

POETICAL.

Our Country's Flag.

Fling out our flag from the gallant mast,
Let the shout of the crew be heard,
While the barge that rides is flying fast
O'er the sea like a mountain bird!
Let it rest on the breast of the glorious sun,
When the sky grows calm at noon—
And on let it float, when the day is done,
In the sheen of the silvery moon.

For it breathes a charm in that tender light
Through the skyward sailor's eye—
While he looks on Peace, as she nestles bright,
'Mid the stars and stripes on high—
It speaks to the heart of his mountain home,
Where in quiet it long shall wave,
And knows that his sons are free if they roam—
If dead—in a freeman's grave.

Let it stray through the night on that lofty spire,
Through the skyward sailor's eye—
For the heavens will glow with a warmer fire,
'To gaze on its face afar—
They will hail its light as kindred all,
Long sent from the parent sky,
To laugh in scorn o'er the Tyrant's fall,
And beam where the Tyrant's die.

Let it float till the last great day of time,
And proud, o'er a falling world;
Far up in its own congenial clime,
Triumphant hang unfurled—
And when this fair earth shall no more be given
For the home of its stars so bright,
May they turn in love to their native heaven,
And dwell in eternal light.

At the request of a fair correspondent, we give
the following an insertion. We would remark,
however, that it is from the *Spanish*, not the
French.—*Wabash Enquirer*.

Giving and Taking—From the French.

Since for kissing you, my mother
Blames and scolds me all the day,
Let me have it quickly—quickly,
Give me back my kiss, I pray.

Do—she keeps to great a tumult,
Chides so sharply—looks so grave—
Do my love, to please my mother,
Give me back the kiss I gave.

Out upon you—out upon you—
One you gave but two you take,
Give me back the two my darling,
Give them for my mother's sake.

VARIETY.

[From the Ohio Statesman.]

Mr. MEDARY:—I overheard the following dialogue this morning, between two prominent Feds of this city, in the Market House:
Mr. R. Good morning, Mr. K. Well, what is the prospect these few days with the good cause—all things go on finely, I believe, do they not?
Mr. K. Well, I don't know that they do, quite as well as I would like to see them.
Mr. R. Why, what is the matter—any thing new? I am sorry to see you look so down-hearted—it is not usual with you.
Mr. K. I tell you, Mr. R., that it takes considerable to make me look down-hearted, but I see no prospect of success. It appears we can't devise any means, by which to overthrow these d—d loco foci, unless they find it out about as soon as we know it ourselves.

Mr. R. How now, have they found out any of our plans?
Mr. K. Why, you know our plan to scate them, was to tell them that such a man, and such a man, had turned to be a Harrisonian, and all the Farmers and Mechanics had turned. Well, I went to work in this manner, and told that several men had turned. Well, they would ask me who they were that had turned. Well, I told them that Mr. S. had turned. They goos and tells Mr. S. that I said he had turned. Mr. S. came to me and asked me if I had told Mr. D. that he (Mr. S.) had turned to be a Harrison man. I told him that I had heard so. He asked me for my author. Then I was stuck—And he told me that if I told any more such stuff about him, for the purpose of injuring his moral character, he would hold me responsible for it. So, you see, that will not do—for I will not lay myself liable to receive a thrashing from every man I met for the best office the Whigs could give me.

Mr. R. O, you must not back out yet—stick to it, for you know a lie well stuck to, is as good as the truth. One thing you have done which is wrong, and that is, in telling the names. You might know they will find it out.

K. Well, what will I tell them when they ask for the names?

R. Why, that is easy enough to get over. Just tell them that you won't tell the names for fear they will go and whip them into the ranks.

K. Yes, but that won't do, that is too shallow, people have got so now, that you must put the finger on these converts, or they won't believe you.

R. But when they pinch you down, name John G. Miller, Miskell Saunders, Jonathan Phillips.

K. But as soon as you mention either of these three worthies they will say, they just left us because they could not get office in our (democratic) ranks, which is undeniable, for Miller has scarce got into the party, and he is the whig candidate for Mayor, and Miskell will be the whig candidate for some office in the county next fall, so I tell you, it will not do, to mention these men as converts, for they are men of no influence any how.

R. Well, when you can't mention names, tell them that all the Mechanics have turned.

K. And how will that contrast with the meeting that was held last night at the Military Hall. I went down there and peeped into the rooms (for I could not get in, it was so full), and they were all mechanics and laboring men, so that, yam went do, and I tell you Mr. R. that when such men as were there, take matters into hand, such politicians as you and I stand no more chance than a cat in a—without claws—excuse me, I am not in the habit of swearing, but I can't help it. I must get my meat and go home.

[Hickory Club.]

It is an unpleasant thing to love, when we have not fortune great enough to render those we love as happy as they can desire.

Too Tough for Scotia.—Two or three days ago, while one of the ship-news collectors was knocking about on the levee, in quest of "news from all nations," a couple of Scotia's sons, who had evidently been but a short time in the country, strolled up to him with curiosity pictured upon their faces, when one of them accosted him in these words:—

"What muddy stream do ye ca, this, guid neebor!"
"The Mississippi, sir."
"Th, what d'ye say!"
"The Mississippi, sir."
"By me bluid, ye ca, it by a tough name."
"Easy enough when you get used to it, sir, as the convict said to the hangman."
"X're a droll body. Does your stream run far up, neebor!"
"Three thousand miles or so, sir."

That was too tough for the Scotchman. A river three thousand miles in length was something he had no conception of. So he turned suddenly to his companion, and exclaimed, (his eyes dilating to their utmost orbicular extent as he spoke):—
"Come, Jamie, let's gang awa'. The men's daft!"—N. O. Sun.

ANECDOTE.—Some eight or ten years ago, there lived near the Log Jail in the State of New Jersey, a personage who became very eminent in the military line after he was elected to the office of Major. On the morning of the regimental parade, (being the next after his election,) the sun rose as usual, and nature seemed to have lost none of her attributes; when the new made Major, determined to exercise a little, previously to associating with his superior officers. He accordingly mounted on his own stoop, and with all the consequence of a man in power, drew his sword and exclaimed, "Attention the whole! Rear ranks take distance three paces back!" He immediately stepped back and tumbled down his cellar. His wife ran from the kitchen, and cried out, "My dear have you killed yourself!" "Go into the house woman what do you know about WAR!"

AN EDITORIAL CURIOSITY.—The following is from that spicy little sheet, the St. Louis Penman. We think it must have been penned, under the influence of something stronger than Mississippi water:

"The weather is charming—the birds are singing—boats are puffing—bees are humming—merchants are dunning—the trees are budding—loafers are lounging—loads are peeping—maids are sighing—editors are quarrelling—babes are squalling—banks are stopping—wags are punning—the poor are starving—the rich are giving—brokers are shaming—borrowers are cursing—Christians are fasting—our subscribers are increasing; but what's the use of summing up or calculating? the fact is the world is wagging, just as it pleases."

THE WAY OF WOMEN.—In the Newcastle market a lady asked the price of a goose. "Four and threepence," said the woman at the stall. The rejoinder was of course "I will give you four shillings." "Very well," said the woman, "you may have it for four; for, you see, I clapped it threepence on, because I know'd you'd want summat off. I always find that the way of woman is, to hev threepence off the goose, and a penny off 't giblets—an' so I axed accordin'ly."

A PRINTING OFFICE is like a monastery, because it contains monks and friars; it is like a sinner because it is possessed of a devil; like a pastry shop, because it has any quantity of pi; like a punch-room because it has many squabbles; like a court calendar, because it contains any quantity of cases; like a cabinet ware house, because it contains furniture; not like heaven because it contains a hell; like a stable, because it contains racks; like a bank because it contains quoin; (doubtful,) and so on, to the end of the chapter.

AN ILLUMINATION.—A few days ago, as I was trundling a wheelbarrow through one of our streets he was considerably annoyed by a sow with her litter of juvenile porkers, who not having the fear of hog-reeves before their eyes, had started on a public promenade. The wheelbarrow, as wheelbarrows are apt to do, kept up a squeaking, in a very good imitation of a grunter. The aforesaid sow, thinking him of the wheelbarrow to be indicating cruelty upon her offspring, immediately seized him by the leg. J., turning round and coolly surveying the old sow, addressed her in this wise, "you d—d old fool, don't you know a wheelbarrow from a pig?"

IRISH HOSPITALITY.—"Will you dine with me to-morrow, Mr. —?"

"Faith, and I will with all my heart."

"Remember, 'tis only a family dinner I'm asking you to."

"And what for not; a family dinner's a mighty pleasant thing. What have you got?"

"Och, nothing uncommon; just an illigant piece of corned beef and potatoes."

"By the powers, that bates the world! just my own dinner to a hair—barring the beef!"

GENIUS.—The following dialogue did actually occur down east between a father and his son:

Son. Father, how many legs has a calf?

Father. Four, of course.

Son. Supposing you were to call his tail a leg, how many would you have then?

Father. Five, of course.

Son. No't would't; for calling a tail a leg don't make it a leg, no how.

The father smiled and said, Son, thou art almost a Solomon.

A WIFE.—In the play of "Love and Reason," old General Dorlon is persuading Adjutant Vincent to marry—"She is an angel!" says the general: "I don't want an angel," is the reply of the single hearted adjutant. "She is all sweetness," rejoins the general. "So is a bee-hive," answers Vincent, "but it does not follow that I should like to thrust my head into it."

An abolition society, down in the land of steady habits, resolves:

"That it is unbecoming a moral and religious people to eat sugar and 'faxes, and that them as does it, is supporters of the bloody system of slavery."

SITTINGS OF THE COURTS

At the Court-House in Vevay, Switzerland County, Ia

CIRCUIT COURT.

2d Monday in April. 2d Monday in October.

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.

MAZEPPA,

A beautiful Blood Bay, five years old this spring, full sixteen and a half hands high,



WILL stand the ensuing season, (all public days excepted,) at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at Mount Sterling, Jefferson township; on Wednesdays and Thursdays, in the town of New-York; and on Fridays and Saturdays, in Vevay.

Pedigree of Mazeppa:

Mazeppa was sired by the fine horse Young Potomac; he by the noted horse Old Potomac; and he by Henton's Potomac, (a bay, which for symmetry of parts, bone and muscular strength, was not inferior to any horse on earth,) he was by the imported Diomed. Mazeppa's dam was by Badger, and his grand dam by Old Whip of Kentucky. A more lengthy pedigree is deemed useless, as it is admitted that Mazeppa is a descendant as good a stock of horses as our country ever afforded; and it is believed, from his appearance and action, that he fully retains the noble blood of his ancestors.

The season has already commenced, and will close on the first of July. For further particulars see bills.

YOUNG CHEROKEE,

A beautiful Dark Bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, and well proportioned,



YOUNG CHEROKEE will stand the present season, (all public days excepted,) at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays, at Mount Sterling, Jefferson township; on Wednesdays and Thursdays, in the town of New-York; and on Fridays and Saturdays, in Vevay.

Pedigree of Young Cherokee:

YOUNG CHEROKEE was sired by Old Cherokee. Cherokee's dam was a fine mare of the Quick-silver and Comet breed, both known to be celebrated stock.

Old Cherokee was got by the renowned horse Sir Archy, and Archy by the imported Diomed, whose blood is well known. Old Cherokee's dam, Young Roxanna, by Hephastian, his grand dam, Roxanna, was got by the imported horse Marplot his grand dam by the imported horse Flinnap, out of one of Gen. McPherson's best bred mares. Cherokee's grand sire Hephastian was got by the imported Buzzard; Hephastian's dam, the dam of Sir Archy, which was the old imported mare Castania, out of Tabitha, (as per the English Stud Book, page 404, will appear,) and was imported by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, in 1798.

Thus by Archy, and Hephastian, being half brothers, Cherokee's blood is almost wholly of the blood of Sir Archy and Buzzard. As there are so few stallions touched with the blood of Buzzard, his pedigree is scarcely known: I will here give it correctly: Buzzard, was got by Wood-pecker, his dam by Curiosity, Doty's Snap, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers, Honeywood's Arabian, dam of the two True Blues.

We do certify that the above pedigree is true.

JAMES EWING.
CAPT. LINN WEST.

For further particulars see bills. The excellent qualities of Mazeppa and Cherokee, both will show for themselves. Farmers, come and examine.

HENRY McMAKIN.
JOHN DAWSON, Keeper.

April 4, 1840.

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 promotion 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 intestine, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of 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 disordered stomach; as are also scorbutic 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 impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited 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 attended 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; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ 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 aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the proxima, a period, when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of life.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, 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

JUSTICE'S BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.

very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves 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.

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

NEVER 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 distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities 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 permanently effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising 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 wretched life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business-energies 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 certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated 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, unassisted, to resist the invader. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, & PHENIX BITTERS.—THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY 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 offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor 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 guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general 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 headache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scorbutic 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 experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed 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 relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms 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 relief, 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 persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield to the former to small and latter to large doses of the LIFE PILLS; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic 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 inspection.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM 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 medicine for sale.

For sale at the store of CLARKSON & DUFOR, Vevay, In. July 3, 1839.

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

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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 Medicine, &c., and can at all times be found at his Drug Store, except when absent on professional business.

Vevay, Sept. 28, 1839. 47f

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber has under cultivation ten thousand Morus Mulicaulis 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 notice 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 possible, 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 unusually low prices.

He would earnestly request those indebted to him to make immediate payment, and it is upon this he must rely for means to meet his engagements.

ULYSSES P. SCHENCK.

Vevay, March 14, 1840. 15—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Carding Machine 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 hundred and forty-seven acres, being a part of section 1, town 2, range 3 west, near Plum 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.

UNION HALL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the travelling public, that he has taken this well known tavern stand, situated on the corner of Main and Perry streets, in the town of Vevay, and formerly occupied by John M. King, Esq. His table and bar will be found well furnished with the best the country can afford, and his stables plentifully stored with provender, and attended by careful ostlers. By strict attention to the convenience and comfort of travellers, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and receive a share of public patronage.

JOHN S. ROBERTS.

Feb. 20, 1840. 13f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Vevay, and the public generally, that he has established a

Blacksmith Shop

at the lower end of Market street, where he is prepared to do any work in the line, in the best manner, and at reduced prices. Having engaged a good workman, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BENJAMIN DETRAZ.

N. B. An apprentice to the above trade wanted immediately.

Dec. 7, 1839. 11f

Horse Bills

Neatly Executed

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