



FOR PRESIDENT: GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, Of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: MILLARD FILLMORE, Of New York.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson. GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tepeacoc.

- DISTRICT ELECTORS: 1st Dist.—JOHN FITCHER, of Posey. 2d "—JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd. 3d "—MILTON GREENE, of Dearborn. 4th "—DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne. 5th "—THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock. 6th "—LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene. 7th "—EDWARD W. MCGAGHEY, of Park. 8th "—JAMES F. SMITH, of Clinton. 9th "—DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass. 10th "—DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10.

The lying and contemptible clique who control the columns of the Democrat evade anything like a direct answer on all occasions. In that sheet of Tuesday appears the following sentence:

The managers of the Evansville Journal assert in their paper of this morning that a handbill has been published at this office and circulated through the county against Squire Rowley.

This is a positive lie, we asserted no such thing. We did say a friend informed us that a handbill had been printed in the Democrat office, which we and a number of our friends supposed was intended to operate against Esquire Rowley. And we did say also that a handbill was printed in the Democrat office intended to operate against Mr. Crittenden, which is true, for we were furnished a copy of it and at once sent it to a Whig friend in Henderson. This the Democrat takes good care not to deny nor even mention. He who evades the truth is not only a "mean, contemptible coward," but a liar and a "knave."

A Rough and Ready Club has been formed at Galveston, and we notice in all our exchanges that Whig Ratification meetings have been held at nearly every town in the State. There have been Taylor mass meetings held in three principal cities of Texas, besides a Taylor State Convention, all of which, the N. O. Picayune says, were very largely attended. The newspapers of Texas, too, give evidence of a change. Until lately they were pretty much all one way. Now they are nearly equally divided.

A LONG PROSPECT AHEAD.—That distinguished Federalist James Buchanan, has written a letter to Chambers McKibbin, Esq., of Pittsburgh, in which he declines being a candidate for Governor, and says, "it is my desire to return to private life on the day when I confidently expect to witness the inauguration of Cass and Butler." If Mr. Buchanan had not qualified his expression by the "confidently expect" he would have condemned himself to as toilsome a fate and eternal political "onward" as Ahasuerus was ever doomed to!

Things have changed greatly since the days of Alexander Hamilton, who together with many others advocated the policy of a strong government, endowed with the veto power, and for such a course they were characterized by the Democratic party as Federalists. At the present day we find the party which styles itself the Democratic party sustaining this same veto power, advocating a strong government, and opposing the will of the people. But we must not wonder at this since we see in the candidate of that party an old Federalist of the black cockade stamp, and an opponent of Thomas Jefferson.

The Brattleboro Eagle has only been able to find one solitary Cass man in all Windham county, Vermont, since the nomination.

The Free Soil Convention met at Buffalo on yesterday. A Free Soil State Convention met at Trenton, N. J. on the 1st inst.

THE EPIDEMIC—MICHIGAN.—The Hon. John Norvell, U. S. District Attorney and ex-U. S. Senator, Hon. Lansing B. Mizner, A. Wales, Esq., Hon. Alex. Davidson, and Isaac Linnith, all leading Locofocos, have commenced the publication of a campaign paper in Detroit, devoted to the election of Taylor. The Ann Arbor Democrat and Allegan Record have dropped Cass. The deserters are so numerous that too much of our space would be occupied to chronicle even the leading ones.

"Thus starry star declines, Till all have passed away."

The Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, Lewis Cass, who has received from Uncle Sam's Treasury the neat little sum of a quarter of a million of dollars, is said by a Michigan paper to be a "portly, fine-looking gentleman, weighing about two hundred." The Louisville Journal says that if this be his correct weight, every pound of flesh upon his bones has cost the country upwards of twelve hundred dollars. Rather dear c-ass meat.

The number of bolting Locofocos in Michigan is constantly increasing. Among the number is the Attorney General of the State, G. V. N. Lothrop, and a regular revolution has broken out in Washtenaw and Lenawee counties.

KING VETO.—The North American of the 8th inst. says: "When we remember that the whole spirit of the age is republican, and that every impulse and bias of the political man is in the highest degree democratic, we cannot but feel astonished at the impudence of American Locofocoism, which claims the credit of being the best friend of popular freedom, while venturing upon acts and publicly professing principles worthy only of the most loyal subjects—or slaves—of a throne. The crowning inconsistency of this kind is the doctrine—formally adopted as a part of the Baltimore platform—on the subject of the veto-power, with which every would-be democrat of the Cass school is anxious to arm the single hands of the President, at the expense of Congress, and, through Congress, of the whole people of the United States—the power of nullifying, in the original enacting moment, the whole legislative power of the nation. A strange idea, this, of democracy, of popular sovereignty! A Southern Locofoco member of Congress wound up a speech, which he made, the other day, against the Wilmot Proviso and General Taylor, by declaring his satisfaction that General Cass "would, if elected, veto the Wilmot proviso." That was his idea of democracy. There was no thought here of the people vetoing the Wilmot proviso, but of General Cass doing so, in spite of the people, in case they should elect him, at one and the same time with a Wilmot proviso Congress. And this is the way the whole thing works. The advocate of the veto power—the pretended democrat—does not trouble himself to think about the people, or a majority of the people, as a means of effecting the legislation he desires, or of preventing that he disapproves: he thinks only of a President—a single man—a public servant, whom he, however, arms, and is proud to arm, with the power of an irresponsible monarch—glad to accept a master, upon the sole condition the master shall do him a benefit.

It cannot be denied that the veto power is the monarchic feature in our republican Constitution, and was so pronounced by the Franklins and other wise men of the convention which framed that Constitution. That, properly employed, in the extreme cases in which it was originally meant to be employed, and to which it is now proposed to be limited by the pure republicanism of Gen. Taylor, it is a reserved force of importance—a function and power to be appealed to in the last resort of high conservative value, cannot be, and never has been doubted; but abused, as it has so long been, by would-be Democratic Presidents, with the approbation of a miscellany of Democratic party, it is an evil which it would be for the advantage of the people to banish entirely from the Constitution; as it has been banished from the Constitutions of some of the States, without the slightest injury or inconvenience. The veto power exists as a prerogative of the British crown, but has become obsolete from disuse. No harm has resulted from its extinction in that mighty empire; and if a king of England can administer his government without it, we fancy a President of the United States might get along without it, just as well. There is something both humiliating and shocking in the idea that, in a free state like ours, a single man, the mere factor, agent, superintendent, foreman, so to speak; of the official servants of the republic,—should say to Congress, the law-making power, do this and do that, as he pleases, and, at any moment, nullify and repeal its most solemn acts of legislation by the mere capricious exercise of his will. It is, however, a still more alarming idea, that any considerable portion of the freemen of the Union should sustain and encourage a public servant in such outrages upon their sovereignty. At every veto, a dictator from the moment, rules in the U. S.; and Congress and the people are slaves.

The veto power is, in fact, a seed of despotism, from which the plant of danger is already bursting. It is a salient angle in our line of political fortification—a point d'appui of the invisible enemy always on the watch against republics, by which all kinds of undemocratic innovations and kingly usurpations may be made upon the Constitution. In the battle which is now to be fought between the two great parties which advocate the claims respectively of Z. Taylor and Lewis Cass, it can not be doubted that the true democrats are those who vote on the side of Congress and the people, against the veto and the would-be monarch.

The London Quarterly Review, to gratify common curiosity as to the wealth or poverty of Louis Philippe, has investigated the question by all the lights at its command.—The conclusion it comes to is, that he may have investments in American stocks which yield about £900 per annum, but it is of opinion, that all the King now possesses is a sum of about £10,000 in the British funds, which yields about £300 a year. The Queen is reported to have about £300 a year in the Austrian funds—a legacy.

The New York Courier is showing how very like Gen. Taylor's "letter of acceptance of the nomination," is to General Washington's letter accepting of the office itself. When the first Congress had, on the 6th of April, 1789, ascertained, by opening and counting the votes, that General George Washington was elected President, they requested the President pro tem., of the Senate, John Langford, to inform him of his election. The letter of Mr. Langdon, is brief and characteristic of the times and men. Here it is:—

NEW YORK, 6th April, 1789. Sir:—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the information of your unanimous election to the office of President of the U. S. of America. Suffer me, sir, to indulge the hope that so auspicious a mark of public confidence will meet your approbation, and be considered as a pledge of the affection and support you are to expect from a free and enlightened people.

I am, sir, &c., &c. JOHN LANGDON.

The letter was despatched on the day of its date by Chas. Thomson, who was so long the clerk of the old Congress, and of that which declared independence. On reaching Mount Vernon, Mr. Thompson on presenting the letter made a formal address to Gen. Gen. Washington—announcing its import—expressing the hope that the office would be accepted by him, and concluding by saying that he "had it in command to accompany the President elect to New York, where the Senate and House of Representatives are convened for the despatch of public business."

Gen. Washington thus replied:— "Sir:—I have been accustomed to pay so much respect to the opinions of my fellow-citizens, that the knowledge of their having given their unanimous suffrage in my favor scarcely leaves me the alternative for an option. I cannot, I believe, give a greater evidence of my sensibility to the honor which they have done me, than by accepting the appointment. I am so much affected by this fresh proof of my country's esteem and confidence, that silence can best explain my gratitude. While I realized the arduous nature of the task which is imposed upon me, and feel my own inability to perform it, I wish that there may not be reason for regretting the choice, "for indeed all I can promise is only to accomplish that which can be done by an honest zeal."

Now hear Zachary Taylor:— I cordially accept that nomination, but with the sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfil the duties of an office which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greater names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me, so as to meet the expectations of my fellow-citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

This is the Washington platform—this is the American platform, and upon it Gen. Taylor will stand triumphantly before the American people. The name of ZACHARY TAYLOR is an impregnable fortress. Though attacked with all the venom and malignity of partisan warfare, it braves both storm and siege, and re-appears through the hovering smoke proudly invulnerable. The Locofoco hordes war against it in vain,—a single shot scatters these Goths and vandals to the four winds.

THE NEW PENSION LAW.—The Cincinnati Atlas gives the following abstract of the pension law recently passed by Congress. This law seems liberal in its provisions:— The pension law interest a great many persons and we shall do a service to some by the following exposition of the recent pension law. This act is far the most liberal law passed, and interests, directly or indirectly, at least 30,000 persons. The general principle of this act is, that half pay shall be granted to the widows and orphans of all the officers and soldiers of all descriptions, who died in any way, in the line of their duty, and who were in the army as volunteers, since the 1st of March, 1816. This covers the families of all who died in the service since that date.

Since the 1st of March, 1846, there have been in the military service of the United States not less than 100,000 men. Of these some were called out without being marched to Mexico and of them few died. Of those, however, engaged in the war about 20,000 died. The widows and orphans of these, if there were any, are entitled to the pensions. The pension act, as extended, applies indeed only to the regular army, but the following section of the act is the one which covers the entire ground for volunteers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have died since the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, or who may die during the war with Mexico, from wounds received or from disease contracted while in the line of duty, shall be entitled to the same rate of pension as is provided for in the first section of the before-mentioned act, under the limitations and restrictions.

There are two provisos to this law. The first is that the death must have occurred in the line of duty, or while returning to the United States, after receiving a surgeon's certificate, or while on the march to the army in Mexico. The second is that this act attaches only to those who were in Mexico on their march thither. This clause, however, includes but a very small number. The pension in fact attaches to all whose father or husband died in service in Mexico, or on its borders, or on the march to or from there. The half pay is half what the officer or soldier was entitled to when alive, according to his grade. This act was passed July 15, and, as is seen by its terms, is one extremely favorable to the families of those who have been lost in Mexico. We cannot tell how large a proportion of soldiers have left families, but there will doubtless be thousands of claimants under the act.

The Washington Union boasts that Gen. Cass had a good deal to do "with making the treasury what it is." Prentice remarks: "We did not know that the General had a hand in the treasury at its formation; but we are well aware that he has often had both hands in it since."

EXTRA ALLOWANCES EXPLAINED.—The whig presses complain that "extra allowances" equal to four salaries, and say forty rations a day, have been paid to "the hero of Hull's surrender" for the many years he was in the public employ! These complaints may have been made under the influence of political excitement, and without due consideration. In the case of an ordinary employe it would be wrong to allow more than one salary or rations suited to the rank of the officer; but the hero is no ordinary man. If, as has been said, and as has been represented in some portraits, said to be admirable likenesses, he has two or more faces—two or more aspects—it may be the allowance of one salary and eight or ten rations to each is in exact conformity with "the established usages of the party,—and in that way to be defended.—Cin. Gazette.

DEMOCRACY.—There have been many definitions of Democracy, as well as many modes of its application. "France," says Louis Napoleon, "is Democratic, but not Republican." I understand by Democracy the government of one by the will of all; and by a republic the government of several obeying a system." Our own political history has illustrated both definitions. Gen. Jackson regarded himself as the representative of the sovereignty of the people, a majority of whom placed him in the Presidency. After his re-election, he openly took the ground that all the political opinions which he had advanced, received, from the fact of his re-election, the seal of popular approval. His cabinet officers were responsible to him; he required that his cabinet should be a unit. Inasmuch as sovereignty could not exist in two distinct embodiments, he regarded Congress as factious and rebellious whenever it differed from him or disapproved of his acts.—The theory of the government of one by the will of all was the theory of the Jackson administration—although the will of the one had a pretty strong reactive power upon the constituent body. The second definition may find its illustration in Mr. Polk's term. "The government of several obeying a system" defines precisely the Baltimore Convention of 1844, which laid down the chart by which the administration of Mr. Polk was to be guided. Louis Napoleon intended to designate a republic by his definitions; and when the "system" which is obeyed is the constitution, and the "several" who govern according to it are the various functions representing severally the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial departments, then indeed a true republican government is described. But Mr. Polk's system was different.—Balt. American.

RESPECT TO AGE.—There is a story of an occurrence at Athens, during the celebration of games in honor of a god, illustrative of the respect paid by the Lacedaemonians to old age. The seats in the theatre were crowded, and an old man entering late, found no seat. Some young men beckoning him towards them, and offered him a seat; but as he advanced, they sat closer together, making the vacant seat farther along, and continued to do so as he approached it so as to excite the laughter of the audience. There were departments of the theatre devoted to foreigners, and as the old man approached the seats of the Lacedaemonians, they all arose. The Athenians, with characteristic impetuosity, cheered their courteous neighbor with tremendous applause, and the old man turning around remarked: "The Athenians know the right, the Lacedaemonians do it."

The present age might learn a lesson from the Lacedaemonians. The politeness everywhere shown to ladies, makes a poor excuse for the inattention to old age. In steam-boats, railroad cars, hotels, and elsewhere, an old man receives but a passing glance and it is not an unrequited occurrence to see a man scarcely able to walk, supporting himself in a car by the back of a seat, or by a post on a steamer, for lack of the seat which a young strong man occupies near him. We saw a lady give up her seat to an old gentleman once in such a case, and had a dozen chairs were instantly offered her by gentlemen who had remained motionless before. Americans know what is polite, if they do not practise it.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

RAPID TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.—About two weeks ago, six hundred and sixty-seven recruits for the Oregon service, from Governor's Island, N. Y., under command of Bevet Lieut. Col. Ross, left N. Y. city and reached Jefferson Barracks, a distance of seventeen hundred and fifteen miles, in eight days. They traveled by steam from N. Y. to Albany, 147 miles from Albany to Buffalo, 325 miles, by railway; from Buffalo to Sandusky, 249 miles, by steamboat; from Sandusky to Cincinnati, 114 miles, by the Little Miami, Mad River and Lake Erie Railroads, (including a march of 14 miles, from Urbana to Springfield.) Immediately on the arrival at this city they embarked on the steamers Declaration and Pontiac, for Jefferson Barracks, 147 miles below St. Louis, a distance of 750 miles, making an average of nearly two hundred and fifteen miles per day. So large a number of men never traveled so far in the same time. The speed is unparalleled, and speaks volumes for railroad enterprise. When Whitney's Railroad is completed, we can transport an army from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river, before John Bull could prepare a hasty roost of beef.—Cin. Chronicle.

MEDICAL.—GEO. B. WALKER, Physician and Surgeon, Office on First street between Locust and Walnut, in the office formerly occupied by Drs. Trifton and Weaver. aug 10

FIRST WARD ELECTION. NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the Episcopal School House in the 1st Ward of the city of Evansville on Monday the 14th day of August next. Hiram Nelson Inspector, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John the Stockwell, late Councilman of said ward. By order of the Common Council. aug 1 J. J. CHANDLER, City Clerk.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—The Faculty, solicitors of rising students, and the opportunity of instruction, will commence Lectures on the 1st MONDAY in October, both in the College and Hospital. On the 1st MONDAY in November the established Collegiate course commences, and terminates 1st March. JOHN S. SHOTWELL, M. D., Anatomy. JOHN LOCKE, M. D., Chemistry. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., Surgery. L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Mat. Med. and General Pathology. M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. JOHN P. HARRISON, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine. On the 1st MONDAY in October, the Dissecting Rooms will be opened under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy, and his assistant, JOHN DAVIS, M. D., Demonstrator. Terms: Matriculation \$5; Hospital \$5; Dissection Ticket \$10; and each Professor's Ticket \$15. JOHN P. HARRISON, Dean.

Livery Stable. THE undersigned have associated themselves together in the Livery Stable Business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Their Stable is on Vine street, between the Johnson House and the river, where they can at all times be found, ready to wait upon the public. They intend to keep good stock, and their charges shall be in accordance with the times. JAMES WHITE. S. C. JOHNSON. July 25-6mo

PRINTS! PRINTS! An endless quantity and variety of Prints of the newest Spring and Summer styles, together with every thing new, in the way of Dress Goods, for sale at wholesale and retail by MORRIS S. JOHNSON. ap 15

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance concerning dogs," passed April 20th, 1847—passed August 5th 1848, published and in force August 10th, 1848.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Evansville, That hereafter there shall be annually assessed a tax of three dollars on every dog, and a tax of three dollars on every bitch, owned, kept or harbored in the city of Evansville, and such tax shall be assessed against and collected from the person by whom or about whose house, store, yard or other premises such dog or bitch is or may be kept or harbored.

Attest: JAS. G. JONES, Mayor. JOHN J. CHANDLER, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance concerning the seizing and selling off animals and fowls found running at large in the city—passed April 27th, 1837. Passed August 5th, 1848, published and in force August 10th, 1848.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Evansville, That the first section of said ordinance be so amended as to require the City Marshal before selling under said section, to impound the same in the public Stray Pen for the space of 18 hours.

Sec. 2. The Marshal, or any person authorized by him, may seize any dog or other animal running at large, contrary to the ordinance of which this is an amendment.

Sec. 3. The Marshal shall deliver to the owner or his agent, any dog seized as aforesaid at any time before the sale thereof upon the same being demanded and twenty-five cents paid to the Marshal for such dog.

Sec. 4. The Marshal shall only sell said dogs at regular sales on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week.

Attest: JAS. G. JONES, Mayor. JOHN J. CHANDLER, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance to regulate and license taverns, coffee houses, and retailers of ardent spirits, wines, beer, porter, ale and cider—passed April 17th, 1847. Passed August 5th, 1848. Published and in force August 10th, 1848.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Evansville, That the 8th section of said ordinance be so amended that the price of license to sell or barter ale, porter, cider, beer, and other fermented liquors, or either of them, shall be five dollars per annum.

Attest: JAS. G. JONES, Mayor. JOHN J. CHANDLER, City Clerk.

MEDICAL CARD. DR. J. B. STINSON, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has located himself in the city of Evansville, and is devoting his attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery. In tendering his services to the public in this capacity he pledges himself to attend promptly and faithfully to those who may favor him with their confidence, and he trusts that the opportunities which he has enjoyed for acquiring a Medical Education will be a sufficient guarantee to his friends at least of his capabilities to discharge successfully the important duties of his profession. Office with Dr. L. L. LAWSON, where he may be found at all times unless professionally absent. aug 10 dlmx w3m.

DR. S. C. WILSON, LATE of Cincinnati Ohio, having located himself in the city of Evansville, would respectfully offer his services to the citizens of this place, and the surrounding community for the practice of Medicine and Surgery in all their various branches. Office on the corner of Locust and First streets opposite the Sherwood House. Residence at the house of the Rev. John V. Dodge, corner of Locust and Second streets. aug 10 dlmx w3m.

\$500 REWARD. THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery over to the proper authority the notorious Alva Meeks who shot White Briscoe and James Brown, a few days since, in all of Warrick County. The circumstances as near as we can learn are as follows: Briscoe some time since lost a horse and suspicion fell on Meeks, who after some months visited Briscoe and offered to deliver up the horse to Briscoe for twenty-five dollars, where upon Briscoe agreed to pay that amount provided he would let his Brother Wm. Briscoe go with him to get the horse, and the day was agreed upon for them to start, and when the day arrived there was a quarrel arose between Wm. Briscoe and Meeks, and Meeks went by himself and brought the horse and left him at some persons house name forgotten, when Wm. Briscoe got the horse and delivered him to his Brother White Briscoe. Then Meeks demanded the above \$25 which Briscoe refused to pay as Meeks had refused to let his Brother go with him for the horse, and there arose a considerable quarrel between them which ended by Meeks threatening to kill Briscoe, which said Meeks did try to accomplish by shooting him, but failed in the attempt, and only wounded him in the arm and then the third day after attempted to kill the only witness Briscoe had to prove the threats Meeks had made, to wit: James Brown, by shooting him, the ball entered just below the shoulder blade on the right side and passing through and lodging under the right breast.

The above reward is made up by the citizens of Warrick and is ready at the delivery of the said Meeks dead or alive. Meeks is a large good looking man, with weight from 180 to 205 pounds and fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and speaks quick, high, bold open countenance, and about 28 years of age. aug 3.

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MEDICAL.—DR. C. S. WEEVER, (of the late firm of Trifton & Weaver,) Physician and Surgeon, office on the corner of First and Vine streets, a few doors above the Exchange hotel. aug 2

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. C. S. WEEVER, successor to Trifton and friends, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, in order to be near his residence, exchanged offices with Dr. Geo. B. Walker, and may now be found at the office on the corner of First and Vine streets, at all business hours, except when absent on professional duties. To his friends and acquaintances, Dr. Weaver has only to say that he will be happy to serve them at all hours day or night with the same zeal and fidelity as he has heretofore done; and for a compensation as low as that required by any well read Medical gentleman in Evansville.

To those not personally known to Dr. W. he begs leave to say that he will, at any time, be glad to receive for nearly four years a partner of the late Dr. Wm. Trifton, during his pupillage he enjoyed the advantages of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and the Marine Hospital and subsequently those of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia where he graduated in 1844 and where he also enjoyed the benefit of attendance of the Blockley Hospital, and at Wills Hospital for the blind and lame.

Dr. Weaver's residence is on Second street, first door below the Rev. Mr. Dodge's Church. Persons calling at the office will always find some one there at all hours day or night. au 2

State of Indiana Warrick County, ss. In the Warrick Circuit Court for October Term 1848 Elizabeth A. Williams, vs. John H. Williams. Label for Divorce.

John H. Williams. I, the said Elizabeth A. Williams having on the 15th day of July 1848, filed her bill of complaint against said John H. Williams in the above entitled suit in the office of the Clerk of said Warrick Circuit Court also an affidavit of a disinterested person, to the effect that said John H. Williams is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Therefore the said John H. Williams is hereby notified of the filing of said petition for a divorce, that the same is pending in said court, and that unless he appears, or answers said bill of complaint on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said court to be held at the Court House in Boonville, on the second Monday in October next, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. J. WAIT B. MOORE, CLK. JAMES J. THORNTON, Plt's solicitor. jy 22

State of Indiana Vanderburgh County, ss. Vanderburgh Circuit Court, in vacation July 20, 1848 John Shanklin, Samuel Orr, Daniel Whaley, Alanson Warner, and Conrad Sisk, Trustees of the Evansville Presbyterian Church, and Congregation, vs. James G. Jones, Silas Stephens, James E. Scantlin, jr., Robert M. E. Stephens, Henry C. Stephens, Salleta Evans, John P. Evans, Demie C. Evans, R. M. Evans, Benj. S. Evans, Samuel Shannon, Louis Shannon, Martha Jones, John Jones, Jane King, Elijah King, William King and Elizabeth J. King. Now at this time to wit, July 20, 1848 come the above named complainants by James E. Clerk of the said court, and file in the office of the Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court their certain bill of complaint against the above named defendants, and it satisfactorily appears by the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in the office of the clerk aforesaid that John Jones, Jane King, Elijah King, William King, and Elizabeth J. King, five of the above named are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the said John Jones, Jane King, Elijah King, William King, and Elizabeth J. King that unless they appear and plead to or answer the complainants said bill of complaint on or before the calling of the 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 their absence. jy 21 SAM'L T. JENKINS, CLK.

State of Indiana Vanderburgh County, ss. In the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, in vacation July 24, 1848. John Williamson, vs. Elizabeth Williamson. Position for Divorce. And now at this time comes the said John Williamson by John J. Chandler his attorney, and files in the office of the Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, his certain Petition for Divorce against the above named Elizabeth Williamson, and it satisfactorily appears by the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in the Clerk's office aforesaid, that the above named defendant is not at this time a resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the said defendant that, unless she appear and plead to or answer the complainants said petition, on or before the calling of this cause at the next term of this court to be held at the court-house in Evansville, in the county of Vanderburgh, and State of Indiana, the same will be heard and determined in her absence. jy 27-28 3d SAM'L T. JENKINS, CLK.

State of Indiana Vanderburgh County, ss. In the Probate Court Vanderburgh County, in vacation July 27th, A. D. 1848 James Walker, administrator of Joseph Finney, deceased, vs. Unknown heirs of said Joseph Finney, deceased's estate. And now at this time comes the said administrator, and files in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court of Vanderburgh County his petition praying for the sale of the real estate of the said Joseph Finney, deceased, and it appearing from the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in the Clerk's office aforesaid, that the unknown heirs of the said Joseph Finney, deceased, are not residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore notice is hereby given to the said unknown heirs to appear 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 second Monday in August next and show cause if any they have or can show, why the real estate of the said Joseph Finney deceased should not be sold and made assets in the hands of the said administrator for the payment of the debts, and demands outstanding against said estate. au 1 SAM'L T. JENKINS, CLK.

LAND FOR SALE. I AM authorized to sell at private sale 95 acres of land, the corner of the new lot quarter of section 31, in town 6, south range 11 west. Said land is well located and the title indisputable. For terms apply to jy 31] R. W. DUNLAP.

LAND AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE. I WILL sell at private sale a tract of Land adjoining Evansville, containing about twenty seven acres, also, ten or fifteen Lots in the upper enlargement of Evansville, all of which I will sell on reasonable terms in quantities to suit purchasers wishing to purchase Land or Lots, will find it to their interest to apply immediately. jy 14 E. A. CORRETT, Agent.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of William Dean, Sr., and persons indebted to the estate will make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the estate, present them properly authenticated for payment. Estate is solvent. jy 22 WILLIAM DEAN JR. Adm'r

CASH FOR WHEAT! WE are prepared to receive at the Linnaco Steam Flour Mills, Wheat, Flour, Barley, Staves and Heading, Wood, &c., and at the highest market prices. S. G. CLIFFORD & CO. je 27d wim

PANT STUFFS. JUST received brown and bleached Linen Drills, Cotton Cashmires, Cottonades, Demin blue Drills, &c. suitable for men's Summer wear. M W FOSTER mar 25

TRUNKS.—Leather Trunks of good quality and low prices; also Carpet Bags of every variety for sale at the Cincinnati Clothing Store. AHLINGER & BRUMMER.

IN store and for sale 50 bbl White Lime in good order and cheap june 13 M. W. FOSTER