

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

## Military Chieftain.

The Nashville Union of Thursday last publishes the following letter from Gov. Carroll:

Sir:—I have been informed that Mr. Henry, in addressing the people last night at the Court house, stated that your report of the remarks I made before the Democratic State Convention at Nashville was not correct. I have to-day, for the first time, carefully read your statement published in the Union of the 18th February, and do not hesitate to say that it is in substance correct.

It has always been a rule with me in addressing my fellow citizens in relation to the public acts of an individual who stands before his countrymen as a candidate for office, to endeavor to be so clear and explicit that no one can misunderstand what I say—and for the truth of this I think I can with confidence appeal even to the Whigs who heard me address the people at Franklin and Lebanon.

General Harrison has recently been nominated by a Whig Convention as a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, and as his friends appear to found his claims principally upon the military services which he has rendered his country, I considered it my duty fairly to examine those claims; and the result has been, a solemn conviction that, in his military operations as a general officer, he was guilty of omissions of duty, and committed errors during the late war which would have disgraced a subaltern officer. This I have stated in all my addresses to the people, and, I think, established it already, by reference to his own communications and other official documents.

I have said, and I now repeat it, that at the battle of Tippecanoe, he encamped upon ground selected by the enemy, which he acknowledged afforded great facilities to the approach of the savages. That he established no picket guards to watch the movements of the enemy in the town during the night—that he could not even have had a camp guard properly stationed, otherwise he would not have been surprised—that he had thrown up no breast-work for the protection of his men—and that the order to Major Daviess, to charge a large body of Indians behind trees and logs with a party of sixty dismounted Dragoons, betrayed the most consummate ignorance in Indian warfare.

I have stated that he was guilty of the most wanton neglect of duty in not attempting to give aid to Major Croghan at Fort Stephenson. I have stated that the fatal disasters at the river Raisin were owing entirely to a failure on his part to sustain General Winchester by an additional regiment, or even a battalion, on that occasion.

I have also stated that his order to Colonel Johnson, to charge on the Indians with his mounted riflemen at the battle of "Barnes," was unwise, un military, and entirely without precedent, especially as the Indians occupied a thick wood.

These charges I now repeat, and I can at any time sustain them before the people; and I shall be ready to meet any Whig candidate for Elector, or any other Whig, at any suitable time and place, to discuss the subjects—and if I do not prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind that the charges are true, the fault will be mine and not Gen. Harrison's.

WM CARROLL.

Nashville, April 8, 1840.

The Union remarks:

"No man in the country is a better judge of Gen. Harrison's conduct as a military man than Gen. Carroll. Himself a distinguished commander in all the great southern campaigns of the late war, he was the close observer of Harrison's movements, and with a perfect knowledge of the facts as they existed, no man is better qualified, with the aid of impartial history, to expose this hero-humb of the federalists. We hope that the venerable chief may have health and strength during the summer and fall to defend those principles for which he so gallantly fought upon the battle field of New Orleans. When he speaks, the people give ear; for they know that he cannot dissemble."

In another paragraph, the same paper, in allusion to the newly fledged military fame of Gen. Harrison, asks the following unanswerable questions: "When did Gen. Harrison become a great military man? Never until he became the federal candidate for the Presidency. And how was he made so? Not by any battles he ever fought, but by the puffing of the Federal newspapers and politicians."

"At the close of the last war, with England, every man in the remotest corner of the United States had heard of Gen. Jackson and his victories over the Indians and the British army at New Orleans. They had heard, too, of Carroll and of Coffee, as his comrades in arms. The body of four people had heard of Brown, of Gaines and of Scott, as brave and successful commanders at the north. They had heard of the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. They had heard of the noble defence of Fort Stephenson by the brave and gallant Col. Croghan. They heard of McNeill and others, who stood upon the frontier and challenged the foe. But what had they heard, what did they know of Harrison as a successful General? Nothing—literally nothing—and for the best of reasons. Though for a time in command of the Northwestern army, he had fought no battles, had won no victories, and had done nothing worthy of the country's admiration."

"The surprise of the army under his command and his disastrous and disgraceful defeats by the savage enemy at Tippecanoe—when Jo. Daviess fell, when the best blood of Kentucky was spilled, and when we are told by the highest authority that not a dead Indian was found on the field—was viewed at the time with general execration by the whole country."

"But now, after the lapse of more than half a century—when it is supposed that the facts connected with that disastrous engagement, so disreputable to the commanding General, have faded from the public mind—the Federalists jealously ravish their fulsome adulation upon him, and through their hundreds of presses proclaim him to be the Hero of Tippecanoe."

"It is surprising to hear their speakers pour out their piteous moans over the fancied persecutions of their new-born hero when the truth is told about him. A man by the name of Henry, came to Nashville, on Tuesday, and on the evening of that day, at the court-house, poured out a vial of vituperation, malice and base partisan wrath, upon the head of every man who differed with him in opinion, and who would not

cry, 'Great is Harrison' an old Federalist. He was an abusive speaker; with more acquired talents than one whose heart seems to be so imperfectly pervaded by passion. His speech was a tissue of blunders."

"And a portion of their conduct is amusing. It is exceedingly amusing to read the newspaper accounts that are given now-a-days of his military exploits. Yes!—the Federalists who were so much horror-stricken at the idea of Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency because he was a 'military chieftain' and invoked 'war, pestilence and famine' upon the land, rather than such a calamity should befall the country, now place the claims of General Harrison to the Presidency chiefly upon the supposition that he is a great military man! But modern Whigism is capable of any thing—and in this case its votaries undoubtedly console themselves with the reflection, that 'Old Tip' (as they call him) 'is not General enough to hurt him.'"

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

INDIANA AIL RIGHT, OR, THE WOULD-BE-GOVERNOR UNHOUSED BY THE QUAKERS.

DEAR PENN:—I was accidentally in the Hoosier State a few days since, at a Whig meeting, for which notices had been stuck up, as I was informed, at every cross road, and corner, in Switzerland county, for some three or four weeks previous, stating that the accomplished and learned Judge Bigger, the Whig candidate for Governor, would address the people in Vevay. All the able leaders of the Harrison party, from Madison to Rising Sun, were in attendance with their posse, to make one grand show; but, alas! they found themselves too sparse to outnumber the Democrats of Vevay and its immediate vicinity alone. Out of two hundred voters in the town of Vevay, there are but twenty-five Whigs. The Democrats challenged the Whigs to make the vote of the crowd, and offered to bet that they would number five to their three, which offer the Whigs very prudently declined.

Uncle Tom, well known in those parts as the oldest and most knowing in such matters, offered to bet a clamorous young Whig liquor for the company that there were two Democrats to one Whig on the ground. He it remembered that at the last election this same Switzerland county gave a very decided majority for Harrison, and the Whigs have, perhaps, boasted more of the changes favorable to them in old Switzerland than in any half dozen counties in the State put together. Now, the Democrats seem to be quite certain of carrying Switzerland for General Howard, by a handsome majority.

Judge Bigger had not arrived at two o'clock. It was understood that he had reached Mount Sterling, four miles distant, to dinner. The first intimation that the crowd had of his near approach, was from a shrill little cross-eyed Corncracker, who cried out, "there he comes." As none of the company knew the Judge personally, a little excited clerk, with all the delightful imaginable beaming in his face, stepped forward and asked the Corncracker, "how he knew?" To which the cross-eyed youth replied, "he bears the Harrison Banner." "Where?" says the clerk. "I see the red flag on petticoat around his neck and over his breast," replied the Corncracker. At this, the chaffal counter-hopper adulated. The Judge presently alighted, and relieving himself of his banner, made some apology to his friends for wearing the garment, alluding to his feeble health and approaching old age.

"Why not Judge Bigger as much entitled to the under garment as old Tippecanoe?" said one of his young friends very pathetically. The Judge looked a little curious but made no answer. However, in a short time he commenced his harangue. It was the poorest, most flimsy and uninteresting verbiage that I ever listened to. He has an unmeaning face and looks too much like a statue ever to be a Governor. His delivery was stupifying—he could not even look in accordance with the language he uttered, poor as it was. The matter seemed to have been made up for him, and he went over his task like a school boy. But what was most vexatious to his friends, no one felt a word he lisped, it came forth with such stilted monotony. He abandoned entirely the ground which the Whigs on our side of the river occupy, and on which they exclusively build their speeches. I allude to the United States Bank. Judge Bigger came out its uncompromising opponent—in favor of the pet bank system—and for the government to receive irredeemable issues for its dues. The Judge thinks it partial and unheard of, in a free Government, for the President to direct that such bank notes only as can be converted into gold and silver shall be received by the Land Offices. He contended that to give such preference to the specie paying banks, was a violation of the spirit of our free institutions. The sum and substance of his whole argument, on this head, was, that the Government should receive alike the notes of the Brandon Bank, of the United States Bank, and of the specie paying banks of New York!!!

"The greater portion of the Judge's speech was upon the Internal Improvement system of Indiana. He said that he was a Conservative upon that subject. Although I knew very little in regard to the extent the Hoosiers had pushed the system, it struck me that the Judge was a "whole hog man" on the subject. He is for the immediate completion of six of the principal works, to commence as soon as the State can possibly raise the money—and to complete them as rapidly as funds can be had on the credit of the State; which, according to his own showing, would amount to upwards of ten millions of dollars. As the Judge calls this Conservatism, I have some curiosity to know how many works a regular built system-man would wish to put into operation! and how much money he would require! To take the Conservative doctrine of the Judge as data, I would guess that forty millions would scarcely be a priming. If Judge Bigger continues to preach this Conservative doctrine, and gets any votes, it must be where money is more plenty than it is in and about Vevay."

The Judge concluded his labored speech in about two hours and a half, when cries of FISSUS came from every part of the house, with such excited and earnest tone, that one could have easily imagined himself in Platte county; Tom Benton's State; or in Owen county, Kentucky. Do you know Fisher, the Quaker? You would be captivated with him. He met Judge Bigger without preparation and on the spur of the moment, upon the Judge's favorite and chosen subjects, and if he did not literally use him up, the

Judge is no Judge. In the course of Mr. Fisher's remarks he alluded to the fact that the Whigs own most of the stock and had the control of nearly all the local banks. To which a bank director, from Madison, very impudently replied, "the reason of it is the Democrats have no money." Mr. F. rejoined, much to the chagrin of the director, showing to the gratification of the audience how the Whigs manage to take stock without money, and that he had no doubt the gentleman understood the art.

When Mr. F. commenced on Gen. Harrison and his confidential committee, the Judge grew very restive. Mr. F. became more and more severe in dwelling upon the ridiculous attitude in which Gen. H. was placed, by his committee, until the Judge could bear it no longer. He sprung up and asked Mr. F. if he would please name the committee, and the moment the name of O. M. Spencer was pronounced, the Judge with a triumphant air proclaimed that Oliver M. Spencer had been dead these three years. The Whigs then clapped and hurraed at a tremendous rate. After the noise had ceased, the Judge told Mr. F. that he had certainly been hoaxed. He assured the Whigs that Gen. Harrison wrote his own letters, that it was impossible for a man of Gen. Harrison's ability to allow any one to write his letters; nay, it was preposterous to suppose for a moment that Gen. Harrison would have a committee for such a purpose. "The gentleman himself (Mr. F.)," observed the Judge, "could not believe it—if such was the fact fellow citizens, I most cordially agree with the gentleman (Mr. F.) that none of you should support him. I would not; and the great Whig party throughout the United States would abandon him at once. This fellow citizens, is the desperate means the party use with which we have to contend. How unfortunate for them, that they put a dead man's name on the committee! If Oliver M. Spencer had not been dead these three years, they would have succeeded in imposing upon you to-day. In charity to Mr. F. I must believe that he is hoaxed. All this time our Quaker stood quiet, the Judge taking the full length of the tether that was loosened for him. In reply Mr. F. calmly asked the Judge if he was sure that Oliver M. Spencer was dead? The Judge said yes, that he had been dead at least three years. Mr. F. responded, "that Mr. O. M. Spencer was an acquaintance of his, that he had seen him within twelve months, and that he had received a letter from him within three months! Unfortunately for the gentleman, Mr. O. M. Spencer is not dead, and I am not hoaxed." At this juncture, Uncle Ned handed to Mr. F. the Cincinnati Gazette, the acknowledged organ of Gen. Harrison, admitting the fact, and attempting to sustain the course of the committee. The tables were now turned; the Judge was prostrate. You should have been there to have heard it thunder. The Judge in reply rose and said: "I have but one original remark to make, you have two great Generals before you, General Harrison and General Runt." He bowed and took his seat amidst the groans of his friends. Most exquisite wit, O citizens of Indiana! There is but one alternative—Howard, or a Bigger Judge—meant upon you.

PAUL PRY.

## Destructive Fire.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 11. A fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, in the building occupied by Messrs. LANOTRE and O'SULLIVAN, and THOMAS ALLEN, as printing offices for the Democratic Review and the Madisonian. Before the fire companies reached there, the fire had made such progress as to leave no hope of saving the buildings, or any considerable portion of the printing materials in it. Messrs. LANOTRE and O'SULLIVAN saved most of the stereotype plates of the Madisonian papers, and about 1,000 copies of the first volume of the work; the other two volumes, we believe, were entirely destroyed. The edition was 1,500 copies, three volumes to each, valued at from \$10,000 to \$12,000. They were insured for \$30,000; and their property destroyed is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$18,000. The materials of the Madisonian office were all destroyed, and no insurance on them. They were worth, we suppose, from \$8,000 to \$9,000. The roof and the upper floor of the Medical College were burnt; insured for \$3,000; and it will require that sum, it is supposed, to repair it. The Baptist Church was injured to the amount of \$500 or \$600. A frame saw factory was entirely destroyed, worth, probably, between \$600 and \$1,000.

It is not ascertained how the fire originated. Some of the hands in the Madisonian office were at work until after 12 o'clock; and the fire had made great progress when discovered, about half after 1 o'clock. But the prevailing opinion is; that it occurred in Messrs. LANOTRE and O'SULLIVAN'S office.—Globe.

## The Strong Side.

A strong argument of the Federal party to obtain strength, is, to urge people to join them and get on the strong side. How often do we hear them say to Democrats, "You had better turn in time, and get on the strong side," as though Democrats are just as destitute of principle as themselves. We have often thought that they actually supposed Democrats to be without principle, from the fact that they themselves had none. It matters not, to a true Democrat, which is the strong side—he never stops to enquire which party has the greatest numbers; but he goes for his principles. He cares not whether he is strong or weak—whether he is in the majority or in the minority. His politics are Democratic, and by that he is always willing to stand or fall. A Federalist cares not for principle, so that he gets office, and money, and honor. There is all of this difference between the two parties, and the party which goes for principle will always be the strong one.—Dearborn Dem.

Two scoundrels named Smyth and Peck, the former an Editor of a federal paper, recently went into the Democrat office, at Washington, Ind., and attacked the editor, Mr. Young, with clubs. Young felled Smyth, and would have drubbed him decently, but the Sheriff interfered. The attack was made in consequence of the publication of a communication in the Democrat.

New Jersey.—Nineteen out of twenty-two towns have gone for the Administration. Old Monmouth, which gave last year only thirty majority, has this year increased it to nine hundred. So much for treason and perjury.—Old Dominion.

## Gen. Howard.

From the position which Gen. Howard occupies in Congress, and from the deep interests involved in the actions of that body, we are decidedly of the opinion, that he should remain at his post, until the close of the session. Would it not be unfortunate, that the National Legislature should be deprived of the services of as able a Member as Howard, at this particular time, whilst the most important questions before that body are yet to be acted upon? We believe it would, and, consider it unnecessary, as the People know him well, and amongst them, he has friends, who are both able, & willing to defend him whenever it may be necessary. Of one thing however, we are certain; if General Howard believes that he ought to remain where he is, up to the time of the adjournment, he will do so; and should he deem it advisable to pursue this course, it will only excite his friends to double diligence. From the tardiness with which great questions of interest in Congress are moving through that body, we much doubt whether Howard can or will come home before the adjournment; and if so, it will only evince his devotion to the welfare of the country.—Delphi Bulletin.

AS BIG AS A PIECE OF CHALK.—We copy the following curious resolution from the proceedings of a whig convention recently held at Indianapolis. From its literary beauty and graphic distinctness, we suspect it was written by the astute editor of the whig paper there. We apprehend that if all who "do not believe that Gen. Harrison will be our next President," stay away, the Convention will be small potatoes. But here is the resolution:—*Whig Enquirer*.

Resolved, That no man is qualified to be a delegate to said convention unless he is opposed to the principles and practices of the present administration—believes General Harrison will be our next President—if married is 35 years of age more or less—and if unmarried not much beyond a certain age.

## New Arrival.

### SPRING GOODS!!

R. J. FRISBY & CO., have just received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable spring Dry Goods. For further particulars see hand bills which will be distributed on Monday. April 25.

## LAW PARTNERSHIP.

M. G. BRIGHT AND J. M. KYLE, HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Switzerland Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care in said Court. M. G. BRIGHT may be consulted at Madison, and J. M. KYLE at his office, opposite the Court House, in Vevay. April 25, 1840. 21st

## W. L. STEWENS.

Wholesale Grocer, and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cincinnati, Ohio, Has removed from his old stand on Lower Market street, to No. 15, Sycamore street, near the steamboat landing. April 25, 1840.

## Prospectus of the Extra Globe.

THE publication of the "EXTRA GLOBE" will commence early in May, and be continued six months. The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic Convention to be held in Baltimore the first week in May, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

## TERMS.

For 1 copy - \$1  
" 6 copies - 5  
" 12 copies - 10  
" 25 copies - 20

And in proportion for a greater number. Payments may be transmitted by mail, at our risk, postage paid. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. The low price for which we publish the paper precludes credit to any person for it. Therefore it is not worth while for any person to send an order to us, not accompanied by the money.

To insure all the numbers, subscriptions should be here by the 15th May next, at farthest. BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, 16th April, 1840.

## Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mathew Dillman, late of Switzerland county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 18th day of May 1840, at his farm in Jefferson township, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of a variety of wearing apparel. The terms of sale will be, for sums of three dollars and over, nine months credit, the purchaser giving approved security; for all sums under three dollars, cash in hand. DANIEL DILMAN, Adm'r. April 25, 1840. 21c

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Hastie, late of Switzerland county, Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, legally authenticated, for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent. WILLIAM HASTIE, Adm'r. April 18, 1840. 20c

## DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between William Armington and Gustavus Holland, in the practice of medicine, was on the 1st day of April, 1840, dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of Dr. Holland, who is authorized to settle the same. WILLIAM ARMINGTON. GUSTAVUS HOLLAND.

N. B. Dr. G. Holland will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery, as usual—residence Mt. Sterling. April 11, 1840.

## Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the house of Samuel Gilliland, (being the late residence of Ann Gilliland late of Switzerland county, deceased,) on Monday the 20th day of April next, the personal estate of said dec'd., consisting of 1 Horse, Woman's Saddle, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day. Terms of sale, all sums over three dollars, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving note with approved security; under three dollars cash. I. R. WHITEHEAD, Adm'r. March 28, 1840. 15c

## Look out for Bargains.

THE subscriber, respectfully informs the citizens of Vevay and its vicinity, that he has taken a license and will sell all kinds of Goods, either at auction or private sale. The people will do well to call at John S. Robert's Tavern before purchasing elsewhere.

Regular sales, Wednesdays, and Saturdays of each week. JAMES F. RACINE. March 21, 1840. 16c

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Vevay, Switzerland county, State of Indiana, on the 1st day of April 1840, which if not taken out of the office within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Alfalter Jacob	Huston William
Albro Joseph	Jones William
Armington G V	Jenkins Dr Wm
Anshutz George	John L
Adams John	Jacobs Ruel
Banta Henry D H	Krutz Charles H
Brocklebank O H	Kelaw Daniel
Barcus Levi	King John M 2
Banta Jacob	Launcester Mallory
Bellamy Samuel	Lee John
Burns John L	Lutze Naomias
Baird John	Layton Thomas
Cotton Nathaniel	Leo David
Cotton John F	Lewis James
Cox Nathan	Lightfoot John G
Cox Gersham	Montanye P O
Clements Charles	Mounts P
Cotton Ralph	Mix N
Chapman Lemuel G	McCawley John
Cotton Miss Mary	McClintick Nathaniel
Courtney Elias	Morgan Williams
Chambers Whitean	McQuig Henry
Craig Miss	Malin Joseph
Danglade John L 2	Marsh Mary Ann
Dufour James H 3	Ogle Hiram 2
Dufour Vincent	Oram Samuel & Levi
Dalmazzo Joseph	Porter Arnold
Isaac Stevens	Pickett Wm or M Meeks
Davis Joel	Plewes R
Dinmore John	Peter Henry
Dumont Matilda	Peabody Stephen G
Dodd Silas	Pickett William
Demore Lewis P	Porter Moses
Dyer David	Palmer Rev Daniel
Dunham Jonathan	Place Joseph W
Damon Dimos	Phillips William M
Dulbeas Isaac	Roberts Hezekiah
Dalmazzo Elizabeth	Reid H C
Fisher Elwood 2	Romril Philip
Fowler John G	Schneid Louis M
Frazier Miss C	Sheriff of Switz. co. 3
Fagg James	Suberton Charles
Grover I E & Co.	Smith Robert
Grover Ira E 2	Sullivan James
Gray Francis	Stepleton John
Gray Peter	Sione Lewis
Gavel William H	Smith Algin
Gray James	Sharp James
Hatch Henry H	Springue J R
Haskell Thomas	Seward Mason
Hancock & Slater	Tardy Francis
Harwood Jas or	Tayne Robert
F G Sheets	Thrasher Dejamia
Hill George	Todd John
Hoge Rachel	Trotter Sarah
Henry Jacob	Thauber John
Hockersmith Isaac	Wenscott William

PERRET DUFOUR, P. M.

Post Office, Vevay, Ia., April 4, 1840. 5c

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Mount Sterling, Switzerland county, Ia., on the 31st day of March, 1840, and if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adams Lucy	Burcham William
Barcus Levi	Leroy Jonas
Brown James	McMillen John
Brown James H.	McCullough George
Blodgett Samuel	Merrill Allen
Cotton James	Pavey Samuri H
Cotton Jonima	Richards Antha
Clark Lewis A	Richards Calvin
Day Stephen	Reed H A 4
Dowler Bennet	Smith Simmons
Emmett William	Stevens Catharine
Griffin John	Stout Carlie
Hall Phebe	Silvers Francis
Hall Nancy	Wilcox Daniel
Higbee John	Washer Solomon
Lee David	Worstell Smith P
Lester David	Winescott Abraham
Louden Ann or	

ISRAEL R. WHITEHEAD, P. M.

March 31, 1840. 18c

## Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons will take notice, that I have this day been appointed Administrator of the estate of Mathew Dillman, deceased, late of Switzerland county, Indiana, which estate is probably solvent. All persons interested in the estate, as debtors and creditors, will please come forward and settle with the administrator without cost or trouble. DANIEL DILMAN, Adm'r. April 4, 1840. 18c

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of William D. Culver, late of Switzerland county, Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent. ELIAS C. CRAIG, Adm'r. April 4, 1840. 18c

## TAILORING.

W. W. MORROW has removed his shop back to the old stand formerly occupied by him, opposite R. J. Frisby's store, where he will accommodate his customers in quick despatch and in a workmanlike manner. March 21, 1840. 16c