

DAILY JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WM. H. CHANDLER & CO.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 13.

ROUGH & READY CLUB ATTENTION.—It is desirable that a meeting of the Rough & Ready Club of this city be held at the Court House on to-morrow evening, Tuesday, 14th inst., to settle up the affairs of the Club, and to make some arrangements to have a grand illumination so soon as the result of the late election is announced. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of the members.

FIRST DISTRICT.—We cannot vouch for the correctness of the following which we have learned from various sources. Some are official, others reported. A day or two will settle all doubts.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Vanderburg 67, Posey 463, Pike 9, Gibson 58, Warrick 405, Crawford 225, Dubois 221, Spencer 219, Harrison 327, Orange 21, Perry county remains to be heard from.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—We find in the Boston Atlas several interesting communications from a correspondent in the copper mine region of Lake Superior. One of them details some remarkable discoveries which have been recently made, a few miles interior from the mouth of the Ontonagon river. A large mass of native copper, weight estimated at seven tons, was found in the loose ground. A vast amount of labor had been expended upon it. Every inch of it had been battered and hammered over, and attempts had been made to pry it up, and place it on a platform. All this was the labor of a race of beings long since passed away. There is too much skill manifested for the present race of Indians, and yet the workings are too ancient to have been those of white men. Many loads of rude stone hammers are found buried a few feet beneath the surface. They are so abundant that in stoning up a cellar it was found more convenient to use them than to throw them out. Hemlock trees two feet in diameter, and from examination two and three hundred years old, are growing over the workings, and have to be felled to enable the miners to excavate the earth. Remains of charred wedges and levers and copper gads are found under these trees and under the principal mass. These ancient workings can be traced for more than half a mile through the forest, and an expenditure of \$50,000 at this time, would not pay for the accomplishment of an equal amount of labor.

Their great antiquity would seem to carry us back to other tribes. Yet it is not impossible that the present Indians may be the descendants of those who wrought them.

Cool.—Bennett, of the New York Herald, is about to petition Congress to aid him in publishing a double sheet paper, in which he proposes to publish the debates in full of both Houses during the coming session. He says that his arrangements are now so complete that he can print thirty thousand copies daily, and work one hundred thousand copies of his paper in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

METHODISM INCREASING.—The minutes of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1848, show an increase in the membership of 7,508. This includes only the annual conferences of the Northern division of the church.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Association of persons with small capitals for purposes of building, which have been tried at the east, proved very successful. The members have been aided with capital in providing themselves with shops and dwellings while the company, as a whole, have been successful with their investment. The American Benefit Building Association have favored the New York Sun with a copy of their statement of accounts for the five months ending the 1st of September. The number of shares subscribed is two hundred and forty seven. Of these, seventeen have been redeemed, at an average of two hundred and five dollars, and ninety-one cents each, leaving a profit to the association of \$394 09 on each share, the par value being \$600. Although only \$15 has been paid on each share; the profits already realized amount to \$26 51 each. At this rate of progress, the Association will complete their object in seven years and two months, when each share will be worth \$600. It was at first thought that it would require ten years to accomplish this, but the association has been much more successful than was expected.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—The National Intelligencer of the 28th says that a sum of money exceeding twenty thousand dollars has been received at the Dead Letter Office in that city within the last sixty days nearly the whole of

which has been safely returned to those who transmitted it.

THE PATENT RAG CHEWER.

In a village not many hundred miles from this place, there is established a paper mill, which attracts no small share of attention from the curious, and elicits many a visit, as all are of course anxious to see the process of converting old rags into paper. It sometimes happens that those crowds of admirers of the marvellous, contain among their number some of these real matter of fact kind of fellows who like to know something of causes as well as effects, which may be illustrated by the following dialogue:

'I say, stranger, how do you get them rags fine enough for making paper?' 'We have men employed to chew them, sir, replied the paper man. 'To what? To chew them did you say?' 'Yes, to chew them to be sure—did you never hear of chewing rags to make paper?' 'No. I never did, and would like to know what kind of wages you give, case I got little the best set of teeth you ever did see,' said the green 'un grinning; gnashing at the same time in the way of exhibition, with a fury that made the jesting proprietor quake lest the joke should turn upon himself in the form of a personal combat.

'I see, I see,' replied he of the paper mill, stepping back; I never saw a better set of teeth for business. Well we give experienced hands \$1 50 per day, and young beginners we give \$1 00—do you think you will like the business, sir?' 'Yes sir—see, and the wages too!' replied the other, with delight.

'Very well, sir, you may set in for a month, and at the expiration of that time we no doubt will raise your wages. Here you may commence this—handing an old saddle blanket to his much delighted applicant, who took it and sat down to his task, with as much sang froid as an epicure would to a well roasted beef-steak.

'I say, old pard, do you think that ar' blanket will stand me any of my time at all. Why I could chew it all smash up and swallow it before you could tell what time the sun sets by Elton's Almanac.'

He set to work like a juvenile steam engine his heavy teeth grinding as if they were mill-stones, the dust flying but, desperately intent on earning 'good living' wages, though the labor was decidedly bad living. With the voracity of a Bengal tiger and spirit worthy of a better cause, the martyr to the progress of science, continued at his task, wondering beyond expression in his own mind, how many hands, or rather how many sets of teeth, it took to do the chewing of that tarnation big mill. But it was in vain that the heavy jaws waggled, and the shaped teeth crushed—the pile of chewed rags did not seem to grow very fast, and to add to the machine's rising feelings of indignation, a crowd began to gather round to witness the singular spectacle of a human opposition to the rag breakers, shaking the whole building from another department.

'What in darnation are you gapin' at?' at last exclaimed the rag chewer through a mouthful of rags in a state of mastication. 'Drat ye thar, is fittyrag spillin machines like me up stairs all in a bunch why don't you go up and see them?'

The crowd looked very much delighted and expressed themselves highly pleased with his performance.

'I know I can't go it like them fellers up stairs, for my grinders ain't used to it yet, besides I don't believe horse blankets are good to start on, but I tell you strangers when it comes to vittals or tobacco I'm thar.'

'The fun began to rise and with it the rag chewer's indignation. "See here stranger," he bellowed, spitting out his last attempt, and hallowing at his employer, who had just appeared; "blamed to blame nation if I'm going to sit here and be laughed at this 'ere way—el you don't put me up stairs among the rest of 'em I won't chew up another blanket darned if I do!'

'What exclaimed the employer, with a sober face, and very indignantly, 'is that all you have got chewed up? And wet too by thunder! Get out of this—you'll never do for this business in the world. There's a blanket ruined to all eternity, too, for you've wet every mouthful, and how can you make dry paper out of wet rags? Come move yourself in a hurry.'

The victim did not wait a second invitation, but went off in all speed for fear he should be called upon to pay for the blanket, and fully determined hereafter to stick to his lawful business, and let paper mills alone.

A NEW OPERATION FOR DEAFNESS.—M. Bonafont, of Paris, a military surgeon, gave an account before the British Academy of Science at a recent session, of a method used by him in cases of deafness, to discover whether the nerve of sound has lost all its susceptibility. He has ascertained that the skill is a good conductor of vibration, and that if it be struck by vibrating objects, the nerve of the ear is acted upon whenever its susceptibility has not been entirely destroyed.

A SORROWFUL SIGHT.—In the "local news" department of the Pittsburgh Gazette we find the following touching incident related:

Coming up Liberty street on Monday morning we saw two children leading their drunken father along Marbury street towards the Allegheny River. One of the children—a girl apparently about thirteen or fourteen—had her father's arm locked in her arm, and was endeavoring to steady him, while the other, a little boy of six or seven, held his hand on the other side. The man being tall, as he reeled to one side, would sometimes lift the boy entirely off his feet, and nearly fall on the poor girl; but the children clung to him, and succeeded in preventing the miserable wretch from falling, until he passed out of sight. A number of people witnessed the spectacle, and some of them really found occasion for merriment, when the poor children seemed likely to be thrown down by their unworthy father; but one woman—a kind and noble hearted one—stood with tears in her eyes, seeming truly to feel the degradation and woe of the poor family, and looked with wonder and pity on the scene.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

New York, Nov. 9, 6 P. M.

The royal mail steamer America arrived last night at 12 o'clock.

IRELAND.

Duffy's trial has concluded, the jury returned no verdict.

The sentence of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus and O'Donohue has been commuted to transportation for life. In reply to the sentence when pronounced, Meagher and McManus a most eloquent appeal, which is said to have been equal to the patriotic speech of Robert Emmet.

The country presents a deplorable picture, owing to the failure of the potatoe crop.

FRANCE.

France remains tranquil. The Presidential election comes off the 20th of December. The Cavaignac ministry have met with a most signal defeat on the amendment to the constitution.

PRUSSIA.

The disturbances at Berlin up to the 17th, caused considerable loss of life, caused by the mechanics breaking up all the machinery. Vienna is now surrounded on all sides. Nothing new had occurred.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton had declined 4d; the demand was moderate. Sales reached 28,600 bales. Flour & Grain.—Flour, canal, 30s; sour 27s 6d. Corn was firm at last quotations. Wheat 7s 3d to 8s 6d, being a decline of 1s 6d, and 3d decline on Wheat. Large arrivals had exercised a depressing effect. Corn was quoted at 34 a 35s 6d. Meal 17s. Duty on wheat had advanced to 5s per quarter, and 2s on flour. London money firm. Consols 85 1/2.

USES OF RAILROADS TO THE POOR.—We have often urged upon our readers the uses of Railways, pointed out in the following article, which we copy from the New York Journal of Commerce:

The New Village of Morrisania.—Early last spring a number of young men, mostly mechanics, formed an association, having for its object the purchase of a tract of farming lands located near the Harlem Railroad, at a point about 9 1/2 miles from the City Hall, on which to erect permanent dwellings for their individual occupancy. It was resolved at the outset that the provisions of settlement should strictly exclude all intoxicating drinks, under forfeiture of the premises. After visiting the land, ascertaining the price &c., they appointed Jordan L. Mott, Nicholas McGraw, and Chas. W. Houghton, as their agents, to manage the general business until each subscriber should come into possession of the property. Their services were rendered gratuitously. The land thus purchased, equalled 200 acres, and by the 1st July 160 persons, who had taken one acre each, had paid the first instalment of \$33.—The total amount raised to cover the purchase expense of surveying, working streets, &c., exceeded \$39,700, all of which was promptly paid. One-fourth of it was in specie, and had been housed up since the day it was earned. The preliminaries having been settled; the land was laid out into rectangular lots, streets and avenues of the aggregate length of five and a half miles, were contracted for, and are now being worked. Two buildings have their rafters on, at this time six others are under way, and some ten or twelve are contracted for. This has been accomplished in the short space of four months, and there is no doubt of the entire success of the enterprise, although many on the outset predicted its failure. An effort will be made to induce the Railroad Company to run an early and late train for the special accommodation of those whose employments confine them between the hours of 7 A. M., and 6 P. M., and at half the usual rates of accommodation. It is believed that such an arrangement would not only promote the interests of those thus accommodated, but by inducing many of this class to settle on the line of the road, would occasion greatly increased travel and consequent receipt. It is by some such practical modes of reform, (probably soon to be adopted by all densely populated cities,) and not by those abstract notions of Fourierism and National Reformism so long agitated, that the condition of the masses is to be improved.

It may not be out of place to observe that those engaged in this enterprise are entirely disinterested persons, except as they are concerned in the welfare of their fellow-men; and deserve credit for their liberality and philanthropy. On Thursday last, each of the three agents before mentioned, was presented with a silver pitcher from those whom they served, as an acknowledgment of the faithful discharge of the trust voluntarily assumed by them.

UNITED STATES INSTRUCTING PRUSSIA.—It is stated that the government of the United States has offered to take on board of the American frigate, the St. Lawrence, in quality of midshipmen, four pupils of the Royal Marine School of Stettin, and to make them good officers. This offer has been accepted with gratitude by the Prussian government.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—AN INCIDENT.—During the progress of the trial of this distinguished Irish patriot, a gentleman applied to him for his autograph, when he handed him the following lines, betokening no drooping or faltering on the part of Mr. O'Brien:

"Whether on the gallows high, Or in the battles van, The fittest place for Man to die Is where he dies for Man."

"WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN."

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from New York a few very superior PIANOS of the newest and most fashionable make; which he offers for sale at Eastern prices.

Also—A selection of new Musical Instruments, Instruction Books, Guitars, Violin Boys, and Bridges, Italian Strings, &c., &c.

For sale at S. Lister's Book Store, Main near Waterst. [Nov 13] THOMAS CONYNGTON.

PETER SCOTT, Painter, Exchange Hotel

A TRUE STORY.—"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and after many days it will return to thee." This is a Scripture truth, which like all truth, has been verified a thousand times. The following true story may serve to illustrate the verity of this text. Allow me to premise that any story is a true one in all particulars:—

Some thirty years since, a lad of one of our eastern states, about ten years of age, was sent by his employer to carry a basket, very heavily laden with wares, to a purchaser: while staggering under its weight up a somewhat steep hill, a gentleman of about thirty years proffered his assistance, and deguiled the tediousness of the way by pleasant anecdote, good advice and kind words. They parted: fifteen years passed away—the senior of these two, now nearly fifty years of age, sat in his study with melancholy countenance and heavy heart. His door opened, and his fascinating daughter, just blooming into womanhood, entered to announce that a gentleman, an old gentleman, desired to see her father. "Show him in, my darling daughter," said the father, "and do you, my child, leave us to ourselves." She obeyed. The old man entered:—"Well, sir," was his salutation, "have you considered my proposition?" "I have; and have determined upon what I will not force or away, by any act of mine; the will of my child. She shall ever be left to her own free choice."

"Then, sir, to-morrow, by 3 o'clock, your property must go into the hands of the sheriff, unless you find some friend to pay the \$20,000. This he said with a sneer, and coldly bowing, he left the house. The poor father's heart was racked. "I am ruined—my daughter is homeless—I have no friend to offer me assistance in this hour of my severest trial."

In the midst of these bitter reflections, again his daughter entered, introducing a gentleman of some twenty eight years of age—a stranger. "Am I in the presence of Mr. G?" was his opening remark; which, being affirmatively answered, he continued by saying that he was a successful merchant of New York—he had heard of the misfortunes of Mr. G., and had come on purpose to ask the amount of his liabilities, that he might loan the necessary funds to relieve his wants. Nor was he shocked at the mention of the large amount of \$20,000. He handed him his check, which was duly honored; the father was once more a happy man; his daughter was not homeless; he had found some friend to pay, despite the sneer of his hard-hearted creditor. "But, pray sir," said the agitated father, "to what am I indebted for this unusual, this munificent kindness, from an entire stranger?" "Perhaps you have forgotten," was the reply, "that some eighteen years since you aided a friendless boy of ten years of age to carry his loaded basket up the hill—that you gave him good advice and kind words. I am that boy. I followed your advice—I have lived honestly—I have gained wealth, and now, after many years, have come to return to you, kind sir, the bread which then you cast so freely upon the waters."

It is said, gentle reader, that our young friend caught a glimpse of a beautiful girl of nineteen as he passed through the entry, and that he called again, and still again, and won, at last, the heart of the old man's daughter. I say that this is said and I know it is truly said.

CAN THE DEAD WIN AT CARDS?—A very curious law case came recently before a German court, arising from the following circumstance:—A gentleman sat at a faro table in the town of Koethen, Saxony, playing with the usual attention and silence. Several plays were made, and the card which the gentleman continued unchangingly to put forward, won repeatedly. The gold pushed towards the winner by the croupier, however was not drawn in by him, and after several more accumulations had made the pile inconveniently large, the keeper of the bank rather angrily requested the fortunate man to take in his money. With his eye fixed on his card, the player took no notice of the request. "Draw in your gold!" was again uttered by several around the table. No answer. "Monsieur! you incumode the other players!" said the croupier. The same motions of silence.

A person sitting at the offender took hold of his hand. It was a one cold. The winner was dead!

As the body was being removed, the croupier drew back the money he had shoved towards the dead player, alleging that the game based upon reciprocal engagement, could not exist between the dead and the living—The heirs of the defunct presented themselves, the day after, and claimed the money, declaring that the winner had regularly commenced and continued the game. The question was carried before the tribunal of Koethen, and will probably depend upon the evidence as to the point of time when the player ceased to live.—Home Jour.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—We heard an anecdote related of a distinguished American clergyman who visited Europe not long ago. Some English gentlemen were remarking that he had no antiquities in America. "You are mistaken, sir," said the divine. "How so? What have you in America?" "Sir, we have the eternal antiquities of God;" and forthwith the American commenced a list of mountains and rivers and waterfalls and forests and other of the "antiquities of God," which entirely overwhelmed the listeners. Perhaps no country in the world has a list to compare with this. Our forests stand and as they stood before the conquest of England by the Normans, and the same trees have scattered the annual foliage upon the earth from which they sprang, in one long succession of centuries. But it is not to the forest or mountain alone that we look for antiquity. We have the almost imperishable monument of a noble race among us. Their burial grounds are in our fields and on our hill sides; their bones moulder under the foundations of our homes. They have left their names on our rivers and promontories—and the stranger who visits America, when he asks the name of the first headland, will hear that of a noble race, and from time to time listen in pleasant silence to the musical sounds of their unforgotten tongue.—Jour. of Com.

REMOVAL Of the New York Cheap Store

To the Brick Store on Main Street, formerly occupied by William Hughes.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

RICHARD RALEIGH returns his thanks to the public for past favors and solicits a continuation of the same. I am just receiving from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of superfine Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, and rich Vestings, Hats, Caps, Water Proof Boots and Shoes, Ladies Gaiters and Fine Shoes of superfine quality. A large and splendid stock of Domestic of every kind; Silk, Gingham, and cotton Umbrellas; a large stock of Ladies wear, such as Bombazines, Fancy cloths, Alpaca, and Balmores, French, English, and American Calicoes, Gingham, &c.; a large assortment of Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, Looking Glasses, and almost every article in the Dry Goods line. Also, Salt, and Groceries of every kind at Wholesale, all of which will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash or any kind of merchantable produce. Country merchants will find it their interest to call and examine my goods and prices, as I am determined to sell as low as any house west of the Mountains. RICHARD RALEIGH. oct 26-3m.

LET HIM THAT RUNS READ!

IN ADVANCE OF LIGHTNING LINE! Fresh Baltimore Oysters.

The proprietor of the "MAGNOLIA RESTAURANT" determined at all times to consult the taste of his patrons, and at the same time to be in advance of all contemporaries, has, at great expense, and by extraordinary express, got out one hundred cans of real simeon pure and fresh genuine Baltimore Oysters, which he will be pleased to serve to the patrons of the "Magnolia" in a style that the most fastidious shall not complain. In addition, he would here say to connoisseurs, epicures, etc., of our city, he at all times keeps the best of every thing in the shape of eatables, drinkables, and smokeables that their various wants and tastes may require. The Citizens, Strangers, and the Public are invited to call at the "Magnolia," as everything will be served with lightning despatch. nov 2 1w. JAMES CARTER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of George T. Tavaul dec'd have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction at the Court House door in Evansville, on the 2nd day of December A. D. 1848, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of one Land warrant for 160 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half in cash, the balance in three months from day of date, to be secured by note with approved security. THOS. E. GARVIN, Adm'r. nov 9-3w-p 1 \$1 50.

E. T. H. GIBSON. N. Y. MARTIN & STOCKWELL. 250. M. STOCKWELL. Cincinnati & N. Orleans. GIBSON, STOCKWELL, & CO., COMMISSION PRODUCE MERCHANTS 76 Broad Street. NEW YORK.

W. M. MARTIN, Cincinnati. W. H. STOCKWELL, N. Orleans. MARTIN & STOCKWELL, PRODUCE, COMMISSION & FORWARD MERCHANTS Tchoupitoulas Street, NEW ORLEANS.

And General Commission on the 25th of Oct. 26 d & w. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A CARD. THE undersigned having purchased the interest of S. C. Johnson in the Livery Stable, tenders his services to the public and solicits a continuation of favors. His stable is at the old stand on Vine street, between the Johnson House and the river, where he can at all times be found, ready to wait upon the public. He intends to keep good stock, and his charges shall be in accordance with the times oct 7-1f. JAMES WHITE

Deeds! Deeds!! ALL persons having deeds or mortgages in the office of the Recorder of Vanderburg County, are hereby notified that unless the same are removed within one month from the date hereof, the Recorder will not be held responsible for the safe delivery thereof. S. M. L. JENKINS, Recorder. n v 9-11w-3w-p 1 \$1 50

NOTICE. BOOKS will be open at the store of John Shanklin, on Friday the 10th day of Nov. next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the Booneville and Ohio River Rail Road, and will be kept open until the stock is taken to complete said road. By order of the Board of directors. V. K. PHAR President. n v 9.

DALLEY'S Magical Pain Extractor.—More proofs that Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor is the best Medicine in the world. Every day is demonstrating the matchless virtues of this article.—Letters are coming to us from all parts of the Union expressing gratitude, and surprise at the wonderful properties it possesses in all cases of burns, rheumatism, piles, wounds, &c. The press abounds in notices of its high character as a standard Medicine, and from the number we select the following from the Island City of the 12th September:—

DALLEY'S MEDICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—An invention like this truly wonderful article, so full of virtues should be made known to the universe. Its cures in many cases are absolutely beyond belief. For burns, scalds, sore, swellings, pains in the limbs of all kinds, cuts, wounds, and in every disease of the body, where it can be applied externally, it never fails to cure. A singular case came under our own observation. A friend in playing with a sharp steel pen, ran it into the palm of his hand so that it came out a back and had to be extracted that way. The poisonous nature of the ink in the wound, as well as the instrument itself, caused the hand to swell dreadfully.—Dalley's Pain Extractor was applied, and the next day the swelling had entirely gone down, the pain had left, and the wound was cured in a few days.

Important Caution.—Counterfeits of my Extractor are unblushingly published to the world in my name. Protect yourself, as you value life, and health, from these deceptions. I am, as every druggist in the United States knows, the sole inventor and proprietor of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, no other being ever made or can make a grain of it, for no man living has the secret of the preparation but myself. The only genuine has my written signature on each label, and is sold wholesale and retail at the General Depot 238 Broadway, New York; and at the Southern Depot, 151 C. ARTRES, New Orleans, my general Depot for the South and West. H. DALLEY.

All orders for Agencies, or for Pain Extractor, must be addressed to J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 C. ARTRES street New Orleans, only agents for the South and West.

Only Agents in Evansville. mar 25-ly ALLIS & HOWES

STATE OF INDIANA Vanderburgh County, ss In the Probate Court, Vanderburgh County, in vacation October 31, 1848. Henry D. Allis, Adm'r of James Waters dec'd.

VS The unknown heirs of James Waters.

DE it remembered that heretofore I wit: On the 11th day of October A. D. 1848, Henry D. Allis, Administrator of the estate of James Waters dec'd, filed his petition against the unknown heirs of said Waters, praying leave to settle said estate as insolvent—and it satisfactorily appearing that the said unknown heirs, are not at this time residents of the State of Indiana.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the said unknown heirs, that unless they appear and answer said petition, before the calling of this cause, at the next term of said court to be held at the Court House in Evansville on the third Monday in November next, the same will be heard and determined in their absence. SAMUEL T. JENKINS, Clerk. nov 7-3w-p 1 \$1 50