# EVANSVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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*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 Teppecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Dist.— | JAMES E. BLYTHE, of Vanderburg. |
| 2d | " | JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd. |
| 3d | " | MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn. |
| 4th | " | DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of WAYNE. |
| 5th | " | THOMAS D. WALPOOL, of Hancock. |
| 6th | " | LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene. |
| 7th | " | EDWARD W. MCGUAGHEY, of Park. |
| 8th | " | JAMES F. SUTT, of Clinton. |
| 9th | " | DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass. |
| 10th | " | DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware. |

## CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

*TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 22.*

☞ The course pursued by those who control the Democrat surprises neither us, nor the public. We felt and knew from the first issue of that sheet that it would resort to blackguardism and personal abuse the moment that its lies and slanders were detected and exposed. Those who control it have no other weapons and never will consent to meet any issue in any other way. If they can succeed in inducing their opponents to "sling mud" with them they are perfectly satisfied, and would continue the fight for one year, or ten years, or for ever. They have no character to lose and don't want any character, and are but too well pleased when they can pull down others to their own infamous level. Against such people there can be no credit in contending—if you war with them you must do it on their terms and with their weapons: And certainly our patrons do not desire this of us. They will not expect us to make a blackguard of ourself that we may answer a blackguard; they would not be pleased to see us debase the columns of the paper they have so long supported by such a course as that pursued by the Democrat. They have a regard for us which we would forfeit were we to do so. It is true we have felt ourself called upon to expose the lies and slanders which almost daily appear in that print, and we shall be again, and we shall do so; but, as we have said above, we can't be induced to fight the Democrat as it would delight to have us. It has too greatly the advantage—every blackguard has too greatly the advantage of us in such a fight.

☞ Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, in a recent speech in Congress, said that he had taken the trouble to examine the documents in the State Department, in relation to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, and that he found the the Ordinance of 1784, (which is the Wilmot Proviso of this day,) in *Mr. Jefferson's own hand writing*. Nathan Dane introduced the same ordinance, as applicable to the North-western territory, in 1787. The present Democratic party pretend that they are Jeffersonian Democrats, and yet they repudiate this, one of the best acts of his public life! How consistent!

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We cut the following from the N. O. *Delta* of the 1st instant.—We should like to have the particulars of the transaction. It seems almost incredible that an act of such inhuman proscription could have been coolly perpetrated. We will venture to to say that the cause of our opponents will gain no adherents by such petty tyranny:

"About 115 men, out of 140, at work at the Barracks, were discharged because they would vote for Gen. Taylor. The above 25 men were picked out by one Boss.

JOHN WATSON."

TELEGRAPH BY SOUND.—The Norwich [Con.] Courier says—"We have just been called upon by a gentleman who has visited our city for the purpose, he tells us, of testing an invention for conveying sound to an almost unlimited distance, at the same time retaining the articulation so perfectly, that two men standing, the one in Norwich and the other in Boston, shall be able to converse with the same ease as if standing face to face. The very idea strikes one as almost preposterous, and yet the gentleman alluded to seems very confident of its entire practacability. He states that he has the necessary machinery now constructing in this city, and that, in a few days it will be completed and ready to be submitted to the test of experiment."

☞ The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed through every stage a bill exempting the homestead of a family from sale on an execution for debt. The area exempted is said to be forty acres in the country, or a quarter of an acre in a village. The final vote in the Senate stood 14 to 5; in the House, 33 to 35.

TAYLOR MEETING AT LANCASTER, PA.—A great Taylor Meeting was held at Lancaster Penn., on Saturday, comprising from five to six thousand of the patriotic people of that town and vicinity. At 3 o'clock a procession was formed, which proceeded to an orchard belonging to Col. Mayer—where, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, an able address was made by Gov. Johnston, who was followed by the Hon. James Pollock, in a speech that drew forth great applause. At the close of the meeting the very earth trembled with shouts and huzzas of the multitude for Taylor, Fillmore, Middleswarth and Johnson. The Old Guard will do her part towards sealing the doom of the Cassites in this State at the approaching election.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, a paper not friendly to the Whig cause, thus describes this great convocation:

"It would be doing injustice to say, that those appeals were unheeded, or not duly appreciated, for I seldom have seen, (and I have been a resident of Lancaster for twenty-five years,) a larger turn out than upon this occasion. From the morning's dawn until 10 o'clock, the roads leading to the city were literally thronged with conveyances of every hue and complexion, fairly groaning under the weight of their respective loads. Large Conestoga wagons, dearborns, gigs, &c., and every species of conveyance you can well imagine, was to be seen, all decorated with wreaths, banners, &c., and then the horsemen without number, each carrying a small banner on which was inscribed some favorite Whig motto to cheer him on in the "good cause." The humble pedestrian too, with the same buoyant spirit that animated his leader, could be seen trudging towards the great centre of attraction, and giving in his adhesion to the gallant old Zack, by a loud huzza."

### GEN. TAYLOR'S FIRST LETTER.

The following is among the earliest, if it is not the very first Letter which Gen. TAYLOR wrote in regard to the Presidency, and it contains this distinct and unequivocal avowal: "*I am a Whig, and shall ever be devoted, in individual opinion, to the principles of that party.*" This declaration is not contradicted, but fully confirmed, in several of his subsequent epistles, and by the concurrent testimony of an hundred living witnesses. General TAYLOR *is* a Whig, and devoted to the principles of that party.

WM. E. RUSSELL, to whom the letter is addressed, is the Editor of the New Lisbon (Ohio) Palladium, who publishes the letter in his own paper, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
*Matamoros, July* 21, 1846.

DEAR SIR: By yesterday's mail I received your letter of the 19th June, and have given the subject to which it refers much serious reflection and consideration. I feel very grateful to you, sir, and to my fellow-citizens who with you have expressed the very flattering desire to place my name in nomination for the Presidency; but it becomes me sincerely and frankly to acknowledge to you that for that office I have no aspirations whatever. Although no politician, having always held myself aloof from the clamors of party politics, I AM A WHIG, and shall ever be devoted in individual opinion to the principles of that party.

Even if the subject which you have in your letter opened to me were acceptable at any time, I have not the leisure to attend to it now; the vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, so important to the interests of my country, demands every moment of my present time, and it is *my great desire to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.*

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am sincerely yours,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A.

WM. E. RUSSELL, Esq.

On the 2d of January last the Editor of the Palladium wrote the General another letter, suggesting the propriety of his visiting the North and becoming better acquainted with the people in this part of the Union. This letter the General answered through a friend, and his answer is characteristic of the man.—He said:

"He could not consent, for it would be seeking what he had not yet sought, viz. the Presidency of the United States; that the people had brought him out without his solicitation, and, if elected, it must be done by their free and unbiassed will. He said he was a man of peace; WAS EMPHATICALLY A WHIG, and would have voted for Mr. Clay at the last election if he had had the opportunity. That he fully approved the principles and exposition of the constitution by Mr. Jefferson, and did not agree with a late President in explaining the constitution as he himself might understand it; but to explain it as did those who made and nursed it as it were in their bosoms."

This is the MAN whom the Whigs of the Union have placed in nomination. He is an honest, upright patriot, incapable of dishonor and above reproach. If elected, he will prove himself a true Whig, a friend of peace and justice. He will restore to Congress its legitimate functions. He will discard the odious one-man power and permit the People's Representatives to legislate for the People.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.—The last news by Telegraph informed us, that the blow for Ireland's emancipation was about being struck—that the Privy Council had assembled in Dublin, and that the air was heavy with cries for Ireland's redemption. That the time has arrived for striking a decisive blow is beyond question—to procastinate is to give the oppressor additional strength. The government has instituted a system of persecution—impudently styled Trial by Jury—which in six months will rob Ireland of every Irishman on her soil, and force them into an ignominous and interminable submission. The Harvest being in, now is the time to strike, and we have every assurance both public and private that, before the fall is over, the eventful struggle will commence, may God! the dispenser of justice and truth, assist the struggling patriots and enable them to redeem themselves and country, from the incurable tyranny of their heartless oppressors.

[From the Wabash Courier.]

### TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the inquiry so frequently made, whether Gen. Taylor will be present at the Fort Harrison Mass Meeting, to take place on the 5th of September, and aware of the great and general desire to be informed in this respect, the Committee of Invitation deem it their duty to publish at this time the following correspondence. It will be seen by the General's letter, that his public duties will prevent his being present on that occasion, and although this is deeply regretted, the Committee trust that it will not be permitted to lessen the numbers of the mighty gathering which is contemplated. They have it in their power to state, that distinguished individuals will be present from many of the States—zealous and eloquent defenders of the whig cause—true men, greatly endeared to their country by their great and gallant services. They say, then, in one general invitation to the public, far and near—Come; and to the friends of Gen. Taylor in particular. Let it not be said of you hang back because your old chief cannot be with you to take you by the hand—neglect not his cause on that account—the grand rally is intended to do him honor, and with the proud consciousness of doing your duty, prove, that whether he is present or absent, your zeal and fidelity are still the same.

THO. H. BLAKE,
JAMES FARRINGTON,
THOMAS DOWLING,
JOHN F. CRUFT,
W. F. KRUMBHAAR,
*Committee.*

Terre Haute, Aug. 12, 1848.

TERRE-HAUTE, IA., June 30, 1848.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the citizens of this county, held at this place on the 24th inst. to ratify the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States, lately made by the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, resolutions to that effect were adopted by acclamation. Resolutions were also then adopted by a similar manifestation of good feeling, inviting the citizens of this and the surrounding States to hold Mass a Meeting at Fort Harrison, on the 5th of September next, the anniversary of your victory over the Indians at that place in 1812. We are the committee of correspondence appointed to carry that object into effect, and now, in the name of the people of Vigo, we tender you an invitation to be present on that occasion. It is not to gratify them alone that your presence is desired, for it appears to be the general wish of the State, extensively participated in by citizens of other States, where, in fact, this mode of testifying the public admiration and gratitude was first announced and recommended. Fort Harrison, the memorable spot where you first distinguished yourself, lies in the immediate neighborhood of this town; there was no town or settled country here then. Except at Vincennes, the entire Wabash valley was a wilderness. General, it will gratify you to look upon that valley now, teeming with population, improved with beautiful farms and adorned with flourishing towns. The old Fort, too, will doubtless have its attractions, to say nothing of the scenery around it, and the bold bluff upon which it stands, commanding an extentive view of both river and prairie. The place is now toe residence of a farmer, whose cultivated fields stretch out far and wide from it, and is frequently resorted to by the citizen and stranger, not to witness the change which has taken place under the progress of civilized life, but to go back to the time when it was in the heart of an Indian country, and to call up the incidents of your conflict with the savage foe. You have had glorious battle-fields in other climes since then, upon a much more extended theatre of renown, where your achievements have attracted the admiration of both hemispheres, and given you an imperishable name; but that frontier conflict has the claim of being your "glorious first essay in arms," and it was for your gallant conduct there that you received your first brevet. The occasion now offers, when you may well visit the place again, and look around upon and recognize your old acquaintance.

The citizens of this town will be happy to receive you as their guest—their houses and hearts will be open both to you and your friends, and when you reach the old Fort, your fellow citizens, far and near, covering hill and valley, woodland and prairie, will receive you with a generous welcome. We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,
THOS. H. BLAKE,
JAMES FARRINGTON,
THOMAS DOWLING,
JOHN E. CRUFT.
W. F. KRUMBHAAR,
*Committee.*

To Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor.

BATON ROUGE, LA, July 26, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—I have read with deep gratification your letter of the 30th ult., tendering to me, in the name of the people of Vigo county, an invitation to be present at a Mass Meeting to be held at Fort Harrison, on the 5th of September next.

It would greatly gratify me, to visit a spot teeming with so many pleasing recollections to me, and it would be a source of exceeding pleasure to meet my friends, but particularly those of my early acquaintance in the State of Indiana, for whom I entertain very great affection and respect.

I regret, however, to say, that the duties of my station will not permit me to accept this kind invitation which you have extended to me. In thus declining, however, I desire most gratefully to tender to you, gentlemen, my thanks for the very courteous and complimentary terms with which this invitation is accompanied, and for the assurances of a warm welcome from the people of Terre Haute. I beg leave to express to them and to the citizens of Vigo, my lively sense of their warm respect and esteem.

I am, gentlemen,
With high respect and regard,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Thomas H. Blake, Jas. Farrington, Thomas Dowling, John F. Cruft, and W. F. Krumbhaar, Committee of Invitation, Terre Haute, Indiana.

THE WABASH ATLAS.—This is the title of a new paper established by Messrs. BURNS & BAUSMAN, at Lafayette. We rejoice that the true Whigs of Tippecanoe now have a paper on which they can rely.

MARTIN VAN BUREN'S NON-COMMITALISM.—The Alexandria Gazette tells the following story, as illustrative of Martin's non-committalism:

"Four gentlemen were one day disputing on Pennsylvania Avenue, (Washington) as to the proper pronunciation of the word *gold* two pronounced it one way and two another—While arguing the point they espied Mr. Van Buren, the President of the U. S., approaching and they resolved to leave the question to him. Mr. Van Buren on being applied to, inquired how they stood. He was told they were equally divided. Without a moment hesitation, and putting on a peculiar smile, the President replied "no matter gentlemen *how* you pronounce the *word* so you have *plenty* of the material," and bowing most courteously, passed on his way.

Some years ago, the subject of Van Buren's non-committalism became the subject of conversation among a group of gentlemen congregated of board of a Hudson river packet.—Some of Ex-President's friends were present, and against the charge that he would never promptly give his opinion, stoutly defend him. In the midst of the discussion the steamer stopped at Kinderhook and Martin came on board. A Whig among the crowd of disputants, upon his appearance, offered the bet of a champagne supper that Mr. Van Buren would not answer directly the simplest question, so schooled was he in disguising his sentiments.

The bet was taken and one of the gentlemen was authorized to ask Mr. Van Buren, "if the sun rose in the east."

The gentleman who was a stranger to little Van walked up and very courteously remarked, that he was his political friend, that he had defend him against the charge of giving equivocal answers and that he wished to ask him one question. Mr. Van Buren as usual, was singularly polite, and said he would do anything in his power to gratify him. The gentleman then said, I am requested to ask you, "if the sun rises in the east."

Singular as it may seem, this took the magician entirely by surprise. He looked grave-reflectedly seriously, and after considerable hesitation, said:

"It depends upon the accident of mere speculation to say the sun rises at any given place, for it must be conceded that the points of the compass are merely *conventional.*"

The elightened questioner retired amidst the most profound admiration, and paid the bet.

From the Philadelphia North American.

### THE BLOOD-HOUNDS.

The *Pennsylvanian*, of yesterday, devotes half a column to this subject, and publishes a memorial emanating from this city in 1840, remonstrating against the employment of blood-hounds against the Indians in Florida, signed among others, by present supporters of Gen. Taplor. These gentlemen thought the whole matter wrong, but the Locos defended it on the score of humanity. The present editor of the *Pennsylvanian* himself, when the occupant of the chair of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in 1840, published the following:

THE HUMANITY OF THE THING.—It has been ascertained that these dogs are to be led by the soldiers, in leashes, and are, thus tethered, to lead the way into the hiding places of the Indians. Such is the plain state of this last tale of fire and blood. The lamentable condition of Florida and that portion of our frontier that has been infested with the Indians, is notorious. Our bravest men have been sent to put down the marauders, by any means, but it almost invariably happens that the wily red man, from his impenetrable hiding places, mowed them down by ranks, and left them, as in the lamentable massacre of poor Dade and his noble brigade, Colonel Taylor and his gallant company, and the high-souled Lieutenant Izard, dead upon the soil. Our soldiers fought against a foe *they could not see*, and where is there a more horrible situation than to be placed in the midst of your enemies; with a weapon placed like a mockery in your hand, but yet with your foe hidden from your eyes? It has become certain death."

Will the editor eat his own words now, and deny "the humanity of the thing?" We find the Loco game different now: we no longer hear that the dogs were to be led in leashes, but the letter of Gen. Taylor recommending their use, is published without the concluding paragraph, which says distinctly they were only to hunt up, not worry the Indians.

But while we are upon the subject of old newspaper paragraphs, we can give the *Pennsylvanian* a "few more of the same sort" which have been brought to the light again in judgment against the Loco press. The following was written for the Washington *Globe*, then the organ of the Administration, as the *Union*, is now, edited by Blair & Rives, with the "extra" aid of Amos Kendall, who took upon himself "the excitement of composition" to re-elect Van Buren. It will be seen that the editor of the *Pennsylvanian* justified "the humanity of the thing; the *Globe* was still more comprehensive in these words:

"THE MEASURE JUSTIFIED.—The Florida papers announce the arrival of Col. Fitzpatrick, from the Island of Cuba, with a pack of blood-hounds, imported, as we understand, by the authorities of the Territory. We have ascertained that the War Department is only acquainted with the circumstances through public rumor, and knows nothing of the matter officially. It does not surprise us that the inhabitants of a country which has been so cruelly desolated, and *when every hearth stone is sprinkled with blood*, should resort to any *imaginable means to protect their families* from the prowling and murderous savages."

After these extracts, "The Measure Justified," and "The Humanity of the Thing," others might appear useless, but we cannot forego the pleasure of calling the attention of the *Pennsylvanian* to the following from the Boston *Post*, then (in 1840) and now under the same Locofoco editorial control. This gives—

"THE REASON FOR EMPLOYING DOGS.—The difficulty of fighting the Indians arises from their ability to elude their enemies, in the swamps and fastnesses which they inhabit.—They cover themselves with leaves and boughs, and hide in trees and secret coverts, so that when a party of the enemy approaches, they pour forth their deadly fire, and mark their victims before they are discovered. The force of the soldiers is thus diminished or destroyed before the general fight commences. The office of dogs, in such a warfare, is to detect the Indian ambuscades, and give warning to the soldiers that their savage enemy is at hand, that they may be prepared to guard themselves or make an attack. *It is not supposed that the dogs are to attack the Indians, but give the alarm;* for which kind office, in most cases, he will probably lose his life. The Indian, always on the look out, will see the approach of the dog, and fire at him. The howl of the victim, and the discharge of the rifle, will point out to the soldier the position of his enemy.—From the above statement it will be seen that the horrid barbarity of employing bloodhounds, to hunt the Indians, will consist simply, in sacrificing upon the bloody altar of war, dogs in place of men."

One more and we have finished the extracts, for which we are indebted to the Doylestown Intelligencer. A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post told us

"HOW IT WORKED IN PRACTICE.—An officer of the army arrived in town last night and brought the gratifying intelligence that the hounds had *surprised* an encampment not many miles from St. Augustine, of *fifty insurgent Indians and Negroes, every one of which were taken without the loss of life or the shedding of a drop of blood.*

THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.—From private letters which have been shown to the editor of the Boston Transcript, it appears that the Dead Sea exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were on the 19th of May. They have sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathoms, and found the bottom crystalized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the water turns out to be fabulous.—Ducks were seen skimming over the surface and partridges abounded along the shore.—The party were upon the sea in their boats, or encamped on its borders for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident having occurred. By the Arabs they had been received, and uniformaly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider "the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day.—Lieutenants Lynch and Dale will visit under the most favorable circumstances, all the places made memorable in Scripture history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of their explorations of the Dead Sea, and their adventures in the Holy Land.

FIGHT WITH A SHARK.—A few days ago, as one of the fishermen of Hunstanton, Norfolk, was employed catching crabs near the shore that watering place, he observed something of a most formidable size approaching him in the water. The tide was receding, and the man, who was within fifty yards of the shore, but much above the waste in the sea, when nothing daunted, he struck a severe blow at his new acquaintance, which he soon discovered to be a shark! A regular combat ensued, the man aiming heavy blows at the head of the fish, and the latter fighting with his tail with which he struck the fisherman two or three times severely on the chest. The man fortunately for himself, never lost his footing, his presence of mind, or his strength, and ultimately succeeded in capturing the monster. The tide continuing to ebb, the shark was left on the dry sands, where the old man was seen standing with much satisfaction over his captured enemy. The shark measured nine feet in length, and was presumed to weigh about 30 stone. The spot on which it was first seen was close to the place frequented by bathers, a machine having on the day frequently conveyed parties there.

### FIRST AMERICAN STANDARD.

The following extract is from the London Morning Chronicle, of July 25, 1775, which has been kindly handed us by a friend. The analogies of the first American ensign are ingeniously set forth,—yet as our prejudices against the snake are deeply rooted, and as old as original sin itself, few of our country men will regret that the device was changed The extract however is a curiosity, and will be quite new to nine-tenths of the present generation:

"The colors of the American fleet have a snake with thirteen rattles, the fourteenth budding, described in the attitude of going to strike with this motto: "*Don't tread on me.*". It is a rule in heraldry that the worthy properties of the animal, in the crest borne, shall be considered, and the base ones cannot be intended. The ancients accounted a snake or a serpent an emblem of wisdom, and, in certain attitudes, of endless duration. The rattlesnake is properly a representative of America, as this animal is found in no other parts of the world. The eye of this creature excels in brightness that of any other animal. She has no eyelids and is therefore an emblem of vigilance.—She never begins an attack, nor ever surrenders; she is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage; when injured, she never wounds until she has given notice to her enemies of their danger; no other of her kind shows such generosity. When undisturbed, and in peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind.—They are latent in the roof of the mouth, and even when entended for her defence, appear to those who are not acquainted with her to be weak and contemptible, yet her wounds, however small, are decisive and fatal. She is solitary, and associates with her kind only when it is necessary for their preservation. Her poisen is at once the necessary means of digesting her food, and retaining destruction of her enemies. The power of fascination attributed to her, by a generous construction, resembles America.—Those who look steadily on her are delighted, and involuntarily advance towards her, and having once approached, never leave her. She is frequently found with thirteen rattles, and they increase with her age; her tongue is blue, and forked as lightning.


**VALUABLE HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE.**

BY directions of the Vanderburgh Probate Court the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Gustavus Copley, late of Vanderburgh County dec'd will, on Wednesday the 27th day of September, A. D., 1848, at the door of the Court House in Evansville, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, expose for sale at public auction, Lots No. 1 and 2 in block No. 1 in Lamasco city, formerly 4th Enlargement, adjoining the city of Evansville, with a new two-tenement dwelling-house thereon, renting for $84,00 per annum.

Terms of sale one-third cash; one-third in three months, and on the remaining a credit of six months from sale, notes required with approved security, waving all relief from valuation and appraisement laws. A perfect title will be given.

[aug 21] DANIEL CHUTE, Adm'r.

**LOOK OUT.**

I WILL sue every Drayman, and Tavern, and Grocery keeper, who shall not have procured license by Monday next. WILLIAM BELL,
[aug 22] Marshall and Collector.

**SELECT SCHOOLS.**

The Male Academy and Female Seminary will Dro volente, commence their Fall Sessions the first Monday in September.

The school-year consists of two sessions of 22 weeks each; the tuition payable quarterly as heretofore. Pupils can commence at any time, though it is exceedingly desirable and important that they enter at the beginning of the term, when subjects of study are begun and classes organized for the Session.

No pupil will be received for a less time than half a Session. Deduction will be made for absence in case of protracted illness.

The Seminary comprises two departments, PRIMARY and ACADEMICAL, occupying distinct yet contiguous apartments, being under one general supervision, and constituting in reality but one school; the studies of the Primary Department being preparatory to the more advanced ones of the Academical course.

The Academical Department is arranged into three classes, characterized by the branches studied by them respectively, and denominated for convenience sake, the Junior, Middle and Senior Classes.

JUNIOR STUDIES—Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Eng. Grammar, Watts on the Mind, and Natural Philosophy.

MIDDLE CLASS—Arithmetic (finished,) Algebra, Natural History, Botany, Chemistry, Astronomy, Anatomy, & Physiology.

SENIOR CLASS—Algebra (finished,) Geometry Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity.

The above course is the more common, and in our judgment one which should, in its general outlines, be pursued by those desiring a systematic and thorough education.

The Male Academy, designed more particularly for those studying the classics, and higher English branches, will be conducted on the same plan and terms as during the past year.

VOCAL MUSIC—A course of forty lessons, (two each week) will be given out of school hours, on the elementary principles of vocal music, for those who are *not* members of the day school as well as for those who are. Those who have never studied music as a science, will find the course adapted to them.

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Board and washing in the best of private families, per week, | $1 75 |
| Tuition in Seminary, Primary Department | 3 00 |
| Academical " | 3 00 |
| English Branches and French and Latin | 7 00 |
| Vocal Music, for the course, | 2 00 |

Lessons on the Piano $8 00; use of instrument for practice $2 00 per quarter.

M. W. SAFFORD, A. M., Principal.

Evansville, Aug. 16, 1848.

ADDENDA.—Encouraged by the increasing patronage during the past year, we have at no trifling expense, made arrangements to add very much to the accommodations and facilities of the schools, feeling and assurance that our former patrons, and the friends of education generally, will respond to our efforts by a still more liberal patronage M. W. S.

**Western Clothing Store,**
*Next door to G. Venneman's Rope Store.*
Water Street, Evansville, In.
**BY BRUMMER & CO.**

HAVE just received from their Manufactory in Cincinnati, a large assortment of ready made fashionable clothing, suitable for all seasons of the year, all of which are made and trimmed in the best manner under their direction, expressly for this market, and consists of every article requisite complete gentlemen's wardrobes superior Black and Blue French and English cloth dresses, frock and sack coats, full trimmed. Blue and black Satinet frock and sack coats, Cassimeret, Brown, green, gray and black, and all collors of tweed, sack, frock and dress coats, every variety of coats, coatees and roundabouts, superior black and blue cloths and cassimere pants, fancy French cassimere do., Blue and black and gray and striped satinet pants and corduroy pants of all colors and prices. Black satin, plain and fancy silk, velvet cassimere, and satinet vests, and all colors and kinds of common vests at vartous prices.

All the late styles of plain and fancy silk and satin Cravats, Scarfs and stocks; white silk and all colors Pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen and Linen bosom shirts Muslin and Flannel do; Flannel and Net under shirts and Draws; Shirt Collars; Beaver, kid, thread and cotton Gloves; embroidered and plain gum suspenders; silk, gingham and cotton Umbrellas; Silk Hats Caps; Boots; Shoes; walking canes, &c.

All the above articles and everything else in the furnishing line will be sold at Cincinnati prices for CASH.

We shall continue to receive fresh supplies weekly during the season from our Manufactory in Cincinnati. [aug 19] BRUMMER, & CO

**INSURANCE NOTICE.**

THE undersigned as agent for the Columbus Ohio Insurance Company, is prepared to take risks on on shipments of Merchandize, Produce, &c., from and to any part of the U. States by steam and sailing vessels, steam, canal, keel and flat boats, also upon buildings, merchandize furniture, &c., on most reasonable terms.

The high reputation which this Company bears fo its ability, liberality and promptness in adjusting losses, entitles it to the confidence and patronage of the public. ISAAC A. CRANE, *Ag't.*

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY**

By authority of the United States District Court for the district of Indiana, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Henderson, in the county of Henderson, and State of Kentucky, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1848, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day the folowing described Real Estate, being a part of the Assets of F. G. & E. W. King in Bankruptcy, to-wit:

All of the title and interests of the said Bankrupts in one hundred acres of Land on Rock Bar, below the mouth of Green River, in the county of Henderson, Ky., as derived by them by a Plate and Survey filed in the Register's Office of the State of Kentucky.

JOHN R. WILCOX,
Assignee.
aug 14.

**NEW ARRIVAL.**

JUST received at the Rope Store—
15 coils Manille Rope;
10 dozen six stran Bed-cords;
50 lbs HemP Twine;
25 do Cotton do;
80 gross Matches;
6 bags prime Rio Coffee;
12 bbls Cincinnati Whiskey.
For sale low, by
aug 11 G. VENNEMAN & CO.

**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 d1m&w3m.

**MEDICAL CARD.**

DR. J. B. STINSON, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has located himself in the city of Evansville, where he intends devoting his attention to the practise 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. Laycock where he may be found at all times unless professionally absent.
aug 10 d&w1y.

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

**ICE! ICE!!**

CONSTANTLY kept for retailing at the store of
may 26 ALLIS & HOWES.

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

JUST Received this day by express, a few cases of mens' fine Calf monroes and Misses' Laced Boots and a variety of childrens' shoes, &c., &c.
may 9. W. R. BAKER, No 22 main street.