the authority in favor of my own position. I wish to show that I am sustained by authority in addition to that heretofore presented. I do not expect to convince the Judge. It is part of the plan of his campaign, and will cling to it with a desparate gripe. Even turn it upon him—turn the sharp point against him, and gaff him through—he will still cling to it till he can invent some new dodge to take the place of it.

In public speaking it is tedious reading from documents; but I must beg to indulge the practice to a limited extent. I shall read from a letter written by Mr. Jefferson in 1820, and now to be found in the seventh volume of his correspondence, at page 177. It seems he had been presented by a gentleman of the name of Jarvis with a book or essay, or periodical, called the "Republican," and he was writing in acknowledgement of the present, and noting some of its contents. After expressing the hope that the work will produce a favorable effect upon the minds of the young, he proceeds to say:

"That it will have this tendency may be expected, and for that reason I feel an urgency to note what I deem an error in it, the more requiring notice as your opinion is strengthened by that of many others. You seem, in pages 84 and 148, to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions—a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is, boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem; and their power the more dangerous as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control. The constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots. It has more wisely made all the departments co-equal and co-sovereign with themselves."

Thus we see the power claimed for the Supreme Court by Judge Douglas, Mr. Jefferson holds, would reduce us to the despotism of an oligarchy.

Now, I have said no more than this—in fact, never quite so much as this—at least, I am sustained by Mr. Jefferson.

Let us go a little further. You remember we once had a national bank. Some man owed the bank a debt, he was sued and sought to avoid payment, on the ground that the bank was unconstitutional. The case went to the Supreme Court, and then it was decided that the bank was constitutional. The whole democratic party revolted against that decision. Gen. Jackson himself asserted that he, as President, would not be bound to hold a national bank to be constitutional, even though the court had decided it to be so. He fell in precisely with the view of Mr. Jefferson, and acting upon it under his official oath, in vetoing a charter for a national bank. The declaration that Congress does not possess this constitutional power to charter a bank, has gone into the Democratic platforms, at their national conventions, and was brought forward and re-affirmed in their last convention at Cincinnati. They have contended for that declaration, and in the very teeth of the Supreme Court, for more than a quarter of a century. In fact, they have reduced the decision to an absolute nullity. That decision, I repeat, is repudiated in the Cincinnati platform; and still, as if to show that effrontery can go no farther, Judge Douglas vaunts in the very speech in which he denounces me for opposing the Dred Scott decision, that he stands on the Cincinnati platform!

Now, I wish to know what the Judge can charge upon me, with respect to decisions of the Supreme Court that does not lie in all its length, breadth, and proportions at his own door. The plain truth is simply this: Judge Douglas is *for* Supreme Court decisions when he likes them; and against them when he does not like them. He is for the Dred Scott decision because it tends to nationalize slavery—because it is part of the original combination for that object. It so happens singularly enough, that I never stood opposed to a decision of the Supreme Court till this. He never was in favor of any; nor I opposed to any, till the present one which helps to nationalize slavery.

Free men of Sangamon—free men of Illinois—free men everywhere—judge ye between him and me upon this issue.

He says this Dred Scott case is a very small matter at most—that it has no practical effect; that at best, or rather, I suppose, at worst, it is but an abstraction.—I submit that the proposition that the thing which determines whether a man is free or a slave, is rather *concrete* than *abstract*. I think you would conclude that it was, if your liberty depended upon it. But suppose it was on the question of slavery over the new territories that he considered it as being nearly an abstract matter, and one of no practical importance. How has the planting of slavery in new countries always been effected? It has now been decided that slavery cannot be kept out of our new territories by any legal means. In what does our new territories differ in this respect from the old colonies when slavery was first planted within them? It was planted as Mr. Clay once declared, and as history proves true, by industrious men in spite of the wishes of the people; the mother government refusing to prohibit it, and withholding from the people of the colonies the authority to prohibit it for themselves. Mr. Clay says this was one of the great and just causes of complaint, against Great Britain by the colonies; and the best apology we can now make for having the institution among us. In that precise condition, our Nebraska politicians have at last succeeded in placing our own new territories; the government will not prohibit slavery within them, nor allow the people to prohibit it. I defy any man to find any difference between the policy which originally planted slavery in these colonies and that policy which now prevails in our own new Territory. If it does not go into them, it is only because no indi-

[illegible] indulged himself, doubtless, to-day, with the question as to what I am going to do with or about the Dred Scott decision.—Well, Judge, will you please tell me what you did about the bank decision?—Will you not graciously allow us to do with the Dred Scott decision precisely as you did with the Bank decision. You succeeded in breaking down the moral effect of that decision; did you find it necessary to amend the constitution? or to set up a court of negroes in order to do it?

There is one other point. Judge Douglas has a very affectionate leaning towards the Americans and old Whigs. Last evening, in a sort of weeping tone, he told us as he described to us a death-bed scene. He had been called to the side of Mr. Clay in his last moments, in order that the genius of "popular sovereignty" might duly descend from the dying man and settle upon him, his living and most worthy successor. He could do no less than promise that he would devote the remainder of his life to "popular sovereignty;" and then the great statesman departed in peace. By this part of the "plan of the campaign," the judge has evidently promised himself that tears shall be drawn down the cheeks of all old Whigs, as large as half-grown apples!

Mr. Webster, too, was mentioned; but it did not quite come to a death-bed scene, as to him. It would be amusing, if it were not disgusting, to see how quick these compromise-breakers administer on the political effects of their dead adversaries, trumping up claims never before heard of, and dividing the assets among themselves. If I should be found dead to-morrow morning, nothing but my insignificance could prevent a speech being made before the end of next week. It so happens that in that "popular sovereignty" with which Mr. Clay was identified, the Missouri Compromise was expressly reserved; and it was a little singular if Mr. Clay cast his mantle upon Judge Douglas on purpose to have that compromise repealed.

Again, the Judge did not keep faith with Mr. Clay when he first brought in his Nebraska bill. He left the Missouri Compromise unrepealed, and in his report accompanying the bill, he told the world he did it on purpose. The name of Mr. Clay must have been in great agony, till thirty days later, and "popular sovereignty" stood forth in all its glory.

One more thing. Last night Judge Douglas tormented himself with horrors about my disposition to make negroes perfectly equal with white men in social and political relations. He did not stop to show that I have said any such things, or that they legitimately follow from anything I have said, but he rushes on with his assertions. I adhere to the Declaration of Independence. If Judge D. and his friends are not willing to stand by it, let them come up and amend it. Let them make it read that all men are created equal except negroes. Let us have it decided, whether the Declaration of Independence, in this blessed year of 1858, shall be thus amended. In his construction of the Declaration last year, he said that it only meant that Americans in America, were equal to Englishmen in England. Then when I pointed out to him that by that rule, he excludes the Germans, the Irish, the Portugese and all the other people who have came amongst us since the Revolution, he reconstructs his construction. In his last speech he tells us it meant Europeans. I press him a little further, and ask if it meant to include the Russians in Asia? or does he mean to exclude that vast population from the principles of our declaration of Independence? I expect ere long he will introduce another amendment to his definition. He is not at all particular. He is satisfied with anything which does not endanger the nationalizing of negro slavery. It may draw white men down, but it must not lift negroes up. Who shall say "I am the superior, and you are the inferior?"

My declarations upon this subject of negro-slavery may be misrepresented, but cannot be misunderstood.

I have said I do not understand the Declaration to mean that all men were created equal in all respects. They are not our equal in color; but I suppose it does mean to declare that all men are equal in some respects; they are equal in their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Certainly the negro is not our equal in color—perhaps not in many other respects; still in the right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands had earned, he is the equal of every other man, white or black. In pointing out that more has been given you, you cannot be justified in taking away the little which has been given him. All I ask for the negro is that if you do not like him, let him alone. If God gave him but little, that little let him enjoy.

When our government was established, we had the institution of slavery among us. We were in a certain sense compelled to tolerate its existance. It was a sort of necessity. We had gone through our struggle and secured our own independence. The framers of the constitution found the institution of slavery amongst their other institutions at the time. They found that by an effort to eradicate it, they might lose much of what they had already gained. They were obliged to bow to the necessity. They gave power to Congress to abolish the slave trade at the end of twenty years. They also prohibited it in the Territories where it did not exist. They did what they could and yielded to the necessity for the rest. I also yield to all which follows from that necessity. What I would most desire would be the separation of the white and black races.

In my speech at the Republican State Convention, I charged that the people had been deceived into carrying the last Presidential election, by the impression that the people of a territory might exclude slavery if they chose, when it was known in advance by the conspirators, that the Supreme court was to decide that neither the Congress nor the people could so exclude slavery.—These charges are more distinctly made than anything else in the speech.

Judge Douglas has carefully read and re-read that speech. He has not, so far as I know, contradicted those charges. In the two speeches which I heard he certainly did not. On his own tacit admission I renew that charge. I charge him with having been a party to that conspiracy and to that deception for the sole purpose of nationalizing slavery.

Mr. Lincoln sat down amid loud and continued cheering.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

TO AND FROM CLINTON POST-OFFICE.

Leaves clinton, Going South,	5.13 A. M.
Arrive in clinton from the south.	6.13 P. M.
Leaves clinton going north,	6.13 P. M.
Arrives in clinton from the North,	5.13 A. M.

FOR WAYNESVILLE AND ATLANTA.

Leaves clinton on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, A. M.

Arrive in clinton same days at 6 P. M.

FOR SANTA ANNA AND DEWITT.

Leave clinton on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 o'clock A. M.

Arrive in clinton on the same days at 6 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS ROBERTS, P. M.

WARRANTY DEEDS.

We have just printed a large quantity of Warranty Deeds, on good paper, and in the most approved form. For sale in quantities to suit the purchaser. Also, Summons, Executions, and other blanks.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

50 CENTS

Will pay for the Transcript through the campaign—till after the election. Subscribe for it!

The Transcript.

R. N. COLTRIN, Editor.

CLINTON, ILLINOIS:

FRIDAY, : : : : : JULY 30, 1858

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER, of McLean County

For Superintendent of Public Schools,
NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan Co.

For Congress,
OWEN LOVEJOY, of Bureau Co.

For the Legislature,
DANIEL STICKELS, of Piatt county.

Republican Meeting.

A Republican meeting will be held at the Excelsior School House, some three miles east of Clinton, on SATURDAY, the 31st of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Lawrence Weldon, Esq., C. H. Moore, Esq. and others will address the meeting.

Come one, come everybody! Republicans, rally for the cause!

Lincoln's Speech.

We publish in these columns, the speech of Hon. A. Lincoln, delivered at Springfield in reply to Judge Douglas. As Judge Douglas will perhaps deliver the same speech here, this will do for an answer to it. It is clear, concise, and logical, and expresses clearly the principles that are before the people in the present contest. It will pay you to take it home and preserve it as a text-book in after time. It undoubtedly is one of Mr Lincoln's best efforts—and fully shows him more than a match for the "little giant."

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

The Americans and Republicans of this Representative District, met in convention at Monticello, on Friday last, and nominated DANIEL STICKELS, Esq., of Piatt county, as their standard bearer, in the present campaign. Mr. Stickels is an Old Line Whig, and supported Mr. Fillmore in 1856. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic; and when the nominee was presented by the committee that was appointed to inform him of his nomination, cheer after cheer went up from the immense crowd—hats flew in the air—congratulations were the order for a few minutes, after which Mr. Stickels tendered his thanks to the convention for the nomination, and avowed himself *opposed to Judge Douglas* or any other *Democrat* that might be presented as a candidate for U. S. Senator. Mr. Stickels is a farmer, and when the committee went for him they found him like old Israel Putnam, at his plow, and like that old hero, he left his plow to answer to the call of his country. The nomination of Mr. Stickels has called down on the Americans the calumny and detraction of the organ of Judge Douglas in this place—but their epithets and bullying will not deter such men from doing what they conceive to be right. Mr. Stickel is a man without reproach, or spot or wrinkle, well worthy the confidence and support of the people, and judging by the feeling that prevails in his own county, and by the unanimity of the convention,—the hearty response the nomination meets with in our own county, we feel confident that we can elect him by an overwhelming majority. Then, let us do our duty fearless of what may be said against our nominee or those that nominated him.

☞ The proceedings of the Teachers' Association, several communications, and other items are crowded out of our columns to-day. They shall appear in our next.

☞ A young man of no ordinary ability calling himself Isaac N. Johnson, paid his respects to our town, last night. He visited the residence of Dr. Edmiston on professional business, and took away with him a gold watch and some other articles. He was arrested and held to bail in five hundred dollars; and will probably take lodgings in Bloomington. The stolen property has all been recovered.

☞ The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, accidentally happening in town yesterday upon solicitation addressed the people at the Court House. But a few hours' notice was given of the speech, yet the house was crowded to overflowing, and everybody seemed pleased with his remarks. We guess he'll be ELECTED!

The DeWitt National Democrat

Is the title of a new Administration paper to be issued at this place, the first number of which will appear on Saturday, August 7th. It is to be devoted to the principles of the National Democratic party, and opposed to the new-fangled Mulatto democracy of Stephen A. Douglas.—Three printing-offices in Clinton will do pretty well.

A NECESSARY ARTICLE.—No family should be for a single day without a supply of BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT in the house. There is no knowing at what moment a member of the family may be badly burnt or scalded, and in case of such a casualty, great benefit is experienced by having the Liniment at ready hand to be applied immediately. It instantly extracts the smart and pain, and, if applied at once after the accident, will always prevent blistering. It also prevents blood from settling around bruises, if applied in time.

DOUGLAS IN CLINTON.

For the past ten or a dozen days large posters have been scattered all over the country announcing the arrival of the "little giant" in Clinton—runners have been sent throughout the country, and every appliance resorted to to attract a large crowd here on the day of his arrival—a brass band was engaged—and cannonading announced as part of the programme. Douglas was announced to arrive on the morning train from the north, at 5 o'clock, and his adherents, to the number of about twenty, posted themselves at the depot to receive him; but the little giant did not come—and for the credit of our town and county, and out of respect to the feelings of the Senator, we are glad he did not arrive on that train. It would have been humiliating to the feelings of an ordinary public man to have been met with no greater numbers and to have been received with no greater display of enthusiasm than was there exhibited toward Senator Douglas—after so much preparation that had been made to receive him. When it was discovered that he had not arrived, it was made public that he would come on the south train at 7 o'clock. Accordingly the flag was again unfurled—the band stationed in a convenient place, and everything arranged to give the distinguished Senator an enthusiastic reception. By this time two or three hundred persons had congregated at the depot, two-thirds of whom at least, were Republicans.—The train arrived—and ABE. LINCOLN stepped from the platform, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering on the part of the Republicans. Again, the friends of the Senator were disappointed! Soon, however, it was announced that he would arrive in a *special train*, at 11 o'clock. At about 4 o'clock the special train arrived from the north, with the distinguished Senator. He stepped from the car, and was received with little or no enthusiasm; a few faint cheers only, were given. He was immediately conducted to a close-bodied hack, (belonging to Messrs. Davis & Brown,—a carriage which is never used except on funeral occasions, a fact which we think is ominous of Judge Douglas' fate,) and driven directly to the fair grounds, where it was arranged he should speak. He was introduced by Joseph Howard, Esq.

DOUGLAS AND HIS MULATTO DEMOCRATS.

The harrangue which Mr. Douglas delivered was the same in its principal feature as those which he delivered at Chicago, Bloomington, and Springfield. He began as usual by paying a very handsome compliment to himself—declaring that *he* had detected the wrong which the Administration had planned against Kansas, *he* had resisted it, *he* had defeated it. *He* above and beyond all men on earth, had become, from the prompings of his own pure heart, the champion of Kansas. After spending half an hour in the pleasant exercise of self-laudation, he proceeded to discuss, as he was pleased to call it, the point of issue between himself and Mr. Lincoln; the said discussion consisting chiefly of a trade of abuse against his rival. He took as his text that oft quoted passage from Mr. Lincoln's speech before the Republican Convention, beginning with the words "A house divided against itself cannot stand." And by the way, he quoted the passage in full for once; showing that he had felt the blows which Mr. Lincoln recently aimed at his system of misrepresentation. And instead of pursuing his former plan of declaring that Mr. Lincoln *said* he invited sectional warfare, he tortured himself and his hearers by trying to prove that such was the logical inference which must be drawn from Mr. Lincoln's words. And we can assure our readers that what Douglas attempted was no easy matter. It required some little power of logic to make it appear that Mr. Lincoln *invited* a warfare because he expressed the opinion that such warfare was inevitable; but Douglas has a short-hand method of settling the difficulty, by declaring, that "he had no faith in Prophets." This overwhelming argument may be much more comprehensible to Douglas than to others, inasmuch as his experience has been very large in the way of soliciting votes among the prophets of Nauvoo. He tried hard to make it appear that Mr. Lincoln was logically implicated in favor of Abolitionism,—this was one of his favorite hobbies and he rode it to death; but not all his torturing of language,—not all his senatorial bombast, could convince one intelligent man that the resistance to slavery extension which Mr. Lincoln does advocate, bears the smallest resemblance to abolitionism or hostility to State rights.

Having relieved himself of a good deal of overplus eloquence and argument, in proving what no one ever denied, i. e. the rights of *States* to manage their own affairs, he proceeded to reply to the charge which Mr. Lincoln brought against and pressed home upon him, of having been a party "to a conspiracy to extend and perpetuate Slavery."

To this charge he had not attempted to reply in any of his former speeches, but when evasion would no longer avail him he explained his former soilence by declaring that he treated the charge with contempt, and by denouncing the "corrupt heart" of Mr. Lincoln. It is passing strange that he should now when cornered up, be so ready to denounce as a scoundrel a man whom he termed in Chicago, [after the above charge was brought against him by Mr. Lincoln,] "an amiable, intelligent gentleman." His mode of disproving the charge was as follows:—He declared that he had never exchanged a word *personally* with Presidents Pierce or Buchanan, or with Roger Taney in reference to the Dred Scott decision. This of *course* settled the matter, he had made no bargain with the conspirators directly, and of *course* it was impossible that he should be implicated in the Pro-Slavery fraud, even though the public had detected him in a gross attempt to carry out that fraud and make it successful. Then he had another clinching argument to this effect—could any but a corrupt heart bring such a charge against such holy men as Taney, Pierce and Buchanan, and the immaculate Stephen A. Douglas? Who can answer this question? Who so bold as to prefer charges against the righteous? Buchanan was in England and how could *he* know what was going on in the benighted regions of America? To be sure, pious Stephen there is no getting round *that* clincher? But as regards the enormity of bringing such charges against men like the angelic Buchanan, it does appear to us that *you* Stephen have brought charges against that same high functionary as black as ever came from human lips. But "great men may jest with saints, tis wit in them."

Having disposed of that point to his own entire satisfaction, the little giant then mounts another hobby, and flourished away at a great rate. *He* was a good citizen *he* would never dispute the dictum of Chief Justice Taney, *he* would submit with the most profound humility to whatever the Supreme Court in its high majesty, thought proper to declare. And if Mr. Lincoln thought the Supreme Court so utterly corrupt that its members were no longer worthy of the respect of the nation what was Mr. Lincoln to do in the premises? Sure enough Stephen! that is a very consoling consideration!—It must be very gratifying to you to think that however the Judges of that Court shall degrade themselves or the nation,—however they may pervert the spirit of the Constitution, whatever evil they may bring upon the American honor and American liberty, still the people have no remedy?

Oh most righteous Douglas may we not well believe that slavery extension is the earnest wish of your heart when we find you thus exultant over the idea that the Supreme Court—with all its pro-slavery leanings is *above and independent of the people of this Union!!!* There we see the true character of the man shining out through all his sophistry and there is a clue by which the people may read his very soul. There is a test of the honesty of the man, when he howels in advocacy of the supremecy of the people. But there was one point which Douglas kept clear of; with all his affected honesty and pompous diction he did *not* tell the people how his darling doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," is reconcilable with the Dred Scott decision. For Squatter Sovereignty, he has fought and labored and for that holy principle he is rather anxious to become a martyr; but he cautiously keeps clear of any attempt to reconcile that beloved idea with the equally beloved Pro-Slavery decision of the Supreme Court.

And well may he avoid allusion to that which no logic can explain, or sophistry justify. Well may he refrain from making any reference to the double and contradictory positions which he assumes. He tells us that he is devoted to popular sovereignty—he tells us that he is prepared to live or die for the right of the people of each territory to manage their own affairs, *slavery included*, and then he proceeds to defend and justify a decision which absolutely declares that with the slavery question *the people of a Territory can have nothing to do!* No wonder he does not dare even to attempt an explanation! The greater part of his speech was a re-hash of what he said elsewhere, and having been published and widely circulated needs no further comment from us.

At the conclusion of his speech, Judge Douglas stepped immediately into his "funeral carriage," accompanied by Gustavas Adolphus Smith, of Decatur, and two or three other toadies, and drove directly to *his car*, never once deigning to set foot upon the virgin soil of Clinton, or stop to converse with the people, about whose rights he so loudly prates!—where he staid all night, absorbed in his exclusive dignity.

In the evening, in compliance with the earnest wishes of his many friends here, Mr. Lincoln addressed the people at the Court House yard. At the commencement of his speech the people were scattered over the town, but they soon began to pour in, and in a short time the yard north of the Court House was crowded with an attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Lincoln began in his own plain, straight-forward manner, by calling attention to Mr. Douglas' plan of the campaign, and his ready observance of the Mormon precept: "Sound your own horn, for behold if you sound not your own horn, your horn shall not be sounded!" He then alluded to the immense credit which Douglas claimed for his *discovery* and advocacy of "squatter sovereignty." He said that Mr. D. claimed the confidence of the people on the ground that he had initiated the policy of giving the people the right of governing themselves, and he enquired whether in the practice of that much boasted Douglas policy, the people of Kansas had not really *less* control of their own affairs than the people of any State or Territory in the whole history of the world? To this pointed enquiry the people responded with hearty cheers and cries of "good!" He then showed that so far as experience can afford evidence, squatter sovereignty is a failure. After a withering allusion to the angelic temper, which Douglas had displayed in his speech, Mr. Lincoln coln congratulated the people on the fact that the little giant had at last been forced to quote his words correctly. "This," said Mr. L., "is all I want, and I only ask my friends and all who are eager for the truth, that when they hear me represented as saying or meaning anything strange, they will turn to my own words and examine for themselves. I do not wish Douglas to put words in my mouth—I do not wish him to construe my words as he pleases, and then represent me as meaning what he wishes me to mean, but I do wish the people to read and judge for themselves." Mr. Lincoln then proceeded to treat the conspiracy charge which Douglas had so furiously denied in the afternoon. He said that he had made the charge deliberately and calmly, believing when he did so that the evidence of a thousand corroborating circumstances fully bore him out. When he saw a number of men engaged in pursuing a similar work, when he saw that their efforts all tended in the same direction that each was performing a necessary part, and that the combined labors of all had the effect of building an edifice, he did not believe that the coincidence occurred by chance, but that there was a preconcerted plan, a common design running through the whole of it. He had never made the charge nor pretended to make it upon any knowledge that he had personally, apart from the evidence before the public; nay, he had told the public repeatedly why, and on what grounds he brought the charge. Douglas might pretend honesty, and try to impress upon the minds of his hearers by the affected indignation with which he denied the charge, but when he, (Lincoln) saw Mr. Douglas filling so prominent a part in the movement towards the nationalisation of slavery—when he saw the important sphere which he had performed in the common design, he could not resist the conclusion "that Douglas either was a conspirator or the dupe of conspirators!" At this point the audience testified its approval by tremendous cheering. Mr. L. then referred to the charge that Douglas brought against him of being *sectional* in his policy and associates. "Now," said Mr. L., "I have merely to say, that inasmuch as the party to which I belong extends at least over all the free States, and commands a majority of them, and even extends into the South; and inasmuch as Mr. Douglas cannot command one Congressional district, North or south, east or west, outside of Illinois, which, I ask, best deserves to be termed sectional, he or I?" (cheers.) Mr. Lincoln then addressed himself to the matter of the Dred Scott decision, and came down with crushing force upon the decision and those who maintained it. In reply to the allegation of Douglas that a man who would give an opinion on a case before his election to a judgeship, which case he would afterwards be called upon to decide, must be a man utterly unworthy of respect; he declared that on that point Douglas was the best possible authority, inasmuch as he was elected upon the merits of a pre-judged case to the Supreme bench of Illinois! And Mr. Lincoln was prepared to prove by the delarations of hundreds of living men that Douglas himself had often publicly approved of the action of the Democratic party, and

General Jackson, in over-riding the decision of the Supreme Court in the affair of the United States Bank. Mr. Lincoln then proceeded to consider the question of slavery extension; he declared that he hated slavery, but that he did not consider that the public had any right to interfere with the institution where it existed under State laws. He did not believe that the white man had a right to deprive the negro of the little which God had given him, but he did not consider that therefore, the distinct races must be socially and politically equal. But for the sake of the millions of the free laborers of the North,—for the sake of the poor white men of the South, and for the sake of the eternal prosperity of the Union, he was opposed to slavery extending one inch beyond its present limits.

He then referred to the lies which had been circulated concerning his vote in Congress concerning the supplies to the soldiers in the Mexican war. He said that he was opposed to that war on principle, but that on every motion to grant extra pay, votes of thanks land warrants, or supplies, he had invariably voted "yes." We hope that every one who listened to the gross falsehoods of Mr. Lincoln's enemies will examine the records for themselves, and there find the truth of what Mr. Lincoln says. At the conclusion of his speech he was greeted by tremendous cheers, and an unanimous cry was raised for Mr. Weldon. In compliance with a request so enthusiastically expressed Mr. Weldon rose and declared that he felt some delicacy in attempting to address an audience that had just been listening to two of the most eminent speakers of the day. But he had opinions and was ready to declare them. The audience had that day heard Stephen A. Douglas declare that the principle of popular Sovereignty was now and ever had been the great first principle in his political creed. He (Mr. Weldon) declared publicly, and he publicly challenged any man present to put him to the proof—that in the year 1850—Stephen A. Douglas used the very same arguments against the spread of slavery, and justifying its prohibition by Congress, that Lincoln would use for the same purpose that very day. And knowing as he did, the very position which Douglas occupied in 1850, he could not understand how Mr. Douglas could stand up in the face of an intelligent people and declare that he had always been the champion of Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. Weldon could scarcely understand the humble devotion, the cowardly submission to the Dred Scott decision and the Supreme Court generally, which Mr. Douglas thought the bounden duty of every consistent Democrat. He, (Weldon) remembered that in Ohio, when he was a mere boy, a decision had been given against the opinions of the democratic party, and that party not content to wait till the date of their regular conventions, called meetings everywhere throughout the State, to curse the Supreme Court.—"And," continued Mr. Weldon, "If I am prone to express my opinions freely of Supreme Court decisions it must be attributed to the milk of Democracy, which I imbibed in my younger days!" Mr. Weldon then declared that Mr. Douglas came to Clinton as the great Menagerie—Mr. Lincoln come as the side-show, yet strange to relate the side-show had beaten the menagerie! (Cheers and Laughter.) Mr. Weldon called the attention of those present to the fact that Douglas had not the courage to meet his antagonist face to face; he reminded the people of the gross flattery which had been heaped upon them by Douglas in his electioneering speech, and then requested them to mark how he (Douglas) had driven out of town without so much as exchanging a word with the people whom he professed to love so much, and was so eager to serve. "Is this," said Mr. Weldon, "the courtesy of Douglas; is this the gentlemanly manner in which he treats Mr. Lincoln, never to stop for a single moment to listen to a rival who has never turned his back on him?" After making a powerful appeal to the people to stand by Mr. Lincoln in his struggle for freedom. Mr. Weldon sat down amidst as loud and honest cheers as ever rent the air.

And so terminated the day on which the Republicans of this county, had seen their faith attacked by its most powerful enemy, and victoriously vindicated by its friends. And so may it always be!

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

ON and after May 17, 1858, the trains on the Road pass Clinton Station as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
5:13 A. M.
6:43 P. M.
GOING NORTH.
7:22 A. M.
8:32 P. M.

Stock Growers, Look at This!

I WILL attend to castrating colts, spaying heifers and pigs; also, to all business belonging to the Veterinary practice. All communications will meet with prompt attention. Address.

E. P. BOWMAN, V. S.,
Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois.

Republican Convention of the 36th Legislative District.

In response to a call of the Central Committee, delegates from the counties of Champaign, DeWitt, Macon and Piatt met in the court house at Monticello, Piatt county on Friday, July 23d, 1858, and were called to order by W. J. Usrey Esq. Chairman of the Committee; Burrill B. Jones Esq., of DeWitt Co., was called to the chair, and Joseph W. Sim, Esq., of Champaign elected Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Usrey, of Macon, the Chair was authorised to appoint a committee of one from each county as a committee on credentials; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said Committee, to wit: Messrs. Usrey of Macon, Blain, of DeWitt, Thomas of Champaign, and Winchester of Piatt.

Committee on Credentials soon after reported the various counties composing the District represented as follows:—B. F. Harris, F. L. Scott, Wm. Stewart, John Thomas, J. Sherfy, J. W. Sim, J. W. Somers, W. C. Cassell, Jas. Core and T. J. Miller of Champaign; L. Weldon, B. T. Jones, I. N. Coltrin, C. McKinley, Wm. Blain, James M. Porter, Benj. Ford, J. Wright, G. Elwood, D. Hall, J. Smith, J. R. Blackford, A. H. C. Barber, T. S. Cope, J. Marsh, Jeremiah Kelly, John McKinley, Walter Roben, Eli Harrold, J. W. Pomfet, J. W. Sampson, John Booth, and James A. Kirby, of DeWitt; C. H. Wingate, A. Froman, W. W. Oglesby, W. J. Usrey, W. A. Barnes, Hugh Jones, A. B. Durfee, U. B. Forbes, John Stickel, and S. Swingley, of Macon; S. McMillen, A. T. Pinher, Ezra Marquis and R. B. Winchester, of Piatt.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the Convention declared permanently organized by the election of the President and Secretary as permanent officers.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate to represent the 36th Legislative District in the Legislature. The name of Daniel Stickel, of Piatt county was presented by Mr. Pipher, and on motion of Mr. Ford of DeWitt, was nominated by acclamation, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. A committee consisting of Messrs. Weldon, Usrey and McKinley was appointed to acquaint Mr. Stickel of his nomination which Committee by its Chairman soon after introduced Mr. Stickel to the Convention. Mr. S., in a brief satisfactory speech accepted the nomination, and pledged himself, in case he should be elected faithfully to carry out the sentiments of the Convention and especially to oppose the elected of Mr. Douglas or any other Democrat to the U. S. Senate. The remarks were received with decided marks of approbation by the Convention. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, being called for, came forward and addressed the Convention in a most able and powerful speech on general political topics of the day and against the distinctive dogmas of Locofocoism.

On motion of Mr. Somers, of Champaign, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Hon. J. Oglesby for his very able dignified and highly eloquent address, delivered before us on this occasion.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be requested to furnish to each of the Republican papers of this District a copy of the proceedings of this Convention for publication; and that the *Sucker State* be requested to publish the same.

On motion of Mr. Usrey, the Convention proceeded to choose five gentlemen to act as a Central Committee. The following named gentlemen were chosen: W. J. Usrey, of Macon, L. Weldon and C. P. Ford, of DeWitt, J. W. Somers, of Champaign, and A. T. Pipher, of Piatt.

After giving three hearty cheers for the nominee of the Convention, and three for Hon. R. J. Oglesby, the Convention adjourned.

B. T. JONES,
Chairman.

J. W. SIM,
Secretary.

CHEAP Furniture!

AT THE FURNITURE STORE OF

TIDBALL & 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 one of the most complete stocks in this section of the State.

We invite those from all parts of the county, desirous of purchasing anything in our line to call and examine our stock. We are certain we can please. Custom work made to order in the most substantial manner, and from the best material.

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

Undertaking!

We are prepared with ample stock, and an elegant hearse to attend to all calls in this line.

July 31, 1858. TIDBALL & BOGAR.

NEW FIRM.

I have this day associated with me in the Livery, Sale, and Exchange Business, M. V. B. Davis.

The business will be hereafter conducted under the name and firm of

BROWN & DAVIS.

HAVING purchased the new Frame and lot of Messrs Taylor and Davis, where we intend as soon as completed to remove our stock.

☞ We will be happy to see our old friends and patrons, and attend to their wants in our line.

July 30 1858-tf

Notice.

The party who sold R. R. Crang a draft of $100 or one of a smaller amount in February or March last, will confer a favor by calling on the above, as the drafts have been lost.

June 19, '58 tf R. R. CRANG.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians, of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros. will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

DeWitt Circuit Court October term 1858.

John J. McGraw, administrator of the estate of John W. Scott,

VS.

L. Barry Spencer, Lorinda Spencer, Robert H. Bennett, Sarah Ann Bennett, Lorenzo D. Scott, Mary Scott, Zurilda Scott, Martin Scott, Lavina Scott, John Wilton Scott, and Sarah E. Mooney and Abraham Mooney her husband.

IN CHANCERY.

NOTICE is hereby given to you the said Sarah E. Mooney, and Abraham Mooney her husband, that a bill in Chancery has been filed against you in this cause, that unless you appear at the Court House in Clinton, on the first Monday in the month of October next, and plead, answer, or demur, the matter and things therein contained, will be taken as confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

July 29 1858-4t ROBERT LEWIS, clerk

C. H. Moore, Attorney for plf's.

State of Illinois DeWitt County ss.

DeWitt Circuit Court, October term, 1858.

JAMES LAIRD,

VS.

Aaron Nagley, Eliza Nagley, Clifton H. Moore, William N. A. Reed, Edward Reed, Charles F. Draper, Daniel P. Clark, Moses P. Clark, George H. Clark, Columbus H. D. Rupert, Amasa C. Washburn, ——— Martin, ——— Martin, Nathan Johnson, and Richard Emerson, Jesse G. Woodard, Michael Troutman, Alderman M. Field. *Bill to Foreclose.*

NOTICE is hereby given to you the said William N. Reed, Edward Reed, Charles F. Draper, Daniel P. Clark, Moses P. Clark, George H. Clark, and Alderman M. Field, that a bill in Chancery has been filed against you in this cause, and that unless you appear at the Court House in Clinton, on the first Monday in the month of October next, and plead, answer, or demur, the matter and things therein contained will be taken as confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

ROBT. LEWIS, clerk.

Weldon, attorney for plff. July 29 1858-4t.

Boarders Wanted.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a small number of boarders at his residence near the Depot. HENRY S. GREENE.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I shall resign my guardianship of Luther Nichols, at the August term of the County Court of DeWitt County for probate business when and where I shall make a final settlement as such Guardian with said Court.

ISAAC ELINGTON, Guard.

July 9, 1858.

T. BASBACH,

MANUFACTURER OF

BROOMS AND BRUSHES,
East of Railroad Depot,
CLINTON, ILLS.

☞ Brooms, Brushes, Handles and Twine constantly on hand at wholesale. Orders solicited.

Dec. 4, '57-1

Smith, Warnick & Bro.

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.—PAINTing, Graining, Cutting Glass, Varnishing Furniture, Sign Painting and Paper Hanging, &c., done to order on the shortest notice and at cheap rates. Also, Daguerrean Artists. Orders left at Dye & Co.'s Drug Store will be promptly attended to.

Clinton, May 21, '58 n27tf

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

State of Illinois, DeWitt County ss.

DeWitt Circuit Court, To October Term, A. D. 1858.

Frederick Hauger,

vs.

Robert Thompson, John M. Major, and Charles S. Jones, partners doing business in the name of R. Thompson & Co. *Bill to foreclose Mortgage.*

[illegible] the office of the clerk of the circuit court of DeWitt county.

William Bulger, *Attachment.*

Notice is hereby given to you the said William Bulger that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court of DeWitt county, at the suit of R. Thompson & Co. for the sum of five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents, directed to the Sheriff of DeWitt county to execute, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerk's office with the following endorsement thereon by the Sheriff of said county to-wit:

"November 16, 1857, This day levied on one billiard table; also Lot No. seven, in block bounded north by North-First street, south by South-First street, West by Oak street, and East by Locust street, in the town of Wapella, county of Dewitt, Ills.

H. H. MERRIMAN, Sheriff D. C.
By Wm. Bolin, Deputy Sheriff."

Now, unless you the said William Bulger be and appear before the circuit court of said county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in Clinton, on the first Monday in the month of October next, and give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of said plaintiff.

July 23, 1858-4t ROBERT LEWIS, clerk

Weldon, Atty for plaintiff.

Notice

IS hereby given that at a sale of Lots for taxes made at the Court House in Clinton, Dewitt county, Illinois, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1856, I purchased the following lots in Gideon's Addition to Clinton, viz: Lot ... Block 8, Lot 1 and 2 in Block 9, and that the time of redemption will expire in two years from said day of sale.

July 19, 1858-3t C. H. MOORE.

Administrators Notice.

Estate of Samuel B. Hunt, deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the Estate of Samuel B. Hunt, late of the county of DeWitt, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DeWitt county at the Court House in Clinton, at the regular term on the third Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1858.

SOLOMON F. LEWIS,
Administrator.

State of Illinois, County of DeWitt ss.

Ira K. Miller,

vs.

William Bulger, & Charles C. Marsh. *Petition for Mechanics Lien.*

NOTICE is hereby given to William Bulger and Charles C. Marsh, that a petition praying for a mechanics lien upon a certain house and lot in Wapella therein named, has been filed in our said Circuit Court, that a summons has issued returnable to our next Circuit Court to be holden at the Court House in Clinton, on the first Monday in October next, and that unless you the said respondents, appear, plead answer and demur, will be taken for confessed against you.

ROBT. LEWIS, clerk.

July 16, 1858-4t

DeWitt Circuit Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D., 1858.

James Woods, William T. Christy, Robert K. Woods, and William T. Gentry, surviving partners of Woods, Christy & Co., composed of said parties, and Joseph Woods, Jr., deceased,

VS.

Jesse G. Woodard, Isabella Woodard, John K. Myers, William A. Haines, William N. Halsted, George Henry Fox, Cornelius Oakley, Jr., Henry A. Morgan, William E. Churchill, Rufus M. Johnston, Charles A. Shepherd, Sardis A. Saunders, Benjamin F. Webster, Samuel M. Steele, Zachariah Webster, and Elston Marsh. *Bill to Foreclose.*

Notice is hereby given to you the said John K. Myers, William A. Haines, William N. Halsted, George Henry Fox, Cornelius Oakley, Jr., Henry A. Morgan, William E. Churchill, Rufus M. Johnston, Charles A. Shepherd, Cornelius A. Saunders, Benjamin F. Webster, Samuel M. Steele, Zachariah Webster and Elston Marsh, that a bill in chancery has been filed against you in this cause, that unless you appear at the court house in Clinton, on the first Monday in the month of October next, and plead, answer, or demur, the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed against you, and a decree entered accordingly.

July 21, 1858. ROBERT LEWIS, clerk.

Wasson, Attorney for Pl'tffs.

State of Illinois DeWitt County,

ss.

DeWitt Circuit Court, to October Term A. D. 1858.

Elizabeth Longfellow

VS.

Parker Longfellow. *In Chancery for Divorce.*

Notice is hereby given to you the said Defendent Parker Longfellow that a bill in chancery for divorce has this day been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of DeWitt county against you by Elizabeth Longfellow, that a subpoena in chancery has been issued thereon returnable to the first day of the said term of said court. Now unless you the said Parker Longfellow shall be and appear before the circuit court of said county of DeWitt, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court House, in Clinton on the first Monday in the month of October next, and plead, answer, or demur to said complainants bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against you, and a decree entered according to the prayer thereof.

July 23d 1858-$7 ROBERT LEWIS, clerk.

Weldon, att'y for plaintiff.

State of Illinois, DeWitt county, ss.

DeWitt Circuit Court, to October Term 1858.

John P. Mitchell and Joel E. King, partners, trading and doing business in the name of Mitchell & King,

VS.

Samuel F. Lowry.—*Attachment.*

Notice is hereby given to you the said Samuel F. Lowry, that a Writ of Attachment has been issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dewitt county, at the suit of Mitchell & King, for the sum of Eighty Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Dewitt county to execute, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the Clerk's office, with the following endorsement thereon by the Sheriff of said county, to-wit:

"Levied this writ of attachment upon the S. E. 1/4 of section 24, T. 21, R. 4 E. or Lowry's interest therein, this 20th day of July 1858.

"H. H. MERRIMAN, Sheriff D. C., Ill."

Now unless you the said Samuel F. Lowry be and appear before the circuit court of said county, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Clinton, on the first Monday in the month of October next, and give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of said plaintiffs.

ROBERT LEWIS, Clerk.

July 23 1858-4t

EXTRA FLOUR!

EXTRA Waynesville Flour, in 50 pound sacks for sale by JONES & BRO.

BRAGG'S ARCTIC LINIMENT.

This incomparable Liniment upon which the great mass of the afflicted of all lands now rely for relief from the pangs of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Erysipelas, Cancer, Scrofula, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds and all cutaneous diseases, is rapidly superseding all similar preparations. The proprietors give for encouragement of sufferers the following memoranda of a few of the wonderful cures effected by it during the past few months. Certificates from the parties named are in the possession of the proprietors, but their length precludes the publication of all but a few.

☞ **Bragg's Artic Liniment**—No method of treating Neuralgia had succeeded, prior to the introduction of this powerful nervine. The faculty admitted that their utmost skill could only compass partial and temporary relief, but the Liniment annihilates the disease. No relapse mars the perfection of its cures. For quinsy, bronchitis, inflamatory, rheumatism, lumbago, skin diseases, paralysis and contusions and other external injuries, it is the only preparation which gives present ease to the sufferer, and insures immediate convalescence and a rapid cure.—*Audrain County Signal, Mexico, Mo.*

St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 1858.

☞ **The Doctors Could'nt Cure Him!**—Messrs. Bragg & Burrowes, *Gentlemen*—I have suffered from Salt Rheum for six years, I have been sorely afflicted, my face, eyes and ears were covered with sores from the salt rheum, and my hands were so bad, that I feared I should loose the use of them; my finger nails came off, and my hands were one mass of sores when I commenced using BRAGG'S ARTIC LINIMENT, and by the use of five small bottles, I was entirely cured, new nails have grown on my fingers, and I am now entirely free from all sores or any relics of salt rheum.

Previous to using the Artic Liniment, I had been under the treatment of several of the most eminent Physicians in this city, and I never received any benefit from their treatment.

G. W. HAYDON,
At Belcher & Bro's Sugar Refinery.

An Explosion.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 28th, 1857.

I hereby certify that having been badly bruised and scalded by the explosion of a Steam Boiler, a friend induced me to try Bragg's Artic Liniment. The smart was instantly extracted from the scalds, and in a very short time, all the pain was gone from the bruises. In two weeks I was well and able to resume my business.

HENRY HAVERSKILL, residence Jackson street.

The Blind See!

Webster City, Iowa, Nov. 9th 1857.

Dr. BRAGG—DEAR SIR: For more than three years I had been afflicted with inflamed eyes, in an aggravated degree, and tried various Physicians, and several nostrums, to no effect; I was induced by Dr. Baum to try the Artic Liniment, and in two months was nearly well. My little daughter was afflicted in the same manner for the same time, and during a portion of the time was entirely blind in one eye. I applied your valuable Liniment and her eyes are now perfectly sound. Thus have I, with one two-bitt-bottle, cured my daughter's eyes and my own, besides curing the rheumatism in my back. I would not be without your invaluable remedy in my house. Yours truly, WM. RUSSELL.

Webster City, Iowa, Nov. 9th, 1857.

I hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with William Russell, and with the astonishing cures he mentions, and know his statement to be strictly true.

J. J. WADSWORTH, P. M. Webster City.

Good for Animals.

This invaluable Liniment is also equally efficacious in curing the diseases of animals, as witness the following certificate: Messrs. J. & A. Arnot and Lynch, Arnot & Co., keep the two largest livery stables in the West, and are generally known throughout the United States.

St. Louis, Dec. 23rd, 1857.

We the undersigned, having used Dr. Bragg's Artic Liniment for a number of months, cheerfully testify to its superior efficacy in curing the diseases of horses; so well are we satisfied of the Artic being the best Liniment made, that we would not use no other. We keep and have kept for a number of years, extensive livery stables in this city, and consequently our experience about horses and their diseases is great, and we unhesitatingly say, that the Artic Liniment is the only one we have ever found *always effective*. We cordially recommend it to all livery stable keepers and others having the care of horses.

J. & A. ARNOT,
LYNCH, ARNOT, & Co.,
Chesnut street.

Caution.

Many druggist, having old Liniment on hand, will try to sell them to you as the best, but do you positively refuse to purchase them. Ask for BRAGG'S ARTIC LINIMENT, and take no other.

Liberal Proposition.

The proprietors agree to furnish each purchaser of a dollar bottle, with a free subscription to the U. S. Journal, for one year. This is one of the best N. Y. illustrated papers. A certificate, entitling the holder to the benefit of this proposition, is enclosed in the wrapper around every dollar bottle. The Artic Liniment is put up in 25 cent. 50 cent. and $1 bottles. The 50 cent and $1 bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment in proportion to their cost, and are the cheapest. For sale by

BRAGG & BURROWES,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis, Mo.

An Agent is wanted in every town and village. Applications must always be accompanied by responsible references.

Sold in Clinton by A. M. DYE.

AN ORDINANCE,

In Relation to Side-Walks.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the Town of Clinton, That every person or persons owning any Town lot in said town, shall be and are hereby compelled to make a side-walk of boards or brick around such lot, where the same may be bounded by a street.—The walk around the square shall be ten feet wide if put down with boards the same shall be at least one inch and a half thick, laid on four stringers 3 inches by 4 inches. The walk on either side of Main street as far out from the square as the first cross street, shall be of the same dimensions as the walk around the Square. The walk on either side of Main and Centre streets shall be five feet wide in all cases except as hereinafter provided; the same to be laid with good plank at least one and a half inches thick, laid on three substantial stringers. The walk on any other street in said town not provided for above shall be at least four feet wide, laid with plank at least one inch in thickness on good substantial stringers.

Sec. 2. Each and every person whose duty it is to build side-walks under this ordinance shall have the same completed by the first day of November next. In case default be made in building any side-walk required by this ordinance by said time the same shall be built at the expense of said town and the lot or lots so improved by the town shall be sold to pay the expenses of building such side-walk in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance.

Approved, July 21, 1858.

T. C. BERGEN,
L. D. HOVEY,
JOHN ADKISON,
L. WELDON,

S. F. LEWIS, CLK.

LOST!

ON Friday, the 16th of July, on the Waynesville road, within three miles of Wapella, a Leather Note case, containing notes and receipts in favor of Lester Pates, as follows: One note on Joel Wilson; one on Henry Barton, and one receipt signed by Esq. Sampson, of Waynesville. All persons are cautioned from trading for the above notes. The finder of the above, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

July 23, 1858 3t T. H. PATES
Peoria, Ills.

Central Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

By I. N. COLTRIN & CO.,

Office, South of the Court House.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$1,50, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square or less, first insertion,	$1,00
Each subsequent insertion,	50
One square, three months,	3,00
" six months,	5,00
" twelve months,	8,00
Three squares, six months,	7,00
" one year,	12,00
One-fourth column, six months,	10,00
" one year,	16,00
One-half column, six months,	18,00
" one year,	30,00
One column one year,	50,00
One column, six months,	30,00
Business or Professional cards, not exceeding six lines, per year,	5,00

☞ Ten lines are counted a square.

No legal advertisement will be inserted unless paid in advance, or the payment secured; and in no case will a certificate of publication be given until the advertisement is paid for.

☞ Special notices will be charged at the rate of 25 cents per line.

All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Job Printing.

One-eighth sheet bill, 50 or less,	$1,50
Each additional one hundred,	75
One-fourth sheet, 50 or less,	2,50
Each additional one hundred,	1,00
One-half sheet bill, first hundred,	5,00
Second hundred,	3,00
Third hundred,	2,00
Each additional hundred,	1,75
Whole sheet bill, first hundred,	7,00
Each additional hundred,	3,00

No job will be done for less than a dollar. Cash required on all job printing.

I. N. COLTRIN,
Proprietor of the Central Transcript.

JAMES C. KERR,

HOUSE & SIGN

PAINTER,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

All kinds of painting done on the most reasonable terms, Paper-Hanging done to order, sized and varnished in the neatest style.

All work warranted. Shop over L. Campbell's store.

March 19, 1858.-tf

DR. J. McFARLAND,

Resident Dentist,

IS still 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 full setts, inserted on reasonable terms, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. McFarland would respectfully solicit the attention of the Public to his new method of EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. Having availed himself of Dr. Branch's method of removing entire sensibility of tooth and gum, so that the most sensitive tooth can be extracted without the use of chloroform or ether.

OFFICE—West side of the Square, Clinton, Ills. J. McFARLAND.

May 21, '58-tf

E. O. HILL,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE—South side of the Public Square, CLINTON, DeWitt county, ILLINOIS.

☞ All business attended to usually entrusted to attorneys with promptness and fidelity.

May 14, 1858-tf

J. J. ROBINSON,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

Painter and Glazier,

CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

☞ All kinds of painting done on short notice and in good style. Shop in the north part of town. (Feb. 26-f

---

H. T. JONES,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

—AND—

Collecting Agent,

CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

☞ OFFICE—In the County Clerk's Office, at the court-house.

C. GOODBRAKE, M. D. T. K. EDMISTON, M. D.

GOODBRAKE & EDMISTON,

Physicians & Surgeons,

CLINTON, ILLS.

OFFICE—Over Lewis Campbell's Store, north-west corner of the Public square.

LEWIS ROBERTS,

Attorney and Counsellor At Law,

CLINTON, (DEWITT CO.) ILLINOIS.

Will attend promptly to all business of his profession.

OFFICE—In the Telegraph office, over Woodard's store.

Z. H. MADDEN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

☞ Office north-west corner of the public square.

Drs. ADAMS & McHUGH,

Physicians and Surgeons,

RESPECTFULLY offer their professional services to the people of Clinton and vicinity.

☞ Office east side of the court-house square

Mrs. S. J. STEVENS,

Milliner and Dress Maker,

At the residence of James K. Stansbury,

CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

MRS. STEVENS feels obliged for past favors and hopes to receive a share of the patronage of the Ladies of Clinton and vicinity.

☞ Particular attention paid to DRESS MAKING. Bonnets bleached, pressed, and Trimmed in the latest style.

REMOVAL!—

N. W. SMITH,

Has Removed his JEWELRY STORE, from the South side of the Public Square, to the North west corner of the Square, where he is prepared at all times to make and warrant all repairs, to Watches, Clocks, &c.

☞ A fine assortment of Jewelry, Watches, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale—CHEAP ENOUGH—to suit the times.

July 16, 1858, tf

OLIVER LAKIN,

DEPUTY COUNTY SURVEYOR,

FOR DEWITT COUNTY.

☞ OFFICE—In the Court House, up stairs

Is ready at any time to do Surveying in any part of the County, when called on.

CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

July 16, 1858, tf