



FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
Of New York.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
NATHAN ROWLEY.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.
GODDLOVE S. ORTH, of Tiptonville.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1st Dist.—JOHN FITZGERALD, of Posey.
2d " JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.
3d " MILTON GRIGG, of Dearborn.
4th " DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of WAYNE.
5th " THOMAS D. WALTON, of Hancock.
6th " LOVELL H. ROSENBERG, of GREENE.
7th " EDWARD W. MCGOUGH, of Park.
8th " JAMES F. SUTT, of CHANDLER.
9th " DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.
10th " DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE.—We publish this morning the details of the late outbreak in France, which will be read with interest by every American. Although we were prepared to hear that difficulties had occurred in the adoption of a constitution, we are deeply pained to learn the severe loss of life, and that too without a cause so far as we can discover. The whole difficulty was occasioned by a misunderstanding among the people, of rather a misrepresentation of a certain official's words by designing demagogues. What hand the Bonapartist had in the affair, if any, does not appear.

The North American publishes the news and adds:

The news from France falls upon the ear like the sound of a death-bell, tolling the burial of a thousand fond hopes and proud dreams of the progress of human freedom.— "What a piece of work is man!"— "Noble in reason! infinite in faculties! in action, like an angel in apprehension, like a god!" And yet "eight or ten thousand men"—freemen—brethren—Frenchmen—lie dead in the streets of Paris, slain by each other's hands, after a four days' battle, or massacre, about—what?—nothing! The republic secured—it was four months old; the Constitution in the very course of being adopted and solemnly proclaimed by the National Assembly; liberty perfectly safe—"liberty, equality, fraternity"—what was there to fight about—or even for—in Paris? In America, we cannot understand these things; we can easily conceive that parties should be formed in advocacy of the various socialistic theories which have found such favor in France; but we don't comprehend the necessity of quarrelling about them—of substituting barricades for arguments, and grape and conister for the bloodless superiority of the ballot-box.

What do we know—and appreciate—and feel—is that democratic liberty, in America, has flourished, for three quarters of a century in peace—has flourished well—better than it ever flourished before, in war, and even the imagination of civil conflict we look upon with a superstitious fear, while always laboring to avert the reality, as the almost inevitable agent of national destruction.

It is in vain for us, however, to speculate, thus early, upon this awful calamity. We do not yet know, perhaps, all its causes; nor can we calculate all its consequences. All that is certain is, that it will revive the dying hopes of monarchs and monarchists, "all over the world; and that, in the United States, it will cause universal surprise and mourning.

In the midst of what is so distressing, there is, at least, this consolation,—which is not a small one. The Republic of France has not fallen. It was the republic which contended in arms against some of her erring children, whom she has chastised with a terrible severity, for what, it cannot be doubted, was a sedition assault. The republic survives. It only remains for us to lament the occurrence and dread the results of an event which under all the circumstances, cannot but be regarded as one equally sad, unnatural, and portentous.

COPPER ORE.—The Buffalo Com. Adv. notices the arrival of the Propeller Goliath with 362 tons copper from the Cliff mines and 11 tons from the North-western Mining company. There were 232 masses weighing from 2500 to 3800 lbs. each, of native copper. The mining operations this season are represented as being very successful among those locations which have proved of any value.

The Rochester American says: "We learn that a boy nine years old was carried over Niagara Falls on the 9th inst. He was with his father and mother on the bank, and getting into a boat was swept away and precipitated over the American fall."

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 12.]
ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Highly Important—Four days fighting in Paris—The Archbishop murdered, and 14 General officers, 6 Deputies, and 25,000 Men Killed and Wounded—The Republic Triumphant.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Boston this morning about 7 o'clock.

One of the bloodiest dramas which the history of France has ever had to record has been enacted in the streets of Paris.

After four days and nights of incessant fighting, the insurgents were utterly vanquished, with an estimated loss of 10,000 killed and 25,000 wounded.

The rebellion appears to have been commenced by a deputation of Ouvriers, who waited upon M. Marc at the Luxembourg. He listened to their grievances, and observing that their spokesman had been active in the affair of the 15th of May, said to the men: "You are not the slaves of this man; you can state your own grievances." This expression was distorted among the workmen, that M. Marc had called them slaves, and it seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who had organized a vast movement, to commence their operations.

On Thursday night, the 23d of June, the first barricades were raised, and the troops and the national guards called out. On Friday the 24th, the insurgents possessed themselves of all that portion of the right bank of the river Seine, stretching from the Faubourg St. Antoine to the river, whilst on the left bank they occupied all that portion called the Cite, the Faubourg St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower quarter of St. Jacques.

The communication of the insurgents between the two banks of the river was maintained by the possession of the church St. Germain, a part of the quarter of the temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the bridge St. Michel. By these extensive lines of operation the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible part of the city, and actually threatened the Hotel de Ville, which, if they had succeeded in taking, might have secured the first victory on their side. On Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their positions than in actually fighting, but whatever success the Government troops may have had in various quarters where conflicts took place, as at St. Denis, and St. Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents repulsed them, and even beat them in other parts of the city. M. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac through Paris, to quell the insurrection; but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to yield. The government forces were divided into three divisions, and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the positions of the insurgents; but still Friday passed and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th, the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris placed in a state of siege. The executive power was delegated absolutely to Cavaignac, and at half past ten the members of the executive government resigned. They declared that they should have been waiting in their duties and honor had they withdrawn on account of sedition or a public peril, they only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly, and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one General after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides, except a lull during a frightful thunder storm. In the afternoon of Friday the conflicts were without intermission. On Saturday, however, the carriage and battles on the south of the river were horrible. During the whole of Friday night, and until three o'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery and the noise of the muskets were incessant. In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. Deputations from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife, but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding up the struggle with their lives, and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution.

On Saturday night at 8 o'clock the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large masses of troops poured in from all the neighboring Departments, but still the insurgents having rendered their position almost impregnable, resisted more or less effectually all the forces which could be brought against them. The red flag, the banner of the *republique democratique et sociale* was hoisted.

On Sunday morning, at the meeting of the National Assembly, the president announced that the government forces had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the right bank till 10 o'clock to surrender, when, if they did not lay down their arms he would storm their entrenchment in the Faubourg St. Antoine where they were now driven, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The hope held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized. The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the national guards.

On Monday the reinforcements General Lamortiere had received from Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city; and although reduced to extremities, they still fought with incredible valor. It was thought on Monday morning early, that they would surrender, but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not immediately realized.—At half-past 10 the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two more hours that the government troops everywhere prevailed, and the part of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction of Vincennes. The eastern quarters, comprising the faubourgs St. Antoine, du Temple, Montmartre and Pemping Court were the last subdued. The last band took refuge in the celebrated cemetery of *Pierre la Chaise* but the *Guard Mobile* hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrific—no fewer than fourteen general officers had been put hors de combat, a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon.—Amongst those who fell were Gen. Merquier, Deart and Brea. Gen. Charcolnet and Renault, and others severely wounded. Four or

five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed and wounded. But the most touching death is that of Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this christian pastor persisted. He advanced by his two vicars towards the barricades with his olive branch before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin, and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital, in St. Antoine where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died.

The editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, M. Laroche was shot in the head at the barricades Rochechouart, where, in the dress of an *ouvrier*, he was fighting at the head of a party of insurgents.

It will probably never be correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this frightful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the part of the troops at from 9,000 to 10,000 slain, but we hope this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceed 5,000. All of the prisons are filled, as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuilleries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of deputies, and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands, and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas islands, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object. We have not space to recount the many acts and individual heroism. Many soldiers exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their own prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages. The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it, reeled and died. It seems to be believed generally, that, if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their most admirably conducted plan of operations, and have advanced their line and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville, and followed up their attacks along the two banks of the river, the whole city would have been given up to pillage. Indeed the words *pillage* and *rapine* said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been seized and captured in the faubourg St. Antoine alone.

[From the London Times, June 28.]
The city of Paris stands in the valley of the river Seine, in such wise, that whilst the most central part of the city occupies the islands and the strand of the river, the streets which diverge at right angles from this point rise by a somewhat rapid ascent to the high ground on each side of the valley. The centre of the insurrection was established on the low ground by the river, its wings rested on the opposite heights. The Hotel de Ville was its most advanced post in front, but all the narrow streets and the quays from that building to the Faubourg St. Antoine were in the hands of the insurgents. The attack was carried on upon this point by Gen. Duvivier, but such were the preparations of resistance made, that, according to the written statement of the mayor of Paris to the National Assembly, the whole district was converted into a vast fortress, which could only be reduced stone by stone.—The streets were barricaded, the windows were lined with mattresses, behind which a murderous fire was poured down on the troops, and the gangway of internal communication had been opened from house to house, which supplied ammunition or means of escape to the besieged. The progress of the forces from this point was accordingly very slow, and it was in the rear of this position that the final stand of the insurrection was made, on Monday afternoon; but the operations were carried on with equal skill and courage at the two wings, for that term may strictly be applied to the positions which the insurrection has assumed.

On the left bank of the Seine, the left wing extended to the Pantheon, by the steep and narrow line of Rue St. Jacques, which was completely barricaded and even fortified with cannon. The attack on this position alone cost fifteen hours hard and uninterrupted fighting; yet it was the first which was reconquered by the troops. The attack on the right wing which extended to the clos St. Sazare, was conducted by Lamortiere, who gradually forced his way on the third day to the barriers and then effected his junction with the central division of General Duvivier. It may be inferred from the regular distribution of the insurrectionary forces, that their plan was to exhaust the troops by a fruitless attack on the barricades and then to assume offensive operations by an advance of the two wings upon the National Assembly and the west end of Paris, so as to place the government between two fires and reduce it to inevitable destruction.—The extent of organization which the execution of such a plan, extending over a line of several miles in length and maintained for the last four days, disclosed, is perfectly unaccountable.

Every species of artifice was employed to cover ammunition. The pails of the milk women, the couches of the dead were found filled with gunpowder and cartridges. Large sums of money in gold and notes were discovered on the persons of men apparently in extreme poverty, and of young children. The women of Paris took a most active part in the struggle. They conveyed orders and signals through the hottest fire. They carried off the wounded, some of them perished in the barricades, or fired from the houses on the soldiers, while some are even reported to have inflicted the most refined barbarities upon their wretched fellow-citizens, who had fallen prisoners into their hands. None were spared by the chances or the indiscriminating fury of this general slaughter.

[From the London Times, June 29.]
The position of the insurgents throughout the line I have mentioned was immensely strong. The barricades in advance of the barriers were as formidable as regular engineers could have constructed them. The houses covering them occupied the means of passing from one to another; the toll houses of the barrier occupied by them, and the windows removed, the houses on the Boulevard were moreover in the possession of the rebels, and manned with workmen. What formed, however, the strength of this position, was the perforation of the walls of the city, which are twelve or fourteen feet high, at intervals of 5 or 10 yards and the creation by that means of several hundred loop holes. When those who have been at Waterloo learn that for more than a mile the walls of the city of Paris was as profusely furnished with loop holes as the garden wall of Hougmont they will easily imagine how formidable was the obstacle it presented. When they shall bear in mind that the barricades in advance were composed of pavement stones of an hundred weight each or of the cut stones for a hospital in process of erection, and that they were protected by houses adjoining to, or commanding

them, and that as occasion presented itself throughout Saturday and Sunday, a constant, unerring, and deadly fire was kept up on the assailants by an almost invincible garrison, they will not be surprised at the prolonged resistance, nor at the immense loss of life amongst the troops and national guards that unfortunately occurred.

The Archbishop of Paris, who, in the sublime exercises of the most awful duties of a Christian priest, sought to bring back that outraged multitude to reason and peace, was basely shot from the back of a barricade, and the General Regnier, who had survived the numerous campaigns of Africa, fell in like manner at a parley with the *ouvriers* of the Faubourg St. St. Antoine. Strange and terrible overflow of the strongest passions and emotions of human nature! So rash and horrible a wrought in the heart of a city by the hands of her own citizens, the world has not witnessed in the whole survey of historic memory; and the arms of a stranger and an enemy would have been devoted to eternal infamy if they had inflicted so awful a chastisement on the great city of Paris. None but herself could punish her iniquities or inflict her doom.

What will be the astonishment of all the world, and the feeling of all military men in particular, when they are told that the whole of these works were defended by between 80 and 150 riflemen! The largest number stated was 400. How many of the insurgents were killed on Saturday at the barrier Kochchouart, think you, while the loss of the armed force was more than 1,000. One of them was shot through the brain while firing through a loophole not six inches in diameter. Five were wounded. They ran from loop-hole to loop-hole with the agility of monkeys. They only left the corner of the high wall to seek ammunition, of which they had only a scanty and precarious supply.

I was shown the marks of the crucible under the wall, in which they melted lead for bullets during the fight. Against these men were brought as fine an army and as serviceable a park of artillery as the world could produce, and nothing less would have suffered to dislodge them. Their position had been turned and they had been attacked in the rear.

Let us recollect however also, that on 800 other points of Paris the troops were occupied in contending with the rebels; and the same moment (and how this must have embarrassed the generals) that the usual means of obtaining information were not available, nor, where they were obtained, to be relied on. When these facts shall be taken into consideration, there will not be so much surprise at the offensive and defensive efforts of the rebels; who, though comparatively few in number, were intimately acquainted with the ground, strongly fortified, and supported by the sympathies and positive co-operation of the whole population of the continuous line of towns that borders the Boulevards.

[From the 2nd Edition of the London Globe, Je. 20.]
The new ministry does not give universal satisfaction. Many persons complain of the retention, in power and form, of the old ministers, viz: Recurt, Carnot, Bethmont, and Bastide, and ask why M. Thiers is not named. They also complain that what is called the clique of the National has still the ascendancy, and maintain as a proof the nomination of Admiral LeBanc as a Minister of the Marine.

As to the composition of the new Ministry, the only really bad nomination is that of Carnot. This man is almost as objectionable as Ledru Rollin; for his circulars, when they were in power together before the election, were as violent as those of Ledru Rollin, and seemed to have been written by the same hand.

As to Recurt, he is really an honest, well-meaning republican. For twenty years he has enjoyed an unsullied reputation in private life, and none of his public acts have brought odium upon him. Bethmont, the Minister of Justice, is also an honest man, and a moderate republican.

Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, although long suspected of a tendency to aid republicanism, behaved nobly in the affair of Louis Blanc. He was the only minister who had the courage and the honesty to demand the arrest and trial of that mad demagogue.

HERE THEY COME!—We learn from the Paris Mercury, of Saturday last, that Martin Grove, an old, highly respectable, and influential Democrat, of Mobile county, addressed the people at the court house, on Monday last, in behalf of the old Hero of Buena Vista. He said that he knew Gen. Taylor, was with him at Fort Harrison in 1812, and if the old General still retained the moral worth, sterling integrity, manly bearing, firmness, and decision of character, so fully manifested on that occasion he was just the man to fill the Presidential chair; and the very man to disintegrate our country from the difficulties by which it is surrounded. He said he was a democrat, and did not intend to forsake one democratic principle, but would certainly vote for Gen. Taylor unless providentially hindered.

The same paper says: Massey Tanner, a leading and influential member of the democratic party, being loudly called for, addressed the people at the court house on Monday last, in an able and eloquent manner. He declared that his intention was to vote for Gen. Taylor; said that the old Gen. was a second Washington, and styled him the bright political star of freedom's hope, rising in the South with healing in its wings, to rescue this nation from the political sin and corruption to which it is rapidly tending. Mr. Tanner declared himself a democrat, and said that he had not forsaken one democratic principle, neither would he be doing so when voting for Gen. Taylor—that Taylor was the candidate of the people, and not of any set or party. He was frequently interrupted during his remarks by the Cassites, but his assailants soon discovered that he was not the man to be brow-beaten or kicked into the traces; for he pounced upon them and handled them without gloves, showing up their inconsistencies in such a style as to make them turn all sorts of colors. Mr. Tanner is, and will be a powerful wheel-horse in the car of liberty on which Gen. Taylor is riding into the Presidential chair.—*St. Louis Rep.*, 12th.

The opposition to Taylor and Fillmore that existed among the Whigs in the city of New York, in consequence of the disappointment about Mr. Clay, is about all hushed. The effervescence went off in the Park and at the Broadway House. We knew that the sound clear heads of the young Whigs here would soon get the command of their young hearts. All right now. We shall be disappointed if New York City does not give Taylor and Fillmore 5,000 majority, and Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and other suburbs in proportion.—*N. Y. Express*.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun that Brevet Brig. Gen. Whitney has been appointed to fill the place of General Cushing the court of Inquiry on the charges preferred against Gen. Scott by Gen. Pillow.

WORSE THAN A WHIG.—The Washington Union says: "The man who goes for sectional or geographical parties is virtually worse than a Whig."

This is a very candid confession on the part of the Union, who, of course; does not believe that the Whigs are guilty of narrow geographical partialities; for to be influenced by such feelings is to be worse than a Whig. The Whigs are governed by the great principles of their candidate, who said "I have nothing to serve but my country."—*Mir.*

THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.—We want, truly observes the Boston Atlas, a PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—a man who can think of something else besides punishing enemies and rewarding friends, after he is put in possession of the Executive chair; and General Taylor stands pledged to be such a President, if he is elected. For such a man, so pledged, thousands will cast their votes who would hang back from a mere partisan candidate, however well qualified he might be in all other respects.—The honest old planter has a hold upon the masses—he is a MAN OF THE PEOPLE, and the people will see to it that he is not set aside.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—Resolutions, submitted to the House of Representatives some days since, and which we published, were called up last Wednesday. Every effort was made to give them the "go by." A motion was made to lay them on the table. Mr. McClelland, the oracle of Gen. Cass, in the House, desired to be excused from voting—like his mas at Cleveland, there was "too much noise and confusion" for him to be heard. He was not excused, and could not dodge—so he voted to lay the resolutions on the table; the House by a vote of 109 to 65 refused. This was a rebuke to Mr. Polk, the Baltimore convention and its Candidate.

After a protracted opposition from the chosen spokesman of General Cass, it was demanded, under the previous question, "shall the main question be now put?"—and there were 100 yeas to 75 nays.

So the main question was put, and the vote first taken upon the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and improve harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, in all cases where such improvements are necessary to the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or the commerce among the States.

And agreed to by yeas 128, nays 59! More than two-thirds voting in favor of Harbor and River Improvements, and in opposition to President Polk, the Locofoco Platform, and Gen. Cass's cordial approval of that Platform.

Cass is pledged to veto any bill for such Improvement;—TAYLOR says the will of the people should prevail as expressed by their representatives, against the opinion of any man who may happen to be the President.

This is a significant vote against the Locofoco aspirant for the Chief Magistracy.—"The noise and confusion" thickens fast around his prospects.

Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor have both been for many years in the public service.—During all that time, Taylor has been distinguished by extra service and Cass for extra pay.—*Lox Jour.*

NEW USE OF THE TOMATO.—The Cheraw Gazette states that an addition to the advantage of the Tomato for table use, the vine is of great value as food for cattle, especially cows. It is said that a cow fed on Tomatoes, will give more milk, and yield butter of a finer flavor, and in greater abundance than any other long feed ever tried. It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense can be raised from a given quantity of ground planted in Tomatoes, than from any other vegetables known in the Southern country.

ANCIENT ANTIQUITIES.—Nineveh was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round, with walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots.

Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 300 high 100 brazen gates.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus, was 425 feet long, and 200 broad, with 127 columns 60 feet high, to support the roof. It was two hundred years in building.

The largest of the pyramids is 581 feet high, and 693 feet on the sides; its base covered 11 acres. The stones are about 39 feet in length, and the layers are 208; 360,000 men were employed in its erection.

The labyrinth of Egypt; contained 3,000 chambers, and 12 halls.

Tiebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round. It has 100 gates.

Carthage was 28 miles round.

Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 25,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves.

The temple of Delphos, was so rich in donations, that it was once plundered of 10,000 sterling; and Nero carried from it 500 statues.

We are authorized and requested to announce MICHAEL P. JONES as a Candidate for County Commissioner for District No. 1, Vanderburgh County.

We authorized and requested to announce WM. H. WALKER as a candidate for County Auditor.

DENTAL SURGERY.
DR. VAN PELT, of Milwaukee, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Evansville that he has taken rooms at the Sherwood house, where he will be happy to receive calls from such Ladies and Gentlemen as may require his professional services.
N. B. prices moderate. Jy 13

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES,
INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, PERMANENTLY CURED BY
Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary.
An Internal Remedy, which if used according to directions, a cure for life is guaranteed.
SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

A common consequence of this affection is a kind of tenesmus, or bearing down sensation, as it is familiarly called; there is also heat, tension and throbbing in the part, varying from a moderate degree of these sensations to the most excruciating sufferings—these are caused by the great flow of blood to the parts. Sometimes the inner coat of the bowels protrudes at every evacuation, forming what is called Prolapsus, or falling of the bowels; this is the effect of long continued irritation and weakness of that organ. In some instances the patient experiences nervous pains, which are indistinct, and known only to the sufferer, which commence immediately after an evacuation, and continue for thirty minutes to several hours; these sensations are very annoying and sometimes very distressing. This disease, when of long continuance, attended with pain in the back and weakness in the back, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, and other organs in the vicinity, pain and numbness in the legs and feet, a sense of straitness about the chest, and unusual fulness of the abdominal viscera, accompanied with palpitation of the heart and oppression, and indigestion, are the usual precursors, previous to an attack of the Piles, symptoms denoting great derangement in the circulation; there is a peculiar weight and pressure in the abdomen, with a sense of uneasiness in the bowels, constipation or peristalsis, attended with pain in the back and loins, nausea, and slight pain in the stomach, pale countenance, confused sensations in the head, weariness, and irritable and discontented state of the mind, and a sense of fulness and oppression in the region of the stomach. The circulation on the surface is feeble, and the current of blood determined inward and downward.

All the above diseases and complaints, DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY cures effectually, and therefore prevents Piles.

READ THE TESTIMONY.
HEBESD, December 11, 1846.
GENTS—I have used Dr. Upham's Vegetable Pile Electuary which I purchased of you, and find it one of the best medicines in use for the Piles, and also for all bilious affections, arising from an impure state of the system.

Years, &c. E. A. COLE, Marble Dealer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, December 6, 1847.
Messrs. Gentlemen—Understanding that you are the general agents for the sale of Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary, for the cure of Piles, I have deemed it my duty to volunteer a recommendation in behalf of that invaluable medicine. I have been afflicted for many years with piles, and have tried various remedies, but with no beneficial effect—indeed, I began to consider my case entirely hopeless. But about the 1st of September last prevailed upon by a friend to make a trial of the above named medicine. I took his advice and rejoice to say I am not only relieved, but as I believe, perfectly cured. Most earnestly recommend it to all who are afflicted with the disease to which I am alluding, and which is so generally attended with that annoying and dangerous disease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELY MOORE.

REMARKABLE CURE OF PILES—THIRTY YEARS STANDING.
MOUNT WASHINGTON, BUCKINGHAM CO., VA.
Massachusetts, Nov. 29, 1847.
Messrs. KETCHUM and HENSHAW, of Evansville, Indiana—For thirty years I have been afflicted with piles, general debility and inflammation, causing tumors and prolapsus of the bowels, and which had resisted all the medical treatment Dr. Chapman and others could give. The last three years of that time my sufferings defy description. I was unable to sit, stand, or walk myself, and at last given up by my physicians and friends; I despair of ever gaining my health; in fact for three days before I commenced using Dr. Upham's Electuary, I was entirely speechless and my burial clothes were made. But under Providence, and the use of Dr. Upham's Electuary, though an old man, I have the pleasure of stating the fact to the public that my health is now good, and hope to live many years, if it is God's will, to make known the virtues of Dr. Upham's Electuary, and to recommend it to my afflicted fellow creatures. It helps me beyond all expectations of all that know my case, and I can only say to others that it is in my opinion, the best medicine in the world for Piles, or any other disease of the bowels; and if they will use it according to the directions, I will myself warrant a cure in every case. Yours, with the utmost respect, for your kind wishes,
CORNELIUS SPUR.

EBERHART, Berk Co., Mass., Nov. 29, 1847.
The above certificate tells a simple and truthful story of suffering and relief, of which, as physician and witness in the case, I cheerfully endorse.
DR. CHAPMAN.

NOTICE.—The genuine Upham's Electuary has his written signature, thus:—Upham, M. D. The hand is alone done with a pen. Price \$1 a Box.
Sold wholesale and retail by KETCHUM & HENSHAW, 121 Fulton street, N. Y., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

A. C. HALLOCK, Ag't for Evansville Ia.

DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John H. BIRTH and Amasa Woodson is dissolved, and that the said Woodson, breaking his contract, those indebted to the firm will therefore prepare to settle only with the undersigned.
Jy 12 JOHN H. BIRTH.

LOOK OUT!
On Monday, the 17th inst., I will commence and proceed to sell all lots found remaining at large within the city of Evansville, without further notice.
By order of the Court.
WILLIAM BELL, Marshall.
Jy 12

MOURNING GOODS.
A FULL and very desirable assortment of Mourning Dress Goods, superfine Bombazines, Silk Weave, Velvets, (some very fine) Alpaca Lustrous, Ultramarine black, plain and figured berreges, black Lawns &c., now open and for sale low by
MORRIS S. JOHNSON.

INDIA MATTINGS.
10 PIECES India Straw Matting;
Just received and for sale low by
J. H. MAGHEE & CO.

MORE NEW SHOES.
THE subscriber is now opening, at the City Shoe Store, a splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c. purchased of the Manufacturers in Cincinnati, which will be sold unusually low. Please call and examine the goods and prices, at No. 22, a 3rd st.
W. R. BAKER.
Jy 13

CASH FOR WHEAT!
We are prepared to receive at the Lammco Steam Flour Mill, Flour, Wheat, Barrels, Staves and Heading, Wood, &c., at the highest market prices.
S. G. CLIFFORD & CO.
Jy 27d&wlm

NEW ARRIVAL.
Just received at the city of Evansville, Main street, a splendid lot of Ladies fine Buskin walking shoes; also Misses and Child's Laced Boots, and Gents Gaiters, &c. All the lowest prices imaginable.
W. R. BAKER, Main street.
Jy 3

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Alias Executio facias, against John Shanklin and Frederick E. Goodsell, issued out of the office of the clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court in favor of John M. Stinson. I will on Saturday the 29th day of July 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 o'clock P. M., of said day, expose to sale at public auction, and outery first the rents, issues, and profits, a sum sufficient to satisfy the debt, and interest, and costs. I will at the same time and place proceed to sell at public auction, and outery the fee simple of said above described premises to satisfy said execution, interest and costs thereon.
Jy 8 JOHN ECHOLS, S. V. C.

100 barrels Koushawa Salt for sale by JOHN SHANKLIN.
(dec 21-1f)