The Central Transcript.

I. N. COLTRIN,] A FREE PRESS MAKES A FREE PEOPLE. [PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. 3 CLINTON, ILINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859. NO 49

The Transcript.

ISAAC N. COLTRIN, } Editors
JOSEPH M. PRICE. }

READING MATTER ON Every Page.

PRESTO, CHANGE!—Mr. Douglas has been on the stump, making speeches in Ohio. This is the first instance we have in the history of our government of a Presidential aspirant taking the stump—his cause must be a desperate one that requires such exertion. Hinton Rowan Helper's Nagasine, of last month, has alienated him from the South, and his only chance for the nomination at Charleston, is, through a united delegation from the free States. Mr. Douglas is a "sectional" candidate—he is only supported now in the free States—the Democratic party in the North will, perhaps, have but sixteen votes, and the party will carry the Presidential banner that Democratic politicians believed so much about in '56. Mr. Douglas is in a fair way to be a good Republican, if he was only an honest politician, he would be—for the past two years, he has been stealthily creeping up on the Republican platform; he used "Lincoln's language" in his magnanimous speech, to annihilate the Dred Scott Decision, and James Buchanan, and if he does not get the Charleston nomination, he would not be surprised to hear him disputing with Lincoln for the leadership of the Republican Party.

THE REPUBLICAN (DE WITT MAY'S PAPER—There is nothing more sheet and venture than the charge made by the Democracy that the Republicans ignore the interests of the white man and make the negro the only friend. The interest of the white laboring man is one of the fundamental principles of our party. While the Democrat party is guided in by the interests of slavery, and doubling up the interests of aristocracy, at the expense of the poor laboring man, the Republican party labor to stay it where it is, and reserve the Territories for the homes of the free and industrious. While the Republicans in Congress were laboring to pass the Homestead Bill giving a home to the landless whites, the Democrat party labored to defeat it, and at the same time labored for more slave territory that the niggerhead might have more room. Still the negro worshipping Democracy claim that they are the only friends to the white man and charge that we are his enemies, and given over to the interests of the negro alone.

WALKER, THE PIRATE—A dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Philadelphia, October 8th states that "a portion of Walker's expedition has already succeeded in leaving New York and Charleston, but the parties will make no conspicuous demonstration until all their plans are matured and the full force is upon the spot ready for action; "and another dispatch, under the same date, says: "Walker and his men were off last night!" They sailed from Berwick's Bay this morning in their own steamer with an estimate" So the "grey eagle" prophecy is again on his way to Nicaragua—The U. S officer that saved him from being captured and shot by the Nicaraguans a couple of years ago ought to be cashiered.

AN AMERICAN GREAT EASTERN.—The Albany Journal says that the sailing of the Great Eastern receives reminiscences of an American ship very nearly her size. She was launched about thirty years ago at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and called the Baron Renfrew. She was 600 feet long, and was composed of long logs of timber bolted together in the most ancient manner. She crossed the Atlantic safely, and immediately upon her arrival in England was broken up and sold. She was, in fact, an ingenious expedient to get rid of the timber duty, which was then excessive, and was a sort of mechanical and finished school-house. The Government would not allow the experiment to be repeated, holding it to be a violation of the revenue laws.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—The boiler in the steam flouring mills of S. T. Tinsley & Co., of Springfield, exploded last week. The engineer, Michael Dunn, was badly injured. His injuries are mortal. Seven injuries were also sustained by Frederick Klamborg, another employee in the mill.

OUR OMNIBUS.

Here is a pretty good epitaph on a somewhat notorious character, furnished us by an appreciative correspondent:

Editors Transcript:—I perceive by the newspapers that a monument is about to be erected to the memory of Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, the man who, a few years since, made the attack on Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate. Now, as it is desirable that such a distinguished character should have a suitable epitaph to record upon his tombstone, I send you the following, which I wish you to forward immediately to South Carolina, that it may be of the first premeditated to the committee on epitaphs, which will probably be appointed on the occasion.

Here lies Bully Brooks who was killed by a lucky shot.
He has gone to the devil—may he never come out.

Should we send our friend's epitaph to the Palmetto State, we would be fearful lest it would not be properly appreciated by the "chivalry," who sincerely believe he actually demise of this faithful guardian of southern rights—we don't believe they would *knock* such a warm reflection on this deceased gentleman, but would go in for a dissolution of the Union, right off. However, we will avert this terrible calamity by not sending the *Transcript* to the deceased Bully's numerous admirers. We confess having a strong affinity for our "Bully," and as we shall be following his little story "bobbin' round," among others in our drawer, we will give it to our readers:

Bully Brooks was recently attended a coup-counting in the vicinity of M****s, Tennessee, which ended in the fall at the revival which they had, to her paternal mansion in W**s**s, and did nothing the following morning.

Should about 'em goosey ground!

She had the cause so put, that all she had to do was the application of that song, and not unfrequently the chyne was thrown up two weeks, and the cause was decided in and took a chaunt of most of the time, and he was singing for the door, she sung out:

"If you don't get out I'll knock you down,
Hallo, hallelujah!
Yes, really, really!—Sop-eared hound,
O, glory hallujah!

Pretty good—isn't it! But speaking of "doggy"—here's a dog story with the "bark on it," all the way from our neighboring little city of Decatur, and which begins and end two waggs in the *State Chronicle*:

Mr. Editor:—Having just come in possession of the following phenomena of nature, it may not be uninteresting to your numerous readers. A worthy dame of our city recently made the following statement, showing the sagacity of the canine species. His father, a worthy farmer of Maryland, some years back, being a member of the M. E. Church, was very much in the habit of entertaining ministers of that Church. The dog referred to was very favorious to all but preachers, and was never known to bite but one preacher. The occurrence being so remarkable, occasioned an immediate investigation, which proved that the dog had preacher had just been engaged in catching runnaway negroes.

XX.

Double X—one more occasnant than was employed by our amiable friend of "darkey department" recently, but we wak—Darey hasn't a Douglas Democrat, who remarked that he believed the pare, and should forever hereafter give all dogs a wide berth, reds always for the dog-day, and stay in-doors during the dog-days. A very sensible idea, as even respectable people are occasionally bitten by the dog-ity are down on the Democracy. Our "Fremont" yelps at 'em as they pass our domicil. One passenger, whom the Black-gum Worshippers styled the "Spotted Dog" last fall, proved to them that if he did not belong to the dogmatic religion, he could bite and worry hard, as he left their adored leader at the close of the campaign in a terribly mangled condition. The radics that our Indiana exchanges claim that he is a Hoosier,—Should this prove true, we should take a fit of pride in recognizing his "fellow countryman." Here's what one of 'em says, who pretends to be passed:

Hon. Abraham Lincoln may be claimed as a Hoosier though born in Kentucky. His father settled in Pigeon Creek, Spencer county, in this State, when Abraham was but eight years old. He remained with his father's family until he was twenty-two years old, when he removed to Illinois, where he has served out by his own energy a name among the best and proudest of the West.

That's so! Here's a double health to thee, Old Abe, wherever you were born!

The Old Folks at Home.

Sulemnly walking with footsteps heavy,
Down where the pines are whispering sway,
Stream the white pinions of a stately heavy
Singing their sweet lullaby, day by day.
Oaken moss over grass-grown
Yawning graves of dear ones lie,
Waiting the call of their earthly pilgrim,
Far in the twilight sky.

Vacated their pathways of tal and shadows,
Pilgrims are their graves, gray
Slowing the good work of mercy and widows,
Far in the twilight sky.
Chanting the hymn and dear Canaan
To the old man and the child,
Rich in the faith of the heart's sweet blessings
Meet for a heavenly home.

Sometimes impelled by glorious conclave,
Unquiet and restless, I
Hasten to the old home of the
Where the sun's deep hues
Shed
Well to the notes of song
Sweet as the music of a bright faith's rich
Blessed,
Ladies with fruitful cheer,
Bathe for the heavenly welcome soft and healing,
Joy for each unerrible hour.

Faithful in hearing the Gospel answer,
Hearing of a bright delight,
Bowing your forms to the years and burdens,
Have ye been faithful to
Strew's all the way from your cradle dreams
Wasted by a mother's love,
And the faithful of your fond mothers
Brothers of the sights above
Yes and the faithful of your fond mothers
Sweet from the good old
Sofa in the sweet and the
Generously unto the
Bright and the fruit-dear's blessed,
Blessed the good old mothers' feelings,
Greenest over the first child touch.

Back in reverse to the long, long journey,
Wandering from the home of
Brightly sunrises with God's
Sweet as the music of a
And as the sun's rays
Tell of the storm is
Sweet as the music of a
Reading with hearts's door,

O could heaven would in fairness
And what I would give
All something with the rose
Tempting to the
Wishing you
Wishing you
Tell you in tears, and with
Asked O Heaven
Oh when the spirit gone and
Bowing your
Then for away in the
Blessed
Oh, when the
Soothing the
O weary
Begin
Comfortings
Tender
Tender
Tender
Tender
Earth will the

Hard Times and their Causes

AN ADDRESS delivered by Mr. E. S. GREEN, before the West County Fair, September 30th, 1859

Ladies and Gentlemen.—By the blessing of Providence we have had, this six weary changes—its sunshine and shadow—its seed time and harvest—its period of joy and sorrow to all, has passed swiftly away, and one of the good county have not once more, to look upon the blessings which the season has given them. Two years ago, we assembled here at last, and after many alternations of hope and fear, after nights and days of anxious watchfulness and trembling, we have reaped the harvest and the showers, the fillers of the soil have not once more to congratulate each other on the return of warm, rain always for the day, and stay in-doors during the dog-days. A very sensible idea, as even respectable people are occasionally bitten by the dog-ity are down on the Democracy. Our "Fremont" yelps at 'em as they pass our domicil. One passenger, whom the Black-gum Worshippers styled the "Spotted Dog" last fall, proved to them that if he did not belong to the dogmatic religion, he could bite and worry hard, as he left their adored leader at the close of the campaign in a terribly mangled condition. The radics that our Indiana exchanges claim that he is a Hoosier,—Should this prove true, we should take a fit of pride in recognizing his "fellow countryman." Here's what one of 'em says, who pretends to be passed:

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has yielded its rich juice, and the golden grain has fallen beneath the blade of the husbandman, everywhere in Europe, from the vineyards of Spain and Italy and Southern France, to the lonely regions of Siberia, there is always a day of rest and rejoicing for the husbandmen. And is indeed a delightful thought for every true lover of the race, that those poor Helots of Europe who now that other may reap—who toil that others may dwell in luxury, derive at least one day of rest and pleasure from those harvests whose fruits are not for them.

I regret that the annual gatherings, gatherings in the Fall of the year, upon ground dedicated to Agriculture, are, as regards these faulter peculiarities, merely indications that old ideas, and old habits, are yet alive amongst us.

And yet how great the contrast between our mode of celebrating a day like this, and that which prevails in Europe. In that old Continent may be seen the dance of the Bacchus on the Village Green—the rapid passage from hand to hand of the foaming cup—there may be heard the sound of music beneath old Elms, that have lived a long generation after generation of the toiling poor; and frequently it must be held the scene ends with lachrymose and drunkenness.

But with us there is nothing more evident than this, that even at our annual meets may be seen the spirit of "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we must open this ground, let we bring with us the fruits of our labor, the produce of our workshops, our flocks and our fields, a spirit of utilitarian pervades everything; we enjoy ourselves, but seek to mingle advantage with our pleasure. The place which lately echoed to our Prairies and the forest whose sinews draw it—the genius which our fields have borne, the implements with our hands have wrought—everything that can tend to increase our power, or add to our comfort, or lighten our labor, exhibited and is the object of our earnest solicitude. Thus for the benefit of ourselves and our race, for the purpose of refinement and improvement, of making the heart lighter and the brain stronger, of receiving pleasure and gathering knowledge, are these annual gatherings held. And this is the course of time they prove beneficial, that the comparison of the products of each year with those of years that have gone before, may serve to increase the blessings of humanity, in the belief and prayer of every honest man.

With this brief introduction, Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall crave your attention for a short time while I offer some plain remarks on subjects which I conceive to be appropriate to an occasion like this.

I presume that no one will feel disposed to contradict me when I say that within the last two years our country has passed through a Commercial convulsion, almost unparalleled in its severity and extent. Four years ago we enjoyed, or imagined we enjoyed, unbounded prosperity. We bought and sold, borrowed and lent, and the Manufacturer drew for the rapid acquisition of wealth, and began to put those plans into execution. Our Towns and Villages were dotted over with houses, where the produce of Foreign labor were sold to thousands, who pledged their fortunes credit for the payment. Railroads Toll Roads and Prairies were marked out lines of future Railway communication—Railways that must cost millions, but which we knew would be subsidized out the future. The circulating medium of the country, was found in abundance everywhere, and everything that the farmer, the Mechanic, or the Mechanic had to spare commanded fabulous prices. Truly, America was a grand country, and the Old World for thousands of years—In the days of Jewish and Egyptian greatness those who filled the soil never dreamed of such a combination of such season's labors, by religious and festive ceremonies, and the student of Grecian History may search in vain for a parallel to the enthusiasm which attended the feast of Ceres, in the classic land of Homer. From the dark days of the middle ages, down to modern times, in almost every part of the Continent of Europe, the peasantry have observed as a festive holiday the last day of the harvest. When the summer sun has shed its genial heat upon the vine and the waving grain, and turned into perfection the fruit of the field, and tree, when the people gings crowded his magnetic talisman in the

many markets of the world. We have beheld commerce crippled and enterprise paralyzed—our ships lying rotting in their harbors, and our Railway men shrinking from impending ruin. We have seen our Warehouses empty and our factories—public credit crippled shaken, and private credit almost extinguished. The very farms which have been redeemed from the wilderness and gained—the farms which our people have toiled upon long and faithfully, hoping to secure for themselves and their children, homes that should be theirs forever—those very farms have been burdened by heavy debts, and subdued with legal chines, until the farmers have seen the starving them in the face, and have beheld with heavy hearts their very homes steadily passing out of their possession.

But all this, dark as it is, does not complete the picture. It is no wonder that there should be clouded faces, and sorrowful hearts amidst a community among whom the most active citizens were those whose business it was to enforce the collection of debts. When Courts and Sheriffs, Judges and Clerks, Write and Executions—all the machinery which the law provides, and must provide for the collection of debt, were in busy action. When courts accumulate day by day; and yet when all the torture of mind, and all the anxiety of property which these proceedings have led to, yet of the time of our indebtedness, sure by the times were hard. That all classes should have been dissatisfied with such a combination of circumstances is not to be wondered at. But now that the worst is past—now when there is light once more upon the horizon, now when better times are slowly but surely coming back upon us, it would be well for us to pause and ponder on the past. It is now time to enquire whether all that we have suffered and all that we suffer has not been for good—whether we had it. It is now time for us to ask ourselves, why have all disasters pressed upon us—what were the causes which produced them, and how may they be avoided in the future. The people of America ill deserve their reputation for intelligence, if they permit these terrible lessons to pass by without gathering rich treasures of experience.

"I know," says Patrick Henry, "not no better hope for future than the light of the past," and therefore it is that I insist that in the coming time the sufferings of the past three years may be regarded as but useful teachers, and that one people may yet be disposed to say with Shakspeare, "Sweet are the uses of adversity." It is in view of these things, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I have chosen the premises of the times, and the causes that produced them, as the subject of this paper, believing that you will agree with me, that the theme and the occasion are appropriate.

It is somewhat strange, but no less true that in speculating on the causes of our late and present financial troubles, almost every living man, has a theory to offer. Ask the merchant why we are so sorely troubled and he will tell you, that the Farmers in years past were guilty of cross extravagance—that they strove to vie with shadows—that they entered the field of speculation and neglected that of agriculture, that they spent the money which should have been applied to the payment of debt, in the purchase of costly and perishable machinery,—that they forgot or despised the plain prudent and frugal fare of their forefathers, and followed in the wake of the idle and luxurious, that they strove to make in much less time, wealth, to cultivate three acres of land without sufficient force to cultivate one, and consequently found that they subjected their crops Rogers Plows and Drills to rot in the fence corners, and that they contracted heavy debts on the strength of harvests, which never never be reaped, and made all their estimates upon the supposition that heavy harvests and famine prices would always continue. In a word, the merchant charges the farmer with living beyond his means, and with exhibiting extravagance in the purchase of a class of things which common sense would have told them could not and would not last.

Ask the farmer to explain the causes of the political and private trouble, and he has his response:—The Merchant and the Banker," he says, have been the cause of our troubles. The merchants have imported heavy stocks of goods from foreign lands, they have sold them to purchase, and have pressed us to buy, and extorted an enormous profit. Money was pressed on to buy, and we were in the spirit of speculation, and in the sweeping that credit had given us, ago they were so eager to lend money. It is not for the merchant to complain of extravagance and luxurious living. For those very merchants and the sons of the town, themselves indulged in luxurious habits and expensive dwellings, deemed it necessary for us to follow their example in some degree, if we wished to maintain for ourselves and families a respectable social position. The banker and the merchant have brought the evil, the former by inflating public and private credit, by the diminution of an unsound currency—the latter by soliciting us to pledge our future labor in exchange for their costly wares, and by leading the way in the career of ostentation and extravagance. Let the devotees of commerce see that their own houses are in order, before they rail at us in our trouble. Such is the language of the Farmer.

And so it goes—each class throwing the burden of the evil on the shoulders of others. Why I have heard some old bachelors so ungallant as to accuse the ladies of being the cause of all our troubles—they would have their houses so fine, no wonder that men should be ruined when daughters and wives spend fortunes in the purchase of costly silks and laces, and costly shawls, and monstrous crinolines. Nor are the ladies wholly silent when such charges are brought against them—"It only proves what I have so often says one of their number "that first explain to us the financial consequences of our purchases, and then charge us with folly, your fast horses and your Hoosier cigars—the sooner you and your husbands make matters we will assume our share of the burdens and the blows."

Thus from class to class goes the cry of mutual recrimination, the Agricultural West accuses the commercial and manufacturing East, of overtrading and speculation, and the East charges the extravagance of the West with purchasing that for which they could never pay.

But to to those who ponder on all these things this will surely appear, that there is much of truth in what each class says and much of error also. It is true that the merchant was too eager to sell, and the farmer too willing to purchase, that during silks and fragrant Havanas were too freely purchased and consumed—that the East was too ready to sell or lend, and the farmer too ready and reckless to borrow and purchase and consume—that the West was too willing to buy and borrow at those terms. But these things were not so much the cause of our troubles as were the several industries of the same solid earth against that peculiar Old East and the West, which had grown up, and had seized all classes alike, and prevailed almost every hamlet and home in the land. It is useless for us to indulge in mutual recriminations, we will have to learn to blame whether we have suffered by buying or selling unwisely, and it would be better for us to learn the causes of our disasters in the future, than upon whom shall we throw the blame of the past.

It is a strange that in the history of the world there have been times when the public mind seems to have been carried away by dreams as wild as those of the alchemist and dreamer. The old plodding routine of business, the old habits of patient industry, the long tested systems of careful economy by which so much has been accomplished in the world, seem to become to slow at times for the eagerness of the public mind. There go on, as it suddenly without labor or effort becomes the question, and even prudent men, men who have raised themselves in the world in their fathers' and before them by labor and economy, seem to resist the general infection. Let us see how this disease—for it is such it is—first manifested itself in the public mind, and in the public conduct. Seven years ago this county so far as financial matters were concerned, occupied a position not unfavorably different from that which it had occupied for twenty years. The prices of agricultural products were low indeed, and money perhaps more scarce

then at any time since, but the amount of debt was small also, and the people moved along slowly but surely in the old way. But, on the breaking out of the Crimean war, a cry went through the country that prices would be high, and money plenty, and on the strength of an expected demand, produce went up to fabulous prices. The extra profit which in the produce markets were kept up, not so much by legitimate demand, or by the wants of society, as by the operations of speculation. As the value of land depends upon the value of its produce—so the influence of the grain market produced a corresponding addition in the prices of land.

Many persons who owned farms or lands even in the far West, realized the wondrous prices by selling them, and the rumor went abroad throughout the country, that fortunes might be made in a single day by the purchase of a few acres of prairie, or the projection of an embryo town. As the excitement increased, merchant, manufacturer and farmer caught the fever, millions of dollars were withdrawn from legitimate business in the East and the West, to be invested in town lots, and speculation chisel. At every cross road there was to be a town or a city—lands that should have been cultivated with care, for a crop to come, were surveyed off into streets and squares and city halls, railroads and canals were projected on all sides, as if these things were mere trifles which could be completed by holding public meetings and passing resolutions. Every hamlet was to be a town, and every town a city. Wherever a few speculators who could command a few thousand dollars of public stock, forthwith a bank was started, and they proceeded to throw their paper rags into the market. Those rags were borrowed at any rate of interest, for now money was cheap, and they got it for money when each expected to realize something like five hundred per cent, by some transaction or other in speculation. The farmer rushed to the towns and purchased machinery of heavy price and little value, determined to cultivate more land, and buy more land, and grow rich suddenly. The merchants sold their goods freely and gave credit willingly, for everybody was rich, or expected to be so. And so the work went merrily on, the factories of England, and the hills of China, and the valleys of Central Asia, and the vineyards of France, all sent in their produce, and we commenced, and produced to pay in the good time coming. In the meantime legislate business lengthened, for who would consent to plod on the old way, when a fortune might be realized by planting a town or a railroad, and selling off lots or stocks at five hundred per cent profit—How could the Manufacturer conduct his business with advantage when money rules so high that he could realize money by lending his means to some wealthy speculator for a month, than by investing it in careful business for a year. To be plain about the matter, the country was wild with extravagance, and it was not that the price cause when it did, for things were becoming worse instead of better. But the eternal laws had their supply as well to commence as to the material world—there are checks and balances in trade, though we can not see them, in time they will assert themselves. The thunderstorm is not more certain to come when the atmosphere has long been foul, and not more needed when it has come, than those terrific convulsions in the commercial and financial world, when speculation has run wild. And like the thunder-storm also, the longer it is delayed, the more fearful at last. How suddenly and how roughly this country was awakened from its dreams of wealth, those who are now suffering in wields and circumstances can bear the testimony. Yet we do not love and so it must ever be; for, I repeat, that nature tends to concord, as well as in the material and her laws are eternal and cannot change.

With such a state of things in existence as I have attempted to describe it is no wonder that matters soon reached a crisis. Year after year specie had been pouring across the Atlantic in part payment for our heavy importations; and our Banks had other money accumulements found themselves with an enormous and every increasing paper circulation, and an ever decreasing metallic basis. When public hope and confidence were high, business men assisted each other, not in paying debts but in procuring further time, and in postponing payments. But every postponement made matters worse. Foreign claims were becoming larger day after day, and thousands of our business houses, found that they could no longer procure that accommodation from the Banks which was necessary to their very existence. Banks have enough, and more than enough to do, to protect themselves—Their own paper indebtedness pressed upon them, their meagre stock of specie was soon exhausted, and instead of assisting the merchants they been in most an immediate payment to themselves and then for the first time the terrible truth began to burst upon the public mind that the prosperity it has been around. It was well said by a great writer that there is nothing so sensitive as capital, nothing that is so readily frightened at every danger. Wherever confidence in public or private solvency is once shaken it is universally how soon the opposite become is reached. The Bankers and Merchants and manufacturers of the East at once found themselves without means of carrying their indebtedness, and first at once assumed the place of confidence and hope. The East made demands upon the West for payment but the West was already struggling in the midst of difficulties. In the mean time foreign demand and home demands kept pouring in, and with a capital that was borrowed it ought ruin even to a solvent community and then the crash came. When the news reached the newspapers of the East in 1857, the long columns of Bankrupts and business firms which gave way every day, until the daily papers ceased to keep the latter of the dead dreams from Mexico and Crimea. The have of commerce began to resource themselves in a manner not to be mistaken; and the business of the country seemed at once prostrated. It has been said by some men that the great panic was an accident; something which could not have been foreseen and which could not have been prevented. It requires but little mathematical skill to demonstrate that the individual who earns one dollar per day, and spends two, will soon reach the bottom of the ladder, and what is true of one individual is not less true of a nation or a State. It was not merely that the balance of foreign trade that was against us ever after year, but the amount of capital invested in works of improvement was beyond all proportion to our means. The farmer was not able to undertake the full and perfect improvement of his farm in a single year, however well-directed improvements might be. He must consult his surplus means, or while he is preparing for vast profits he may be laying the foundation for ruin in the present. Thus also of a nation—and the history of the last few years should teach us, in our political experiments, in our public works, in our individual business, and in our domestic economy, to beware of

"That walking nightmare that is large itself,
And fills us the other rule."

But Leslie and Gentlemen, I have dwelt long, enough, on the dark picture—and happy it is for us that there is a bright side to look upon. I have not hesitated to speak plainly, as to the blame where I believe blame should rest. But I have now to say, openly and publicly, that to the class who principly constitute the great authors, this terrible crisis is indeed in the days of its extremity for help and hope. Whatever class may be brought into prominence in the days of prosperity, the true pillars of our Country are eagerly looked to in dangerous times. This trouble is a great trial—and it will try the metal of our men, the true colors and characters in the days of misfortune.

Without indiscretion any be charged to our farmers—and they like others have been indiscreet—it is nevertheless true, that if our country is emerging from the darkness of the days of adversity, it is the farmer that must bear the brunt

FUN.—Last Sunday night, a party of jolly wags roamed from his peaceful and happy slumbers, a distinguished 'Squire of this borough, who was enjoying the sweet sleep of conscious innocence, with the report that a loving couple wished to be "married in the holy bonds of matrimony," —as our friend is always desirous of doing good and making other people happy, besides being a candidate for an important county office, of course, he arose and donned his apparel, and proceeded to the house indicated by the party, where he found one young gentleman and young lady as close and loving as possibly. After conversing awhile on indifferent topics, our friend stepped up to the young gentleman and whispered in his ear:

"When will you be ready?"

"Ready for what?" exclaimed the young gent

"To be married," replied the 'Squire. "To be married? the d——l you say?"

"Oh, cousin, come," replied the young, "there is no use in trying to fool me—I was told you'd done it."

The jolly crew had informed our friend ——; that such would be the case.

At this juncture, the room was invaded by about twenty persons of both sexes, all anxious to witness the "wedding."

Right here, the young lady and gentleman discovered that a practical joke was on the tapis, and with some difficulty succeeded in making our friend actually comprehend that such was the case.

It is almost needless to add that the 'Squire and the visitors disappeared sudden and where people no doubt, fully imagined with the idea that all midnight disturbers was unmitigated nuisance.

P S.—It is said by the "initiated" that the performance will nicely come off next Tuesday night, "weather permitting."

A Pow-Wow.—We hear it rumored on the streets that both wings of the *ter*, Party of Democracy held a meeting, last Friday, in some out-of-the-way office in wood-shed, for the purpose of "making up," in order that they off station and vote for the nominee of the Whitney Convention, whoever he might be, even should the party by a plen d'ewhelm bilg" against the D——l as an *extreme* Southerner, who professes a *more* great pather for the eaters and their nerth" ern customers. Resolutions, we are informed, were passed, pledging the same, and also force factions in DeWitt county to the extreme nominee of the Charleston Convention. "At the first stage of the game," a few of the Douglas Democrats manifested a disposition not to walk up to the rack, but by the persuasive eloquence of our worthy Democracy they gave in their adhesion, and—*the Democracy of DeWitt county are united!* Sing sanhimes of joy, everywhere, ye Danites, Douglasites, and other Lecofoco Blackrepublicans, the Democracy is united, and they are all willing and anxious to fight, bleed, die, blow their noses or hold a small office for the sake of the dear people.

The just-made may be ranked a wonder! Yet when practised it does amaze.

Such things will live long ago.

The longest-memoir once more.

So when Democracy is united

By foreign blacks, or self-delused,

The strong rebuke, power of equal

Again unites its sundry call.

"WAYNESVILLE"—We have neither time nor space this week to notice this Wayneville's cousin-in-law, and the same "out does up the base railroads" is shown We think all that was said in regard to Wayneville's Rail Road Meeting held in the town of Waynesville was meant in all due earnestness. Our comments will appear next week.

—The Waynesville Senate meets next Saturday evening. The house railroad will be fully discussed.

—We have received the services of Mr. B. B. Carey to report Waynesville items every week.

—The full history of the great Waynesville riot will appear in our next issue.

FUNNY!—Constable Pollock informs us that during the county fair, he lost a good whisky jug, nearly empty, on the fair grounds, which not evidently lost by a Douglasite, as a portion of his late manifesto in Harper's Magazine was used as a stopper. Mr. P. requests us to say that the owner can have the "implement" by coming forward, paying charges, proving property and drinking the whisky, if he desires to do so. Who has lost a jug?

GREENE'S ADDRESS.—We publish this able and masterly effort entire, this week, and bespeak for it from all classes that careful perusal which it is so well entitled to. Read it, everybody.

OUR—Several original articles are unavoidably crowded out this week. They will appear in our next issue.

THE DONATION SUPPER.—The donation supper at the new Presbyterian Church, last Wednesday evening, was well attended—about two hundred persons being present—the supper was A. No. 1, and everything so far we could observe passed off pleasantly and agreeably, and everybody present appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly. The loop of the Clinton Sox-Horn were present and enlivened the occasion with their usual delightful and cooling music, of martial music. The total receipts at the festival were, we are informed, one hundred dollars.

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. McFarland has removed his office from the rooms over Dye & Phillips' drug store, formerly occupied by Messrs. Palmer & Blackford, where he is prepared to wait on every one who may favor him with a call. If you are so unlucky as to need his services, remember the place, and get him to operate on your unfortunate diseased molars or incisors.

NOTE.—The mast in this region is reported abundant, and we notice that huge quantities of nuts are being brought to town.

☞ REMEMBER ☜

That No Paper,

☞ At the expiration of the Present Volume, WILL BE SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE ☜

☞ UNTIL IT IS PAID FOR. ☜

Agricultural Society.

The Directors of DeWitt County Agricultural Society will meet on the last Saturday in this month for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Business prevented the election at our last day. (The 1st according to previous arrangement. A full attendance is expected.

By order of the Board.

J. F. GREENE, Secretary.

The I. O. B. M.

Will make a grand moonlight demonstration in DeWitt county, Illinois, October 20th, 1859. Brethren at a distance are respectfully invited to attend. *By order of R. G. A. A.*

TIME TABLE ILL. C. R. R.

Mail train leaves Clinton at 10 o'clock, arrives at 6 00, a. m. Passenger 6.00, a. m. Freight 5.00, p. m. Freight 6.00, a. m. Freight 5.00, p. m.

JAMES A. BARNUM, Agent.

Clinton, on the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Wilson, the bride of Chalmers, Mr. T. Vinson. Aged 22 years.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAS. LEE WHITNEY, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of DeWitt County, at the coming November election

The C. W. & A. R. R.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Your suggestion in your issue of the 8th inst., in regard to the construction of a railroad, to be run by horse power from Clinton to Atlanta, by way of Waynesville, (if I understand it) and that citizens encouraging the Capital, which goes to the whole thing the appearance of barbecue) is timely and appropriate. Whatever may be thought about the feasibility of the project at the present time the subject is one that will bear investigation and discussion, and something may, and should result, in the better developement of the resources of the region embraced by the proposed route. The question is not whether it will rival or injure Waynesville her former prestige and power. "There is a tide in the affairs of men," we well as men which infuse at the flood leads to fortune." That time has arrived in the past. The question for her now is one of existence, or whether she shall continue to be a prosperous and democratic shall exist—towns that cannot shall the village be filled up (or filled up it will with a class of citizens, who will no longer seed a blessing to community, or by a class of sagebrush, thorns and cockles, shall the a pleasant, enterprising, rural town, be a place of idleness, vice, and ignorance, liquor, lawless, &c. for the education and elevation of our higher nature, or shall it be a sink of pollution and a hotbed of disease and pestilence? Illinois! Then, and such like questions, are to be considered. They doubtly concern the citizens and property holders of Waynesville, last much more the farmers of the surrounding country. The farmer is the country and state of the prosperity exist, can more easily get away than the town. The amount of their property being smaller, the depredation will be less.

There is not a farmer within five miles of Waynesville, who is not directly or indirectly interested in the character and prosperity of the town. It will not do for such a one to say, "I am not dependent upon Waynesville—I can trade and do business at Atlanta, Mechanicsburgh, Bloomington, Bloomington, Waynesville, Clinton, Farmer City, and Lincoln." Such a man, I can see in close proximity to a village which will have a definite character of one sort or another, and it will assert an influence upon you and your property corresponding with that character. If it has an upright, moral, industrious and enterprising class of citizens, it will be a blessing to you and your neighbors and to the surrounding country. Property will be valuable, and consequently valuable. If on the other hand, with a policy in power, it will tend to drive out the better class of citizens, and fill up with the inferior class of citizens, at the same sort, another class will come in, that will bring the place and the community into disrepute. Property must then inevitably depreciate in value. This argument may be regarded as an idiotic, requiring no proof. As illustrations, every man can remember more within the circle of his own observation and experience. I could mention instances of different communities, within a few miles of each other, possessing similar advantages of location, and climate, and yet in the one place property of the same kind is worth

List of Premiums

Of the DeWitt County Agricultural Society, awarded at the annual Fair, which was held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 28th, 29th & 30th, 1859.

Class A. Cattle.

Thoroughbred Bull Heifer calves
Bull Calf by thoroughbred, W. T. McCord $2.00
do do do J. R. Wakefield 4.00
Best do do Jas. Bunn 2.00
Best do do James Bunnell 2.00
Bull Calf, Jas. Bunn 1.00
Heifer Heifer Jas. Bunn 1.00
Best Cow 3 years old and over
do do do D. Hutchins 3.00
do do do G. H. Ford 1.50
Best Heifer do do J. D. Hutchins 2.00
Best Heifer calf do do do 2.00
do do do do Bennett 1.00
do do do do Bennett 1.00

Mixed Blood.

Best Cow 3 years old and upwards
T. Wilson 1.50
Best bull calf do do do 1.00
Best do do 1 year old and under Geo. Woodman 1.00
Best do do 1 year old and under J. H. Hutchin 2.50
Best do do do J. Woodman jr. 1.00
Best heifer calf do do T. Wilson 1.00
Best do do 1 year old and under J. Woodman jr. 2.50
Best do do 2 years old and under T. Bennett 1.00

Class B. Horses.

Thoroughbreds.

Best Stallion 3 years old and under
Robt. Hutchinson 3.00
Best do do 2 years old and under 3
R. N. Webb 3.00
Best do 1 year old and under
Geo. Woodman 2.00
Best stallion colt R. N. Webb 1.00
Best do do 2 years old and under
R. N. Webb 2.00
Best do do 1 year old and under
Geo. Woodman 1.00
Best Mare 3 years old and under
J. Rundle 3.00
Best do 2 years old and under
J. Rundle 2.00
Best do 1 year old and under
J. Hutchins 2.00
Best Stallion 3 years old and under
J. McCord 2.00
Best do do 2 years old and under
J. Cochrane 2.00
Best do do 1 year old and under
J. Hutchins 2.00
Best stallion colt J. Rundle 1.00
Best brood mare 4 years old and over
J. Smith 2.00
Best do do 3 years old and under
J. Hutchins 2.00
Best do do 2 years old and under
J. Hutchins 2.00
Best do do 1 year old and under
J. Hutchins 2.00
Best Stallion 3 years old and under
J. Hutchins 2.00
Best do do 2 years old and under
J. Hutchins 2.00
Best do do 1 year old and under
H. Butler 2.00
Best Mare 3 years old and under
Black 2.00

Class C. Sheep & Swine.

Best Ram 2 years old and over
J. McCord 2.00
Best ram 1 year old and under
Thomas Wilson 2.00
Best ewe 2 years old and over
Geo. Guthrie 2.00
Best ewe 1 year old and under
Geo. Guthrie 2.00
Best pair lambs
Wm McCord 1.00
Best Boar 2 years old and over
Wm McCord 2.00
Best sow 2 years old and over
Wm McCord 2.00
Best sow 1 year old and under
Wm McCord 2.00
Best pair lambs
Wm McCord 1.00
Best pair lambs
Wm McCord 1.00
Best pair lambs
Wm McCord 1

The Transcript.

Agricultural Society.

The Directors of De Witt County Agricultural Society will meet on the 3rd Saturday in July next for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Business premeated the election on the last day of the Fair and according to previous arrangement. a full attendance is expected.

By order of the Board.

J. P. Gibson, Secretary.

☞ Sam, the humorist, recovering from a sick spell, so alluring quite to a friend, said: "I'm better (who cares to me yet).

In welcome to some of my "friends."

But Nature's cabinet (whi—

I cares to pay that when I must

Mr. Parton, in search for materials for his forthcoming biography of Gen. Jackson, discovered that "Old Hickory" was a school master in early life, and by that means contrived his money to support himself while studying law.

☞ Mrs. Partington makes Shakspeare say "Speed are the sum of advertisements." It was—"the dial not wit."

☞ "Ah, Sal mon you have been to the city, the black on dial enthusiasm nobs wheel, every "Hymenian marry?" replies Joe, "how fast we are all passing away?"

☞ A time for all things—but time is lame in a who's young lady who pays her bills regularly.

☞ It is said that a gill in Pittsburgh was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since a number of married men have assisted the artillery to come and discharge their pieces on their premises.

☞ REMEMBER A

That No Paper,

☞ At the expiration of the Present Volume. WILL BE SENT OUT of the OFFICE UNTIL IT IS PAID FOR. ☜

☞ Mr. Douglas, furious, as he is at Judge Black on account of the latter's response to the article in Harper, is afraid to encounter him with his gun—lie is driven out of the field in the line of weapons chosen by himself. He only ventures now on oral chyungthing upon the stump and in private circles. He thinks he can do this without the risk of setting the Attorney General's pen in motion again.

Douglas figures pretty well in off hand speeches where bold assertion and skillful evasion often supply the place of argument, but men of his order know he very careful how they broke themselves in pen, ink, and paper, for their hasty opinions and unfavorable reasonings cannot stand a moment before the ordeal of a keen and powerful logician.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ A strong and sensible writer admonishes a wholesome dose to boys who use tobacco in any form, assuring them that tobacco has spoiled and ruined, by tens thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, suffocating and weakening the brain, and greatly injuring the spinal narrow, the brain, and the whole nervous system. A boy who early and frequently smokes, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, never is known to make a manly, munch energy of character, and generally lacks physical and moral, as well as intellectual energy. We would particularly warn boys who want to be any body in the world, to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison.

☞ At Hickman, Kentucky, two deputy sheriffs, named Hodgefoot and Smith, who had frequent quarrels not long a word, both being armed. Hodgefoot told Smith to prepare to be shot, discharged his gun in his stomach and dodged behind a tree. Smith, mortally wounded, rallied and wailed. In about five minutes Hodgefoot looked and saw he was dead, and Smith put a load through his head, killing him instantly—Smith died next day. That finished up the quarrel.

☞ Leavenworth City, in Kansas, presents a fine opening for professional men. By recent census it has been ascertained that at present the city contains only 81 lawyers, 50 doctors, 15 clergymen and 70 land agents—besides 60 first class saloons. They are shortly to have gas, and hopes are expressed that the streets will be lighted before the end of the year arrives. A new, large and beautiful armed building has also been commenced.

☞ The revival in Ireland continues. Nothing like it has been known before. It is extending to every part of the kingdom. The Friends of Protestantism are jubilant.

☞ Sylvanus B. Lowry, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota, is the man who headed the mob which destroyed the press of Mr. Swisshelm, at St Cloud, a year ago. That spirited woman has undertaken to defeat him, and, it is said, will do it, whatever becomes of the rest of the ticket.

☞ A mother once asked a clergyman when she should begin the education of her child which she told him was then four years old. "Madam," was the reply, "you have lost three years already. From the first smile that gleams over the infant's cheek, your opportunity begins."

The Hayties Secretary of State has issued a circular inviting the negroes of the United States to emigrate to Hayti, holding out flattering prospects for them in that Island.

☞ Thirty one U. S. naval vessels have been lost by disaster since the time have been captured by the enemy, eight burned and twenty-eight blown up.

Hildreth's Column.

New Goods!

NEW PROPRIETOR

—AND—

NEW PRICES!

McCARTY HILDRETH

Having recently purchased the stock of goods from J. S. Lantner, has added to it

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of every description of

Fall & Winter Goods

AT THE OLD STAND, ☞

Warner & Lintner's Corner,

East of the P. office Square, Clinton, Illinois

☞ Our selections are made with great care from some of our best Eastern Houses, and were bought for cash, which will enable us to sell

Very Low for Cash.

Our Stock consists in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Of all Styles and Prices.

Brown and Bleached Muslins,

Soft cheaper than ever before known in this market.

CLOTHS,

Of all kinds, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, &c.

Ready made Clothing

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Of every Style and Variety, Plain and Fancy.

HATS AND CAPS,

Of Every Description and Price.

Boots and Shoes,

A large but just opened for Fall & winter wear.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware

QUEENSWARE.

Groceries,

Always on hand. We also keep a thousand and one articles which are commodiously.

We would most respectfully submit the people of DeWitt county at large, to call and examine our stock of Goods when visiting Clinton. We have the goods and are determined to sell them at such prices as will warrant the patronage of the trading public

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!!

And See the

Immense Stock

OF

GOODS,

Of every Description,

NOW OPENING, AT

Mc. HILDRETH's,

EAST OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

The proprietors feel determined to confine his trade to

CASH AND READY PAY, ONLY,

And purpose selling Goods at prices that will make the greatest stir among the "mutters" ever seen in Clinton.

COME ALONG,

YE GOODS BUYERS,

Don't waste your time in calling over old goods at high prices.

"Pay as we go,"

Should be every man's motto.

And depend upon it, we will be greatly benefited by so doing.

Come Pay a Personal Visit,

TO

Our Establishment, and it will repay you

J. G. WOODARD,

The Old and popular merchant of Clinton, may be found at this establishment at all hours, ready to wait on customers

☞ Doors open at 6 a. m., performances to commence immediately.

Remember the place, the corner store of Warner & Lintner's Block, and side the public square.

McCARTY HILDRETH.

Clinton, Ills., Sept. 22, 1859.

1859. FALL DRY GOODS! 1859.

Great Attraction,

AT

R. R. CRANG's

Cheap cash Store.

Now receiving my LARGE STOCK OF WOOLEN

DRESS GOODS,

IN

SILKS, DeLAINES, MERINOES,

Valencias, Calicos, also,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES.

Ladies and Gents Handkerchiefs and Drawers,

MENS' & BOYS WEAR

CLOTHS,

Satinetts, Jeans, &c.

Sheetings, Flannels, Blankets, and every other thing suited to the season.

Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS,

BONNETS, &C,

☞ The best stock in the market. ☜

ALL TO BE sold CHEAP!

☞ Give me a call, and see the best stock of goods ever brought to Clinton.

R. R. CRANG,

North of the Public Square.

Sept. 8, 1859.

Business Cards.

OLIVER LAKIN

DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR FOR DeWITT county, is ready to do the duties pertaining to any part of the county when called on. Clinton, in the court-house, Clinton, Illinois. [Aug 25-tf.

DR. T. K. & D. W. EMPSTON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, OFFICE, at Dr. Edmiston's residence (opposite) where they can be found at all hours, when not absent on professional engagements. [Aug 25-tf

J. A. ANDREWS,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. Corner Main and Washington streets, Clinton, Ills.

O. HEKLER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER Shop in Chandler's Clothing Store, Warner & Lintner's row. Clinton, Illinois.

DR. J. McFARLAND

SURGEON DENTIST, CLINTON, ILLS. is prepared to attend to all business in his line. He warrants entire satisfaction in all operations performed by him. Plate teeth, from one tooth to a full set, inserted on reasonable terms, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ ALL OPERATIONS PERFORMED ON THE NATURAL TEETH, WITH GREAT EXTREMITY TAKEN WITHOUT PAIN. Having studied Medicine, Dr. McFarland intends of combining entire sensibility of teeth and gums when extracting, and operations on the teeth without the use of chloroform or ether.

OFFICE—East side of the Square, Clinton, over Dr. Dye's Drug Store.

June 17, 1859-tf

T. R. RASBACH,

MANUFACTURER OF

BROOMS AND BRUSHES,

East of Railroad Dept,

CLINTON, ILLS.

☞ Brooms, Brushes, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c., constantly on hand at wholesale. Orders solicited

C. GOODRICH, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon,

Has moved his Office to Lintner's Block Room No. 2, Up stairs.

B. T. JONES,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

AND

Collecting Agent,

Office—In the County Clerk's Office, at his residence.

Z. H. MADDEN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office—Corner Main and Washington streets.

St. Charles Saloon and Eating House!

Boarders Wanted.

THE undersigned is prepared to keep an oyster house, in connection with first class boarding accommodations.

ALSO,

Meals furnished at all hours, on very short notice, in the best style.

E. W. SMITH,

At the St. Charles Saloon, Eating House, South of the Public Square.

Sept 1, 1859-tf

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, One Million Dollars.

I will issue policies on the above named Company on the most favorable terms. Describe houses insured for five years.

Aug. 18, 1 f. L. WELDON, Agt.

Mrs. S. J. STEVENS,

Milliner and DressMaker,

At the residence of James B. Stevens,

CLINTON, ILLINOIS

MRS. STEVENS respectfully informs her friends and hopes to receive a share of the patronage of the ladies in the vicinity of Clinton.

☞ Particular attention paid to DRESS MAKING, CUTTING, FITTING, pleated, and Trimmed in the handsome style.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given forwarning all persons from purchasing or trading for four promissory notes given by the undersigned to Walter F. Brown, dated about the 1st of April, 1859, for four hundred dollars each, due in one, two, three and four years after date, as the consideration for which said notes were given has failed and I have two legal claims against them, they cannot be collected, and will not be paid. JOHN CONNELL.

Sept 15, 1859-3m S. J. RICKETT.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds Boys Boots and Shoes of all kinds. Ladies Kid Lace Boots Ladies Kid Gaiters Ladies Congress Gaiters Misses Cloth Congress Gaiters Misses Kid Lace Boots.

☞ If you want a good pair of Kip Boots made to order, give us a call.

If any of the ladies want a shoe made or mended, give us a call.

We can make anything in the shape of a boot or shoe from a sack up to a patent leather boot.

☞ Give us a call, for we are bound to sell cheaper than any other store in the city of Clinton.

☞ Place of business, Arge's Row, East Main street, one door East of R. R. CRANG'S Dry Goods Store.

Clinton, Ills., August 25th, 1859.-tf.

NINETY ACRES

OF CHOICE LAND FOR SALE!

EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR A HOME!

Will be sold in small detached lots, within one mile north-east of Clinton—has on it a good frame house, well under fence, good orchard, in cultivation, except 16 acres of timber—a good young bearing orchard, well, stable, &c., on the premises

Apply to JEREMIAH LANE.

Clinton, Ill., Aug. 18. On the premises.

Estate of Nathan Parker, dec'd.

ALL PERSONS having claims against estate of the above named deceased, are hereby notified to be in County Court of DeWitt county, on Monday, the 17th day of October next, when and where we will attend for the purpose of adjusting the same.

W. P. PARKER,

WM. O. SEAL, } Administrators.

JAS. PARKER,

Clinton, Ills., August 11, 1859-6w.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned as assignee of Hugh Boyle & Hesser, I will expose to public sale on Saturday, the 24 day of October 1859, at 10 o'clock in legal hours, the following coal and ground lands, at the door of the Court House, in Clinton, in DeWitt county, Illinois, the half or sign of a new sign board, 8 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. in size, and one lot, being in DeWitt county, Illinois, subject to a mortgage of $400 to Mr. Hesser, and the balance of said Mr. Hesser's claim.

ALSO.

The use of one of the 25, twin 35, 1 18, being in Clinton, in said county.

ALSO.

The 1/2 of one of and 1/4 of an 8 of one 10, three 50, one 2 ½, being 140 acres more or less, railroad land, in said county.

ALSO.

All of Rucker's interest in the town of Clinton, not already disposed of.

ALSO.

The property now occupied by said H. A. Rucker as a restaurant, being the lot adjoining of Col. Wm. Hollie Rucker, and the homestead right of said Hollie Rucker.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY SWAN, Assignee.

Clinton, Ills., Sept. 8, 1859.—3t-$5

MARBLE, MARBLE.

Ewing & Cain's Marble Works,

Are now located at Tuttle's Brick Row, Clinton Illinois, where we are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Monumental, Tablets and Headstones. Those wishing to erect monuments for their deceased friends, will do well to call and examine their material, and select their place before ordering elsewhere, as we intend doing as good work, using as good material, and selling as cheap as any manufacturer in the West. If you do not believe it, call and see for yourselves. Shop on Main St. Clinton.

J. H. EWING, and J. P. CAIN, Proprietors, respectfully their friends, Clinton, Sept. 1, 1859-tf.

WOOLEN MILLS.

Clinton, DeWitt county, ILLINOIS.

We take great pleasure in informing the public that we have put the Clinton Mills, that we have put the Machery Floating in good order, and are now prepared to do grinding on short notice. Our Motto is

LIV AND LET LIVE,

Therefore, we propose to do CUSTOM WORK for toll, or else sell at the Mill, at the lowest rates. Give us a trial, all yet that want to live and let live, and we will endeavor to make it worth your while to patronize us.

We truly Competition!

☞ We will sell the Manufactured Goods at the Mill, at Chicago prices.

CLARK & McKINNEY.

Clinton, Ills., June 24, 1859-tf

New Stove

—AND—

TIN SHOP.

The undersigned has filled up a shop and is now carrying on the

Tin Ware and Stove Trade,

in all its various branches. I have on hand a good assortment of Tin-Ware at the lowest and a liberal share of the

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

Among which is Filley's Celebrated Chunk Cook Stove, Flysprings Parlor, with outside fire chamber, and not air flues, and Premium and other Cooking Stoves, also, Parlor Stoves for coal or wood, Box Stoves, of all sizes for shops, stores and offices.

Tin Ware constantly and keep on hand the best of Cedar Water Pails, Tubs, Washboards, and a variety of other articles.

All kinds of Job Work at our low door in short notice.

Shop and Salesroom back of the burnt block, on Main street.

WM. LITSINGBARGER.

September 24-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Martin & Bris, assignees of S. Walton vs. Daniel A. Rosencrans.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale on the 15th day of October, 1859, at the door of the court house in Clinton, in Wet County, Illinois, the following Real Estate to wit: Lot 3 in block 8 in the town of Clinton, in DeWitt county, Illinois.

Sale to commence between 10 o'clock, A. M and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

DECATUR POOL, Sheriff

Clinton, Sept 22 1859-$2.50

SALT CONSTANTLY ON HAND at 82 per bond by Rosencrans & Merrill.

A FINE LOT OF DRIED PEACHES (quarter) just received by Rosencrans & Merrill.

Removal!

G. W. Neal

HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND HARDWARE

TO HIS NEW BUILDING

☞ At his old stand, on East Main Street.

WHERE he has replenished his stock with a large assortment of every description of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

☞ Sells for sale by the barrel. Produce taken in exchange.

☞ Call and see customers and be sold cheap, cash, and satisfaction warranted.

Clinton, Ills., Aug. 5, '59. ☞ 3m

RIGHT SIDE UP!

New Stove store

AND

Tin Shop!

IN CLINTON

The undersigned has established a NEW STOVE STORE and TIN SHOP, at the above corner,

SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE,

In the room formerly occupied by Goldsmith's Clothing Store, where he keeps on hand and fabricates

All kinds of stoves and Tin Ware,

☞ All kinds of Tin and Copper Job Work, Roofing, Spouting, &c., done promptly, as cheap as can be done in Central Illinois

☞ Call and see, I will CHEAT, paid for Eldest at all times. WILLIAM GLAGO,

Clinton, Ills., April 1, 1859.

MERREL & ROSENCRANS,

HAVE JUST BROUGHT ON A LARGE and well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell at the

LOW EST RATES!

☞ Give us a call, and if we can't suit you, we have the most accommodating clerks on the world, who will try and do it.

☞ Don't forget the place—south-east corner Warner & Lintner's Block, next door to L. D. Gaylord's.

Clinton, Ills., May 27th, 1859. n30-tf.

Groceries,

—AND—

PROVISIONS!

J. A. JONES,

North West corner of the square,

CLINTON, - - ILLS.

KEEPS Constantly on hand a full stock of Kitchen Groceries of every description which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for country produce.

Dec. 3, 1858. n24-tf

New Bakery

AND CONFECTIONERY,

On Morse and McGraw's Corner,

CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

JOHN W. GARDNER,

WOULD ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIZENS OF Clinton and vicinity that he just opened a bakery and confectionery store on Morse & McGraw's Corner, where he will constantly keep on hand for the accommodation of his customers—

Pies,

Cakes,

Crackers,

Fresh Bread, And also—

Nuts,

Fruits,

Cigars,

Tobacco,

☞ Smokes many other necessaries and luxuries too numerous to mention.

☞ Give us a call, and we will endeavor to make it your interest to patronize us.

Clinton, Ills. Sept. 1, 1859—tf.

FLOUR AND MILLS.

CLINTON, DeWitt county, ILLINOIS.

We take great pleasure in informing the public that we have put the Clinton Mills, that we have put the Machery Floating in good order, and are now prepared to do grinding on short notice. Our Motto is

LIV AND LET LIVE,

Therefore, we propose to do CUSTOM WORK for toll, or else sell at the Mill, at the lowest rates. Give us a trial, all yet that want to live and let live, and we will endeavor to make it worth your while to patronize us.

We truly Competition!

☞ We will sell the Manufactured Goods at the Mill, at Chicago prices.

CLARK & McKINNEY.

Clinton, Ills., June 24, 1859-tf

New Stove

—AND—

TIN SHOP.

The undersigned has filled up a shop and is now carrying on the

Tin Ware and Stove Trade,

in all its various branches. I have on hand a good assortment of Tin-Ware at the lowest and a liberal share of the

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

Among which is Filley's Celebrated Chunk Cook Stove, Flysprings Parlor, with outside fire chamber, and not air flues, and Premium and other Cooking Stoves, also, Parlor Stoves for coal or wood, Box Stoves, of all sizes for shops, stores and offices.

Tin Ware constantly and keep on hand the best of Cedar Water Pails, Tubs, Washboards, and a variety of other articles.

All kinds of Job Work at our low door in short notice.

Shop and Salesroom back of the burnt block, on Main street.

WM. LITSINGBARGER.

September 24-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Martin & Bris, assignees of S. Walton vs. Daniel A. Rosencrans.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale on the 15th day of October, 1859, at the door of the court house in Clinton, in Wet County, Illinois, the following Real Estate to wit: Lot 3 in block 8 in the town of Clinton, in DeWitt county, Illinois.

Sale to commence between 10 o'clock, A. M and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

DECATUR POOL, Sheriff

Clinton, Sept 22 1859-$2.50

SALT CONSTANTLY ON HAND at 82 per bond by Rosencrans & Merrill.

A FINE LOT OF DRIED PEACHES (quarter) just received by Rosencrans & Merrill.

DYE & PHILLIPS,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

Drugs,

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Dyes, Oils, Books & Stationery,

WALL & WRAPPING PAPER, &c., &c.

East Side of the Public Square,

CLINTON, - - - - ILLINOIS.

CHEAP Furniture!

AT THE FURNITURE STORE OF

TIBBALS & BOGAR,

WEST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Clinton, - - - Illinois.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons and the public generally, that we have now on hand a very large assortment of

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

Comprising some of the most complete stocks in this section of the State.

We invite those from all parts of the county desirous of purchasing, to call and see for themselves and examine our stock. We are certain we can please them, and our Work will recommend itself to substantial manners, and from the best material.

We will sell our furniture as low as any house in the West.

Undertaking!

We are prepared to attend to funerals, and an elegant hearse to attend burial calls on Sabbath

July 21, 1859. TIBBALS & BOGAR.

RELIABLE INSURANCE

Peoria Marine & Fire Ins. Co.,

☞ Don't forget the place—south-east corner Warner & Lintner's Block, next door to L. D. Gaylord's.

Clinton, Ills., May 27th, 1859. n30-tf.

Groceries,

—AND—

PROVISIONS!

J. A. JONES,

North West corner of the square,

CLINTON, - - ILLS.

KEEPS Constantly on hand a full stock of Kitchen Groceries of every description which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for country produce.

Dec. 3, 1858. n24-tf

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Cigars,

Tobacco,

☞ Smokes many other necessaries and luxuries too numerous to mention.

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Clinton, Ills. Sept. 1, 1859—tf.

FLOUR AND MILLS.

CLINTON, DeWitt county, ILLINOIS.

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LIV AND LET LIVE,

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We truly Competition!

☞ We will sell the Manufactured Goods at the Mill, at Chicago prices.

CLARK & McKINNEY.

Clinton, Ills., June 24, 1859-tf

WOOLEN MILLS.

Clinton, DeWitt county, ILLINOIS.

We take great pleasure in informing the public that we have put the Clinton Mills, that we have put the Machery Floating in good order, and are now prepared to do grinding on short notice. Our Motto is

LIV AND LET LIVE,

Therefore, we propose to do CUSTOM WORK for toll, or else sell at the Mill, at the lowest rates. Give us a trial, all yet that want to live and let live, and we will endeavor to make it worth your while to patronize us.

We truly Competition!

☞ We will sell the Manufactured Goods at the Mill, at Chicago prices.

CLARK & McKINNEY.

Clinton, Ills., June 24, 1859-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Hoses Wingerver vs. Daniel A. Rosencrans.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale on the 15th day of October, 1859, at the door of the court house in Clinton, in WeCounty, Illinois, the following described Real Estate to wit: Lot 4 of sec 27 of sec 24, town 20, range 1 east.

Sale to commence between 10 o'clock, A. M and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

DECATUR POOL, Sheriff

Clinton, Sept 22 1859—$2.50

SALT CONSTANTLY ON HAND at 82 per bond by Rosencrans & Merrill.

A FINE LOT OF DRIED PEACHES (quarter) just received by Rosencrans & Merrill.