, No. 4' and 'Class K, No. 1'.

From the Illinois Statesman. Debate Between William N. Coler and Richard J. Oglesby.

Although this debate has been reported in full, we prefer giving an extract from our own notes, to awaiting the publication of that report. Mr. Coler opened the debate, in a speech of one hour. He commenced by alluding to the fact that almost the only issue now before the people was the slavery question; and he proposed to confine himself to that. He stated the position of parties as follows: The Republican assert that Congress has the power to exclude slavery from the Territories, and ought to exercise it; but that Congress has not the power to establish or protect it. The Breckinridge men declare that Congress has the power to protect it in the Territories, where it goes by the force of the Constitution; but cannot prohibit it. The Douglas Democrats believe that Congress has no power over the subject whatever; but that the people of the Territories have the right to control the whole matter. He then proceeded to state some propositions upon which all parties agreed. The first was that our Government is based on the right of the people to make their own laws, and possess the inherent right of self-government. 2nd. That the General Government possesses only such powers as have been delegated by the people. And, 3d. That all powers not delegated are reserved to the States or to the people, respectively. Among the powers not delegated, was the right to introduce, foster and protect, or exclude and prohibit slavery. If, then, this power was reserved to the States, as admitted by all, then Congress does not possess it. To sustain this position, he quoted Mr. Lincoln's well known assertion that the States have this power—"it is in the Constitution." [Douglas and Lincoln's debates, page 17.] Mr. Coler showed that Lincoln said that the people of the States were protected in their control of this matter by the Constitution. Where, then, is the power lodged to control the subject in the Territory? There is a power somewhere to introduce, foster and protect it; or to exclude and prohibit it. He did not now say where the power resided. But he quoted Henry Clay in the Senate, (Feb. 5th, 1850,) to show that he believed Congress may either prohibit or establish slavery. And he alluded to the fact that at one time nearly everybody agreed with Mr. Clay in this opinion—that if Congress had one of the powers, it had the other. In the language of Webster, "Congress had full power over the whole subject." But Republicans now say that Congress can prohibit, but cannot protect it. And, to prove this, he quoted their platform, declaring "that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature nor any number of individuals, can give legal existence to slavery in the Territory of the United States." Mr. Coler then read a verbatim report, illustrated by a photograph, could do justice to the hour and a half speech of Mr. Coler.

against him; while the Southern man with Clay in the other half. But Mr. Clay, notwithstanding he believed in the power, was for non-intervention; while Republicans insist on intervention one way, and Southern men the other. But Republicans still declare they do not mean to interfere with slavery in the States. But if they are honest, they must interfere, in all at least, but the original slave States, from the requirements of their own platform. Mr. Coler then quoted the 8th declaration of that platform to show that slavery never could have legally existed in any Territory; and hence that no Territory could legally become a slave State. It followed of course, that slavery was illegal and in violation of the Constitution in such States at the present time. As honest men, then, Republicans were bound to abolish it there, if ever they got the power. Let Mr. Oglesby escape from this conclusion if he can. It will not do to reply that we found slavery in the Territory, protected by some treaty with a foreign power, from which we obtained the country. The Constitution is above all treaties; and Congress cannot legally disregard it. Moreover, why make so much ado about excluding slavery from the Territory, if it cannot go there? There is no slavery there, no slavery can get there, and yet you must drive it out! The whole thing is mere demagoguism. But we claim that the whole power over the subject is in the people of the Territory; and that they may do all with it that the people of the States may do; and yet thus locate the power where the Constitution left it. But you claim that Congress delegates to the Territories the control of all other local matters; why not delegate this also? Only because you "fear the people." Otherwise you would at least consent to delegate this power, and thus practically agree with the Democrats and not a step to all this discord. Mr. Coler then discussed the Constitutional provisions giving Congress the power to make "all needful rules and regulations concerning the Territory and other property belonging to the United States;" and showed that this did not mean men, who do not "belong to the United States." But if Congress possesses the power to govern the people, he contended it could not delegate that power; it belonged to that body alone. If Congress can delegate to others a part of its powers, it may delegate the whole, and to whom it pleases. Suppose Congress should delegate it to the President, what would this country be but a despotism? But you claim, also, said Mr. Coler, that in this community, negroes have the same natural rights as the whites. How, then, can they be justly denied? What will my friend reply to this? I think that one of the designs of Republicanism is to bring about an equality of political rights among the races black and white. [To sustain this opinion, the speaker quoted from Howard's life of Lincoln, page 277, where Lincoln declares that the equality of all men is the sheet anchor of Republicanism.] Mr. Coler concluded by quoting from Helper's infamous book the assertion that "he who is not an Abolitionist is a diabolical instrument of the devil"; and inquired of his opponent what was his position on that point. Mr. Coler's hour having expired, Mr. Oglesby rose amid the cheers of his friends. He began by saying that his opponent's speech had relieved his mind; as he had supposed, from what he had heard, that Coler would not leave a grain of shot of him! But, instead of this, he said, his opponent had failed to defend the doctrines of the Democratic party; and had not even presented any arguments against the Republican doctrines! Mr. Oglesby then read a verbatim report, illustrated by a photograph, could do justice to the hour and a half speech of Mr. Coler.

foam, his friends... Mr. Coler then quoted from the Pantograph's report of Mr. Oglesby's speech at Lexington, to prove that he was a Know Nothing. Here Mr. O interrupted, to say that although he had been a Know Nothing for a short time, he never really believed their doctrines, but joined the party only to whip the Democrats! Mr. Coler then wanted to know if a man who would thus cheat one party by going into their organization on false pretences, might not cheat any other party as well? Mr. O attempted to explain, but made the matter worse—declaring that he was not a Know Nothing now. Mr. Coler replied that as Oglesby had changed, he ought to allow Mr. Douglas to do so too! [Democrats in the Hall, during this scene, shouting applause.] Coler then inquired if Oglesby would give the negro any more of his natural rights, if he was in the Legislature? Oglesby replied that he would not. "Now, is not he a philanthropist," inquires Coler, to teach that blacks are by nature entitled to equal rights with whites, and yet refuse to give them those rights?" "If I believed that negroes and whites were equal," said Mr. C., "I would not skulk from doing them justice. But I have not learned cruelty where Mr. Oglesby says it is learned—in the association of slaves and their young masters in slave States. I have never tyrannized over Old Tim! Mr. Oglesby said at Lexington that his love for Old Tim was equal to that for his own father; would he not give his own father equal political rights; or was this all gammon?" Mr. Oglesby attempted some sort of reply, which was lost in the enthusiastic shouts of applause from the audience, over Coler's triumph. A moment more and the time expired; and Mr. Coler retired amid the loud huzzas of the audience. Sic transit gloria Oglesby. "Never be cast down by trifles," said Dr. S.; but soon after, being thrown down upon his back by reading upon a piece of orange peel, he slightly modified his advice. The Late Elections. According to the latest and most reliable we have, it is highly probable that the Republicans, assisted by the Bell and Breck parties, have elected their State ticket in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, by small majorities. We hope to give a full and official account in our next. Extending Negro Suffrage. A proposition which is now before the people of New York, to be acted on at the next election, is that of extending the suffrage to negroes on no other conditions than are imposed on the whites. The managers of the Republican party have been a good deal exercised with thoughts and schemes in relation to this question for some time past. They have during that time brought it out, aired, and put it back again, all the while calculating the chances, and balancing between hopes of a considerable gain from the negroes and fears of loss from the whites. They have at last screwed up their courage to the sticking point. The Legislature has passed the act submitting the question to the people, and the Governor has approved it. The extension is popular with the bulk of the Black Republicans. The Journal of Commerce thinks it doubtful whether the negro equality plan will work to suit its projectors. That paper says: "We do not believe the people of this State are yet prepared to place themselves on a level, socially or politically, with the negro; and however willing they may be to avail themselves of such aid in political struggles, they will not, we think, deliberately and solemnly change the organic law of the State, so as to introduce such a principle into our political system." The Democracy of all stripes will generally vote against it, and we shall be surprised if any Republicans, and most of the old Whigs do not do the same thing. But whether the proposition succeeds or fails, the objects of the Republican schemers will be in part successful. They will earn the reputation of being the friends of the poor negro, and will thereby draw closer to the organization the thorough-bred Abolitionists who have hitherto hesitated about placing faith in the integrity and sincerity of that class of politicians. We shall soon know whether, in the State of New York, a "negro good" politically, "as a whole," and whether the elections in the future are to be controlled by the "our population."—[St. Louis

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Thursday, Oct. 18, 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. CAMPPELL, 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 20th District,

W. N. COLER, Of McLean County.

For Representative,

JOHN R. EDEN, OF MOUTRIE COUNTY.

For State's Attorney,

J. P. BOYD, OF MACON COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Circuit Clerk,

ARNOLD THOMASON.

For Sheriff,

SAMUEL EARP.

For Coroner,

HENRY F. VADAKIN.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce the name of B. P. KAGAY as a Candidate for State's Attorney for the 17th Judicial Circuit, at the November Election.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our adherence to 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 defend 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 officer of the General Government.