EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.

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FOR PRESIDENT:

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.
GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.–JOHN PITCHER, of Posey.
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. MCGUAGHEY, of Park.
8th " JAMES F. SUIT, of Clinton.
9th " DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.
10th " DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware,

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 9.

☞ We have been informed by our Postmaster that the mail to Mt. Vernon, and to Henderson, Ky., now carried by land, has been discontinued, and will hereafter be transmitted by the Packets which leave here on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This arrangement, our worthy Postmaster believes, is the first step towards a permanent system of river mails, and we hope it may not be long before the system is perfected, for certainly increased facilities of mail communication is much needed by the citizens of this section.—By this arrangement our subscribers in the places named will receive the Journal one and two days earlier than heretofore.

☞ The work on our wharf is going on finely. Mr. Ross has returned and placed a large number of hands at work, and very soon our business men on Water street will have to find other locations.

POPULARITY OF THE VINCENNES SUN.—We see that out in Illinois some where, before the news of the democratic nomination was received, the suspense of the citizens becoming insupportable, it was agreed that an extra should be issued to allay anxiety. They accordingly proceeded—a slip was to be issued heralding forth the names of *Sam Houston* for President and LEVI WOODBURY for Vice President. But something was nececessary to give the story plausibility, when it was determined unanimously that it should purport to have been issued from our office. The dose was concocted and from the high authority of its endorsement was very easily taken. Thus the public mind was soothed and pacified by this story till roused to enthusiasm by the brighter glory of reality!

What is strange, also, our friend Burtch informs us that while in Evansville, the same game was played, and he observed slips endorsed "*Sun office, Vincennes,*" currently passing from hand to hand, and confidently believed, representing that some other two had been the choice of the Baltimore convention! We are inclined to hold friend CHANDLER of the *Journal* responsible for this fabrication.—*Vincennes Sun.*

We hope Sunny you won't do any anything so desperate as that. We certainly don't want to be held responsible for the oversight of your friends in the Convention; yet we believe if Mr. Woodbury and Pilcher, or Pillow, had been the nominees, your chances of success would have been better,—as it is you are a "beaten community and no mistake." But *don't* lose your temper.

DECLENSION OF COL. JOHNSON.—We are indebted to an esteemed friend, says the Louisville Courier, for a copy of the correspondence which passed between a committee appointed by a meeting of the Locofocos of Kenton county, and Col. R. M. Johnson. The committee after paying the Colonel some handsome compliments, earnestly request him to withdraw his name from the canvass, and leave the track free for Mr. Powell. The Col. replies at considerable length, going into the details of the merits of his case. We have only room this morning for the concluding paragraph of his letter. It is as follows:

In accordance with your wishes, then, so kindly expressed, and in opposition to the wishes of a great majority of my friends, I retire from the canvass, believing, as I do, that it would be disastrous to our party, and having no persononal ambition to gratify, independent of success to our cause, no time or money to waste in a contest, without hope of benefit to any; having exposed the fraud committed upon the Convention and the people; heartily approving and cordially endorsing the selection of those destinguished statemen and patriots, GEN. CASS and GEN. BUTLER, as a candidate for the office of President and Vice President, and wishing to do nothing to jeopardize the success of that ticket, but on the contrary, ardently desiring to be placed in a position that would enable me to rally the undivided Democracy to its support, and thus aid, by my humble influence, in securing its triumphant success, I make no sacrifice, personally, in complying with your expressed wishes, that I should withdraw from the canvass, in order that you may be enabled to unite, without regret, with your fellow-citizens in other portions of the State, in support of L. W. Powell, Esq., for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

☞ During the storm at St. Louis, on the 2d inst., the steamer Illinois was struck by lightning. The electric fluid tore off some of the cleats on the hurricane deck towards the stern of the boat, but did no other damage. It was conducted from the boat by a piece of iron attached to the stove-pipe.

☞ The congregation of Grace church, New York, contributed 628 50 to the family of George Kerr, lately killed at a fire in New York.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—There were some funny scenes enacted in the Baltimore Convention—backing and filling by members in hopes of stearing clear of breakers, but running at last high and dry on the rocks. The following manœuvering in regard to the admission of the Barnburners, is not the least funny thing they performed:

Here about an hour was spent in the very worst kind of confusion. Sometimes half a dozen of points of order were before the chair at once. It took the Chair at least half an hour to explain the precise question before the Convention. He finally declared that the question was on the motion of Mr. Bartley to admit both delegations (72) to seats with power to cast 36 votes.

The vote in favor of the previous question being finally taken was carried in the affirmative by 201 yeas to 56 nays.

After some more confusion the vote was taken on admitting both delegations—several of the delegations retired to consult.

All having voted but Virginia and Pennsylvania, a long pause ensued; the votes without these two States, standing, yeays 108 nays 99.

Virginia then came in and announced her vote 17 yeas. This caused great applause, at the end of which she corrected her vote to nay. This summoned up enthusiasm on the opposite side. The vote now stood 108 yeas to 116 nays.

Pennsylvania seemed slow in voting, and there was great excitement.

Pennsylvania then announced her vote 19 yeas, 7 nays. This decided the question by a vote of 127 to 122, and was received with cheers. The list was then read over to see if all was correct before the President announced it.

Vermont, which it first cast, 6 yeas, how corrected her vote to 5 yeas, 1 nay. This elicited cheers, and brought the vote down 126 to 124, being only 2 majority.

The scene here became intensely exciting, when a delegate from Ohio rose and said there was one vote wanting in his State, and he wished to be allowed to fill it.

The President at first decided that the delegate had no right to vote, but afterward conceded that he might. This made the vote stand yeas 126, nays 125.

It was now reduced to a nice distinction, when one man turning would change the result; and in the midst of much excitement one of the delegates from Rhode Island rose and said that this State had voted 2 to 2. One of the members was in Washington. If his vote be substracted, it would stand 1 yea to 2 nays.—This would have made it a tie, and of course the amendment would have been lost.—The vote, hwever, was finally made to stand 2 to 2.

Here there was a movement in the Texas Delegation about changing one of her votes, but after much excitement and confusion, she concluded to remain as she was, 4 in the affirmative. The Chair now announced the vote, 126 to 125. After some cheers, yells and great confusion, an adjournment was carried till 9 o'clock, to morrow-morning.

RICHELIEU.

☞ The *Commercial* is in a bad humor again, because the Journal and Democrat thought proper to issue extras on yesterday morning, containing news relating to several matters of interest. The *Commeocial* says he published the news, contained in these extras, on last Tuesday, yet the *Commercial* of last evening, under the head where he places the *latest* intelligence, he copies our extra entire, except the caption! Smart chap that.—Fool him indeed!

☞ A son of Mr. Vansant, of Cincinnati, (says the *Times*,) about 10 years of age, living near the four-mile house, on the Chevoit road, fell from a cherry tree, and broke his neck, on Friday. Circumstances render his death peculiarly melancholy. A number of little girls and boys had visited him to enjoy a holliday and he had ascended the tree to pluck cherries for them. A deep gloom was cast over the hopes of the parents and the joy of the little party.

☞ The small pox, introduced from Boston, is prevailing to an alarming extent in St. Johns, New Brunswick.

☞ Two thousand four hundred and seventy-one emigrants arrived at Boston during last week.

THE FLY IN THE WHEAT,—The papers in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, speak of injuries done to the Wheat crop by the fly.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has again received, by the United States, one day's later intelligence from France and other parts of Europe, received at Liverpool by telegraph, immediately prior to the sailing of the steamer, which we annex as follows:—

PARIS, May 16—11 A. M.

The Government has arrested a very great number of persons for having been engaged in the insurrectionary movements of Monday last. Blanqui, who was one of the foremost among them, has escaped, but Sobrier, Raspail, Cabbel, Louis Blanc, Albert, Barbes, Hubert, and Courtais, were apprehended, and are now in custody. Courtais, who had command of the national guard, was stripped of his epauletts.

A motion was made in the Assembly this morning for the immediate trial of Louis Blanc and Albert. It was carried.

Three of the national guard were killed during the fight.

A rescue of the prisoners was apprehended, and efficient preparation were made to meet any such attempt. As yet, however, none has been made.

The Journal des Debats of this morning, states that the members of the Polytechnic school placed themselves, armed, at the disposal of the Government upon the first alarm of insurrection.

The city has been tranquil during the whole morning, but it has the appearance of being in a state of seige. Another demonstration is expected during the day, but the preparations of the government are so complete that no fears are entertained.

BELGIUM, May 15.—Exchange on London 25.65.

POSEN, May 11.—This place is now incorporated in the German confederation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1—The grand vizier and first secretary of the Sultan have been dismissed.—Preparations are going on at the Arsenal for sending a large squadron to sea as soon as possible.

LONDON, Wednesday May 17.—Transactions on Foreign Exchange are very limited Gold is 0.29 per cent dearer in Paris than in London, and 0.59 dearer in London than in Hamburg.

From the North American.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE:

THE SOUTHERN SYSTEM.

The two-thirds rule—the famous and iniquitous two-thirds rule, to which the action of the two Locofoco National Conventions of 1844 and 1848, have given a historic importance—is yet a mystery to the multitude of honest American citizens, of all parties, who ask, naturally enough, what it means, and what is its object? without any better answer being ever vouchsafed to them by *those who know*, than that it is all very democratic, and, therefore, all very right and proper. That is the answer; and so it remains as great a mystery as ever,—in fact, a mystery of iniquity, from which those who invented it and those who use it for their own exclusive benefit, the ultra Locofocos of the South—the sectional Locofocos—the political blacklegs who have "bragged" the free States out of their rights and gambled the dough-faces out of their freedom—would be very unwilling to remove the veil. It is time, however, that the veil should be removed, and the cheat discovered. The North rebels, in a goodly season, indeed, in an era of revolution, when it has ceased to be in fashion for the many to remain in subjection to the few, or for men that *are* men, feeling the pride and dignity of their nature, to be willing to submit to any treatment from their follows irreconcilable with the sublime law of republican justice—"liberty, equality, and brotherhood." The North is determined to understand this famous two-thirds rule of Southern Locofocoism; and the moment the North understands it, it will repudiate it.

The two-thirds rule is a part of the Southern system—(be it observed; in speaking on this subject, we always mean the *Locofoco* Southern system, for, happily, Southern Whigs have never sanctioned or assented to the infamous Macchiavellism, but have always sought to oppose it, and so prevent the dangers it is bringing upon the Union)—that system of sectional fraud and rapacity, by which the free States are actually ruled—oppressively and injuriously ruled—by the slave States,—by which ten millions of free citizens, in one section of the republic, are made the vassals of five millions of citizens in another section, and the interest of three millions of slaves—or of their owners—is rendered paramount to the interests of the entire white democracy of the Union. There is such a Southern system, and it is now, and long has been, in successful operation. It is a system which was devised in the South, and for the benefit of the South,—a system which aims to make the South King—to put and keep the government of the republic into the hands of the South, by and through a dynasty of quadrennial monarchs (for the Southern system makes the President a royal potentate) devoted to the South—pledged to the South, bound and sworn to administer the government according to the will and for the exclusive purposes of the South,—in defiance of law and Constitution and all the obligations of patriotism and liberty. The two-thirds rule is a part of this system,—the crowning invention and active implement by which the system is successfully administered. It is the direct means the magical labor-saving machine, by which the South, a pigmy in comparison, is enabled to overthrow the Sampson of the North, in spite of his superior strength,—because it operates by destroying that strength,—by paralyzing the actual political power; which the free States have, from their superior population, over the slave States. It is impossible, with such a rule in existence, that the North should ever use that superior power of numbers against the South, or to the prejudice of Southern projects or wishes.

The whole electorial vote of the United States is 290; of which the fifteen free States have 169, and the fifteen slave States 121 votes The free States have, therefore, a majority in the electoral college, and can, if they choose, vote down the slave States. But they have not a majority of two-thirds (194 votes.) Destroy, therefore, the republican principle, the democratic principle, of the majority, which laws, and constitutions and common sense all unite to establish as the governing principle of the republic,—exact a rule of two-thirds, and farewell to the right and power of the majority—farewell to the right and power of the free States. The North can no longer nominate its Presidential candidate in convention; the aid of Sothern votes becomes necessary; and the South has it in its power to put those votes up to sale, and to refuse them to every candidate who does not bid for them upon its own terms—terms by which the South rules and aggrandised at the expense of the Union. It was thus that Martin Van Buren was immolated by the Baltimore Convention of 1844. He went into that Convention with a majority of 26 votes (146 out of 266;) but, after having been long the humble servant of the South,—the "Northern man with Southern principles," he dared to refuse the South the enormous bribe of Texas—five new slave States, ten new slave Senators, to be carved out of a foreign territory,—and for this, the honestest, bravest, most patriotic act of his life, the South resolved upon his destruction. The two-thirds rule destroyed him, and gave, at the same time to the, South, Texas, and a sworn and most ultra Southern President, under whose auspices the South ventured upon the new project of the impropriation of one-third of the territory of Mexico—and perhaps all the unorganized territory of the republic—which she expects to secure through Mr. Candidate Cass, the last South pledged Locofoco Presidential candidate inflicted upon the republic, against the wishes of the North, by virtue of the two-thirds rule and the Southern system.

We have only to consider the operation of this two-thirds rule, in connexion with the veto power, as expounded and practised by the South, to the Congressional power of the people, in view also of the strength of the Senatorial and the slave representation, to perceive that the South has invented a system which enables it to rule the Union—unless, indeed, the Whig party, by a mighty efforts of patriotism, should succeed in breaking down the whole base and humiliating system.

The two sections of the free and the slave States have each 30 Senators, which would reduce the representative electors to 139 for the free, and 91 for the slave States. Allowing the operation of the 3 5th clause of the Constitution, the two-and-a-half millions of slaves (we compute on the basis of the census of 1840) give the slave States twenty-one or twenty-two representatives. There is an inequality in the operation of the Apportionment Bill, by which the slave Statas gain several representatives more than they are in equity entitled to. The free white population of the free States is, in reality, somewhat more than twice as great as the white population of the slave States. If representation were apportioned, therefore, on the basis of the free white population alone, and no Senatorial electorial votes were counted, the free States would have an electoral majority of two-thirds; and no two-thirds rule could affect them, in a political controversy of sections. The South aims, with a never ceasing pertinacity, to increase her Senatorial strength, by the increase of slave States, and is upon the basis of that representation, and her slave representation, that, with the two-thirds rule in requisition, she is able to command the free States to her purposes—to make Presidents and make wars,—to annex foreign territories and claim the monstrous privilege, in this the very holyday of liberty, of covering them with slaves.

This, then, is the Southern system. It is a system, however, which could not exist—no, not for a moment—were it not with the connivance and aid of the free states themselves. The two-thirds rule is passed—and it may be refused—by a majority vote! How, then, does it exist, and why is it permitted to be employed? Go ask the Dough-faces! the Casses, the Buchanans, the Dallasses, the Woodbury's and their servile adherents, who sell the birthright of freedom for the pottage of the spoils of office. Ask them, why they, in the name of the democracy, are renegades to democracy; and, with the flag of patriotism flying above them, are so willing always to sacrifice the best interests of the free States, and—for the two interests are identical—of their country? When the dough-faces are driven to their cells of shame—driven with ignominy from the councils of the freemen whom they betray—we shall have no more of the two-thirds rule or of the Southern system.

Correspondence of the N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1848.

Whilst the Locofocos are effecting to rejoice over the republican revolutions in the old world, and claiming an exclusive sympathy with all the liberal movements, their practise at home is the very reverse of their professions. The bonds in America are tightened, just in proportion as they are relaxed in Europe; and the brawlers who shout loudest for representative government in France, are the strongest boldest advocates for the ONE MAN power in the United States—the practical friends of despotism and the peculiar defenders of the doctrine of concentrating authority in the Executive Department of the Government.

The President's paper in discussing the point in Gen. Taylor's letter to Capt. Allison, which refers to the veto power, goes one step farther than has yet been ventured. It assumes the right of the Executive, not only to dictate the legislation of Congress, but to overrule its action should it attempt to be refractory, by passing laws not conformable to his pleasure.—What is this but an emphatic proclamation in behalf of the *one man* power? The principle at the bottom of our institutions is that the majority shall govern and that the rights of the minority shall be respected. Now let us take a practical illustration of the exercise of the veto power by Mr. Polk, and see how it coincides with this democratic feature:

At the opening of the session, the President communicated a message to Congress, containing the reasons for vetoing the river and harbor bill which had been adopted by a large majority in both Houses of Congress. In the face of that message, a resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives asserting the right of Congress to improve rivers and harbors by thirty votes *more* than two-thirds, or 138 to 54. This showed that the action of the Executive was in direct conflict with the opinion of the great body of the representatives of the people, and that it was in flagrant violation of the professed democratic doctrine—in a word, it was the *sic jubeo* of the President against the wishes of the people. If this is not despotism with a vengeance, what is? Again, the two Houses of Congress passed a bill for the relief of the claimants by French spoliations, and Mr. Polk vetoed it without even the semblance of plausability. The outrage was without precedent as it was without justice, and the reasons assigned by the President for this high handed proceeding were not only dis-ingenuous, but they were absolutely *false*. He alleged that the bill had been adopted hastily and without due deliberation, when it is notorious that these claims had been before Congress for more than thirty years, that at different times they had passed both Houses, and that the plan of liquidating them through the application of public lands, was adopted after long consultation, and to remove the semblance of objection to the adjustment of the long deferred rights of the claimants. Whoever before heard of the Executive interposing a royal prerogative to arrest the legislation of Congress on private claims?

In England the Veto power has not been exercised for three hundred years. If a measure favored by the Government fails, the Ministry resign and the popular judgement is respected, under institutions not claiming to be liberal. But here—in the reputed land of freedom—with a *Democratic* party in power—the Chief Magistrate not only refuses to conform his administration to the sentiment of the people, but he positively discards measures which they have adopted by what manner may be justly regarded as approaching a unanimous vote.

In this we see the true contrast between royalty and republicanism as exemplified under the practice of Locofocos. The King of Great Britain *dare* not use his veto against Parliament, and yet our President has the audacity to set himself up as the Supreme Judge and to nullify by a word the joint deliberations of Congress. For such usupation as this, he is glorified—for such abuse of power, he is carried upon the shoulders of Ritchie and his satellites; while the votes of the two Houses of Congresss—representing the people and the State sovereignties—are denounced as "*edicts*" by the organ of the President.—This is your *Democracy*—this your equal rights—this your vaunted independence!

And now what Locofoco press is there, that has the courage or the honesty to challenge these acts of the President? They submit like whipped curs to the ukase from Washington—they bow before the Juggernaut and are willing and anxious for the honor of being crushed by its wheels.

Sheriffs' Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fierefacias against Peter Gute, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Vanderburg Circuit Court, the one in favor of Jacob Guseer, and the other in favor of Conrad Lidendale. I will on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1848, at the door of the Court House in the city of Evansville, between 10 o'clock A. M, and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale at public auction and outcry, first, the rents, issues and profits, for the term of seven years, of the following described real estate in the city of Evansville, to wit: Lot No. 10, in Block No. 31, in the Eastern Enlargement of said city, and bounded as follows, commencing on Main street at the South West corner of said lot, thence along Main street in a Northeasterly direction, one-fourth of the breadth of said lot, thence by a line running at right angles with Main street through said lot to the alley thence, South west along the alley to the North west corner of said lot, thence along the line dividing lots No. 10 and 9 Main street to the place of beginning, and should no person offer or bid for said rents, issues, or profits a sum sufficient to satisfy said execution, and chosts, I will at the same time and place proceed to sell at public auction and outcry the fee simple of said above described premises to satisfy said writ, and interests and costs due thereon.

JOHN ECHOLS. S. V. C.

je 7-p f $2.

THE PRIVATEERS.

In order to recollect the last shots fired in the European battle-field of this country, a man must now be well up in middle age.—The young know nothing of arms but from history; and they can hardly persuade themselves that the most pacific old man in England, is the same Iron Duke who commanded at Waterloo, before they came into the world. The trade of soldiering has no longer any necessary connection with fighting, its duties are merely the drill and parade, and the wearing of gay clothes. And although the officers, in their different grades, are hardly so well paid as merchant's clerks, still there is always a sufficient number found for so easy and amiable a service. It is true they have a chance of being drafted, at some time or other, to the further East, several thousand miles away; but they know very well that in India they will not meet with such equal enemies as were formerly grappled with in Europe, while in China, it is a mere amusement to bring down the bald-headed celestials—in fact, a human "battue."

Under such circumstances, we look back upon war as one of the interesting or terrible things of the past; and although somewhat sicks of the details of bloody struggles, from their having been so frequently obtruded upon our notice, we regard the composition of its materials and character as legitimate objects of literary curiosity. One of the strangest departments of such a subject is the privateering system; and we now proceed to offer some illustrations of a class of belligerents who have not as yet received due attention either from history or romance. This we shall do by means of a couple of individual portraits—one French, and one English—which may be taken as exhibiting, though of course in higher relief than usual, the general features of the tribe.

As for the system itself, it is a relic of the barbarism of the middle ages, organized and legalized by the folly of depravity of modern governments. It is the piracy of the northern barbarians and Eastern infidels sanctioned by letters of marque—a document which affects to give the right of reprisal, but, in reality, invests the desperadoes of the country with the privilege to rob and murder. This sort of commission did not come generally into fashion till the end of the sixteenth century, but once fairly afloat the privateers continued to maintain their flag in time of war, in spite of the bursts of indignation which their excesses called forth from the neutral nations. Various attempts were made to bring them under legal restraint; but to impose any control but that of force upon ruffians called into action by such cordial motives was impossible. Sometimes the channel between France and England was swept so clean by the sea guerrillas of the two nations, that the poor privateers must have starved if they had not turned their arms against neutrals. In 1758, a ship belonging to Holland, (with which country we were at peace,) having on board the Spanish ambassador, on his way to Denmark, was boarded by three different squadrons of privateers, and plundered even of his excellency's baggage. A little hanging was had recourse to on this occasion; and in the following year, the nuisance still continuing unabated, great numbers of the privateers, as they were taken and brought into the English ports from time to time, were consigned to the gallows The neglect of our internal police added to the disorders of the period, and the result, as we are informed by historians, was that an ingredient of savage ferocity mingled in the national character.

Forty years later—in the first year or two of the present century—when the war raged bitterly between France and England, the career of two adventurers commenced, one on either side of the channel, who were destined to exercise some influence on the fortunes of each side.

Jerome Harbor resided in a little sea-port on the coast of Britanny—that is, when he was on shore; for although now only twenty-four years of age, he has been fourteen years a sailor, man and boy. He was little, fat, fair, with short arms and round shoulders. His face was the reverse of long; but his small nose, small mouth, and small blue eyes, were lost in its width. He was, in fact, anything but the pirate of poetry or romance in form; and in other respects he had nothing to distinguish him from the commonest of common sailors, except his genius for sea robbery. When in his twenty-fourth year, his uncle, a weaver, at Vannes, left him 20,000 francs—a large fortune either in Normandy or Britanny; and after twelve months' cognations, assisted by as much brandy as would have gone well-nigh to float a letter of marque, he determined to invest his money in the purchase of a vessel, and go a privateering.

To present little surface; to keep hold of the water by length rather than breath; to keep the sea in any weather; and to be able to run close in shore at almost any depth—these were Jerome's requirements in a ship And all these and more he found in a long, low, narrow schooner, which, notwithstanding, he cut down still further; shaving her off almost to the water's edge, so that she ran constantly between two seas—one below her keel, and the other above her always wed deck. This vessel he rigged with a single sail of enormous proportions, with the weight of which the long, low, narrow craft rocked like a cradle, even in the harbor. The astounded spectators called her La Grenouille as signifying that she would soon seek her proper place at the bottom. 'Be it so,' said her owner; and presently the figure-head of a frog, splendidly painted green and gold appeared at the bow. Jereme himself was from that day called Captain Grenouille, and in the course of a few years was known on shore of the channel by no other name.

His commissioner, in the mean time, had arrived; and all being ready he filled his tarry hat with six-franc pieces, and stirring them up as he walked with his tarry hand, so as to make them discourse most eloquent music he went from tavern to tavern, to find a crew The guests crowded round him at the enticing sound.

'Who is for the Grenouille? said he; 'she sails this afternoon.'

'I—I—I!' cried they with one voice.

'Avast, brothers! Who are you with the game leg?'

'I have only a little coolness with the government just now.'

'You are a deserter?'

'Yes, Capt. Grenouille.'

'Nothing more?'

'Nothing more at present.'

'There are forty francs; ship youself at once. And you with the plaster on your eye?'

'The police are such ugly fellows, I hate to look at them.'

'You are an escaped prisoner?'

'Yes, Captain.'

'You belong to the Grenouille. And you with the down-look.'

'It was in the purser's department of a government ship, and the rascals accused me'——

'We shall hear the story again. You are now in the purser's department of the Grenouille; but mind this, brother, that the first cipher you turn into a nine, by putting a tail to it, I shall take off your head from your shoulders, and so make a cipher of you!'

This authentic sally was received with a roar of laughter which made the glasses jingle; and, in fine, by the time Captain Grenouille had made the tour of the taverns, a crew was collected which comprised, the choicest ruffians of the place.

That afternoon the whole population ran along the rocks to see the Grenouille leave the harbor. The sight was worth the trouble; as she got out into rough water, she appeared to pass between two seas, like a weaver's shuttle between the threads. Nothing was visible but the mighty sail flying its gigantic shadow upon the water, and the legs of the crew, who were squatted listlessly at the port-holes, leaning their chins on the breeches of the guns, and smoking with imperturbable gravity. The afternoon the Grenouille returned into the harbor, towing after her an English brig loaded with sugar and tobacco

SHERIFF Sale.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution against Frederick Wetzell and Margaret Kehrt, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court in favor of Horace Dunham; I will on Saturday the 17th day of June, A. D. 1848, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Evansville, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., of said day expose to sale at public auction and outcry, first the rents, issues and profits for the term of seven years, of the following described real estate, viz:

That piece of ground lying in Lamasco City, in the county of Vanderburgh, which is bounded as follows:

Begining in the northern boundary of said City of Lamasco, on the west side of the seventh avenue, and running thence south with the west side of said avenue one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the corner of Eleventh street, and seventh avenue, thence west, three hundred and eighty feet, thence north one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the northern boundary of said city, thence east with the line of said city, three hundred and eighty feet to the place of begining.

And should no person offer or bid for said rents, issues and profits, a sum sufficient to satisfy said Execution, and interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, proceed to sell at public auction and outcry the fee simple of said above described premises to satisfy said execution and interest and costs due thereon [may 26 JOHN ECHOLS S V C

ADMINISTRATORS Sale of Real Estate.—By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Vanderburgh County, made at the May term, 1848, of said Court, I will on the 24th day of June. 1848, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M., of said day at the door of the Court House in the City of Evansville, offer at public auction the following described tracts of land, being the land that Samuel C. Meloon late of said County, died seized, namely, the south west half of lot number 206, in the Donation Enlargement of the City of Evansville, forty acres, the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty-one, in Township number six, south of range number ten west, and ten acres in the north east corner of the east half of the South west quarter of section number eighteen in Township number six, south of range number nine west.

Also—The following tracts of land subject to the life estate of the widow, the same being set apart by the Probate Court, of Vanderburgh County, for her dower, namely, 40 acres, the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section number twenty-four, in Township number six, south of range number ten west, and thirty-seven acres, the north end of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section number twenty-five, in Township number six, south of range number ten west, all in Vanderburgh County, Indiana.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money in cash, one third in six, one third in twelve months from the day of sale, by the purchasers giving their notes with approved security, waiving all benefit from valuation and appraisement laws.

may 25 JAMES T. WALKER, Adm'r.

Sheriffs' Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Alias vinditioni exponas against Fredrick Householder and William Householder, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Vanderburgh Circuit Court, in favor of Asa B. Bement, I will on Saturday, the 24th of June A. D., 1848 at the door of the Court House in the city of Evansville, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 6 oclock P. M., of said day expose to sale at public auction and outcry, first the rents issues and profits for the term of seven years, of the following described real estate viz: the east half of the south west quarter of section No 26 in Township No 7 south of range 11 west, in the County of Vanderburgh, and State of Indiana, and should no person offer or bid for said rents, issues, or profits, a sum sufficient to satisfy said writ, and interest and costs, I will at the same time and place proceed to sell at public auction and outcry the fee simple of said above described real estate to satisfy said writ, with the interest and costs are thereon. JOHN ECHOLS, S. V. C.

je 1-p f $2.