EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY WM. H. CHANDLER & CO.

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.

DICTRICT 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. SUIT, of Clinton.
9th " DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.
10th " DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware,

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

☞In wheat and oats, Indiana is the sixth State in the Union—in corn the first—in potatoes the ninth—in hay the third—in flax and hemp the fourth, in tobacco the sixth, and in sugar the *third*.

☞Millard Fillmore, the Whig nominee for Vice President, was a poor unfriended lad, and is entirely a self-made man. He is one of the soundest statesmen of his age, of which our country can boast.

GEN. CASS'S WAR SERVICES.—The Pittsburgh American says: "When the *gallant* Col. Cass was told that he was included in the surrender of Hull, he bravely broke his sword. This was the wisest thing he ever did. It gave him the reputation of a martyr without any pain of suffering or danger of *fire* so long as the war lasted. If he was called upon to join the army, his answer was furnished ready to his hand. "I am a prisoner of war." If asked to obtain an exchange from among the many prisoners in our hands his reply was no less ready. "What is the use? My sword is broken." The surrender of Hull not only made his fortune, but kept him with a whole skin throughout the three years and more of the war. Our wonderment is, that he was not thought of for Lieut. General when that office was carpet making!—He must have been as early a Colonel as Benton, and had seen some service—at least he saw some enemy—at the time each ran from the other at Duck river, near Malden. What will the Canadians say, when they learn that we have made this hero a Candidate for President?"

☞We have got out of one war to get into—God knows how many more. The Locofoco Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says in his last letter: "Congress will proceed to carry into effect, so far as they can within the short space to which the session will be limited, the stipulations of the treaty. Military posts, for the protection of our vast acquisitions, will be established. We shall no doubt, be soon involved in a very general and very expensive war with the Indian tribes in those territories."

☞A "*colored gemman*" named Lester, from N. Y., has been holding forth in the State House at Indianapolis, Ia., denouncing Gen. TAYLOR and the Whig party. The *State Journal* says:

We understood that a colored man by the name of Lester, from New York, had been holding forth in the State House, (which has uniformly been closed against Whigs and Democrats, during the recess of the Legislature) denouncing Gen. Taylor and the Whig party, but we had formed so high an opinion of the State Sentinel to expect this "colored man's" abuse of one who had rendered our Government so much service upon the field of battle, paraded forth in its columns, to prejudice either Gen. Taylor's good name, or the principles of the Whig party. If democracy at the commencement of the campaign, court such allies, what will it do at its close?

KEEPING POSSESSION.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, at the city of Mexico, says:

Perhaps you are not aware, that notwithstanding all treaties, there are some Americans here who intend to remain. An old backwoodsman once made a speech of this kind to me: I've not much book larning, but have lived some years and noticed this much, that our people have never put foot on any soil that they ever yet have left.

Let peace be made and you will soon hear that Vera Cruz, Orizaba, and the country around are held by Americans.

More of this in my next. For the present, rest assured that a most formidable plan is in agitation to hold on to the State of Vera Cruz.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER

AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer America arrived at Boston on Tuesday night last, from Liverpool, in ten days and eight hours, including detention at Halifax. She left Liverpool on the 3d inst. We subjoin such details of the news by her as we have received:

Ireland.—On Saturday last, in Dublin, Mr. Mitchell, convicted of treason upon the previous evening, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation; and immediately removed under an escort squadron of cavalry to a steamer of war, which was in waiting to convey him to the convict depot, at Spike Island, in the Cove of Cork. His destination is Bermuda, whither he has already sailed, to be incarcerated on board a dock-yard hulk. Intense excitement prevailed in Dublin, up to Saturday night, but has since given way to a deep and solemn silence, which denotes stern preparation and resolve. A liberal provision will be made by the nation for the convict's family.

Some detail disturbances have taken place in London, at Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, and other places. Chartists have been the chief instigators of these tumults, which in every case have been almost instantly suppressed. On Monday evening a large assemblage of chartists collected in Clerkenwell, in London, but at midnight they quietly dispersed. On Wednesday evening similar meetings took place, but the arrangements of the police, aided by a demonstration of the military, were so complete that the mob, wherever it appeared, was speedily scattered.

The special force was called out to guard the out-skirts, and the same alacrity was exhibited by the middle classes as on the 10th of April. At Bradford a collission took place between the chartists and the police, and a great riot ensued; but the military restored order, and enabled the police to capture the principal ringleaders, many of whom have been committed for trial at Manchester. After various meetings of the confederated clubs and chartists, a general meeting was organized to be held on Wednesday, comprising large bodies from the surrounding districts—but the magistrates issued a proclamation forbidding it. They also prevented the Oldhamchartists from entering Manchester. A large body of military and police were drawn up, and the multitude was compelled to retreat. There can be no doubt that every deep-seated misery prevails amongst immense bodies of the unemployed people. Mr. Mitchell's conviction is the general theme of declamation by the orators who address the people on these occasions. The evil is becoming so great that we should not be surprised if the government, throwing overboard all their preconceived principles, were suddenly to adopt an extensive scheme of emigration; certainly efforts were being made to stimulate such an enterprise, but the government is quiet, passive as yet, with regard to any comprehensive measure of relief. The price of bread is very low, which doubtless mitigates much distress, but the mercantile derangements of last year are now telling deeply upon the working classes of England generally.

The papers relative to the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer have now been laid before the Parliament. The London journals opposed to the English ministry admit unequivocally that Sir Henry Bulwer gave no provocation whatever to the Spanish Government; that there is no presentable charge or complaint against him; and that the pretext that the Narvarez Cabinet only wished the ambassador to quit Madrid to save him from assassination is false and worthless.

Commercial and Financial.—The improved tone exhibited in the general character of trade up to the close of last week has been fairly maintained for the last few days, notwithstanding the constant augmentation of continental intelligence by no means conducive to an expression of the prevailing feeling. Unmitigated derangements on the continent have greatly aggraved the feeling of alarm caused by disorderly manifestations at home, and a reaction, though trifling, has of consequence been produced. On monday and the two following days an insubordinate spirit was displayed in London, some parts of Yorkshire, and the neighborhood of Manchester, by armed assemblages of Chartists and Repealers, who, with the avowed object of making a sympathetic demonstration in favor of Mr. Mitchell, whose fate is noticed above, and exhibiting a public defiance of the government, have effected a considerable deal of mischief. The immediate results of these demonstrations have been an almost suspension of business in the several localities—the wanton destruction of some factory property, the compulsory closing of three or four large establishments, and collisions with the civil power, in which the police and special constables were beaten; the authorities, however, having resorted to strong oppressive measures, the disposition to riot has, with the aid of the military, been greatly checked; and now it is to be feared that perfect tranquility is far from being restored. No lives were lost, but several were wounded on both sides. The accounts from the manufacturing districts, tho' somewhat conflicting in many respects, are not, in the main, gloomy; operations for the last week have been a limited, being almost wholly confined to the execution of some United States and home orders, and a few for the German markets. We are in receipt, by the Overland Mail, of some demands for the India market, but not to any animating extent. The manufacturing condition of the country is critical, and will continue so until the establishment of continental harmony.

The interchange of traffic with the U. States is at present the palladium of Great Britain.—the monetary condition of the country still continues buoyant. Money is plentiful, accommodation liberal, and discounts are moderate. The national securities are firm, though for the last day or two inactive. They have of course been materially affected by the varying announcements received from abroad, the vicissitudes of trade at home, and the speculative opinions entertained regarding governmental probabilities generally,

An impression is generally acknowledged that the present ministry must abandon office before the closing of the session—from the late defeats which they have sustained in both Houses of Parliament, the growing unpopularity of the Irish policy, and the great inadequacy of the revenue to meet the current demands of the State. The funds, after much oscillation during the week, opened well yesterday morning, with a large influx of money upon the stock market. The closing quotations were 83⅞ to 84⅛ for transfer, and 84 to ⅛ for account—Bank stock is quoted 191; Exchequer bills 37a 36s premium.

The condition of the bank of France is represented as improving, though slowly. Business is exceedingly depressed at Havre.

France.—During the past week tranquility has been maintained in Paris under the vigorous administration of Gen. Cavaigniac, with a large body of regular troops under his command. The attempts which have been several times made to create disturbances have been at once suppressed. The National Assembly surrounded by an immense military force, sits daily, and appears by degrees setting down to the business of practical legislation. The determination of the Assembly and Executive to break up the system of organization of labor, set on foot by M. Louis Blanc, has occasioned deep resentment amongst the recipients of the wages of the State. The Executive first struck a blow at the director of the *ouvriers*, M. Emile Thomas, who succeed M. Louis Blanc in the administration of the "Attier Nationanx." On the night of the 26th ult. M. Emile Thomas suddenly sent for by a minister of public works and superceded in his office by two civil engineers, and having been compelled to sign a resignation was sent off in the custody of two agents of police to Bordeax or the neighborhood. The workmen demanded the reinstatement of M. Emile Thomas in his functions, and since that time the "rappel" has been beaten almost daily. Large assemblages of workmen have been drawn together in various parts of Paris, but being kept in check by the overwhelming force, both of regular troops and national guards, brought against them, all the efforts made to disturb the peace have been abortive. The persons actually receiving the wages of the State cannot be fewer than 120,000. It is intended to draft a portion of these into the provinces, and thus break up the confederacy.

The police have at length succeeded in capturing the redoubtable Blanqui, and also Flotte-Whilst these notorious conspirators were at large, it was felt that no security existed for public tranquility. The talents and indomitable audacity of Blanqui rendered him especially dangerous; but the trial of the prisoners now cenfined at Vincennes, together with the dismissal of the *ouvriers*, has put the power of the Executive to a severe test. If, however, a good understanding prevails between the Executive and the National Assembly, we have no doubt they will survive this ordeal. The relations between the Executive and the National Assembly are at length settled. The members of the Executive must attend the Assembly when forty members require it. They have, however, a special right to be heard, but they are exempt from 'general attendance.—The article relating to the measures of defence of the Assembly, has been finally passed, by specifying in the clause that the President of the Assembly has a paramount right of issuing the proper commands in case of urgency and necessity. This contest has thus ended by the declaration that the Assembly shall protect itself and not owe its protection to the Executive authority. Lamartine, perceiving the feeling of the Assembly, acquiesced in the decision.

It is stated that the committee appointed to draw up a constitution has decided unanimously upon the expediency of having but one Chamber and a single President, both the result of direct popular elections by universal suffrage.—The number of members to the Chamber is also undicided, but it is said that the present will be incapable of re-election, and must have at least two millions of votes. There can be no doubt whatever that the complicity of Louis Blanc in the conspiracy of the 15th of May has been established in evidence before the minister of justice and attorney general.—These authorities have demanded of the Chamber the liberty to prosecute him, and in spite of the alleged opposition of the Executive a committee has been appointed to report on the case. The Chamber has been thrown into great confusion by this proceeding.

French disturbances have broken out at Lyons. It is stated that M. de Circuit has been appointed minister to the United States. The Paris journals of Wednesday represent continued distrust. The same enormous force continues to guard the Chamber, the Luxembourg, the Castle of Vincennes, and all the chief points where danger is threatened. A committee of eighteen, one for each bureau, had been appointed to consider the propriety of impeaching Louis Blanc. The prosecution is looked upon with disfavor. The Assembly did not sit on the 1st inst. The sub committee of finance has recommended the rejection of the ministerial scheme with regard to the railways.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who visited Paris *incog.* three days ago, has received orders to quit. Baron Rothschild's model farm villa has been burned by incendiaries, in pursuance of the system, a detail of which was found in Blanqui's papers, viz: to destroy the *bourgeoisie* by extinguishing credit, through perpetual outrage and confusion. It is supposed the frightening away of M. Rothchild will be a great blow at the financial means of the Government.

Continental news is rather less warlike.—Prussia has discovered that the occupation of Jutland could not be tolerated and she has withdrawn her troops. A violent street riot arising out of the disputes so frequent in that city arose in Berlin on the 26th. The national guard charged the people and a good many were hurt. Order was not restored until an early hour of the next morning.

IMPORTANT SUIT AS TO DIVORCE.—A case has been entered we understand in one of our Courts, says the N. Y. Express, having for its object to dispossess a lady and her six children of an estate worth at least $100,000 left by her last husband, the father of the children.

The claim is made by the son of a former wife of deceased, whose mother obtained a divorce from his father several years ago—and he now claims to be the sole heir—on the ground that his father not being authorized to marry again the second marriage was void, and that the lady now in possession of the estate, and her children, have no legal interest in it whatever. The case, we understand, is a peculiarly hard one to the second wife and her children, the latter of whom have been educated, and having looked forward to an abundance while their father lived and an inheritance in the estate on his death, have not prepared themselves by any avocation to obtain a livelihood. It is said the second wife heard of the divorce previous to her marriage, but supposed it was in favor of her husband, and that her marriage was perfectly binding and legal. As the law of divorce separates the parties, and provides no penalty if the defendant marry again, a question will arise probably, as to the strength of the law in pronouncing the second marriage illegal, and punishing the wife, (who was married in due form, according to law) and her children, by taking from them every dollar they possess, and which has been earned, we understand, mostly during the second marriage.

This is an interesting case, but we do not think the decision doubtful. The court must decide in favor of the validity of the second marriage for the sake of public morals. The law will never bastardize children, when it can be avoided.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

A NEW TELEGRAPH.

The editor of this paper has been engaged for some three years in getteng up a telegraph that he thinks is superior to Morse's, inasmuch as it is simpler, faster and far more accurate. As he has taken the necessary steps to secure the invention by Letter Patent and Copy Right, he is of opinion that a public description according to request of his friends, would be proper.

Our Telegraph is called a "Telegraph Register," because instead of *marking* for the signification of Letters or printing them as is now the case on the Telegraphs in use, it does neither, but *points out* figures, signs, characters, &c., which are placed on revolving dails! The machines are built as follows: An electro magnet is placed in one end of a frame; from the magnet a leaver extends to an escapement wheel, placed on a shaft. In the escapement, attached to the end of the leaver that crosses a fulcrum from the magnet, is placed a perpendicular lever that reaches from one inside of the escapement to the other, so arranged that when it is raised or lowered it moves the shaft on which the escapement is hung half a tooth. On the same shaft is placed a dial, having the indices, figures, letters, or characters used for conveying intelligence between distant places. A spiral spring is hung to the escapement end of the lever extending from the electro magnet to the escapement. One machhine is, for instance, placed in this city, another in Louisville. Wires pass connected with a battery, so as to form a circuit. The magnets at both places draw down the levers forcing the perdicular lever into the upper part of the escapement wheel. The circuit is then broken, and the spiral spring draws the escapement end of the lever down, passing a tooth of the escapement, assisted as the operation is, by a weight being hung around the shaft of the dial and escapement, by a cord which is wound up like a clock. The *breaking* and *forming* a circuit of electricity moves the dials in exact accordance however distant they may be, transmitting figure, letter, or character, by indicating at a distant point the same sign that is presented on the dial before the operator. In short, the two machines, however distant, move precisely alike, indicating at the same instant the same letter or sign. The operator, or the person sending the message, halts temporarily at the letter or figure that is to be *written* off at the other end of the line. Then moves on again to another one, and so on through columns. To show one combination we copy the following:—

INDICES 0 1 2 3 4 ON CURTISS' TELEGRAPHIC REGISTER.

Combinations.	0 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 20 21 22 23 24 30 31
	a e i o u b c d f g h j k l m n p
	32 33 34 40 41 42 43 44 01 02 03 04 101
	q r s t v w x y z & ⁋ — .

[Entered according to act of Congress, by L. G. CURTIS, in the Clerk's Office of U. S. Court, at Columbus, O.]

On the dial, that moves, as before presented, half a tooth, (or about one-eighth of an inch on the periphery at a time) are placed the figures 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4 successively around the entire dial to place of beginning, each dial being alike in figure and in distance. Connect the circuit of electricity, and the magnet and levers move the dials each half a tooth, or about one eighth of an inch, bringing before a stationary pointer, which is placed in front of the dial, the figure desired. If it be figure 4 on the dial it will be understood as the letter u. If 0, it will be understood a; 24 would signify m, 40 t, 101 the period (.); between the letters are placed spaces, so that no confusion in transmitting letters, figures, or words can occur. We have a great variety of figures, characters, &c., including *short hand*, short spelling, &c.

The escapement by which our Telegraph machines are moved is one of our own invention, and differs entirely from those used in clocks, watches, and chronometers, and is pronounced a valuable invention as an escapement for time pieces. We shall in taking out a patent, make it a separate *right*. Our Telegraph machines are now, and will be kept for some time in the editorial room of this office, where they have been worked for a week. They perform with accuracy and despatch, fully demonstrating the new principle. They were built by F. HALL, in this city, to our order and direction, and cost $100 each, with battery and wires. With regard to the accuracy of this new Telegraph, there can be but one opinion—it is correct. In speed it is sufficient to say that it is capable of reporting between distant points about two columns of the Commercial per hour! We have already demonstrated, by actual work, that this can be done, being a speed of at least six times that of the Telegraph lines now in operation in England and America. It is our intention to reserve on all lines which may use our Telegraph, the right of the press to use the same *one hour each day* FREE of charge, other than paying men to prepare their news and to work the machines. This will give to newspapers a large amount of telegraph matter at a very small expense.

THE CHOLERA—According to the last accounts from Europe, the Cholera has broken out, and with unusual severity both at Moscow and Constantinople. The crews of the merchant ships have suffered severely. At Has Keui (Turkey) the mortality has been so great that several Jewish families of the village have left their habitations and encamped themselves in the plains of Kiat Hane and Ali Bey Keut. It appears that during the last year 300,000 persons had been attacked and about 100,000 had perished in Russia. In certain towns in Russia, comprising a population of 411,245 persons, 21,295 had been attacked, of whom 11,351 had died, the number attacked being 1 to 195 of the population. In nearly the same towns, but with a smaller population, 305,329, the number of sick on the former visitations in the year 1830–31, was 15,550, of whom 9,018 died, the number of sick being then 1 to 196 of the population. The late course of the disease in Russia is agreed to have been in all respects similar to the course in 1830–1.—It was than abated by the frost, and reappeared with the spring. It was hoped that it had spent its force at the period when the frosts set in, but its revival at widely distant points, under smiling circumstances to the former, is regarded with great interest by the medical authorities, and gives its own warning, which it is to be hoped, may not be unheeded.

"Charles Augustus, take the sugar tongues, my dear, and blow your nose." "Please, marm, I would rather take the bellows; I can blow with both hands then." It is needless to add that Augustus had his way—smart children always do.

THE KINGS OF THE EARTH GROWING CIVIL.—The kings of the earth are growing prodigiously civil, polite and yielding. The accommodating coon that only wanted to be convinced that it was really Capt. Scott, to come down from a tree, was a mere caution in civility to the monarchs of Europe, who for years past have been grinning defiance at the people from their exalted eminence.—The great King of Austria with his army of 200,000 armed men, knocks under to a mere "mob" of school boys and bloused laborers, who throng the streets of Vienna, and in deference to their wishes sends away by night that wise old owl, Prince Metternich, without even a change of linen.

Frederic William of Prussia, a genial, liberal well fed old coon, is disturbed over the tenth bottle of Rudesheimer by a great outcry in the streets of Berlin. "Vat does they vant," he hiccups to the water. "They want freedom of the press, a convocation of the Diet, and a liberal suffrage." "Let them have them all," responds the obliging monarch, who returns again to his never-failing solace.

Bang! Bang! Drum! Drum! Rattle! rattle! "What's all that fuss," again exclaims the genial monarch. The soldiers have fired upon the people and killed many of them.—"Oh, very bad; let us go out and shed some tears over the dead." Accordingly the easy King goes forth and wails hideously over the dead bodies of the slain—says his soldiers have made a great mistake, and he will give the people every thing they want. But the Prussian and Austrian monarchs can't hold a candle in point of civility and politeness to Leopold of Belgium. When the enlightened king heard of the French Revolution, he told his Ministers to inform the people, in the language of Peter Brush the seedy statesman, ministerialized by the Charcoal Sketches of Joseph C. Neal, "that he wasn't nobody." "He was a clean goner," and he was ready to sink into his original insignificance whenever the people desired it.—Sweet tempered kings! Accommodating monarchs! May your shadows never be less!

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—This thing called Newspaper Patronage is a curious thing. It is composed of as many colors as a rainbow, and as changeable as the hues of the chameleon.

One man subscribes for a Newspaper, and pays in advance—he goes home reads it the year round with the proud satisfaction that it is his own. He hands in an advertisement—asks the price and pays for it. This is Newspaper patronage.

Another man has been a subscriber a long time. He becomes tired of you and wants a change. Thinks he would like an Eastern 'Dollar Weekly.' Tells the Postmaster to discontinue—and one of his papers is returned marked "*refused*." Paying for it is among the last of his thoughts. Besides he wants his dollar to send to an Eastern Publisher.

After a time you look over his account and send a "balance due." But does he pay it cheerfully and freely? We leave him to answer. Yes, this, two is newspaper patronage.

Another man lives near you—never took your paper, it is small, (compared with some overgrown and sickly sentimental dollar;) don't like its editor; don't like the politics; too whiggish, too locofocoish—or too something else—yet goes regularly to his neighbor and reads his by a good stove fire—finds fault with its contents; disputes its positions; and quarrels with its type, ink, or color—Occasionally sees an article he likes, takes half a dime and buys a number. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another sports a fine horse or perhaps a pair of them—is always seen with whip in hand and spur on feet—single man—no use for him to take a newspaper—knows enough. Finally he concludes to get married—does so—sends a notice of the fact, with a "please copy and send me half a dozen copies."—'Tis done—does he ever pay for either notice or papers? No. "But surely you don't charge for such things!" This, too is newspaper patronage.

Another man, (bless you it does us good to see such a man—and we see them sometimes, but we have none such lately,) another man comes and says, "the year for which I have paid is about to expire; I want to pay for another." He does so and retires.

Reader! is not newspaper patronage a curious thing? And in that great day when honest men are to get the reward due to honesty, which say you, of those enumerated above will obtain that reward? Now it will readily be seen, that while certain kinds of patronage are the very life and essence of a newspaper, there are certain other kinds which will kill any paper stone dead.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—A young man calling himself Peter Callagus, took passage on the steamer Phœnix at Evansville, Ind., for this city. Shortly after getting on board it was discovered that he was laboring under an alienation of mind. Two stout Irishmen were detailed to take care of and prevent him from jumping overboard, he having made several attempts to destroy himself by this means. On Friday morning last he was missing, and it was generally believed that during the night he had thrown himself into the river and found a watery grave. Late in the day, however, his body was found lying across a beam of wood in the hold of the boat, dreadfully mangled, having no doubt been caught between the pitman shaft and wheel, where he was crushed to death.—*St Louis New Era.*

A WISE REGULATION.—Among the private instructions which Bonaparte gave his attendant, one was very curious. "During the night," said he, "enter my chamber as seldom as possible. Do not awake me when you have any good news to communicate; then there is no hurry; but when you bring me bad news, rouse me instantly, for then there is not a moment to be lost." This was a wise regulation, and Bonaparte found his advantage in it.

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 performances of the unrivalled Troupe.

In order to be able to visit all the important river towns, they have purchased a steamboat of exceeding lights 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 Pictorial Bill in his wonderful act of throwing 76 somersets, a number never equalled by any performer in the World; together with his terrific DOUBLE SOMERSETS, through Ballons, 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 Parapharnalia to correspond with their magnificent Pageantries, Tournaments, 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 female Equestrians, viz: Mrs. Nunn, Mrs. Schindle, 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 "discoursing most eloquent music."

HENRY ROCKWELL & CO., ... Proprietors
S. Q. STOKES, ... Manager.
THOS. NUNN, ... Equestrian Director.
A. W. PELL, ... Treasurer.
WM. LAKE, ... Clown.

Will exhibit in Evansville on Saturday the 24 day of June for one day only. Doors open at 2 o'clock.—Performance at 2½ o'clock P. M., and 7½ in the evening.

Admission Boxes, ... 50 cents.
Pitt, ... 25 cents.

☞Children under twelve years of age half price, positively no half price to pit.

☞The performance will commence with the magnificent spectacle, entitled the Halt of the Bedouins, 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 pet of the Arena, MASTER W. GRADY, will perform his beautiful act on two Ponies, after which, will be enacted an astonishing act of Horsemanship and Gymnastic Evolutions on two horses, entitled the RIVAL ROMANS, or Olympian Bounders. By Messrs B. Runnells and H. W. Franklin.

Mr. Lake will introduce his Trained Dogs.

Massaniello, or the Fisherman of Naples, by Mr B RUNNELLS.

Mr. H. W. FRANKLIN, the greatest Slack Rope performer in the world, will perform some of those inimitable Feats on the Rope, which have obtained for him the appellation of the "Spright of the Air."

Two Horse Alemande, by Mr. and Mr B. Runnells.

Mr. H. W. FRANKLIN, and his pupil the beautiful and talented Master WM. GRADY, will next appear in their celebrated Antipodean Gymnastics and Muscular Evolutions. The matchless symmetry of their Appollo-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. JOHN SPINDLE. Mr. S. far surpasses any rider of the present age, in his life-like delineations of the passions and habits of the Wild Son of the West.

MRS. NUNN will appear in her splendid act entitled the Hebe or Morning sprite.

MASTER WM. GRADY, will next be introduced and ride the brilliant Single horse act. The precocious and jubenile 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 laughable piece, WM. C. PRESTON: Ag't.

je. 15-d&wtd

☞Democrat and Commercial copy.

Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana passed at its last session, I will expose to Public Auction on Saturday, the 15th day of July next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P M., of said day, at the Court House door in Evansville: One fourth part of Lot No 29, in the Lower Enlargement of the City of Evansville Indiana. The property of the heirs of Thomas Dewey, late of Vanderburgh County, dec'd. The above ¼ Lot is pleasantly situated having a convenient Dwelling House and stable upon it. A good Warrantee Deed will be given.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.—But a delay of three months will be given on ¼ with approved security.

JOHN INGLE Jr. Adm'r.

ROB'T NIGHTINGALE, Att'y in fact for heir.

je 14 d&w4w.

Sheriffs' Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Alias vinditioni exponas against Fredrick Householder and William Householder, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, p in favor of Asa B. Bement, I will on Saturday, the 24th of June A. D., 1848 at the door of the Court House in the city of Evansville, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 oclock P. M., of said day expose to sale at public auction and outcry, first the rents issues and profits for the term of seven years, of the following described real estate viz: the east half of the south west quarter of section No 26 in Township No 7 south of range 11 west, in the County of Vanderburgh, and State of Indiana, and should no person offer or bid for said rents, issues, or profits, a sum sufficient to satisfy said writ, and interest and costs, I will at the same time and place proceed to sell at public auction and outcry the fee simple of said above described real estate to satisfy said writ, with the interest and costs are thereon. JOHN ECHOLS, S. V. C.

je 1-p f $2.

State of Indiana Vanderburgh County.

Vanderburgh Circuit Court, in vacation June 7, 1848.

Delilah Onyett, *vs.* John Onyett. } Pet. for Divorce.

AND now at this time comes the complainant by Ingle and Wheeler her solicitors, and files in the office of the Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court her certain petition for Divorce. And it appearing from an affidavit this day filed in the Clerk's office aforesaid that the said John Onyett is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the said John Onyett, that unless he personally be and appear here on or before the calling of this cause at the next term of said court, to be held at the court house in Evansville, on the fourth Monday in September next, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

je 14 SAM'L T. JENKINS, Cl'k.