



FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
of New York.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
NATHAN ROWLEY,

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.
GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist.—JOHN FITCHER, of Posey.
2d " JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.

3d " MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.
4th " DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.
5th " THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock.

6th " LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene.
7th " EDWARD W. MCGUAGHEY, of Park.
8th " JAMES F. SUTT, of Clinton.
9th " DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.
10th " DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16.

We have received a part of the proceedings of the Whig National Convention, but we prefer before publishing any part of them to have the whole on hand. We shall lay before our readers all that is of any interest.

LIEUT. McBAKER, who has been stationed here recruiting for the Indiana regiment, has received orders to break up the station. No more men are wanted for during the war.

ROCKWELL'S CIRCUS.—We learn from the Louisville Courier of Wednesday, that this magnificent establishment—the largest, best conducted and most popular Circus in the Union—has left that city on their boat, and will exhibit "all along shore." It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the company will be here on the 24th and remain for one day and night. This company commences their performance by sending up a large and splendid Balloon! Everybody will be on hand, and Rockwell's pavilion will be crammed.

TOURNAMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Some of the chivalry of South Carolina, in order to further sustain their character, recently held a tournament at Columbia, S. C. Twenty-one armed knights entered the lists and the successful conqueror was crowned with a wreath of roses by the Queen of Beauty. The performances closed with a splendid ball and entertainment.

On Saturday morning, a gentleman on horseback stopped at a store near Fulton street, Boston, for the purpose of transacting some business. The persons he wished to see were up a flight of stairs, which he ascended. What was his astonishment to find, upon turning round, that his horse had followed him up-stairs! At the last accounts a large crowd had assembled, and were busily engaged imagining how the horse could be got down again.

The Richmond (Ky.) Ploughboy says, that Shadrach Barnes, who was committed to jail in Madison county for the murder of Isaac Agee, has taken no food for the last eight days, and it is supposed that he designs to commit suicide in this singular manner.

Four thousand juvenile paupers from the different unions in Ireland, and ten thousand from England, are to be sent to Australia this year.

Jerrold says in his weekly newspaper, that Louis Philippe is "playing at poverty." His only expense in carriages is the hire of three cabs on a Sunday morning to convey the family to the Roman Catholic chapel at Weybridge. His family wait upon themselves and on one another.

RATHER TOO BAD.—The very unnecessary letter of Mr. Polk to the Baltimore Convention declining to be a candidate for re-election, is stated to have been received with "much applause." This is wounding the feelings of the departed one, in quite too cruel a manner. Mr. Polk may say with the rejected lover:

"Perhaps you were right in rejecting my love. But why did you kick me down stairs?"

THE BUSINESS WORLD.—Our merchants and business men are awaiting with deep anxiety the decision of the Whig National Convention. The nomination of Gen. Taylor would be regarded by them as a national blessing. A cheering impulse would at once be given to trade, commerce, and manufactures, and the prospect for the future would immediately brighten.—Phila. Inq. Bk.

WHO WASTES THE PEOPLE'S MONEY?—Congress has now been in session more than six months, and the House it seems have passed just eight bills, while they have before them untouched upon their calendar FIVE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN. The cause of this shameful delay in the transaction of the people's business was manfully exposed during a slavery debate on the 3d inst., by Mr. Sawyer, a locofoco member from Ohio. It will be seen that he lays the fault entirely and exclusively at the doors of his own democratic brethren:

Mr. Sawyer said—While the Bill (the naval appropriation bill) was waiting the action of the House, gentlemen had got into the discussion of a subject entirely foreign to the bill; and just so it had continued from the commencement of the session till this very hour. The public business had been criminally neglected.

Mr. S. would now quote for the benefit of the country and for the information of the committee some items from the general calendar of the business of the House which yet remained to be done. There were on that calendar more than five hundred bills yet unacted upon, while only some fifteen or twenty had received the action of the House. All the bills providing for the pay of our brave soldiers were still to be passed, while the House was engaged in discussing abstract questions on slavery—a subject introduced by whom, and on which side of the House? Did not gentlemen perceive that no gentlemen from the other side of the House attempted to get the floor? The whole discussion was confined to the Democratic side of the House—it was they who, instead of doing the business of the country, were occupying the time in discussion on slavery.—The debate had been opened by a gentleman holding the extreme of Southern principles; and the practical result would be, that in some portions of the Union that speech would be quoted on them as exhibiting the party's doctrine, while an ultra Whimot proviso Democrat had made a speech on the opposite side of the question; and in other sections of the Union the Whigs would read that speech to the people as a sample of democratic doctrine.—The other side, seeing the game thus coming into their hands, sat perfectly quiet.

But the bills on the calendar were important to every man in the country, and, if gentlemen would, by continuing this sort of debate, rob their constituents of their just rights. Mr. S. would tell the country and the world of it.—Here were bills on the calendar from No. 9 up to No. 520, still waiting, unacted on. There was one to protect the suffering emigrants to Oregon, who being butchered by the scalping knife of the bloody savage; yet, while they were falling massacred in the wilderness, and gentlemen knew it, the could sit here day after day discussing negro slavery. Mr. S. called on the House and on the country to bear him witness that it was not his fault. There was another bill providing half pay to the widows and children of men who had died in the service of their country. There was another for removing sunken rocks in the harbor of New York; he called the attention of gentlemen from New York to it. Another bill provided for widows and orphans of men who had died in our naval service. Then there were bills providing for the improvements of rivers and harbors, some of them just and honest, and, if gentlemen would keep off of it such as were dishonest and unjust, the President was not going to veto the bill.

Mr. Burt said the gentleman from Ohio was a good Democrat. Did he mean to pledge himself that the President would not veto any bill for internal improvements? If so, he hoped that the Democratic party would adopt some other resolution besides those put forth at Baltimore.

Gen. Cass was the dernier resort of the party. The Convention could not select a candidate from the North, that came so near Southern views on Slavery, as Gen. Cass. The South were to be humored and flattered—their support was to be secured without regard to those vital principles, which are held so sacred by the masses of the North. It remains to be seen whether the object will be attained—whether the South can be cajoled and deceived, and the North doubly betrayed, by the election of a time-server and office-hunter to the highest office in the Union.

Gen. Cass, the locofoco nominee for President, is the identical individual that Senator Benton let the wind out of, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, two years since. Cass was for "54 40—or fight." Benton showed him up in a light which was more than ridiculous—it was really silly. Since then there has not been the best feeling existing between them. Benton feels a contempt for the trickery and demagoguery of Cass—while Cass has anything but a pleasant recollection of the encounter with Benton.

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle whose advice is worth following, says: "When a nomination is made for President and Governor, it is for the time being, a week's wonder which must be talked about. But when a Political Campaign is to be carried on, and success is to be obtained, the means are the same in this business as in all other business in which combination is required. Energy—Industry—Organization are the words which include success in all things. Work is what is required of the Whigs, from this day to the end of November, if they mean to succeed.—ORGANIZATION must be had, if work is to be well done. We have some experience in these matters, and we had rather have the results of one man who works, to that of ten who shall stand idle and only talk."

WAINSKY AND GRAIN.—By an act of Parliament passed during the last year, no more breadstuffs can be distilled into alcoholic liquors in Great Britain and Ireland. If the English distiller, formerly consumed Twenty-five Millions of bushels of grain, to supply his distillery under the old state of things he now requires none of this grain whatever, because he cannot use it, and the Twenty-five millions are now on hand to work into bread for the inhabitants of the British Islands.

TO THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

HEADQUARTERS, TEMPERANCE HALL, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1848.

The period having arrived when the grateful countrymen of Washington—the great, the good Washington—have determined to elevate a visible memento of their inward love and veneration for his character and services that will do honor to the nation, the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the National Monument will take place on the FOURTH OF JULY next, in the city of Washington. The National Monument Society, believing that all classes of the people would be desirous of participating in the labor of love, have extended invitations to all orders, bodies, associations, and individuals, to be present on that day; and having specially requested the assistance of the Grand Division of the District to extend said invitation to all the members of our beloved order, we hereby earnestly request the attendance of all grand and subordinate divisions at this great festival of freedom. Each and every grand and subordinate division which intends to be present, in body, will please notify the undersigned, at as early a day as possible, of such intention.—Transient brethren who may visit the city on that occasion, are requested to bring their regalia with them, and join with us in procession.

There will no doubt be a great reduction made on the different lines of travel communication reaching the city, to enable all to assemble and unite in the procession on that day; and, in view of the immense multitudes that will be gathered together, we feel it incumbent upon us to state that it will be out of the power of the citizens to provide those hospitalities which would cheerfully be rendered on less imposing occasions; and we can only assure them a good camping-ground, good water, and all those facilities for comfort, which a glad and free people ever ready and proud to render.

We would earnestly and politely request the whole press of the country to give this invitation circulation in their respective columns, and charge to the amount of gratitude they owe to the memory of the "Father of his country," whose labors rendered us ever "blest and free."

PETER M. PEARSON, G. W. P. Chairman, Committee Arrangements.

TO THE PRESS OF INDIANA.

The committee appointed by the Indiana State Educational Society, at its last semi-annual meeting held in this city, to address the Press of our State, in reference to the important question of "FREE SCHOOLS, OR NO FREE SCHOOLS," which question is to be submitted to the voters of this State, *visa voce*, on the first Monday of August next, in pursuance of a law approved February 26, 1848, most respectfully submit to the intelligence and patriotism of the corps editorial of Indiana, the sacred cause the society is struggling to promote, and ask their co-operation and assistance in this crisis of affairs, on which is suspended the character of our State, and the dearest interests of nearly a million of people.

The society believe, that if the merits of the question so soon to be submitted to the people, could be presented to them in detail, if the superior advantages of the "Free School System" over every other plan devised to educate the whole people, could be clearly set forth in every school district in our State, so that the people could vote understandingly upon the question, that there would be an overwhelming vote in favor of "Free Schools." But how is the society to spread this intelligence throughout the length and breadth of our State, and that too, within the limited time of six weeks? The question is of vital importance to the people of Indiana, and if not sustained by their votes; the cause of education will receive a blow that this generation will pass away before it recovers. Now to whom can the society look for timely aid, but to you, gentlemen of the Press? Your papers are read in every school district throughout the State! You have personal friends and acquaintances in every neighborhood that look to you for instruction, and expect you not only to warn them of approaching danger, but to advise them of what is clearly their interests.

The Society more respectfully requests the conductors of the public journals in our State, to call the attention of the people to this great question immediately; and by a simultaneous appeal from the entire Press of Indiana, a spirit of inquiry will be awakened, and this once accomplished, the advantages of the "Free School System" will be so apparent that every virtuous, intelligent voter will not be at a loss how to vote on this momentous question.—The society is aware of the onerous duties of the Press, and that editors are daily burthened with matter for gratuitous publication, especially on the eve of a presidential election; but is there, or can there be a question of greater, or more vital importance to the prosperity of our State? The society appeal to the intelligence, the philanthropy, and patriotism of the Press of Indiana, to urge the people to vote for "Free Schools," and by so doing, you will elevate the character of our State, and thousands yet to be, will bless your memory.

C. FLETCHER, }
T. R. CRESSY, } Committee
H. F. WEST, }

N. B. Editors throughout the State are respectfully requested to publish this appeal.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The statement put forth by a N. Y. paper that twenty millions of dollars had been brought to N. Y. by a body of German immigrants should have read two hundred thousand dollars.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—We extract the following paragraph from the Paris correspondence of a London paper:

"You are aware that the principal members of the house of Rothschild are now assembled at Paris. The object of the meeting is said to be to devise plans for repairing, if possible, the disasters which the house has sustained, and to come to some positive arrangement with the executive government of France respecting the last loan. There are various rumors in circulation as to the extent of the losses of the Messrs. Rothschild by the revolution on the continent. I am assured by a friend, that Mr. James Rothschild, three or four days ago, declared to him that the losses of the firm by the events, amounted to two hundred millions of francs. From this we may judge of the enormous fortune and credit possessed by these bankers; for, notwithstanding their heavy losses, I do not hear that they have failed in any of their engagements."

THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC.

In a letter published in the National Intelligencer, is given an interesting account of the inhabitants of that long peninsula of the State of Virginia, which lies between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic, and is divided into two counties—Northampton, comprising the northern extremity, and Accomac, the southerly portion. The people and some of their customs are thus described:

Of the twenty-five thousand souls who inhabit the peninsula, I suppose that not more than one thousand could distinguish the difference between the English and the Cherokee alphabets. In the two counties of Accomac and Northampton, the idea of even a weekly newspaper was never dreamed of. The people are fond of amusements, which consist principally of dancing and card-playing parties, and the Saturday of each week is usually appropriated as a holiday.—Any event which can bring together a crowd is gladly welcomed, so that court days, training days, the fourth of July, Christmas day, New Year's day, and Thanksgiving day are among the white days of the unwritten calendar of the Accomacians. The roads of the country are all by nature very good, and the people exceedingly fond of going through the world as pleasantly as possible; so that each man who can own a horse is sure of owning a gig, and many of them are particularly unique and tottish like a scowboat in a gale of wind.

But the crowning peculiarity of this nook of the great world has reference to the custom of raising and taming wild horses. Like everything poetical, connected with the habits of our people, this custom is rapidly becoming obsolete, and will soon be remembered merely as an idle and romantic tale. The very idea of having to do with wild horses excited my fancy the very moment I heard the custom alluded to; and I made every effort to collect reliable information upon it, as it existed half a century ago.—As good fortune would have it, I found out an intelligent and venerable gentleman, who supplied me with many interesting particulars. The "oldest inhabitant" to whom I allude is, the Rev. David Watts, of Horn-town, who is now in the 82nd year of his age, and the substance of his information is as follows:

In the Atlantic ocean, off the northwestern shore of Accomac, lies a long and sandy island, known by the name of Assateague. The distance from one extremity to the other is perhaps ten miles, and in reaching it you have to cross a bay that is perhaps eight miles wide. At the present time there are only four families residing upon the island, one of them having charge of the light-house, the remaining three being devoted to the fishing business. From time immemorial it has been famous for its luxuriant grass, and from the period of the Revolution down to the year 1806, supplied an immense number of horses with food. When these animals were first introduced upon the island has not been ascertained, but it is said that they were the most abundant about half a century ago. At that period there was a kind of stock company in existence, composed principally of the wealthiest planters residing on the main shore. The animals were of the pony breed, but generally beautifully formed and very fleet; of a deep black color, and with remarkable long tails and manes. They lived and multiplied upon the island without the least care from the hand of man, and, though feeding entirely on the grass of the salt meadows, they were in good condition throughout the year.—They were employed by their owners, to a considerable extent, for the purpose of agriculture, but the finer specimens were kept or disposed of as pets for the use of ladies and children. The prizes which they commanded varied from ten to twenty dollars, but by the time a handsome animal could reach New York or New Orleans, he was likely to command one hundred and fifty, or two hundred dollars.

But by far the most interesting circumstances connected with the wild horses of Assateague had reference to the annual festival of penning the animals, for the purpose, not only of bringing them under subjection, but selling them to any who desire to purchase. The day in question was the 10th of June, on which occasion there was always an immense concourse of people assembled on the island from all parts of the surrounding country; not only men, but women and children; planters who came to make money, strangers who wished to purchase a beautiful animal for a present, together with the grooms or horse-tamers, who were noted at the time for their wonderful feats of horsemanship. But a large proportion of the multitude came together for the purpose of having a regular frolic; and feasting and dancing was carried to a great extent, and that too upon the open sandy shore of the ocean, the people being exposed, during the day to the scorching sunshine, and the scene being enlivened at night by immense bonfires, made of wrecked vessels and drift wood, and the light of the moon and stars. The staple business of these anniversaries, however, was to tame and brand the horses; but to give an account of all the particulars attending these exciting scenes would require more

time than I can spare at the present moment.

Suffice it to say, that the horses were usually corralled in a pen, perhaps a hundred at a time, when, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, the tamers would rush into the midst of the herd, and not only noose and halter the wild and untamed creatures, but mounting them, at time even without a bridle, would rush from the pen and perform a thousand fantastic and daring feats upon the sand. Few, if any, of these horse-men were ever killed or wounded while performing these exploits, though it is said that they frequently came in such close contact with the horses as to be compelled to wrestle with them, as man to man. But what was still more remarkable, these men were never known to fail in completely subduing the horses they attempted to tame and it was often the case that an animal which was as wild as a hawk in the morning, could be safely ridden by a child at the sunset hour.

A ROADSIDE CONFAB.—"And so, 'Squire, you don't take your country paper?"
"No, Major, I get the city paper on much better terms; and so I take a couple of them."
"But, 'Squire, these country papers prove of great convenience to us. The more we encourage them, the better their editors can make them."
"Why I don't know any convenience they are to me."
"The farm you sold last fall, was advertised in one of them, and you thereby obtained a customer. Did you not?"
"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars for it."
"And made much more than three dollars by it. Now, if your neighbors had not maintained that press, and kept it ready for your use, you would have been without the means of advertising your property. But I think I saw your daughter's marriage in one of those papers. Did that cost you anything?"
"No, but—"
"And your brother's death was thus published with a long obituary notice."
"Yes, yes, but—"
"And the destruction of your neighbor Brigg's house by fire. You know those things were exaggerated till the authentic accounts of our newspapers set them right."
"Oh, true, but—"
"And when your cousin Splash was out for the Legislature, you appeared much gratified at his newspaper defence, which cost him nothing."
"Yes, yes, but these things are news for the readers. They cause people to take papers."
"No, no, 'Squire Grudge, not if all are like you. Now, I tell you, the day will come when some one will write a very long eulogy on your life and character, and the Printer will put it in types, with a heavy black line over it, and with all your riches this will be done for you as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality and all such things, will be spoken of, but the Printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the types saying, will remark of you,—'Poor, mean devil! he is even sponging for an obituary!'"

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS institution is distinguished from all others, at home or abroad, by all, or most, of the following peculiarities:

1. Where the premiums are over \$50, it requires only one quarter part in cash, instead of the whole.
2. It allows the assured to pay yearly, quarterly, monthly or weekly.
3. No part of the profits are withheld, or diverted from the assured, either in charity or otherwise.
4. It has no loan, either nominal or real, so pay interest by having a sufficient capital fund, from premiums received.
5. The assured can withdraw his profits, or have them to accumulate, year by year, at his option.
6. It assures the aged of 67, instead of stopping at 60.
7. It declares the profits yearly, instead of once in five or seven years, and issues scrip yearly to the Assured, bearing 6 per cent interest—which scrip is redeemed in cash, when the profits amount to \$200,000, or allowed to accumulate at the option of the Assured.
8. It enables a man to provide for his wife and children in such a way, that although he may lose every thing, they are safe; and all persons, whether married or unmarried, to provide for Old Age, Sick-ness and Want, as well as for Death.
9. The Assured can surrender the policy at any time after the first year, and receive its equitable value.
10. At any time after the first year, the Assured can borrow on the scrip issued, two-thirds of its amount,—so that he has nothing to fear from a change of circumstances, or inability to pay the premium.
11. Directors and Officers are chosen yearly; and the Assured votes according to his interest.
12. The funds are all invested in United States, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts stocks, and in Real Estate in New York and New Jersey, wholly unincumbered, and of double the value loaned.
13. It pays no Directors, no Auditors, no Solicitors. It lends money to neither.
14. It does not reckon the Assured a year older than he is,—but from six months less to six months more, so as to equalize the estimate between all parties.
15. The rates are lower, the expenses less, and the profits larger, than with any Foreign Office, investments here yielding from 6 to 7 per cent.—abroad only 3 per cent.—so that nothing of 33 1/3 per cent reserved; nor of interest allowed to those who furnish a "guarantee capital," at the rate of 5 per cent, on every hundred pounds subscribed, for every ten pounds paid in.
16. Instead of encouraging, every precaution is taken to prevent, a forfeiture of the policy.
17. The liability of the Assured is limited by Law, to the amount of his premium note.

ALLEN C. HALLOCK, Agent.

All persons wishing to make insurance on their own or on their friends' LIVES, will please call upon the agent in this City, Office on Main street near Water, and examine the terms and rates of the Company.

Rockwell & Co.'s Circus.

THE proprietors of this immense and talented Equestrian Establishment, take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Evansville and the adjacent vicinity, the approaching performance of the unrivaled Troupe.

In order to be able to visit all the important river towns, they have purchased a steamboat of exceeding light draught, which will enable them to run in any stage of water on any of the Western Rivers without incurring the risk of any disappointment whatever.

The Proprietors feel a peculiar satisfaction in referring to the strength as well as the Brilliant Talent and unapproachable skill and grace which they have been enabled in course of time, and by extra labor and expense to concentrate in one establishment. They feel a great pride in calling particular attention to the name of HIRAM W. FRANKLIN, whose representation you see in the large Picture in his wonderful act of throwing 76 somersets, a number never equaled by any performer in the World; together with his terrific Double Somersets, through Balloons, over Banners, Horses, &c. &c. Also this daring one, two and four horses riding, with his astonishing Cord Volant Performances, which truly make him the Wonder of the Age.

Artists without number, and certainly without regard to expense, have been employed during the past winter in manufacturing New Costumes, Housings, Trappings, Decoration and other Paraphernalia to correspond with their magnificent Equestrian, Tour-naments, Cavalcades, and Processions, which this Company give on every representation, and which have created such a tremendous sensation everywhere upon their route, and always attended with so great eclat, that hundreds who never visited a Circus before, are now found among the patrons of this Greatest of Circuses.

In addition to the above talented troupe, there is attached to this Company, five bands of Equestrians, viz: Mrs. Nunn, Mrs. Schinde, Mrs. A. Rockwell, Mrs. Lake and Mrs. Woods.

There is also attached to this company, the Queen City Brass Band, who will entertain the audience by "discussing most eloquent music." HENRY ROCKWELL & Co., Proprietors. S. Q. STOKES, Manager. THOS. NUNN, Equestrian Director. A. W. FULLER, Treasurer. WM. LAKE, Clown. Will exhibit in Evansville on Saturday the 24th of June for one day only. Doors open at 2 o'clock.—Performance at 2 o'clock P. M., and 7 1/2 in the evening. Admission Boxes, 50 cents. Pitt, 25 cents. Children under twelve years of age half price, positively no half price.

The performance will commence with the magnificent spectacle, entitled the Halt of the Belouins, or the Arab's Bivouac. Comic Song by Mr. Lake. Grand Trampoline Leaps by Mr. Hiram W. Franklin. Vaulting by the Company, led by H. W. FRANKLIN, who has performed the almost incredible feat of throwing 76 consecutive Somersets. After which the pride piece of the Arena, MASTER W. GRADY, will perform his beautiful act on two Ponies, after which, will be enacted an astonishing set of Horsemanship and Gymnastic Evolutions on two horses, entitled the RIVAL ROVERS, or Olympic Bounders. By Messrs. B. Rannels and H. W. Franklin. Mr. Lake will introduce his Trained Dogs, Massiniello, or the Fisherman of Naples, by Mr. B. Rannels.

Mr. H. W. FRANKLIN, the greatest Slack Rope performer in the world, will perform some of those imitable Feats on the Rope, which have obtained for him the appellation of the "Spirited of the Air." Two Horse Alemande, by Mr. and Mrs. B. Rannels.

Mr. H. W. FRANKLIN, and his pupil the beautiful and talented MASTER W. GRADY, will next appear in their celebrated Antipodean Gymnastics and Musical Evolutions. The marvellous symmetry of their Apollo-like and classic forms (which a painter or sculptor might envy) the apparent recklessness of their difficult performances, the ease, skill, grace and celerity with which they are executed thrill the spectator with astonishment while at the same time he is filled with awe and delight.

Indian Warrior by Mr. JOHN STIMBLE. Mr. S. far surpasses any rider of the present age, in his like delineations of the passions and habits of the Wild South of the West. Mrs. NUNN will appear in her splendid act entitled the Hobe or Morning. MASTER WM. GRADY, will next be introduced and ride the brilliant Single horse act. His precocious and juvenile equestrian has already, by his beauty, talent, grace and skill, obtained the flattering soubriquet of the Young Ducrow of America. Among the stud of highly trained Horses, will be particularly noticed the feats of the celebrated fighting Ponies. The whole to conclude with a laughing piece by WM. C. PRESTON, Agent. 15-d&wdt Democrat and Commercial copy.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY. Main street, Evansville, Ind. SAMUEL CUPPLES begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed and set up his shop in Main street, between First and Second, next door to C. Bell's Drug store, where he keeps a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carps, Bags, Sacks, &c. &c. and all other articles in his line, which he offers at wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices. He also keeps constantly on hand a large and general assortment of trimmings of all kinds, such as: Saddle Trees of all kinds, Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather, Hog-skin saddling, Pad skins, Plush of every variety, Brass mounting of all kinds, Black do do do, Bridle Bits of every kind, Bridle Buckles do, Stirrup Irons do, Buggy, Riding and Wagon Whips. Together with all other articles in his line. Country merchants and farmers would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell first rate articles at very low prices. June 14-d&wdt SAMUEL CUPPLES. Democrat copy.

GROCERIES. JUST received by steamer "Gen. Lafayette," and for sale low for cash— 50 bags prime Rio Coffee; 10 Hogsheads of Sugar; 20 bbls Plantation Molasses a prime article. 10 bbls. Raisin; 5 boxes of Lemmons; June 13, M. W. FOSTER Corner main & 1st Streets. A SPLENDID lot of Paper Hangings and Window Paper, just received and for sale low by J. H. MAGHEE & CO. TRUNKS.—Leather Trunks of good quality and low prices; also Carpet Bags of every variety for sale at Cincinnati Clothing Store. AHLERING & BRUMMER. COFFINS.—Constantly on hand and made to order. ROBEK FIRMS. feb 1-6m Main Street.