

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For State Treasurer,

JAMES MILLER, of McLean County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan County.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—5TH DISTRICT:

JAMES H. MATHERY, of Sangamon Co.

SANGAMON COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,

JAMES N. BROWN, of Sangamon Co.

JOHN COOK, of Sangamon Co.

For Sheriff,

JOHN W. SMITH, of Sangamon Co.

For Coroner,

WILLIAM PEROE, of Sangamon Co.

Election takes place on Tuesday, November 2d.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The year now about to close has been one of unnumbered blessings. And although in some portions of our State the harvest has been less bountiful than we have been accustomed to receive, and in some localities more sickness than usual has marked the season, yet, upon the whole, it has been a year of abundant provision to our citizens, and should content and gladden every heart, and how to the earth in gratitude and thankfulness to Him who is the source of all goodness and wisdom.

Therefore, that the good people of our State may join in offerings of Thanksgiving for our manifold blessings, I recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by them as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. Let, for that day, all temporal matters of business be suspended, all worldly affairs be left aside, and let us, with hearts of forgiveness, seek toward all others, unite in Prayer and Thanksgiving to God for the countless blessings of the closing year.

WM. H. DISSEL, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 26, 1858.

To the Judges and Clerks of Election.

An attempt is being made to mislead you as to your duties. We have confidence that you only require to be correctly informed as to what those duties are, in order to enable you to fulfill the same, without regard to whether your actions shall please this or that party. A grave and solemn responsibility is attached to your office, which it is impossible for you to escape, even if you desire so to do.

Much pains have been taken to convince you that you are mere machines, placed around the ballot box for the simple purpose of recording any and every vote which may be offered, and that you have no discretion in the matter. Some have even gone so far as to threaten you with the penalties contained in the 20th section of the law of 1849, provided you do not allow every one who chooses to take the oath prescribed in section 10 of the same law, to deposit his ballot in the ballot box. The clause of the law on that subject is as follows: "If any judge, or the judges of any election, shall refuse to receive the vote of any qualified elector, who shall take, or offer to take, the oath prescribed by this act," etc.; from which it will be seen that whatever oath the party may take, the judges are only liable to punishment if they refuse to let "qualified electors vote."

The oath you will be required to take not only compels you to perform the duties of the office to the best of your ability, but you will swear before God that you will "studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the same." The oath will be in these words:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will perform the duties of Judge according to the best of my ability; that I will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting the same." The oath will be in these words:

Besides the above obligation you will be laid under to "studiously endeavor" to prevent fraud when voting, it is enacted in section 37 (Purple Statutes, page 523) that, "If any such judge of the election, clerk or other officer or person in any way concerned in conducting the election, shall knowingly admit any person to vote, not qualified, according to law, * * * he shall forfeit and pay to the county the sum of one hundred dollars, * * * and every such person, so offending as aforesaid, shall, moreover, on conviction, be rendered incapable of holding any office within this State, for the term of ten years."

You will perceive you are liable to these heavy penalties if you "knowingly admit any person to vote, not qualified according to law." What he may have sworn to makes no difference; your knowledge (however obtained) of the fact that he was not qualified when you permitted him to vote, constitutes the crime.

That you are bound to adjudicate the matter and decide according to the evidence before you, is manifest from Sec. 19, page 518, same book, which provides that "If any person so offering his vote at such election, shall take such oath or affirmation, or shall offer to take such oath or affirmation, as provided in the preceding section; his vote shall be received, unless it shall be proved, by evidence satisfactory to a majority of the judges, that such oath or affirmation is false."

If you shall suspect the proposed voter has not a right to vote, or if any legal voter shall challenge his vote, it is your duty to administer to him the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you are a resident of this precinct, place or township; that you are a citizen of this State, and have resided herein one year preceding this election, or that you were an inhabitant of this State on the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1848; that you are above the age of twenty-one years, and that you have not voted at this election; so help you God."

If the party refuses to take this oath, the question is settled; he cannot vote. If he shall take this oath any voter has a right to prove that it is false, by showing, 1st, That he is not a resident of the precinct, or particular election district in which he proposes to vote; 2d, That he is not a citizen of this State; 3d, That he has not resided one year in the State, nor was a resident before the adoption of the new constitution; 4th, That he is not twenty-one years of age, or 5th, That he has voted before, at this election. This oath might, however, be every word of it true, and still the party not have a right to vote. For instance, it might appear by inspection or by proof that the party was a woman, an Indian, or a negro; in which case it is your duty not to let the party vote, although the above oath may have been taken, and may be true.

Section 10, of the act approved February

12th, 1849, is the law now in force defining the qualifications of voters, and is in the following words:

"Sec. 10. At any and all elections held in this State, every white male citizen, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year next preceding any election, and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who was a resident of this State on the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, shall be entitled to vote at any election; but no person shall be entitled to vote except in the precinct, place or township where a poll shall be held, in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election."

The true intent and meaning of this clause of the statute, taken with the preceding one, may be satisfactorily arrived at when we take into consideration that the old law (the law of 1845, Sec. 18,) provides that all white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years, who had resided in the State six months—whether they had been naturalized or not—were entitled to vote. This election was repealed by the act of 1849, and section 10 of that act substituted; and it was doubtless the intention of the legislature to preserve to persons, then inhabitants of the State, their already acquired rights, but allow those who have come into the State since the adoption of the constitution of 1849, must become citizens and reside in the State one year before they are entitled to vote, and must, therefore, be naturalized according to the laws of Congress.

The Supreme Court has decided that the term inhabitant signifies to live in, to dwell in; and is applied, exclusively, to one who lives in a place, and has there a fixed, legal settlement. It refers to the place of a person's actual residence, and excludes the idea of an occasional or temporary residence, and, as used in the section of the law, to the place where the elector dwells at the time of his voting; and adds, "the residence is to be bona fide and not casual or temporary." [See Spragins vs. Houghton, 2d Sangamon, p. 397.]

The above is the law, and it makes plain your duty. It also makes plain the penalties consequent upon a violation of your duty, and it who would persuade you to omit it, is guilty of subornation of perjury, and deserves the punishment due to that crime.

LOOK OUT FOR SPURIOUS TICKETS!

Mr. Crittenden's Position.

The Register is still engaged in its silly effort to make the Whigs and Americans of Illinois believe that Mr. Crittenden is in favor of Mr. Douglas's re-election. We have already shown, by copious extracts from the Louisville Journal and the Frankfort Commonwealth, that what ever sympathy Mr. Crittenden may have expressed for Mr. Douglas, when he was arrayed in opposition to the Administration, has long since been dispelled, and that in common with ninety-nine one hundredths of the members of the old Whig party, he now anxiously looks forward to his defeat. Notwithstanding this fact is well known, the Register and its followers continue to harp on the garbled letter published by Judge Dickey, hoping to deceive some persons whom the correction will never reach. They are welcome to all they can make out of this Roorback in Sangamon.

And now in relation to the above letter, the following curious facts have been communicated to the editor of the St. Louis News and Intelligence, by two respectable Clay Whigs of Morgan county, who were present at the time said letter was read by Judge Dickey in Jacksonville. We quote from their statement:

1st. The letter is dated August 1st, and was, therefore, written before Douglas's position before the people of the State was fairly understood.

2d. It refers only to Mr. Crittenden's opinion of Judge Douglas's position in April last, which was very different from the position he maintains NOW.

3d. The last and most important fact is, that a portion of one side of the sheet from which Judge Dickey read HAD BEEN TORN OFF. This was plainly discernible, and was noticed by a number of persons in the audience, the letter being in Judge Dickey's hands. For this reason—and for the fact that Mr. Crittenden's known position is in opposition to that in which he is sought to be placed by this letter—it is believed here that the letter has been mutilated, and that it is attempted to be used for a purpose which is entirely unauthorized. We have reason to believe that, if the portion which has evidently been abstracted were supplied, it would take positive and decided ground against Douglas's present position—AND THIS IS THE REASON WHY IT WAS TORN OFF. For what other reason could the publication of the letter have been delayed until this late date?

The above statement seems to render it certain that the letter was garbled and mutilated to serve partisan purposes. What reply has our neighbor to make to the grave charges contained therein?

Friends, Vote Early.

Let no obstacle—neither storm nor rain, nor anything else, prevent your going to the polls early and voting the People's Ticket, which favors the cause of white men and free labor in opposition to the extension of slavery, which degrades white men and their labor to a level with slave labor. Go and vote the Ticket that favors keeping the negroes from the free Territories, thereby preventing the amalgamation of the two races there which has made rapid progress in the Slave States. Help your friends to the polls also and see that none stay away for want of the means of going. Be vigilant. Let every man work as if success depended wholly upon his own exertions. Falter not in the good cause, but remember that you have to contend against the frauds and machinations of crafty demagogues, who scruple at no means, however foul, to gain their object.

One Vote.

Reader, would you not be startled were we to tell you that one-fourth of the voters of Illinois habitually absent themselves from the polls? Yet the figures prove the proportion of absentees even greater than we have stated. By reference to the census, and other documents, we find that in 1856 there were in this State 302,655 voters. The election returns for that year show the number of votes polled to be 239,081, leaving the large number of 63,674 persons who absent themselves from the polls.

We all know what class of men it is that stay away from the polls. They are not the Democracy, but usually belong to the conservative class, and if they would come out, would generally cast their ballots in favor of the triumph of free principles.

Speaking of the importance of one vote, the Albany (N. Y.) Journal says the opposition to that State lost the election last fall because too many thought that one "vote could make no difference." It is the duty of every good citizen to act as he would act if the whole result depended upon his individual exertions. Remember that a gain of two votes in each school district will be a gain of 20,000 in the State. Do not neglect to turn out and vote to a man.

MR. LINCOLN AT HOME.

OLD SANGAMON ERECT!!

10,000 Freemen in Council!

GREATEST DEMONSTRATION OF THE CAMPAIGN!

UNPRECEDENTED ENTHUSIASM!!

Saturday last was a great day for the Whigs, Americans and Republicans of "old Sangamon." Their gallant leader had just returned from his triumphant passage through the State, and they assembled to the number of at least 10,000 strong to bid him welcome, and to assure him of their hearty participation in the further triumph to which he is about to lend them ere the setting of tomorrow's sun.

The weather, during the entire week, had been most unpropitious, the rain having fallen almost incessantly from Monday morning until Friday night, and the roads were almost impassable, being in a worse condition than at any former period since the Spring rains. This fact highly encouraged our enemies, and caused great apprehension on the part of our friends, lest there should be but a small turn out. But the men of Sangamon are made of sterner stuff than to be thus daunted. Their hearts are deeply enlisted in the good cause they have espoused, and no circumstance, however difficult to overcome, would be permitted to dampen their ardor.

About 10 o'clock the city began to fill up with persons from the vicinity, and soon after the delegations from the various precincts, having their wagons gaily decked with banners and streamers, began pouring in, and successively marched around the State House square, until by 12 o'clock the city was full to overflowing. By this time the hopes of our enemies, who were confidently anticipating a "fizzle," had entirely fled, and many of them appeared equally interested with our friends in witnessing the beautiful display, and reading the amusing and pungent mottoes which abounded on all sides.

About this time the train from Jacksonville and intermediate points, with nine cars full, arrived, and were escorted to the square, and soon after a dispatch was received from the delegation coming from McLean and Logan counties, stating they had thirty-two cars full on the way. This was the signal for a rush to the depot of the Chicago and Alton road, as every one was anxious to witness so grand a spectacle. The crowd around the depot was immense, filling every available spot, climbing upon the tops of the freight cars, upon the fences, and even in the tree tops. Soon the train came booming along, and sure enough it contained thirty-two cars, filled inside and covered on top, with a precious load of Lincolnites, who had come from the neighboring counties on the north to unite their shouts with their brethren of Sangamon.

How shall we convey to our readers an adequate conception of the majestic grandeur of the spectacle afforded by the entrance of this stupendous train, with its 4,000 passengers, drawn by two locomotives and gaily decorated with flags and banners? It was undoubtedly the longest passenger train and the rarest exhibition ever seen in the entire country. The cars were completely filled, both inside and out, and on their entrance into the city, the multitude on the tops of the cars rose to their feet, spread out their banners and came shouting for Lincoln and Liberty! The first car was labelled with the words, "A. LINCOLN, THE PRIDE OF ILLINOIS," and among the banners borne by this delegation was one containing the busts of Lincoln and Clay, painted the size of life, and representing them as warm friends and true Republicans. Another contained the bust of Mr. Lincoln, with the words, "Abe Lincoln, our next Senator." The deafening cheers and joyful congratulations which succeeded the arrival of this train, we will leave to the imaginations of our readers to portray. This delegation was likewise escorted to the square, where it was united to the general procession.

It would have required a corps of twenty reporters to take notes of all the good things said and shown during the day, and we shall not attempt to give a minute account. The display was such as baffles description; and our readers must picture to themselves an immense host, with banners waving and flags flying, marching and countermarching through the principal streets—the stores and public buildings being gaily decorated the while—with thousands upon thousands of spectators crowding the windows and balconies and exhibiting their sympathy and fellowship by the shouting of men and the waving of handkerchiefs and flags in the hands of beautiful women—the whole interspersed with the sweet strains of music, the booming of the deep toned cannon and the explosion of vast quantities of firecrackers. It was indeed a spectacle well calculated to stir the souls of the united opposition with grateful emotion, and to carry dismay and consternation to the hearts of our enemies.

The speakers' stand was erected near the iron railing east side of the State House square, and the multitude filled every available spot in the vicinity. The steps of the Court House and the Marine Bank, together with the yards adjoining, were filled with persons, among whom were a great many ladies, and the streets and sidewalks opposite were covered with a dense mass of listeners. We should have stated in the proper place, that while the crowd at the depot were waiting the arrival of the mammoth train from the north, a large crowd was being addressed from this stand by Judge Cowan of Petersburg.

At two o'clock, the vast multitude being congregated around the stand, Mr. Lincoln began his speech. We have neither time nor room to give even a sketch of his remarks to-day. Suffice it to say, the speech was one of his very best efforts, distinguished for its clearness and force, and for the satisfactory manner in which he exposed the ruse and misrepresentations of the enemy. The conclusion of this speech was one of the most eloquent appeals ever addressed to the American people. It was received with spontaneous bursts of enthusiasm unequalled by anything ever before enacted in this city.

Mr. J. was followed by Hon. Richard Yates of Morgan, who held the vast multitude enchained by his eloquence until near six o'clock, when the crowd dispersed to obtain some refreshments and prepare for the evening.

A very large meeting assembled in the Rotunda of the State House after supper, and were successively addressed by Judge Cowan, Mr. Littlefield, of Jersey, Messrs. Cook, Matheny, Wilkinson, Hawker, King, Jayne, C. C. Brown and Fitzhugh, and adjourned with nine rousing cheers for Lincoln and the cause. Altogether it was a magnificent demonstration and has prepared our friends for victory and our opponents for defeat.

The Louisville Journal on Douglas.

We take the following from a late number of the Louisville Journal:

Mr. B. S. Morris, a rather prominent politician of Illinois, wrote a letter for publication on the 14th inst., declaring himself fully persuaded in his own mind that the great body of Governor Crittenden's friends in Kentucky desert his Douglas's reelection. If by Governor Crittenden's friends in Kentucky, Mr. Morris means, as we presume he does, the American party of Kentucky, he is very grossly mistaken as to their desires in the matter. At least seven-eighths of them, and we think a much larger proportion, would be glad to see Mr. Douglas, the old and bitter opponent and rival of the American party and its principles, defeated. Of all the thousands of our subscribers in Kentucky, only two have signified to us the slightest dissent from our course in relation to the politics of Illinois. While Mr. Douglas was at Washington, and while he was on his return home, a great many members of the American party, under the impression that his separation from the Democratic party was entire and eternal, no doubt hoped that the people of Kentucky would sustain him; but when they beheld him, immediately after his arrival in Chicago, denouncing the American party in a speech to the Germans, in terms of the vilest and foulest abuse, and when they beheld him, at a still later period, humbling himself before President Buchanan, seeking anxiously to make his peace with him, and declaring that he knew of no living question upon which he and Mr. Buchanan were at issue, or upon which he was not prepared to sustain Mr. Buchanan's course of policy, their new regard for him necessarily died a sudden and violent death.

We can assure and do most earnestly assure the Americans of Illinois that their brethren in Kentucky desire Mr. Douglas's defeat, and that Mr. Crittenden, who went with Mr. Douglas, as we did, upon one question, has probably little or no expectation of ever going with him upon any other. In 1850 we should see John J. Crittenden and Stephen A. Douglas fighting with all their strength under the banners of opposing hosts.

From the Missouri Democrat.

Mr. Crittenden's Letter.

The force in connection with Mr. Crittenden's name is about played out by the partisans of Mr. Douglas. The last item in the sensation line is a dispatch to the effect that he had not written a certain described letter. One thing is demonstrated, to wit—the friends of Mr. Douglas evidently want to make it appear that Mr. Crittenden is in favor of his reelection, while Mr. Crittenden does not want it to be thought that he is in favor of any such thing. If he did Mr. Cates could just as easily get it printed, that effect, as to the other effect. Why did he not ask the direct question when he was telegraphing—were you in favor of the election of Mr. Douglas over Mr. Lincoln? He dared not.

The adroit managers of this little game of boo-peek knew he would answer emphatically that he was not. If any doubt could have existed before, the circumsppection, abstinence, and arrangement of these meaningless utterances that are published as coming from Mr. Crittenden, establish now that he at least does not wish to influence any man in Illinois to vote for Mr. Douglas. And this coincides with what we have to have been his feeling but a few weeks since. But enough of such idle parade about the opinion of any man. The people of Illinois have determined to defeat Douglas, at all hazards and they will do it.

LOOK OUT FOR SPURIOUS TICKETS!

The Election Law.

We gave our construction of the statutes of Illinois in reference to the laws of voting and elections in yesterday's issue, and are confirmed in that by Judicial construction. In our sister States by Judicial construction residence is made to mean bona fide living in a State, county or precinct with the intention of making a home. We refer to a judicial decision of a sister State which is in words as follows:

"To gain a domicile—(residence) in this State the citizen of another State must remove, locate and intend permanently to remain here. Residence without such intention operates as no change of political rights, and such residents cannot vote in this State. Thus also a residence for any length of time, on business, on a visit for pleasure, or for any temporary purpose, with intention to return to a domicile elsewhere, or without intention to remain for an indefinite time at least, is no abandonment of the former domicile (residence) and gives no domicile in the county where such temporary sojourn is made, and consequently no right to vote at such temporary places of residence."

Thus it will be seen that the cold and formal law is made to mean by the Courts of the State what the Legislature intended; and to get at the honest intent of both Legislature and the motives and acts of men, Courts are legislatively and constitutionally empowered to act. The Legislature of Illinois manifestly intended justice, and not a fraud upon the people, whose legal guardians they are.

MARRIED.

DOWDALL—ADAMS—At the residence of Mr. Beard, five miles east of Springfield, John S. Clay Esq., Mr. John W. Dowdall, and Miss Sarah Adams, both of this county.

LAST SIX DAYS

OF WAUGH'S

PANORAMA OF ITALY,

AND THE

Lilliputian Family,

AT

CONCERT HALL.

OWING TO THE IMMENSE POPULARITY OF IT ALL, the Manager has concluded to remain until Saturday night inclusive.

Most positively closing November 6th, 1858.

SIX chances more to witness the Great Easter Sunday illumination of St. Peter's Church at Rome. Come early to secure good seats.

The painting shows precisely at 7 1/2 o'clock. A descriptive Lecture by a gentleman well acquainted with the country.

Afternoon exhibition on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 1/2 o'clock. Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts.

FRESH OYSTERS.

WE ARE NOW READY TO FURNISH Families, Hotels and Saloons with fresh Running Oysters at as low prices as any other house, and warranted good money will be returned, at our new-draw.

FOUND

ON THE BEARDSTOWN ROAD BE TWEEN Springfield and Pleasant Plains, a Pocket Book containing some money, the owner can have the same by returning it to C. ROY, and proving property and paying for this advertisement.

ALL WOOL DE BAGS;

All wool striped do. Plain and striped imperial cloths for sale by EDWARD & CO.

PURE WINE LEAD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST RECEIVED another large lot of A. F. FINESTOCK'S Lead. The advantage of this Lead, as it is pure as can readily be shown by chemical analysis, secondly, it is full weight while the Lead of other manufacturers can be bought for \$8 per hundred, is sufficient evidence of its superiority. To persons wishing the judgment of experienced Painters we would refer to J. ROY, and E. HILLMAN of this city, for further particulars call on the new Hardware Store West side of Capitol Square Springfield Ill.

100 LOTS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS ONE hundred fine Building Lots for Sale. The lots are situated in the South Eastern part of the city. Terms two and three years time, with interest. No payment required at date of purchase, if parties desire to improve said lots.

Apply at the Western Land Office, over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, on the West side of the Public Square.

WHITE LINEN COATS.

WHITE LINEN PANTS.

WHITE MARSEILLES VEST.

A whole suit for \$6!

BEACH'S Clothing Store.

Sangamon Insurance Co.,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Subscribed Capital, \$150,000 00

THIS INSTITUTION IS OPEN DAILY

from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sundays and holidays excepted) and performs all the functions of a Bank of Deposit, Discount, Exchange, and Collection. The Savings department pays interest on time deposits.

Wm. H. Bissell, Asst. Cashier, Asa Eastman, President, PASCAL P. ENOS, President, ASHASTMAN, Vice President, W. R. FONDEY, Secretary.

A NEW SUPPLY

AT THE BAKERY AND CONFECTION-ery and Provision store of McROBERTS & JESS

NUTS—COCOA NUTS, ALMONDS, PE- canuts, Walnuts, Brazil, Filberts, &c., by wholesale.

McROBERTS & JESS.

CONFECTIONERY—ENGLISH, FRENCH

&c., and our own manufacture, by wholesale or retail.

McROBERTS & JESS.

CHEESE—HAMBURGH, OHIO, &c., A

choice lot, at the Bakery of McROBERTS & JESS.

OYSTERS—FRESH COVE IN LARGE

and small sized cans, warranted good.

McROBERTS & JESS.

FRESH SPICES—RECEIVED DIRECT

from the mill, all kinds. McROBERTS & JESS.

GROCERIES—SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE,

Soups, Molasses, Flour, Beans, Nails, Tubs, Washboards, Soda, Saleratus, Currants, Raisins, Citron, Catnip, Pepper

Saus, Candles—tallow, &c., and a thousand other things too numerous to mention, for sale cheap for cash or country produce.

McROBERTS & JESS.

SPRINGFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WERE APPOINT- ed by the Board of Trustees of the Springfield Female Seminary, to receive and report to the next meeting of the Board, such proposals for the site of the Seminary Building as might be offered.

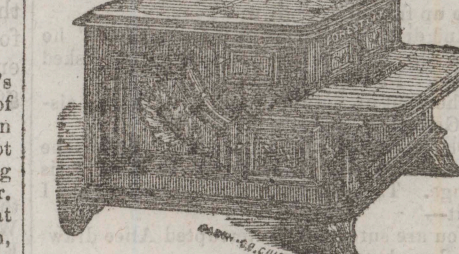
The object of building a first class Female Seminary in our city, we think, ought to attract the attention and claim the assent of every citizen.

The erection of a building for such an institution, it is believed, will give great advantage to our immediate neighborhood, and add to the value of adjacent property. The undersigned would therefore respectfully request that proposals in writing may be submitted to them for the site of the Seminary Building.

It is proposed to expend thirty thousand dollars on the buildings.

STEPHEN L. LOGAN, JOHN T. ST. ALIT, JOHN S. VIERENBERGH, JAMES CAMPBELL, (Reg. copy)

ELDER & BROTHER



Has the largest stock of Stoves,

Tin and Copper Ware that ever was brought to this city. They intend to do best, neither in pattern or price. Come all you that want a good Cook or Parlor Stove, for Elder & Brother's is the place to buy, and they intend to sell them lower than any other place in the city, for cash. We have on hand all kinds of Hollow Ware, Brass Kettles, Pump, Lead Pipe, and every thing too numerous to mention.

Reg. copy.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, for the construction of a bridge across the Springfield River, on the new road leading from the northern termination of Fifth street, to Sangamon River Bridge.

Proposals will be received for building a bridge with stone and wood abutments.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept