



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

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 5.

THE DESPERATION OF THE LOCOFOS.—We ask the attention of the honest, upright, truth-loving yeomanry of the country, to the following scoundrelously abusive article which we copy from the Democrat of yesterday. We know the locofoco press, and especially of this State, would slander Gen. Taylor, and distort his reports and letters to suit themselves, but we did not believe they would resort to abuse—to calling the honest, upright, brave old patriot filthy names as is done in this instance. We hoped he would escape that at least, and we do not believe there is a locofoco paper out of this State, and with the exception of the Democrat, and State Sentinel from which it learns its lesson, perhaps not another in the State, that would descend to such a course.—And it cannot be that the honest people of this State will stand by and see a brave old man justly for forty years, branded by these defamers as an "infamous liar" and a "stubborn old wretch." No! We do not think so meanly of our people. We know they will hurl back these opprobrious epithets in November, and stamp those men, liars and wretches indeed, who have dared to do this foul wrong against the purest man that lives.

We beg the reader to note the following from the Democrat:

The State Sentinel, in noticing the fact that the Federalists of this State, in their desperation are sending to Kentucky for whig orators to help them, most truly says: "Let every Indian remember that in voting for Gen. Taylor he votes his own disgrace for all time, and that the world will so regard it! Bear in mind that by Taylor's orders the gallant First Regiment of Indians were kept at the Mouth of the Rio Grande to guard the bread and meat for his regulars to eat, during the whole of their term of service, while others no more worthy were advanced before them; that the Second Indians, for retreating at Buena Vista in obedience to orders were branded by Taylor as cowards and fugitives in his official report, and to this day the stubborn old wretch sticks to it, though the most of them afterwards rallied and did as gallant service as any men on the field, though it has been proved by sworn testimony and an abundance of it, that it was in obedience to orders that the regiment was rallied and did good service, and that according to Gen. Taylor's report 'the gallant Col. Bowles' and a handful of men who joined the Mississippi were all that Regiment who returned to the field at all after the retreat! By the infamous lie contained in this report of Taylor's the history of our State is falsified and our brave volunteers slandered. Men of Indiana, shall we submit to it? Let it be remembered also, that Indiana's gallant Third Regiment, which never fell back, never flattered, and under cover of which other regiments when beaten back by the enemy repeatedly formed, and which by all impartial persons is acknowledged to have contributed more to the gaining of the great battle of Buena Vista than any other engaged, let it be remembered we say, that this Regiment is passed by in Taylor's official report with the cold and formal remark that it performed its duty 'creditably.' We have therefore said that in view of these things no honorable Indian acquainted with the facts of the case can vote for Gen. Taylor, and this is the light in which it is looked at abroad.—Every Indian, then, who votes for Gen. Taylor votes his own disgrace."

The above cannot need a reply from us.—There is not a voter in Indiana but is capable of giving the lie to almost every word contained in the extract, and as to the abuse heaped upon Gen. Taylor, we believe it will be resented by every honest man in the State as it should be. We know that our opponents, seeing certain defeat staring them in the face, are growing desperate, but they will not be pardoned for this outrage. The people will not suffer their pure-hearted old candidate to be vilified by these demagogues. It will react upon themselves and they will be taught a lesson in November that they will not soon forget.

A NEW GAME IN POLITICS.—The locofoco capital-makers are most ingenious and inventive chaps—quick to discover an advantage, and ready to go all lengths in gulling the people. We give them credit for being wide awake at all times, and just now, when their prospects are so cloudy, they are as nervous and as restless as it is possible for a beaten party to be. They are never the last to discover the situation of affairs, and hence they see that Gen. Cass's chance for the Presidency and their's for the Pop, is mighty small at present and growing beautifully less every day, and they feel that unless they can by some act of ledger-domin increase their party, it is, to use a homely phrase, "all day with them." The tens of thousands of votes taken on steamboats, in stages and railroad cars, and at the numerous gatherings of the people in all sections of the country for the last two or three months, have all terminated one way—Gen. Taylor's majority in all instances that have come under our eye being about two to one over both his competitors. This shows which way the wind blows, and, as was to be expected, it galls our opponents to the quick. And then the "rascally Whig papers," as our virtuous locofoco friends term them, keep these votes constantly before the people—keep rubbing it into the locos and keep the sore so irritated that they are very like the boy's little brother—"in a bad fix and a long way from water." To counter-balance these, to them, distressing evidences of waning popularity, it has become necessary, as we have hinted above, for them to employ legendarian, ventriloquism, &c., by which means, added to their acknowledged powers of imagination, they hope to keep up appearances at least until the election. The Rochester, N. Y. American has let us into the secret how Cass votes are manufactured. "It is quite customary," says that paper, "on the steamers running in the interior, to take the vote for President. The result of all the votes given have shown Gen. T. to be immensely ahead of all competitors—sometimes Cass not receiving a single vote in order to keep up appearance he locofocos have engaged all the ventriloquists about the country to travel on these steamers to flourish their voices about for Cass, whenever a vote is being taken." The American then relates the following:

On Wednesday night, as the packet boat *Cataract* was coming into that city from the West, after the passengers were all in their berths, conversation continued quite lively, the temperature being considerable above the sleeping point. Some one threw out the remark that there was not a Cass man on board. Immediately a voice exclaimed, "I am for Cass." Another from a distant berth chimed in, "I too." Still another muttered, "And here a Cass man, until twelve were counted. The boat was all ventriloquist, Winchell, was aboard!"

Glancing over the columns of the *Vanderburgh Democrat* yesterday, we for the first time discovered three votes taken in different sections of the country, each of which actually report a majority for Cass! We were unable to account for the anomaly until explained by the American. We are certain that without the assistance of one or two ventriloquists there is no crowd that can be gathered that would give Cass a majority; and since our Locofoco friends are on that tack we propose that they employ Herr Alexander, the celebrated magician. He can put a small quantity of matter in a bag, and after blowing in it once or twice, produce any number of birds or animals he may desire—and why not Locofocos? We insist that our neighbor shall give him a trial.

WHIG RULE.—If Gen. Taylor be chosen, the next Congress will, undoubtedly be Whig.—Absolute Whig rule will then be upon us.—*Washington Union.*

So says the organ of Mr. Polk. "A consummation, says Rough and Ready, devoutly to be wished; for then the government will be administered for the good of the people; its expenses will be reduced; the people will be permitted to enjoy freedom of opinion, without the fear of punishment; the constitution will be the guide of Gen. Taylor's administration—the public good its object. Speculators, speculators, and government contractors, will be arrested in their wicked career of filching from the public treasury, and prosperity will be restored to the country."

To those who are disposed to complain that Gen. Taylor is not profuse enough in his pledges, we commend the following remark from a letter addressed by Gen. Harrison to the Whigs of the New York Legislature on the 23d of May, 1840:

A better guarantee for the correct conduct of a Chief Magistrate may be found in his character and the course of his former life than in pledges and opinion given during the PENDING OF A DOUBTFUL CONTEST.

Some of the Cass papers give as a reason for opposing Gen. Taylor, that he has been "out of society for twenty years." They objected to Gen. Harrison because he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider; they objected to old Harry because they said, he "lived at the springs and drank Champagne;" and now they object to old Rough and Ready because he has lived in Florida swamps and been content with a soldier's fare. It is strange that they can not be satisfied with the residence of any of the Whig candidates.—*Xenia Torch Light.*

The heart of man however depraved, has still one spot reserved for the dwelling of compassion.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA IN THE TENTH CENTURY.—The annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science has been recently held at Swansea, in South Wales. Among the subjects presented to the notice of the Association was one in reference to the discovery of America in the tenth century.

Prof. Elton read a paper "On the Antecolumbian Discovery of America." He said that memorials of the past, and especially such as related to the discovery of a great continent, had excited interest in the human mind in all ages and among all nations. He would state a few facts exhibiting evidence that America was known to Europeans as early as the tenth century. An Icelandic historian, Torfaeus, in the year 1805, claimed for his ancestors the glory of having discovered the New World. This claim had been strengthened by a work published by the Royal Society of Antiquaries at Copenhagen in 1837, and which had imparted a new impulse on this subject. The work was entitled "Antiquitates Americanae, sive Scriptores Septentrionales Rerum Antecolumbianarum in America." It was edited by the learned Prof. Ruin, of the University of Copenhagen, and published in the original Icelandic, and accompanied by a Danish and also a Latin translation. This work gives an account of the voyages made to America by the Scandinavian Northmen during the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. Their accounts of the early voyages are published from authentic manuscripts which are dated as far back as the tenth century.

From this work it would appear that the ancient Northmen explored a great extent of eastern coasts of North America, repeatedly visited many places in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, fought and traded with the natives, and attempted to establish colonies. The most northern region they called Hellaland (i. e. slate land), and the country further south they named Muckland (woodland), and the country most southern they called Vinland (vine-land)—which is supposed to have extended so far south as Massachusetts or Rhode Island. The general features of the country accord with the description which they have given. The discovery of America by the Northmen is confirmed by an inscription on a rock on the bank of the river Taunton, at a place called Dighton in the State of Massachusetts, and which until recently had defied all efforts at interpretation.

The earliest New England colonists observed the mysterious characters on this rock; and more than 150 years ago Dr. Cotton Mather, of Boston, sent an imperfect drawing of the inscription to the Royal Society. It also attracted the notice of Rev. Dr. Styles, President of Yale College, nearly 100 years ago, who sent fac-similes of the inscription to many learned societies in Europe,—but all attempts to decipher were in vain. An accurate drawing of the inscription was made by the Rhode Island Historical Society a few years since, and a copy was sent to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, which led to a more satisfactory result. The surface of the rock which bears the inscription is about 12 feet in length and 9 feet in height, and is covered with characters.

The characters are deeply engraved in grey-wacke, and must have required the labor of several days. The lower part of the rock is subject to the constant action of the tide, in consequence of which several of the characters are obliterated. The word "Thorfinus" and the number "132" are distinctly marked. The "Th" in the Thorfinus are in Icelandic characters, and "orphanus" in the ancient Roman.—The 132 was engraved in the ancient Roman form of writing numerals. The circumstance of the Roman letters being used may be easily explained, Christianity was introduced into Iceland about the end of the tenth century,—at which period the Latin language was cultivated in that country at least by individuals. Now there is a remarkable coincidence between the monument just described and an account in one of the manuscripts published in the "Antiquitates Americanae." It is here stated that Thorfinus, an Icelandic chief, made a voyage to Vinland in the year 1000, and that in the course of three years he was killed in a battle with the natives. It is worthy of observation, as proving that they had some knowledge of Christianity that a cross was placed at the head of his grave. The particulars of Thorfinus's voyage and his frequent battles with the natives are also minutely recorded.—His wife, who accompanied him to America, returned after his death to Iceland with her son who was born in America.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—A YOUNG SOLDIER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR'S ARMY.—At a meeting of the Rough and Ready Club of one of the city wards held on Tuesday evening last, after the business had been transacted and an adjournment was about to take place, a pale-faced youth, apparently about nineteen years of age, and a stranger to all present, asked permission of the President to say a few words about Gen. Taylor. His request was of course granted.—There was a profound silence in the meeting when he rose, and with some trepidation, apologized for asking to be heard. He said he had reason to know Gen. Taylor; he knew him as a man and a soldier. He had been in the army seventeen months, and a portion of that time when he was sick and exhausted by long marches, and ready to die, he found a warm-hearted friend and protector in Gen. Zachary Taylor. "Gentlemen," said he, "I am but nineteen years old—I am a stranger here, and never attempted to speak in public. But I have read in some of the papers attacks upon Gen. Taylor as a man—charging him with inhumanity and cruelty, and I want to say bluntly that such charges are false—false from beginning to end, no matter who utters them. I have seen inhumanity and cruelty on the part of subordinate officers to their men—inhuman punishments inflicted for slight offences; but never in the presence of Gen. Taylor—who was always a kind father and protector to the poor soldier, and whom every honest soldier in the army loved. No man of honor who ever served under him will charge him with cruelty, either to his own troops or to the enemy. I was with him at Fort Brown—marched with him to Point Isabel—was in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca, and Monterey. After the capture of Matamoros, instead of using one of the houses in the city as his quarters, he gave them all up to the sick and wounded, and slept in his tent on a bed that was not more than four inches above the mud and water that surrounded it."

The speaker related many interesting incidents connected with the movements of the army, illustrating the benevolence of General Taylor, and the perfect confidence of the troops in the goodness of his heart, and his skill as a commander. "He made us feel as if every man was double, and had twice the strength that we really possessed, and could do twice as much as any other army in the world. He was always the first to meet danger, and used to tell us to watch him close, and never run till he ran. But he never ran from the enemy; he never turned away from a suffering soldier without doing all he could to relieve and cheer him." On the march to Seralvo," continued the youth, "my strength gave out, and if it had not been for Gen. Taylor, I might have been left upon the road to die or be murdered. But he saw me, and knew from my looks that I was exhausted. He took me up and sat me on his own mule, and I rode with him in that way for several days. He saved my life then, and I am ready to give him every drop of my blood, whenever he wants a soldier."

"At one time we were almost out of Provisions. We had nothing to eat but musty biscuit, and slushed, maggoty pork. An officer went to Gen. Taylor, and complained that he could not eat such food. 'Well, sir,' said the General, 'come and take dinner with me.' The invitation was gladly accepted, and the officer anticipating a first rate dinner, dressed himself up, and went to the quarters of the General; but instead of finding a regular dinner table, filled with delicacies, he saw the General sitting before the fire, toasting a piece of the same old slushed pork on a stick, and that with some musty biscuit and a little bean soup, made the dinner for himself and the disappointed officer, who expected to dine on roast beef and plum pudding. That gentleman didn't eat any more dinners with General Taylor."

The young soldier continued his interesting narrative about twenty minutes, his bright eyes often flashing with indignation, when speaking of the slanders with which Gen. Taylor is assailed, and his voice trembled with emotions of gratitude and affection in the relation of the benevolent acts of the noble hero and patriot. We need not say that he was frequently interrupted with the hearty applause of the meeting. At the conclusion of his remarks, the President having ascertained from the stranger his name, announced to the audience that the young man who had addressed them was Serg't Edward Sherman, of Massachusetts.—*Phila. News.*

From the Detroit Advertiser.
HEAR A SOUTHERN WHIG.—In the discussion of slavery at the North, it is seldom that full credit is given to the Southern Whigs in Congress for their votes against the extension of the accursed system.

When the annexation of Texas was before Congress, ELEVEN WHIG SENATORS VOTED AGAINST SLAVERY. But for the annual vote of locofoco Senators from Northern States, that great first cause of the Mexican war—of all the expenditure of blood and treasure for the past two years, and of all the threatened sectional agitation and political evil for years to come would have been avoided. Northern Locofoco votes annexed Texas against the undivided Northern and Southern States. In the last session of Congress, Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, offered a resolution to the effect that the Mexican war ought not to be prosecuted with the purpose of acquiring by conquest any portion of the Mexican territory. Every Whig, Northern and Southern, but one, voted for the resolution. Every Locofoco Senator, (including the new fledgling *Free Soil* Senators, Dix, Niles, &c., and Gen. Cass) voted against it.

It is a further fact, too, which the whigs of the North should keep in constant remembrance that, but for the VOTE OF NINE WHIG REPRESENTATIVES from the SOUTHERN STATES, the compromise bill would have passed the House of Representatives, and the Wilnot Proviso subsequently attached to the Oregon bill, would have been defeated.—The whole question of slavery would have been left to the territories. One of these noble Whig Representatives was Col. HASKELL, who commanded the 1st Tennessee regiment at the battle of Cerro Gordo; recently at a Whig meeting in Newark, N. J., Col. Haskell expressed himself unequivocally on the question of slave territory. We copy from the Newark Advertiser a report of his remarks. Read it, Northern Whigs, and let your hearts pay a tribute of just praise to the Southern Whigs.

The Newark Advertiser says: Col. Haskell, whose valor has been signally illustrated in the field by the side of both Taylor and Scott, was now introduced amidst the heartiest salutations, and fully justified his character as a Whig orator and an American soldier, in a speech of remarkable diverse merit—sparkling with passages of wit, humor and eloquence. In the course of his most happy introductory remarks, he referred proudly to the fact that he represented the constituency of a man, who, if not altogether famous, was at least notorious—no less person than DAVIS CROCKETT—that bold, honest patriot, who, in the very palmist days of Jacksonism, first raised the banner of reform in Tennessee, and boldly struck for HENRY CLAY, (applause), and from that day to this it has been an unwavering whig district. (Renewed applause.)

In discussing the questions before the meeting, Col. H. avowed himself to be the uncompromising opponent of the farther accession of slave territory, and cordially supported Gen. TAYLOR under the firm assurance that the veto in his hands would never be used to obstruct the cause of freedom. He believed the addition of further Southern territory would be an incalculable evil, and heartily wished that California and New Mexico, together with Texas; the annexation of which has proved such a curse, might be all bundled up and thrown back to their original owners. Seldom have we listened to anything more beautiful than his pictures of Northern scenes, energy and industry, as contrasted with the relaxed habits and inextinguishable lethargy of Southern climes.

He spoke of his long personal intimacy with Gen. Taylor in the camp and at the fireside, and pronounced a noble eulogy upon his character. He knew him to be a sound Whig—had often talked over the political questions of the day with him, in his tent and in the shades of the chapparral, and he knew him to be a Whig of the noblest character. When first asked to be a candidate he showed unfeigned reluctance and diffidence, and on being urged, took the high national ground that he has ever since consistently occupied, in the expectation that parties would pass him by. From this broad base he never swerved, come what may. Never, never. No! his

honest tongue would not rot between his jaws before he would say one thing to-day and another to-morrow. Col. H. illustrated the shuffling, higgledy-piggledy course of Gen. Cass by an anecdote of two good old Tennessee women, one of whom was in trouble about indigo. 'Miss Simpkins,' said she, 'can you tell me when bluen's good?' 'Well,' replied the old dame, 'if there's anything in the world I do know, it's about bluen. If you take a little lie, put some ashes in it, then drop in the lump, and of the bluen's good, it will either sink or swim, I forget which. (Long continued laughter.) Now with regard to the speeches and letters of Gen. Cass, you cannot tell how he stands as to the Wilnot Proviso, any better than the old lady could about the test for indigo. (Renewed laughter.)

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office at Evansville Ind., on the 1st day of October, 1848.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Ashley Wm Col | Leach Elizabeth |
| Adams Elizabeth Miss | McPherson Wm W |
| Asmus Charles | McGinder John |
| Beatty Hugh | Maxwell Reynolds & Co |
| Berkman E G | McCormick Henry |
| Brewer L | McSnyder John |
| Brown Jacobor | Meek Thomas |
| Buchan Knott J | Meeks John |
| Bush Mr Boot & Shoemaker | Massey Nathan B |
| Bernard Grace Mrs | McDowell Wm G |
| Blevins Penelope Miss | Magnay Margaret |
| Blevins J Miss | Miller W H |
| Bospet Peter | Meek Wm |
| Bowman Thomas R | Morgan G W |
| Brown Thomas | McGerrin John |
| Bread Rufus | Martin James W |
| Barker John W | Clerk S B Western |
| Bates Elizabeth Mrs | Miller Simpson S Dr 2 |
| Barnes John care of J Huff | Martin Sarah Mrs |
| Bausel John | Massey S P Maj |
| Basket Thomas | Martin W P Rev |
| Burress Julian Miss | McGrew Saml P |
| Bench Joseph O | Martin Wm |
| Bonn Jacob | McGinnis Theodore |
| Bonny Adolphe | McIntire James |
| Blevins R Miss | McIntire Andrew D |
| Billman Adam | Morris Wm |
| Barth Casper | McIntire Edwin |
| Buller Adam | Maney Robt B |
| Beeler C L | McIntire Embree |
| Brewer Louis care of T M Johnson | Matthews John G |
| Curry Mikel | Nobb John |
| Comer James | North Mary |
| Cloin George W | Neel Andrew J |
| Corkman John | Parke William |
| Chien Elizabeth H | Pellison N P |
| Casidy Patrick | Fassier W |
| Collins John S | Price Elijah |
| Conroy Jacob | Petroui Cappett |
| Chapt, Elisha B | Price Frances Mrs 2 |
| Cambon Charles | Prather John J |
| Cambron Charley | Parke Francis S |
| Calloway H F | Parker L D |
| Call N B | Pagett Malinda |
| Clark H | Painter Master of L D King |
| Cralley Vinson | Reed John |
| Cravney Mrs | Rouels A A Dr |
| Cumings William | Revels Willis R |
| Cearing Johannas | Rambler (Steam boat) |
| Davis John D | Rutter William |
| De Bruler Eveline | Ricketts Charles |
| Dolley Milow A | Rising Garrett |
| Duncan John | Ridgers Amiel |
| Dike Nathan | Ritter Lorenzo |
| Dury Lorenz | Ritter Joseph |
| Duty Daniel H | Rawlins James L |
| Duncker Samuel | Ross Charles B |
| Dobbins T D | Kuark George |
| Dougan Peter | Swire Isaac |
| Easton B G & Co | Smith Hannah Mrs |
| Elliott August | Smith Nicholas |
| Eschle Mathis & Linn | Stedens Matinda |
| Evans John | Sellers Benjamin |
| Ewing Jedediah | Spurrer E F |
| Easton B G & Co | Smith North |
| Elliott August | Smith Thomas |
| Eschridge Wm | Stevens Sarah Miss |
| Etherton Wm Mrs | Smiths Elizabeth Mrs |
| Eiderkin R E | Steeblein John |
| Evans Paul | Stuart Susan |
| French John N | Stuart Lucinda |
| Fisher F S | Shuler J |
| Ferrill Hugh | Stark John H |
| Fithian A | Steehaner William |
| Fields Redley | Steehaner John |
| Fingernaul Christopher | Shoop C S |
| Franca Hiram | Stansbery Silas or Waldo |
| Glazier Spencer | Switwell Alex |
| Grant Mary Ann | Sheets Wm |
| Grayham Chrs | Scott Wm |
| Gregory James | Sanford H L |
| Gry Robert | Thompson Nancy |
| Griffith Edward Dr | Trible Emmeline |
| Griffith Henrietta M Mrs | Tracy George |
| Gause Jacob | Thompson Benj |
| Green Mason F | Taylor Rufus |
| Gillman B I | Taylor Benj F |
| Gorman Reuben S | Trounsh Ezekiel |
| Gibbons A K Mrs | Trubee & Reed |
| Glenn John G Capt | Venia Green |
| Gilbert John | Yenger Daniel |
| Hosea Daniel | Wagon John |
| Harrison James B | Wald Theodore P |
| Harrison J W Col | Wald Wm |
| Harrison Eliza Ann | Woolfolk Edm'd |
| Hough T | Write Joseph |
| Hord Reuben | Wood Ann |
| Hunt B V | Wooden Phillip A |
| Hart Samuel | Wooden Augustus |
| Harris Catherine | Wooden Seth |
| Hord A T care of | Weiden Thomas |
| Mrs E J Hord | Waldron Wm |
| Humphreys Wm Doc | Wagnon Sarah |
| Hunt Samson | Kaput George care of Wenzel |
| Humphrey Noah | Ward Saml |
| Hunt Thompson B | Walling Jesse |
| Higginbotham Frances | Ward Benj F |
| Harden C A Miss | Wheeler Wm L |
| Harrison J B | White John |
| Haitten Matthew & Moiss Hartlein | Watt James |
| Hess Robert | Wiltshire James |
| Hart Caroline | GERMAN LETTERS. |
| Hart Emittie | Haid, Joseph |
| Holdery Victor M | Dongeng, J J |
| Huey Joseph | Ehrmantraut, John |
| Hord Benjamin | Fisher J G |
| Hord Benjamin T | Gaul Franz |
| Hors Robert | Houkrath, C |
| Heger W T care of | Hackel, John |
| John Erskine | Krippeneger, J |
| Irish L | Kramer, F |
| Jarvis W B | Meyer, Joseph |
| Johns Anson W | Miller, Peter W |
| Jacobs George | Messerschmitt, Wm |
| Ingram John W | Miller, Jacob |
| Irvine Henry | Reichen, Henry |
| Jewell J Duncan | Reichie, Eshare |
| Kelley John | Roesler, Anton |
| Keller & Roberts | Schmidt, John |
| Kirk & Randolph | Schibbs Robert |
| Lord Ralph H | Seaman W |
| Lennon Mr | Schick, John |
| Lindsay Alex J | Sisk, F |
| Leonard Amos | Stuenkel, H |
| Leresux V | Scherr, John |
| Lewis Henry James | Senets, Joseph |
| La Fon J M Dr | Volmer, Peter |
| La Fon John Doct | Persons enquiring for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. |

Evansville, Oct. 3, 1848. B. F. DUPUY

100 barrels of Kenhawn Salt for sale by JOHN SHANKLIN. Dec 24-11

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 dm & 3m.