



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. OETH, of Tippecanoe. DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1st Dist.—JOHN PITCHER, 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.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

A new experiment in street making is about being tried in Philadelphia. The street twenty-four feet in width, will be excavated so that the whole can be used for cellar-room, while granite blocks twelve feet in width will form the roadway, supported in the centre of the street by a wall, and resting upon the foundation walls of the stores that are to line either side of the street. The blocks will be slightly inclined towards the centre of the street, where the gutter is to be situated. This is a gigantic undertaking, requiring a large quantity of granite, the street being no less than three hundred and eighty feet in length.

THE FEDERALISTS TICKET.—The Tory Federalists think yet to unite the Barnburners in support of the old Black cockade ticket of Cass by circulating a story that, Butler actually did burn an Indian barn in the last war. They have only now to burn the War Office, and in the smoke of this exploit, destroy the evidence of Cass' great defections. That would be bupping barns to some effect.

STOPPING THE FEED.—Mr. Evans of Texas must be a hard customer. At the Baltimore Democratic Convention, he offered the following: 1. That it is improper for the President to appoint to office members of Congress, or delegates making the nomination. 2. That no member of this Convention will ask or accept of any office. 3. That we recommend to the people of the United States hereafter to appoint no member of Congress or office-holder as delegates to a National Convention.

This was too bad. After all their exertions in behalf of the nominee, thus to cut of these patriots from the very objects for which all their labors had been performed, was not to be tolerated. They therefore laughed it out of the Convention. The President decided it OUT OF ORDER. Very true. It is certainly out of order to deprive the drum majors of political conventions of office. It is the very thing for which they live and act.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The St. Louis Republican of the 14th, gives an account of the meeting of the Steamers Sultana and Grey Eagle about six miles below Randolph. The Sultana ran into the Grey Eagle, breaking her connecting steam pipe, killing two persons and scalding five or six others. The hull of the Grey Eagle was cut down to the water's edge by the bow of the Sultana, but the weight of the latter causing her to careen from her, prevented her from making much water—and with the assistance of the officers and crew of the Sultana, the leak was stopped after reaching shore. The boilers of the Grey Eagle were displaced, and she was, consequently, entirely disabled from proceeding on her trip.

ENGLISH HORSES.—By a late census of England, the number of horses in England has been found to have diminished from 1,000,000 to 200,000 within the last two years, the railroads have dispensed with the use of 500,000 horses, and these animals, as well as oxen are now scarcely used for transportation, and thus the grain and food of the 800,000 formerly consumed have been dispensed with, and the land used for the growth of hay and grass is devoted to the growth of grain alone for the supply of bread.

SANTA ANNA'S TOAST.—Just before bidding a final adieu to the "scenes of his glory," Santa Anna is reported to have made the following sentiment: "James K. Polk.—The exiles friend."

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The convention re-assembled at 4 P. M., and after the Chairman had called to order, he announced that the committee on officers was prepared to report.

Mr. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, stated that all the committee being present, they had unanimously agreed upon reporting and recommending the following Delegates, as permanent officers of the Convention:

FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The announcement was received with immense cheering, and adopted with acclamation.

The report then recommended as follows: VICE PRESIDENTS.

- Luther Severance, Maine. Anthony Colley, New Hampshire. Horace Everett, Vermont. Asahel Huntington, Massachusetts. Charles Jackson, Rhode Island. Charles W. Rockwell, Connecticut. Samuel Works, New Jersey. Joseph Porter, Pennsylvania. Townsend Haines, Delaware. John H. McFee, Maryland. John Janney, Virginia. Edward Ganage, North Carolina. George W. Crawford, Georgia. John Gale, Alabama. Dr. Jas. Metcalf, Mississippi. Walter Brasher, Louisiana. William B. Reese, Tennessee. James Campbell, Kentucky. Gov. Joseph Vance, Ohio. Col. John Vawter, Indiana. Ezra Baker, Illinois. Col. D. D. Mitchell, Missouri. E. E. Murray, Wisconsin. Thomas W. Newton, Arkansas. Joseph W. Williams, Michigan. Col. Jasper Strong, Florida. Samuel J. Peters, Texas. James W. Grimes, Iowa. SECRETARIES. John Sherman, Ohio. Schuyler Colfax, Indiana. John J. Pierson, Pennsylvania. N. Bowditch Blunt, New York. N. L. White, Connecticut. E. P. Hunter, Vermont. E. W. Peck, Michigan. C. C. Langdon, Alabama. Robert Mallory, Kentucky. C. J. Hutcheson, Wisconsin. John H. Wakefield, New Jersey.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The President was conducted to the chair by Mr. King of Ga., and Mr. Fuller of New York.

Mr. Morehead addressed the Convention in an able and appropriate speech, in the course of which he said he did not possess language adequate to express to the Convention, his grateful feelings and to return due thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon him, in selecting him as President of the Convention. If he possessed the qualifications necessary to fill the office as it ought to be filled, he should be grateful—but as he did not possess those qualifications—why, the kindness of the members of the Convention was the greater—and therefore he felt that his indebtedness was so much the larger.

In promoting the object for which this assembly had been convened, he hoped that the members would yield all their personal preferences and bring forward their united counsels and united wisdom. Let us rear our standard, and that would lead us to victory.—Let us inscribe on it—prosperity to our country—and let no fold of it be stained with the motto that "to the victors belong the spoils." If spoils there must be—let them spring from rescuing their common country from her present condition—that employment might be furnished to all her industrious sons—that the seas might teem and be witnessed with the sails of our commerce—that our agriculture and manufactures might flourish—and that we might thus abundantly enjoy the great blessing which a kind Providence had bestowed upon us.

If our deliberations should be conducted with that order and that love of order which should ever characterize our deliberate meetings—then we must and should eventually triumph. And if there must be spoils—then might the Whig party have a large portion only of those spoils that will bring happiness to every man, and prosperity to every door. If the deliberations and discussions of this Convention should tend to restore the prosperity and promote the greatness of our country—then would he—the President—indeed have pride and honor—in reflecting that he had presided over those sages and patriots, to whose counsels might be attributed such happy results.—(Great cheering.)

Third Ballot.—The aggregate of the votes cast was as follows: Taylor, 133; Clay, 74; Scott, 54; Webster, 17. No choice.

The convention then proceeded to the

Table with 5 columns: State, Taylor, Clay, Scott, Webster. Lists votes for each candidate across various states including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc.

Total, 171 32 63 14. Whole number of votes cast, 280. Necessary to a choice, 141.

The convention then at 12 o'clock proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency. On counting the votes they stood as follows: Abbott Lawrence, Mass., 109. Millard Fillmore, New York, 115. Geo. Evans, Maine, 6. Geo. Lunt, Mass., 1.

Thos. B. King, Georgia. John Young, New York. Solomon Foote, Hamilton Fish, New York. Thos. McKannan, Penn. John Sergeant, " A. Stewart, " Thos. Ewing, Ohio. Choate, Mass. J. M. Clayton, Del.

There being no choice the convention proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows: For Millard Fillmore 173. For Abbott Lawrence 57. Mr. Fillmore was then duly declared to be the choice of the Convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION.

The Louisiana Delegation to the Whig National Convention, submitted to that body a paper prepared by them in reference to General Taylor's position. The paper was read by Mr. Saunders, of La., and ran thus:

"The position occupied by Gen. Taylor, in relation to the Presidency, does not seem to be correctly understood by many persons, and for that reason, it is deemed proper by the delegation of Louisiana to make such explanations and statements in relation to that position, as may effectually remove all doubt, and the effect of misrepresentation on that point. "Gen. Taylor has taken no part in bringing his name before the American people in connection with the Presidency, nor does he present his name to this convention as a candidate. His friends throughout the country, rather discouraged than encouraged by him, have placed him prominently before the nation, as worthy of filling the place once occupied by the Father of his Country, and Gen. Taylor from a sense of duty, has assented to the nomination.

"He considered himself in the hands of his friends who have honored him with their choice. He has publicly and repeatedly stated that they might withdraw him whenever they thought the interests of the country, in their opinion, required it. He does not consider that under the circumstances in which his name has been brought forward, that it would be proper in him to withdraw himself. Such has been his position since he assented to the use of his name, subsequent to the capture of Monterey, and such is his position now.

"On behalf of the delegation of Louisiana, I will further state that Gen. Taylor desires it to be understood, that, in his opinion, his friends who come into this convention are bound to abide by his decision, and to sustain the nominee 'Acart and soul'—that General Taylor recognizes in his friends in this convention those who have the right to withdraw his name and will cheerfully acquiesce in such withdrawal.

"General Taylor, we are also authorized to say, will hail with entire satisfaction the nomination by the convention of any other than himself, being persuaded that the welfare of our country requires a change of men and measures, in order to avert the downward tendency of our national affairs.

"In making this announcement, the delegation of Louisiana wish it perfectly understood that it involves no inconsistency on the part of Gen. Taylor. "In case the choice of this convention shall fall on another than Gen. Taylor, and his friends in this convention withdraw him, it will be their act and not his; but in which he will cheerfully acquiesce; and by the act of uniting with this convention, his friends withdraw his name from the canvass, unless he be the nominee of the convention.

"And we deem it proper to assure the Whigs of the Union that we desire the nomination of Gen. Taylor and his nomination to the Presidency on no other than broad national grounds."

CASS A FEDERALIST EDITOR.—A letter from Steubenville, Ohio, to the editor of the Philadelphia News, has the following scrap, depicting the early history of Lewis Cass, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency:

An old pioneer—now near seventy years of age—gave me a leaf from an unpublished history to read the other evening. It runs thus: "At the beginning of the present century, a couple of very respectable young men established a paper in Marietta, Washington county Ohio. The senior editor was an adventurer from New Hampshire—the junior from another of the New England States. The senior editor's father was an ardent New Hampshire Federalist; and therefore, it is not at all strange that the son gave his newspaper a strong Federal bias. Indeed, he was so active in the Federal cause that his party friends ran him for the Legislature in opposition to a young Republican named Woodbridge, who has since been a distinguished Whig Senator in Congress from Michigan. But the young Federalist was defeated, and the Republican was sent up to the capitol, Chillicothe, as the Representative to the General Assembly. The editor's ruling passion, however, was office; and when Jefferson was securely placed in power, this ambitious young gentleman abandoned the faith of his fathers, and sought the office of marshal of the State of Ohio—"

That is the commencement of the Democracy of Lewis Cass. His copartner in business became a renegade also, and was rewarded with a land-office, at the same time, at Zanesville, then within the limits of Washington county."

THE SCENE OF LAST NIGHT.—We never remember more good natured excitement in Philadelphia than was exhibited last evening, at Chestnut street, in the neighborhood of the State House, was completely thronged. Thousands upon thousands of citizens and strangers must have been abroad. The causes were, the independent meeting in the square—an immense affair—the presence in our city of so many delegates to the Whig Convention—and the arrival of Gen. Cass. In addition to the formal meeting just referred to, there were several spontaneous demonstrations in front of the U. S. Hotel—in front of Jones' Hotel, and between Fifth and Sixth streets. All these were attended by crowds of people—and there was some good and some very bad speaking. At times, the shouts were most enthusiastic—and then they were lost in the groaning. Clay was the favorite at one moment—Taylor at another—and Scott at another. Of course the regular delegates took no part in these proceedings. They were chiefly confined to outsiders, who mustered in all their strength. One thing, at least, was rendered pretty plain, that however popular are other eminent patriots, OLD ZACK has a grasp upon the hearts of the people, that the most distinguished in the land might well envy. His friends are neither few nor far between. They may be counted by crowds.—Phila. Inq. 7th.

MUSIC OF THE HAMMER.—But, after all, were we to seek out only one sound in the world, as a representative or expression of life, business, health, vigor and improvement we should certainly name the sound of the hammer. What on earth is there that is more cheering? It is the very note of preparation for business, and gives a thrill that is peculiar to itself, and to all that lie inert around it.

What brings the morning so fresh and vivid to the mind of the sluggish as the hammer which sounds from the neighboring roofs. It is the veriest reproach an indolent man can have, and speaks straight to the heart, in those quiet, manly tones, which only the sincerest friendship employs. And then, how much is in that sound besides! What a range can fancy take when such a sound comes forth! There is the workman on the roof of a new building, or in the shop of a mechanic, or the store of a merchant. It is the carpenter, the blacksmith, the tinman, the jeweler, or the worker in marble; all industrious, all busy. The "sound of the hammer" is the note that forewarns the world of the whereabouts of the hard working man. About it there is no concealing. The man he owes, hears it, and waits contented, feeling that he is safe. There is a spirit in the sound of a hammer which affects more or less nearly the whole world. Some people go through life without noticing one sound from another in the multitude of noises around them; but we will answer for the sound of the hammer, that not one ever heard it without being conscious of an expression either positively pleasurable or certainly painful. Mechanics should stick to their hammers for they are sentinels of industry and bestowers of peace.

The hammer is an instrument of power and greatness. By it are forged the sword of contention and the ploughshare of peace. By it are forged the press of the free, and the shackles of the slave." Let our mechanics in the emblem of the hammer, always be hold an instrument to unfetter the darkness of the mind and to drive truth and knowledge home to the hearts and consciences of those who look sneeringly upon labor as the Smith forges the nail or the spike which unites together the timbers of our Leviathans of the deep, or the timbers of the fabrics that canopy, the proud, the fair, and gay.

THE FRENCH SEWING MACHINE.—The inventor of this machine is a humble artisan who is a great mechanical genius, and who has been engaged for thirty years in the perfection of his invention. He received a patent for it in France a few years ago, and it is said that for more than twenty-five years he sought in vain to make it work, and that the thought flashed all at once upon his mind regarding its true and perfect principle. The machine was introduced into London some time last year and has attracted much attention in that city. It is very cheap—Some are sold for twenty dollars and the price varies from that to thirty. They are sold by a Mr. Schmidt, No. 23 Sutton-street London. The machine is fixed on a table, and is a very small box. It is worked by a treadle, and every movement of the foot produces a corresponding action in the needle; so that 300 stitches can easily be made in a minute. The hands are merely used to guide the material being sewn, and by turning a screw the size of the stitch is instantly varied. The machine will sew, stitch, and form cords and plaits. The stitch is the tambour or crochet stitch. The whole value of the invention consists in making machinery do what was hitherto done by the fingers, and thus resolving a problem supposed impracticable.

The beauty of this machine is that it can work button holes and embroider. M. Magnin who exhibited it in London wore an entire suit worked by it, consisting of coat, vest pants and all their appurtenances. To France belongs the credit of this invention. M. Thioumier is the name of the inventor, and his fame will go down to posterity with that of Jacquard.

D. C. L.

WANTS OF THE WORKING CLASS.—Two things are required on the part of the working classes to adjust themselves to the state of society as an altering and improving: skill or practical knowledge, so that when one branch of productive labor fails from improvement or fluctuation, they may resort to another, and economy, that they may provide against a "rainy day," and instead of seeking relief in combination and outrage, have the means of support until the arrival of more favorable times. These qualities will appear only where there has been some training of the head and heart. Let then the mind be taught to think and the judgement be fixed for correct decision, and the difference will be manifest as it is now in cases occasionally witnessed; the intelligent will not be dupes of demagogues or incendiaries, and the thrifty will discover a higher tone of feeling than their improvident neighbors.

THE ARTISANRY COMING.—The English fashionables, it is said, are coming over here in shoals the coming season. The troubles on the continent make them shy of European watering places; and some of these fugitives from ennui or seekers after health and excitement have already sent out to engage rooms at Saratoga, Newport, and other pleasant resorts. A letter in a New York paper, under date of May 5th, says: "You will receive this summer very large numbers of distinguished people from the continent. Some go to make a tour of the States; others to seek locations for themselves and relations. The fashionable watering-places and summer resorts on the continent will be abandoned this year by the pleasure-seekers for America. Pleasure parties are organizing to visit Niagara, the Lakes, Hudson, the upper Mississippi and the Mammoth Cave."

SOME ONE SAYS, "he who preaches up war is a fit chaplain for the devil. Them's our sentiments.

A GOOD MOVE AMONG WORKMEN.—

The Pittsburg Post states that a large number of workmen in the different rolling mills in and about Pittsburg have in contemplation to erect a new iron establishment—furnish their own capital, conduct their own business and share the profits equally. It is proposed that two hundred persons, practical workmen, should combine their capital, skill and energy, and form a company, to be governed by rules and regulations of their own adoption. Each member shall furnish 500 dollars to be put into a capital of 100,000 dollars, with which to commence business. Each member of the association will have a particular branch assigned to him—all will be actively employed and there will be no drones or idlers. In addition to the manufacture of iron of all kinds, they are thinking of establishing in connection therewith a sheet tin manufactory. We believe there is not an establishment of this kind in the United States; and persons who worked at the business in England know that the facilities for manufacturing in this country are as good as anywhere else. The block tin, which is principally imported from Peru, forms about 10 per cent of the ingredients of the sheet; the balance being iron, of course the manufacture will not be so difficult as some suppose.

This is a scheme that heartily commends itself to our views on such subjects. There is no other way in the world for workmen to elevate themselves than by such schemes as this. Why should they not, and why can they not, enjoy both the fruits of capital and labor.

"A BEAUTIFUL POEM.—The attention of the reader is directed to another column for an original poem on LIGHT. It is very beautiful—really a gem. The author is D. Bates of this city, whose exquisite lines, entitled "Speak Gentry," have been circulated far and wide throughout the old world as well as the new. Mr. Bates is a true poet—and as modest as he is meritorious. He is a broker of Philadelphia—is engaged in an extensive business, and is deservedly esteemed by all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. We hope for other favors from the same graceful and gifted pen.—Phila. Sat. Gleaner.

LIGHT.

BY D. BATES.

Thou Sun! from whose broad disc ethereal rays Are poured profusely over land and sea, Until all nature kindles in the blaze— I wonder not the Persians worship thee; For I have stood and watched thy morning beams Empearl the landscape, bathed in crystal dew; Or dance at evening on the crimson streams; Or fringe the clouds that veiled thee from my view, Until I felt that I could almost worship too.

Thou source of life and light! whose magic power Sustains the changes of the rolling year; Paints the young verdure, and the opening flower, And permeates the earth and atmosphere. Atoms and worlds alike bask in the light That streams unceasing from thy central fire— Which being quenched one moment, ancient Night Her throne would take, and Nature would expire! O' Earth, thy mother thou of life, thou Sun, the Sire!

Creation slept, as sleeps an unborn thought, Until the darkness from its couch was driven, And then awoke, and shouted as it caught The rays from thy refulgent orb in heaven. And for six thousand years thy steady light Hath bled the nature of the teeming earth, Giving successive seasons, day and night. And all that's beautiful and lovely birth— Man knows this much, and owns at least thy power and worth.

But all thy natural splendors were in vain— The moral darkness brooding o'er mankind Called for another sun upon the plane, To kindle in the firmament of mind. Judea's hills first caught thy morning rays, And angels stooped from their abodes of bliss To hail the harbinger of better days. The Sun of Righteousness, the Prince of Peace: 'Tis not idolatry for man to worship Thee.

Thou who resplendent orb may set in gloom, And shuddering Nature on her couch recline, While darkness like a pall enwraps her tomb; Still shall this Light in glorious triumph shine. Already has it broke the mental night That hung upon the world its withering ban; And nations now are rising in their might— Both king and subject hold what'er they can— Each one alike surprised to find himself a man.

Its march is onward, like a rushing tide That ebbeth not though the stream may rise and fall, Sweeping oppression, tyranny, aside; Thrones, sceptres, titles—verbal nothings all— Shall vanish as the mists at morning's dawn: Its foes must yield, or, overwhelmed, be hurled From their high seats— from clime to clime, still on, Its banner shall be over all unfurled. Until its splendor, like a glory, wraps the world.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

Main street, Evansville, Ind. SAMUEL CUPPLES begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to 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, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, and all other articles in his line, which he offers at a 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, Flurry of every variety, Hog-skin seating, Pad skins, Plush of every variety, Brass mounting of all kinds, Black do do do, Bridle Bits of every kind, Bridle Buckles do, Bump 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 11-d1w&3mo SAMUEL CUPPLES. 87 Democrat copy.

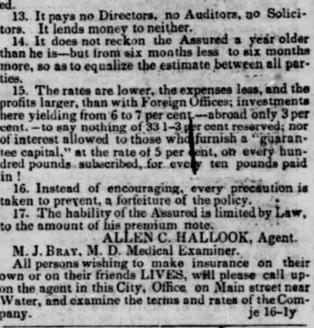
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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 loss, either nominal or real, to pay interest for, 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 to the age 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 \$50,000, 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, Sickness 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 on the death of the Assured, but 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 Foreign Offices; investments here yielding from 6 to 7 per cent—abroad only 3 per cent.—to say 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 premium 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. HALLOOK, 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. je 16-ly

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ALLEN C. HALLOOK, 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. je 16-ly

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 unrivalled troupe of Equestrians, which they in order to be able to visit all the important river towns, have purchased a steamboat of exceeding lights draught, which will enable them to run an easy 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 unsurpassable 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 HENRY W. FRANKLIN, whose representation you see in the large Electoral Bill in his wonderful act of throwing 78 somersets, a number never equaled by any performer in the World; together with his terrific DOUBBLE SOMERSETS, through ballons, over beams, horses, &c. Also his 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, Hosiery, Trappings, Decoration and other Paraphernalia to correspond with their magnificent Pageants, Court-dances, 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 a success, that hundreds who never visited a Circus before, are now found among the patrons of this Greatest of Circuses. In addition to the above named troupe, there is attached to this Company, five female Equestrians, Mrs. Nunn, Mrs. Schindler, 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 elegant music." HENRY ROCKWELL & Co., Proprietors. S. Q. STOKES, Manager. THOS. NUNN, Equestrian Director. A. W. PEARSON, Treasurer. Wm. LAKE, Clown. Will exhibit in Evansville on Saturday the 24th day of June for one day only. Doors open at 6 o'clock—Performance at 7 o'clock P. M., and 11 in the evening. Admission Boxes, 50 cents. 25 cents. Children under two years of age half price, positively no ball price to pity. The performance will commence with the magnificent spectacle, entitled the Hail of the Boudoir, 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 most intricate feat of throwing 76 consecutive Somersets. After which the 10th pet of the Arena, MASTER W. GRAY, will perform his beautiful act on two Ponies, after which will be executed an astonishing act of Equestrianism and Gymnastic Evolutions on two horses, entitled the RIVAL ROMANS, or Olympian Bounders. By Messrs. B. Rummels and H. W. Franklin. Mr. Lake will introduce his Trained Dog, Massello, or the Fisherman of Naples, by Mr. B. Rummels. Mr. H. W. FRANKLIN, the greatest Slack Rope performer in the world, will perform some of the most remarkable feats on the "Springs of the Air." Two Horse Acrobats, by Mr. and Mrs. B. Rummels. Mr. H. W. FRANKLIN, and his pupil the beautiful and talented Master Wm. GRAY, will next appear in their celebrated Antipodean Gymnastics and Muscular Evolutions. The matchless symmetry of their Apollo-like and classic forms, which a painter or sculptor might envy) the apparent recklessness of their difficult performances and 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. Jous Spenner. Mr. S. far surpasses any rider of the present age, in his like-like exhibitions of the passionate and habits of the Wild son of the West. Mrs. Nunn will appear in her splendid act, entitled the Liebe or Morning Song. Master Wm. GRAY, will next be introduced and ride the brilliant Single horse act. The precocious and public equestrian has already, by his beauty, talent, grace and skill, obtained the flattering accolade 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 laughable piece. Wm. C. FRANKLIN, Agent. je 16-d1w&3mo Democrat and Commercial copy.

109 Evansville Salt for sale by JOHN SHANKLIN. (Dec 21-1)