

THE ROLLA EXPRESS.

VOL. I

ROLLA, PHELPS COUNTY, MO., MAY 13, 1861. A/CA DAY

NO 42.

THE ROLLA EXPRESS
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One square three months..... 4 00
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Professional or business cards of five lines or less, will be published for six dollars a year, in advance.
Yearly advertisements confined strictly to their legitimate business.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
GEO. F. HARRINGTON, Attorney at Law, Rolla, Phelps county, Mo. Office S. E. corner of Main and Fourth streets.
AARON VANWARMER, Attorney at Law, Rolla, Phelps county, Mo.
J. M. McGuire, Attorney at Law, Rolla, Phelps county, Mo. Office near the Court House.
S. G. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, permanently located at Rolla, Phelps county, Mo.—Particular attention paid to pro emptum claims.
H. S. CLARK, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Land Agent. Prompt attention paid to the collection of debts and the payment of taxes for non-residents. Lands sold for taxes redeemed. Office on Main street, near the railroad.

J. L. HUTCHISON, Attorney at Law, and Land Agent, Rolla, Phelps county, Mo., will practice law in the counties of Phelps, Maries, Pulaski, Texas, Dent and Crawford. He will also attend to leasing land in Southern Missouri, investigating titles, paying taxes and buying and selling lands on commission. Office on Main street, near the railroad.

W. N. E. J. ORGAN, County Surveyors, E. Estate Tax Paying and General Agents. Having formed connections with Real Estate Agents in St. Louis, for rare inducements to purchasing to sell improved or unimproved land. Correlation moderate. W. N. Organ, Com. Dent county—J. E. Organ, Rolla, Phelps county Mo.

J. MITCHELL, Attorney at Law and Land Agent, will practice in the counties of Howell, Morgan, Reynolds, Shannon, Dent, Crawford, Phelps, Texas and Pulaski. For reference address Hon. J. H. McBride, Licking, Texas county. Particular attention paid to collections and the payment of taxes. Letters addressed to Houston, Texas county, Mo.

W. N. ORGAN, Attorney at Law, Salem, Mo., will practice regularly in the counties comprising the 18th Judicial Circuit.—Particular attention paid to collecting.

ABRAHAM JOHNSON, will practice law in the courts of Maries and Phelps counties. Business with him will be attended to promptly. Office Clifty Dale, Maries county, Mo.

POWEROY & SEAY, Attorneys at Law, Steelville, Mo., will practice regularly in the Circuit Courts of Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Texas, Ozark, Shannon and Crawford counties.

D. A. D. NORMANDIE, Eclectic Physician, will attend to all professional calls in Phelps county. Office at the Drug Store.

JOHN P. NORVELL, School Commissioner, Phelps county. He can be found, every Saturday, at the office of J. M. McGuire, Esq., at the City seat.

DR. J. S. FROST, Practicing Physician and Surgeon, Vienna. The most approved Patent Medicines and Drugs kept constantly on hand.

DR. R. BYRNS, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rolla, and surrounding country. Office the Phelps House.

W. BISHOP, Proprietor of Bishop's Addition to the town of Rolla. Lots situated in the central portion of Town first sale.

W. JAMES, Proprietor of James' Addition to Rolla. Lots situated in the vicinity of the Depot of the S. W. B. Railroad. Address Rolla, Mo.

WILLIAM WILSON, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, Rolla, Mo. Paper-hanging, Gilding, Marbling and Gilding done with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

MAAC C. PENNINGTON, Plasterer, Rolla, Mo. carries on the business in all its various branches. Orders left at my residence, on the corner of Fifth and Park streets, will receive prompt attention.

ARDEN & CO, House Builders, Carpenters and Joiners, Rolla, Mo. Contracts taken for all kinds of Carpentry. Prompt attention paid to all business entrusted to their care.

Gov. JACKSON'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSON CITY, May, 1861.
Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

I had no reason to anticipate, when you adjourned, that circumstances would so soon arise, which would render it my imperative duty to call you together again. It is deeply to be regretted that such a step has to be taken at a season of the year when time is so precious, and the loss of it, in your private affairs, must occasion such serious inconvenience. I am confident, however, that you have not reluctantly responded to the call, and that the objects for which you have assembled can be promptly and unanimously accomplished in a very few days. Since your adjournment, events affecting the peace and safety of the country have been transpiring almost with the rapidity of thought, and of a nature well calculated to awaken in the bosom of every patriot the most gloomy apprehensions. Manifestations from every quarter, and of a character neither to be overlooked nor disregarded indicate, but too plainly that our whole country, its Constitution and laws, are in imminent danger of disorder and destruction.

Our Federal Constitution, the bond of union of a once united and happy people, was framed by the delegates of distinct and separate States, and severally ratified by them in their sovereign capacity as States. This Constitution emanated from men who were guided by intelligence and patriotism, and taught by the lessons of experience and history, and whose minds were illuminated by the lights of philosophy and wisdom. Its object was to establish equality and justice between the States, and to insure domestic tranquility within them. Had the same spirit of justice and patriotism, which animated the men who devised it, guided the people of the free States in the proper observance of its obligations to the present hour, we would now have a united, prosperous and happy Union, instead of a distracted and broken Confederacy. There has been no necessary conflict of interests between the North and the South, the East and the West. Varieties of climate, contrasting (but not conflicting) organizations of labor, and social structures animated by different (but not adverse) principles. But the progress of fanaticism, sectionalism and cupidity in the Northern States, for the past quarter of a century, has, with accumulating force, culminated in the triumph of a purely sectional faction which, under the form, but in violation of the principles of the Constitution; threatens to destroy the sovereignty of the States, and, practically, convert the Government of the United States into an overshadowing consolidated despism. The present Executive of the United States seems to regard the States in their relations to the Federal Government as similar to those which countries bear to State sovereignties. A perversion so monstrous and so dangerous, all wise and reflecting men foresaw must end in a dissolution of the Confederacy, and that result has not taken us by surprise.

From the inauguration of President Lincoln seven States had seceded. They had united with each other under a new constitution—elected their officers, organized armies, instituted judicial tribunals, and asserted all the powers rightfully belonging to sovereign States. To this they were impelled by well-founded apprehensions of imminent danger to all their vital interests, and by a consciousness that everything dear to them was directly menaced by the predominance of a factious avowedly hostile to their very existence as communities. For calamities so deplorable the people of Missouri cannot be reproached. They have preserved, with scrupulous fidelity, their attachment to the Constitution and the Union. They have done nothing in derogation of the rights of others. They have patiently submitted to many and great injuries for the sake of peace. They have ever counseled concord and fraternity. Their statute books have not been defaced by enactments in contravention of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. They have seen slow to believe that designs destructive of their rights and interests could be entertained by the administration of Mr. Lincoln. They refused to see in his inaugural any purpose of introducing the horrors of civil war. They have cordially united in every effort of the people of the border States to effect such a compromise as would secure the rights and honor of all, restore fraternal feeling, reconstitute the Union, and impart new vigor to the Constitution. Their counsels and their rights have been alike unheeded. The old Confederacy is broken; a new one has been organized by a portion of the States, and President Lincoln, by his proclamation, calling out a force of seventy-five thousand men to subvert the seceded States, has threatened a destructive civil war between the States.

On the 15th day of April, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, calling on me to furnish the government at Washington with four regiments, to aid in the prosecution of the civil war about to be inaugurated. I am sure I but gave utterance to the universal heart of our people when I replied, that Missouri would not furnish one man to assist in such a war. The action of the President is evidently unconstitutional and illegal, and will only tend to still further alienate the people of the free and slaveholding States in their opinions and sentiments. In confirmation of this opinion it is sufficient to say, that the power to coerce a State by the Federal Union was proposed in the Convention that framed the Constitution in several different forms, and rejected; and it is an insult to the common sense of the people to assert that a war upon individuals, acting under authority of the State, and by virtue of its commission, or in obedience to its government, is not a war upon the State. The President, it appears, has not only discovered the power in the government, to make war on the States, but has assumed that the Executive Department can initiate that war. Neither Washington, nor Jefferson, nor Jackson ever for a moment imagined that they were clothed with such a despotic power as this. On the contrary, we have been taught by the following language in the farewell address of General Jackson, that the harmony and permanency of the Union could only be perpetuated by such a policy, as would command the love and confidence of the people of the several States. He said: "But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers conferred to the government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to

life, liberty, character and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other." We have also been warned by John Quincy Adams, that the permanency of the Union rested not in the coercive powers of the Federal Government, but in the love and affections of the people. His opinions were expressed in regard to the perpetuity of the government in the following strong and truthful language: "The indissoluble link of Union between the people of the several States of this confederated nation, is, not all, not in the right, but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may heaven avert it) when the people of these States shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred, the bonds of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of consolidated interests, and kindly sympathies; and far better for the people of the distressed States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint." But the lessons of wisdom taught by the older and purer statesmen of the country seem to be unheeded by the present Administration. Its policy is rapidly tending to revolution, and unless speedily arrested, will end in ruin and disaster to the hitherto prosperous and happy people of the American continent. The great and patriotic State of Virginia, after having failed in all her efforts to re-adjust the Union, has, at last yielded in despair, and has seceded from the old Federal Union. North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, it is believed, will rapidly follow in the footsteps of Virginia, and Kentucky is profoundly moved in this great question. Our interests and our sympathies are identical with those of the slaveholding States, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs. The similarity of our social and political institutions—our individual interests, our sympathies, habits and tastes—our common origin and territorial continuity, all occur, in pointing out our duty in regard to the secession which is now taking place between the States of the old Federal Union. In the meantime it is, in my judgment, indispensable to our safety, that we should emulate the policy of all the other States, in arming our people and placing the State in a proper attitude for defence. The militia law should be revised and rendered more efficient. A good system of drill and discipline should be adopted, in order to place ourselves in a position when our rights can be defended by strong arms and willing hearts.

Missouri has, at this time, no war to prosecute; it is not her policy to make aggressions on any State or people; but, in the present state of the country, she would be faithless to her honor and respect to her duty, were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparation for the protection of her people against the aggressions of all assailants.

I therefore respectfully recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defence.

In conclusion, permit me to appeal to you, and through you to the whole people of the State, to whom we are all responsible, to do nothing impromptu or precipitately. We, gentlemen, have a most solemn duty to perform. Let us, then, calmly reason one with another, avoid all passion and all tendency to tumult and disorder, obey implicitly the law and the constituted authorities, and endeavor, ultimately, to unite all our citizens in cordial co-operation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property, and the performance of all those high duties imposed upon us by our obligations to our families, our country and our God.

Respectfully,
C. F. JACKSON.

Fifteen Hundred Free Colored Men in Arms.—On Monday night, the 22nd ult., a monster meeting of the free colored residents of New Orleans was held in that city to offer their services for the protection of New Orleans. Resolutions were adopted, proffering their services to the municipal authorities, in case of an invasion by the enemy; and if allowed to form themselves in military companies, they engage to take up arms at a moment's notice for the defence of their native soil, and fight, "shoulder by shoulder" with the citizens, as their fathers did in 1814.

The meeting was addressed in an impassioned manner by Mr. Armand Lanuse. At the conclusion of the proceedings, fifteen hundred of these patriotic yellow men stepped forward and signed their names as ready to perform military duty. Their stock has not degenerated, and they will fight as faithfully as their fathers did with Jackson. At the time of the insurrection of the slaves of St. Domingo, the free colored men earnestly tendered their services for its suppression to the authorities. They were doubted, and their aid rejected. Had they been accepted, the negroes would not have triumphed. Most of the whites who escaped with life were saved by the exertions of the free colored.

GREASED LIGHTNING.—In the coal oil regions thunder has disappeared. The atmosphere is so saturated with oily vapor that it greases all the lightning, and enables it to slide down hill from the upper regions as gently as a "cooling dove."

Our National Troubles.

The following is an extract from the *Missouri Statesman*:
If there is to be a separation of the North and South, whether temporary or permanent, let it be peaceable. If we are to part, let us part in peace. What of glory, or of honor, or of national renown is to accrue from a separation which by rash counsels, North or South, is consummated in rapine and blood.

Mr. Lincoln has issued a proclamation convening Congress in extra session on the 4th of July. Let the military arm in both sections of the country be stayed until the border States Convention recommends and the Congress authoritatively proclaims measures of pacification and compromise. Let not the American name and our common humanity be scandalized by the war which seems impending. There is no necessity for collision and bloodshed between the Federal Union and the Southern Confederacy, whilst patriotic men everywhere are striving to settle the matter in peace. And the border Slave States, occupying geographically a central position between the two extremes, should take a firm stand and not allow the madmen North and South to continue this fratricidal war.

Each section has disregarded the counsels and opposed the policy of the border slave States, the North in electing Mr. Lincoln and in opposing every plan of compromise; the cotton States of the South in seceding from the Union, and thus deserting us in the contest for equal rights under the Constitution. Neither section, therefore, can complain if we say to the Federal Government they shall not send troops across our Territory to invade the South, and to the Government of the Confederate States, they shall not send troops across it to invade the North.

But Mr. Lincoln calls for 75,000 troops to suppress the powerful "combinations" in the Southern States and to execute the laws; and into the country that the first service assigned to this force will be—not as his inaugural had it—"to hold, occupy and possess," but to "repossess the forts, places and property, that have been seized from the Union." Now, while we offer no justification, but the very contrary, for the unlawful seizure of the forts, arsenals in the Southern States, it is self-evident that an attempt to "repossess" them by force not only changes the peaceful policy foreshadowed by this inaugural, but will inevitably result in civil war—it may be the utter destruction of our Government and the speedy inauguration of a reign of terror, lawlessness, violence and blood.

Nor is this all. There is but one step from the attempt to "repossess" these forts, and that other scheme of atrocious folly—the subjugation of the Southern States. And whenever this is attempted, the battle-cry will rage from Maine to California and from the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Mexico; and this blessed land of ours, hitherto the home of the most prosperous, happy and free people on the globe, will become one vast theatre of carnage and slaughter. And for what? Ecco answers—And For What?

Madness ruling the hour, the subjugation of the southern states may be attempted. We hope it will not be, and can scarcely conceive of such an act of atrocious wickedness and folly; but if it is, it can never be accomplished. Armies of invasion whose ranks are filled with Black Republican troops from the North, led by a Black Republican commander may attempt to fight their way through the border States—for they will never get through unless at the point of the sword, and make war upon the Southern States, and lay waste our towns and fields and sack and burn our cities in the mad attempt to "repossess" the forts, but the Southern people can never be subjugated *try it who may*. Nor do we believe that a considerable portion of the right-thinking people of the North will rally to the standard of Mr. Lincoln or anybody else, to coerce the seceded States into submission.

A Union man from principle, we expected to stand by it, until, like Stephens, of Georgia, we were forced to abandon it, and aid the men of peace in restoring tranquility to the country. Peace and the restoration of confidence and good fellowship, is what the country needs—is what its best interests loudly demand.

The position, then, of Missouri and the border slave States for the present is clear. Let them stand like a wall of fire between the belligerent extremes, and with their strong arms and potential counsel keep them apart. Let them stand pledged, as they now are, to resist any attempt at coercion, plighting their faith, as we hesitate not to plight the faith of Missouri, that if the impending war of the Northern States against the Southern, in defence of our solemn protest and warning, shall actually occur; (which God in his mercy forbid!) we will stand by Virginia, Kentucky, and our Southern sisters, sharing their common dangers and abiding their fortunes and destiny, in driving back from their borders the hostile foot of Northern invaders.

Of the South, we are for the South.

A MOMENT OF HONOR.

For twenty-five years old Jake Wildard has cultivated the soil in Baldwin county, and drawn therefrom a support for himself and wife. Jake is childless. Not long ago Jake left the house in search of a missing cow. His route led him through an old worn-out patch of clay land, of about six acres in extent, in the centre of which was a well twenty five or thirty feet deep; that at some time probably had furnished the inmates of a dilapidated house near by with water. In passing by this spot an ill wind drifted Jake's "tile" from his head, and maliciously wafted it to the edge of the well, and in it tumbled.

Now Jake had always practiced the virtue of economy, and he immediately set about recovering the lost hat. He ran to the well, and finding it was dry at the bottom, he uncoiled the rope which he had brought for the purpose of capturing the truant cow, and after several attempts to catch the hat with a noose, he concluded to save time by going down into the well himself. To accomplish this, he made fast one end of the rope to a stump hard by, and was soon on his way down the well.

It is a fact, of which Jake was no more conscious than the reader hereof, that Ned Wells was in the dilapidated building aforesaid, and that an old blind horse, with a bell on his neck, who had been turned out to die, was lazily grazing within a short distance of the well.

The devil himself or some other wicked spirit, put it into Ned's cranium to have a little fun; so he quietly slipped up to the horse, unbuckled the strap, and approached with slow and measured "ting-a-ling" to the edge of the well. "Dang the old blind horse!" said Jake, "he's a comin' this way, sure, and a'n't got no more sense nor to fall in here. Whoa, Ball!"

But the continued approach of the "ting-a-ting" said, just as plainly as as words, that old Ball wouldn't "whoa!" Besides, Jake was at the bottom, resting before trying to "shin" it up the rope. "Great Jerusalem!" said he, "the old cuss will be a-top o' me 'fore I can say Jack Robinson. Whoa! dang you, whoa!"

Just then Ned drew up to the edge of the well, and with his foot kicked a little dirt into it.

"Oh, Lord!" exclaimed Jake, falling on his knees at the bottom of the well, "I'm gone now!—whoa! Now I lay me down to—whoa! Ball—I pray the Lord my soul to—G-d-g you, whoa! Ned could hold in no longer, and fearful that Jake might suffer from his fright, he revealed himself. Probably Ned didn't make tracks with his heels toward that well. Maybe Jake wasn't up to the top of it in short order. Maybe not. I don't know. But I do know that if Jake finds out who sent you this, it will be the last squib you'll get from me."