

POETICAL.

Mary.
Twas morning, and Mary arose,
Her stockings and garters put on,
Instinctively followed her nose,
And walked with her back to the sun.

She smiled, and the woods were illumed;
She sighed, and the vales were depressed;
She breathed and the air was perfum'd;
She frown'd, and saw nature distress'd.

She nodded, the trees nodded too;
She murmur'd, and so did the rill;
She wept, and the evening dew
Fell in tears on the neighboring hill.

She slept, and fair flowers sprung up;
She blushed, and the rose looked more red;
She was hungry, she went home and sup'd;
She was tir'd, and so—went to bed.

A Calculation.
Four hundred million breaths make up
The term of human life!
So oft man draws the air of Heaven,
In pain—in calm—in strife.

For three score years his bonhomswells
With breath drawn carelessly;
Yet while he drains that measured air,
Twelve hundred millions die.

Oh! think, ye of the reckless heart,
Who dare the smiling rill,
That with each scornful breath ye heave,
THREE SOULS ARE CALLED TO GOD!

VARIETY.

Soliloquy of a Would-be Loafer.
Well, I should like to know what's to be done
Now! New Year's is over—all the goodies
Are gone, and I ain't got a sixpence. Nbody can't
call on their friends and get nothin' no how.

The turkies has all disappeared—the hams
has all vanished—the punch has all evaporated—
—and you can't get nothin' but kicks for all
your civilities.

It aint no easy matter to live in this world. It
costs oceans of time and money besides lots of
wexation; and them wot's got the time always
lacks the money; and "wiser wotter" as the law-
yer said to the man what picked his pocket.

I wish 'twas always New Year's. It's the
fault of the Almanac,—they doesn't know no-
thin' what's for the public good; it's only a few
individual snow-storms and harricanes what
they trouble themselves about. I wish I was an
Almanac—I'd soon regulate the calendar, and
have New Year's come once a month. But it
aint no use—it's a wain effort—as the fish said
when he tried to climb up the apple-tree.

I wish I could keep a house of "Entertainment
for man and beast," then I shouldn't have to go
to bed hungry and thirsty; and if I hadn't got
no sixpence, I could live on stock. It's a capital
thing this stock. The next time I get a six-
pence I'll put it in the bank, then nobody can't
say I aint got no stock to draw upon. People
what's got a sixpence don't know nothin' if they
doesn't put it in the bank. But sixpences
doesn't grow up like vegetables; and then the
ground is all friz up, and you can't make nothin'
grow no how.

Sixpences won't grow if you plant 'em they
aint like taters; you plant taters, and they comes
up, and grows and multiplies; but you plant six-
pences, and they come to nothin' unless you
plant 'em in the bank. These banks is capital
things for gentlemen like me, what's troubled
with the "outs." Let me see if I can't out 'em
all. Out at the pockets—that's one; out of
credit—that's two; out at the elbows—that's
three; out at the knees—that's four; out at the
heels—that's five; out at the toes—that's six;
and then I'm out of house and home, makes
seven outs. Them's what the doctors calls the
seven plagues,—and nothin' can't cure them no
how. Brandie's pills doesn't cure the outs—
them only aggravates the distemper. I wish I
wasn't a gentleman; it's only them what's af-
flicted with the outs.—What's the meanin' of
gentleman! Why, it's a man what's gentle.—
Nothin' couldn't be plainer, no how. Gentle
means soft, mild, peaceable. I never makes no
noise—that's soft; I never kicks up no rowe—
that's mild; I never quarrels with n-body—
that's peaceable; and I must be a man; or I
should wear petticoats—Ergo! if I aint a gen-
tleman it's their fault what made the definitions.

I wish I was a loafer; them's the ones what's
the best off. What's the meaning of loafer!
Why, his werry plain—it's a man what eats a
loaf. There's baker—that's the man what bakes;
there's maker—that's the man what makes the
loaf; and there's loafer—that's the man what
eats the loaf. It's werry inconvenient to make a
loaf without nothin' to make it of, and the ba-
ker what bakes it is werry liable to burn hisself.
But the loafer what eats it—provided he's got a
sixpence to wash it down with—aint got no in-
convenience, no how. I wish I was only ad-
equated for the office. I wish I was a Loafer.

Newspapers.
The celebrated writer "Junius," thus speaks
of newspapers. We commend it to the atten-
tion of all.—Eng.

"They who conceive our newspapers are no
restraint upon bad men, or impediment to the ex-
ecution of bad measures, know nothing of this
country. Our ministers and magistrates have
really little punishment to fear, and few diffi-
culties to contend with, beyond the censure of
the press and the spirit of resistance it excites
among the people. While this censorial power
is maintained, to speak in the words of a most
ingenious foreigner, both minister and magistrate
are compelled in almost every instance to choose
between his duty and his reputation. A dilemma
of this kind perpetually before him, will not in-
deed work miracles on his heart, but it will as-
suredly operate in some degree upon his conduct."

Scarcity.—To borrow money—very few can
do it in these times—and then devise a scheme
by which you can avoid paying your debts. Sus-
pension is a beautiful achievement in financial
science.

An exchange says that there are three descrip-
tions of poor men.—The Lord's poor, the devil's
poor,—and poor devil!

A Whig Catechism.
In his eloquent speech on the 8th of January,
Gov. Corroll, one of the heroes of New Orleans,
Emotiochpco, Emuchaw, &c. &c., after giving
the character of Gen. Harrison, as coming with-
in the pale of his own personal knowledge, ask-
ed, "Who fought the battle of the Thames?" I
answer (said he), "Col. Johnson." "And who
fought the battle of Tippecanoe?" I answer,
(said he), "Joe Daviess and the Indians." The
Governor was so warmly applauded, that we
have thought proper to annex a few other ques-
tions, of a similar character, which we find in an
Ohio paper:

Question. What General encamped on
ground chosen for him by his enemy, and was
afterwards caught napping in his encampment?
Answer. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Where was Gen. Harrison at the battle of
the Thames?
A. In a reserve corps, and 'out of harm's way.'

Q. Who reconnoitred Fort Stevenson in per-
son, and found it so commanded by the high
ground in its neighborhood, as to be utterly inde-
fensible against heavy artillery and learning that
his station was about to be assailed, thought it
proper to withdraw the garrison of 5,000!

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Who, after he was arrested for disobey-
ing Harrison's orders in respect to evacuating
the fort and burning the provisions, convinced
Gen. Harrison that he could successfully defend
the fort with 133 men, and did so!

A. Major Croghan.
Q. Who was appointed Envoy Extraordina-
ry and Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia, and
was recalled for his meddling interference with
the Government of that country?

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Who objected to the nomination of Gen.
Harrison as Minister to Columbia, in conse-
quence of the incompetency of the nominee?

A. Henry Clay.
Q. Who received \$24 65 per day for living
quietly at home on his own farm below Cincin-
nati, and attending to his own business?

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. For how many days did he receive that
sum while living on his farm, and neglecting the
duties assigned him as Minister to Columbia?

A. One hundred and twenty-six.
Q. How much did Gen. Harrison's mission
to Columbia cost the United States, for which he
rendered no services?

Will the Whigs be so good as to cypher it up.
Q. Who became so obnoxious to the govern-
ment of Columbia and her citizens, that he came
near being assassinated?

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Who was the supporter of the Adminis-
tration that passed the alien and sedition laws?

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Whose name was stricken out of a reso-
lution in the U. S. Senate, voting honors to the
officers of the late war?

A. Gen. Harrison's.
Q. Who was denied a sword as a badge of
generalship, by the citizens of New York?

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Who was a candidate for the Legislature
in Hamilton county, Ohio, and was beaten.

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Who was a candidate for governor of
Ohio, and only received 4,000 votes out of 50,-
000!

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Who prayed for war, pestilence and fam-
ine, in preference to a military chieftain, being
elevated to the Presidency?

A. Henry Clay.
Q. Who now supports Gen. Harrison for that
office on account of his military achievements ex-
clusively?

A. The same Henry Clay, and the whole
Whig party.
To which may be added—
Q. Who voted for selling white men into sla-
very by the hands of the Sheriff, for the non-
payment of "fines and costs, or both?"

A. Gen. Harrison.
Q. Who has been defeated, with but one ex-
ception, wherever he has shown himself in Penn-
sylvania, and has likewise met with a signal
overthrow at home, in the person of his Lieuten-
ant, Bellamy Storer?

A. Gen. Harrison. [Nashville Un.
Spring.
Spring, beautiful spring! The sealed fountains
are again opened, and are sending forth their
crystal streams. The green grass, so long con-
cealed under the snowy garb of winter, is shoot-
ing up its spires. The leafless woods are again
putting forth their leaflets, and a few more days
of genial sunshine will see them in their full liv-
ely of green. The buds are swelling, insects are
humming—birds are singing, and
"All the world is May,"
or will be in a few days.

How delightful to be out in the spring woods,
wandering along the margin of some purling
streamlet, or lounging by some deep pool, and
with reducing bait, whisking the tenant of the
limpid wave, from its native element.—The hunt-
ing season is over, until the young squirrel
makes its appearance, or the woodcock recovers
from incubation, and watchfulness over its nest-
lings. The only sport is to go forth and watch
for the coming up of the earliest of the floral gifts,
or the bursting buds of the dogwood, redbud,
hawthorn, whew!—we can almost cent now the
fragrance of the orchard bloom, and the wild-flow-
er trees of the woods.

"Item, in a dog fight."
The following is an extract from the speech of
a tender-footed democrat, before his election to
the Legislature:

"Feller citizens, if you elect me my opposition
to banks shall be so strong that it will break the
track of a herd of buffaloes! Volcanos may pour
out their lava, reducing cities to smouldering ru-
ins—earthquakes may engulf in the vortex of
premature destruction large and populous islands—
catastrophes may disgorge their aqueous contents,
making nature tremble with the continuous effort—
the thunder's stroke may prestate the
mightiest of monuments ever raised by the com-
bined aid of art and labor—the vivid and glar-
ing flash of lightning may rend the sturdy oak of
the forest and make the lion-souled and the iron-
hearted quake with fear; but do you think, feller
citizens, that all this would make me vote in fa-
vor of a bank! d—d clear of it!"

What is a sheep good for without a fleece, and
what is a dandy good for without a coat?

SITTINGS OF THE COURTS

At the Court-House in Vevay, Switzerland County, In
Circuit Court.
2d Monday in April. 1 2d Monday in October.
PROBATE COURT.
2d Monday in February. 2d Monday in August.
2d Monday in May. 2d Monday in November.
COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
1st Monday in January. 1st Monday in September.
1st Monday in March. 1st Monday in November.
1st Monday in May.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has for sale on his farm, about
half a mile below Vevay, a quantity of Grape
Vine Roots and Cuttings, of the
Catawba, Isabella & Cape
kinds, warranted genuine. Also, a few bushels
of the noted
Baden Corn.
PHILIP BETTENS.
Feb. 29, 1840. 13c

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order and decree entered at
the last term of the Probate Court of the
county of Switzerland, and state of Indiana, on
the petition of Madeline Theire, who is guardian
of the minor heirs of John D. Theire, deceased,
to-wit: Mary Louisa Theire, and Mary Francis
Theire. I the undersigned commissioner, will
sell at public auction, to the highest bidder on
the premises, at noon on the 25th day of April
A. D. 1840, in lots of the Town of Vevay, known
and designated by the Nos. 35 and 36 on the or-
iginal plat of said town, the property of said mi-
nors; the terms of sale will be as follows, to-wit:
One fourth of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand, the residue of the purchase money
will be required in three equal instalments; in
six, twelve, and eighteen months, from and af-
ter the day of sale, with six per cent. per annum
interest thereon from the day of sale. Notes
with approved personal security will be required
of the purchaser for the credit instalments of the
purchase money. The purchaser will be en-
titled to a certificate of purchase, entitling him
to a deed in fee-simple to the said lots of land,
on making full and final payment of the pur-
chase money aforesaid.
JOSEPH C. EGGLESTON, Com'r.
March 21, 1840. 16c

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three executions, issued out of
the office of the Clerk of the Switzerland
Circuit Court, in favor of the State of Indiana,
and against David Lewellyn and Jacob Valen-
tine his replevin security, for the sum of \$37
251, the amount of the fines, interests, and
costs of prosecution, and also for the accruing
costs, and to me directed, I will expose to
public sale to the highest bidder for cash in
hand, at the court house door in the town of
Vevay, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1840,
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4
o'clock P. M., of said day, the rents and profits
for the term of time of seven years, of the fol-
lowing real estate, to-wit: It being a part of
the north east quarter of section 17, town 3,
range 3 west, beginning and commencing at
the south east corner stone of said quarter sec-
tion, thence north 66 poles to a stake; thence
west 13 degrees, north 49 poles to a stake; from
which a blue ash 4 inches in diameter, bears
north 14 degrees east, distance 26 links; thence
south 40 poles to a stake, from which a sugar
5 inches diameter, bears north 43 degrees west,
distance 26 links; thence west 34 poles to a
stake from which an ash 3 inches diameter,
bears north 47 degrees east, distance 19 links;
thence south 26 poles to a stake; thence east
80 poles, 14 links to the place of beginning,
and containing 35 acres sixty hundredths more
or less; and on failure to realize the full amount
of the fines, interests and costs of prosecution
on said executions endorsed, I will then and
there at the time and place above mentioned in
manner and form aforesaid, expose the fee sim-
ple of said tract of land, so described as afo-
resaid, to sale for cash in hand—said land having
been taken and levied thereon by virtue of said
executions, as the property of the said Jacob
Valentine, replevin security as aforesaid.
HENRY McMAKIN, Sheriff.
March 14, 1840. [see \$3 50 15c

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS
AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated
and proportionate quantity of bile on the stomach is
always requisite for the promption of sound health—
it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal
free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of
the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is
first preserved, being formed by the liver from the
blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intes-
tines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see
when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is con-
stantly costive. On the other hand, an overabun-
dant bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach;
and often promotes very severe attacks of disease,
which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a dis-
ordered stomach; and are also scrofulous disorders, and
all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases.
From the same cause, the natural and healthy action
of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impair-
ed and reduced below its natural standard; as exhib-
ited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the
limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence
of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance
to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times at-
tended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased
state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs
which are known to point out their contents to be of
a morbid irritating nature; and whenever the alimen-
tary canal happens to be loaded with irritating
matter, some derangement of the healthy operation,
either of the general system, or of some particular or-
gan of the body is the certain result; and when this
state happens to be united with any other symptoms
of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggra-
vated. The progress of organic obstruction is often
so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the applica-
tion of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in gen-
eral, the precursory symptoms of gastric load are
perceptible for a day or two previous to the paroxysm,
a period, when the most efficacious assistance
may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimen-
tary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing
the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always
be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints;
and if persevered in strictly according to the direc-
tions, will positively effect a cure.
The mineral medicines often prescribed in these dis-
eases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at
the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood,
and consequently tend to promote a return of the

very disease which they are employed to cure. It is
then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of
vegetable compounds, which, possessing within them-
selves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition,
combination, or alteration can develop or bring into
action; and therefore capable of producing no effect,
save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is
found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have
proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of
bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation
ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul,
they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents;
if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting
vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the
neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to
produce a more copious flow of their secretions into
the intestines; stimulating the exhalant capillaries,
terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow
of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters,
or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor,
WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to N. Y.
whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders
must be directed.

The Good Samaritan, explaining more fully
Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at
the office, 375 Broadway.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—
Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and
in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every
ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distress-
ing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which
the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chron-
ic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the malarial aris-
ing from stagnant water, is the most frequent caus-
ing cause of this disease; and one of its great pecu-
liarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very
slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly
wind—even without the repetition of the original
exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from
most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an
ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed,
the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as
one who was not so affected. These circumstances
render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent
cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient
for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have
been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a positive
and radical cure of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of
his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come
forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE
MEDICINES are the only medicines that will irrevo-
cably effect a removal of this most tedious and
disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and prom-
ising portion of our country—men who went out full of
hope, and confident of winning a competence from the
luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the out
posts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical
experience won in the crowded cities and towns of
the older states, have either returned with shattered
constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in
their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last
sink, under some disease to which they are predis-
posed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND
AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business en-
ergies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert,
and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken
to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try
the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate
your most sanguine expectations, for they will cer-
tainly restore you to health."
FEVER and AGUE is a complaint which requires
to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every
stage. Seldom fatal to itself, it reduces the strength,
and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon
the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, un-
assisted, to resist the "inroad." The Life Medicines,
when taken strictly according to directions will cure it,
and give to the weak and trembling victim of dis-
ease, new health, life, and strength.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS &
PHENIX BITTERS.—THE UNIVERSAL ESTIM-
ATION in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix
Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the
increasing demand for them in every State and section
of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to
their remarkable efficacy which are every where of-
fered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying con-
fidence that they are the means of extensive and in-
estimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures,
than from interested considerations, that the prop-
rietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous
of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The
sale of every additional box and bottle is a guar-
antee that some persons will be relieved from a great-
er or less degree of suffering, and be improved in gen-
eral health; for in no case of suffering from disease
can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never
known or been informed of an instance in which they
have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases
of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid
liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-
ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous
swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other
chronic affections of the organs and membranes,
they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency
which few persons would theoretically believe, but to
which thousands have testified from happy experi-
ence. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, in-
terfere the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and in-
deed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken
but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night,
they promote the insensible perspiration, and so re-
lieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstruc-
tions, as to produce a most delightful sense of conval-
escence in the morning; and though the usual symp-
toms of a cold should partially return during the day,
the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of
bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent re-
lief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of
a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and
speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and per-
sons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of
the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratify-
ing consciousness that the fierce enemy has been over-
thrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way,
visceral turgescence, though long established, and
visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield—the
former to small and latter to large doses of the LIFE
PILLS; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondria-
cism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of
the Nervous class of diseases; yield to the efficacy
of the PHENIX BITTERS. Full directions for the
use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive
applicability to different complaints, accompany
them; and they can be obtained wholesale and retail,
at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of
their unparalleled success are always open to inspec-
tion.

French, German and Spanish directions can be ob-
tained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.
All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT,
375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to
those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of
the principal Druggists in every town throughout the
United States and Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life
Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile
of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each
bottle of Bitters, or Box of Pills.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the
reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of
which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be
obtained of the different agents who have the medi-
cine for sale.

For sale at the store of
CLARKSON & DUFOR, Vevay, Ia.
July 3, 1839. 201y

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber having purchased the Drug
Store of Rigby, Kent, & Co., has removed it
to the house formerly occupied by W. Browning,
next door to Clarkson & Dufour's Store, and
hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a
share of public patronage.
N. B. Advice given gratuitously.

DR. S. W. CLARKSON
Would inform the citizens of Vevay and its
vicinity that he has resumed the practice of Me-
dicine, &c., and can at all times be found at his
Drug Store, except when absent on professional
business.
Vevay, Sept. 28, 1839. 471f

Mulberry Trees for Sale.
THE subscriber has under cultivation ten
thousand Morus Multicaulis trees which he
will sell at reasonable prices. All orders from
a distance will be promptly attended to, Patriot,
Switzerland county, Indiana.
INGERSOL DIBBLE.
September 7, 1839. 44—6m

Suspension of Credit.
THE subscriber would respectfully give no-
tice to his numerous customers, that while
he feels grateful to them for their past favors,
and while he still feels unbounded confidence in
the great majority of them, and would if possi-
ble, be very happy still to accommodate them
with goods on credit, yet he finds himself so
much embarrassed by the present difficulty in
money affairs, that he has reluctantly come to
the conclusion that until there is an important
change for the better, he must sell his goods for
ready pay only, and would inform those who
wish goods for cash, he will sell them at unusu-
ally low prices.

He would earnestly request those indebted to
him to make immediate payment, and it is up-
on such he must rely for means to meet his en-
gagements.
ULYSSES P. SCHENCK.
Vevay, March 14, 1840. 15—6w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a Carding Ma-
chine with all its running gears—also one
two Horse Wagon, and one Horse which he will
sell low for cash, or part of them for approved
country produce; terms will be made as easy
as possible to the purchaser. The Machine may be
seen at his old stand on Indian Creek, near the
Bridge, for particulars apply to the subscriber
living in Jacksonville, Indiana.
JACOB WEAVER.
March 7, 1840. 14—8w

A Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm upon
which he now resides, containing two hun-
dred and forty-seven acres, being a part of sec-
tion 1, town 2, range 3 west, near Plumb creek
and about one and a half miles from the Ohio
which, when high backs up to the land. There
is about one hundred acres cleared and under
cultivation, an orchard of one hundred bearing
apple trees, besides peach and cherry trees.
The dwelling houses are of hewed logs, three
rooms on the lower floor and two on the second.
Also a good well of water near the house, and
a number of springs of water on the place.—
The wood land is well timbered, with plenty of
ash and black walnut on it. It might be
divided very conveniently into two farms.—
Persons wishing to purchase are expected to
call on the subscriber living on the premises
who will always be ready to show the land and
improvements.
GEORGE WALTZ.
March 14, 1840. 15c.

WAGON MAKING,
And Blacksmith Work.



THE subscriber, having purchased the Wa-
gon-making establishment formerly owned
by Wm. Gray, with the intention of carrying it
on in all its various branches, and having em-
ployed a first rate workman, from Cincinnati, is
ready to do any kind of work in that line. New
work and repairs will be done on the most ac-
commodating terms. Being prepared to do both
wood and iron work, he can fill orders in the
shortest notice. He has now ready made, and
for sale, a good assortment of
Peacock & Carey Ploughs,
and other farming utensils, all of which will be
sold low. Work of all kinds done as usual at
the shortest notice.

He has also received a new assortment of
Cooking Stoves,
which will be sold at the Cincinnati prices, with
the addition of freight. F. L. GRISARD.
Feb. 29, 1840. 131f

Horse Bills

At THE TIMES OFFICE,
At the shortest notice and with choice of Cuts.
No job will be delivered without the cash.

Rates of Advertising.
The following rates of advertising, agreed upon
by the Indiana Editorial Convention, are
strictly observed at this office:

For one square, 3 insertions,	\$1 50
Each additional insertion,	20
One square, 3 months,	3 00
" 6 "	6 00
" 12 "	10 00
Two squares, 12 months,	15 00
Three squares, 12 months,	20 00
One column—4000 ems—per annum,	60 00
Three fourths of a column,	50 00
Half a column,	35 00
Fourth of a column,	25 00

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made on ad-
vertisements longer than a quarter of a column, when
inserted by the half year or year, and not altered.
All advertisements authorized by statute must in-
variably be paid for in advance.
Advertisements coming from abroad must be ac-
companied with the cash, unless ordered for publi-
cation by a brother publisher.

BLANK DEEDS AND MORTGAGES for sale
at this office.