

VARIETY.

Tremendous Meeting!
AT THE SOPE FACTRY!

DEAR SIR:—Yesterday evening was a grate day for the whigs up here to Brooklin, seen as we had just got hold of the Injeana Jernal, that tells about the everlasting meetin the whigs had down to centre on the birth day of Governor Dary. Old Noer of Noble blood, took the paper and sot down on a potash kittle and read it out in less an no time, about the flags, and the canow, and the wimmen, and the mawst, and all that; and the water run out of his eyes for very joy, while we kept as still as so many broad brims in a Quaker meetin. When he got to the end, says he, "My boys we'll have a meetin here to-night to despond to these ere proceedin,—and mind you, Jake, to get your work out of the way—move this tub of grease, and set by that pot of sope to cool, and have Injeana Factory lit up with the best Hoosier candles." Well, evenin come, one and all of the native born citizens of Injeana dissembled together at the sound of a stick of wood on a great kittle, and the meetin was called to order by Governor Noer, who tuk a cheer, bein the only one we had, and the rest on us sat just as happened, on a wood pile, a sope box, or a furnace—darn the odds. 'Thar was Noer 1, Milton 2, Dr. Ko 3, Lieushus 4, Jake the sope biler 5, Joe the granman 6, and Hoosier Jake, that's me, 7; and a finer lot of fellers never come over, though I say it myself that should'n't seen in it was one of the number. On motion of Dr. Ko, it was resolved to appoint a President, two vice ditto, and three clarks; wharup Noer was appointed President, Milting and Lieushus vice ditto, and I and the Doctor and Jake clarks. It would a bin well I think myself to give Jo off, bein he was the only man left; but howsomever, I had'n't my say, and as I was well provided for I thort I wou'd say nothin, because, may be I mout'n have any thing ter say. Noer kept his seat in the cheer—the other two fixed a cupple of sope boxes on both sides on him, and set em selves down on a bench by a leetle pine table, and Jo stood up a whittlin a hingle. The President got up and thanked the meetin for the honor deferred on him by the appointment; and it was a glorious and solemnly okasion, and extolled em to be united on this tryin spekkle,—which was received with tremendous applaws. One of the clarks remarked that we had'n't any paper to keep the reckonin on; so vice President Milting bawled out the balance of tew old letters, and begged leave to remark that thar warn't much ritin on em, and he reckoned they mout answer the purpose, and the meetin then proceeded to business.

On motion of Lieushus, resolved that a committee of one be appointed to fetch in a preamble and resolutions tew express the sense of this meeting, and Jo was appointed. Before the committee retired, the President requested Jo to toat in a load of wood, and fix the fire a leetle; as it was gittin kool, all of which was done 'td order; and then the President allowed that the committee mout retire; wherupon Jo rammed his jaced-knife into his britches pocket, lit a candle, tuk a pece of paper and went to the far end of the factory.

The Doctor remarked that while the committee was out, the time mout be improved by sum of the brethren and was proceedin to say something about the prospects of the State and the rising price of sope in the market, when he was called to order and sot down.

On motion of Jake, yewannumously resolved that a standin committee of one be appointed by this meetin to make a weekly report to the Governor of Injeana on the price of ashes and sope grease. The President appointed Jo sed committee; wharup I took the liberty to remark that the appointment of Jo as a standin committee was a very good one, sein he could stand longer on one leg as any varmint this side of a goose pond.

All this while time had been runnin on purty fast, and we was just a goin tew appoint a committee of six tew look up the committee on resolutions, when Jo made his appearance and bein asked for his report, tuk the liberty to remark about as follows, viz, to-wit, namely:—

Mr. President: I've been thinkin over this ere thing, and can't find head nor tale tew it—my ideas have been a little flustered consarin this matter; but howsomever, I've jest got enkeraged to do somthin purty considerable smart, when all of a sudden as quick as chane litten or a Jokee fokee on a role-rode, I happened jest to mind that thar was'n't a darned member on the committee what could rite his own name, so I've brot back the paper and candle, and I hope the meetin is satisfied.

On motion of Lieushus, the report was accepted. Old Noer was gittin purty rathy about these times,—and feelin his dander comin up, begged em tew throw a glass of water in his face tew keep him kool.

On motion of Milting, Resolved, That it's very necessary for us who handle the minney of Injeana to have a governor to foller in the footsteps of Davy Wallis, and that we'll support Mister Bigger with our hole mite, believin that altho and waran, Gov. Wallis is a big man, yet and moreover, the noppies is Bigger.

Resolved, That the Morris Canal is the most wonderful thing in natur, and that we have grate confidens in it, and recommend a branch to be made in Injeanaopolis.

Resolved, That this meetin have a feelin sense of the condishon of Davy Wallis, and that Jo be appointed a committee to forrerd a barrel of safope to his majesty.

Resolved, That the gratest man that ever was borned, is General Harrison, and that our ancestors of all fawter times will delite to dew him honor.

Resolved, That General Harrison fit the battle of Bunker Hill, and after havin fit and bled and died for his country, without ever bein wounded, it's no more nor rite that he should be promoted.

Resolved, That the Sub-Treasury is the playist thing that ever was dreamed of; that it's a hidra, a monstir, and a hell deservin critter.

Resolved, That the people of Injeana can't dispense without the State Bank—that it's a grate help to our friends, and stands next in our feelins tew the Morris Canal.

Resolved, That if Mister Bigger gits more votes than General Howard, he will be elected Governor, ennomest aartin.

Business went ahead purty lively about this time I tell you; and so, after returnin thanks to the officers of the meeting, and makin speeches

all round, and ordering the minits to be published in all the papers in the world, we adjourn the meeting *surv diers*.—Correspondence of the *Common Democrat*.
Brooklin, Feb. 10, 1840.

To the Farmers.

The following queries are to be put by the persons appointed to take the census the present year. The Cultivator, from which paper we copy it, says:—"If every farmer who receives a copy of these interrogatories, would, at his leisure, sit down and write against each one the proper reply, not only would the labors of the marshalls be greatly expedited, but, which is of more consequence, a greater degree of accuracy would be secured. The marshalls will commence in June next, and proceed through their districts as soon as consistent with accuracy. The interrogatories refer to the crops of 1839, and to the proceeds of that year must the answers relate."

AGRICULTURE—INTERROGATORIES.

What is the number of your horses and mules? How many neat cattle have you? How many sheep? How many swine? What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds? How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839? How many bushels of barley? How many bushels of oats? How many bushels of rye? How many bushels of buckwheat? How many bushels of Indian corn? How many pounds of wool? How many pounds of hops? How many pounds of wax? How many bushels of potatoes? How many tons of hay? How many tons of hemp and flax? How many pounds of tobacco? How many pounds of rice? How many pounds of cotton have you gathered? How many pounds of silk cocoons? How many pounds of sugar? How many cords of wood have you sold? What is the value of the products of your dairy? What is the value of the products of your orchard? How many gallons of wine have you made? What is the value of your home-made or family goods? As intimately connected with these, may be added those relating to horticulture—which are as follows: What was the value of the products of your garden in 1839? What was the value of the products of your nursery and green house?

The "Squatter."

It affords us infinite pleasure to turn the attention of our readers to the eloquent and energetic remarks of Gen. Howard, the Democratic nominee for Governor in Indiana, in defence of the "squatters," which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. This is Gen. Howard's first essay in Congress, and a more successful, triumphant and universally admired debut, has not been upde for years in that body.

Every man in the west should peruse these remarks, for there he will find himself and those who gather about his fireside, nobly vindicated from the aspersions of ignorance and calumny. Gen. Howard esteems it a matter of gratulation that he is a denizen of the West, and this feeling will be universally reciprocated by those who live near the setting sun.

We could say and feel like saying, many things logistic of this speech, but it is there for itself, and for it we ask the perusal of all.—*Iowa Gazette*.

RE EAST.—A French gentleman, totally unacquainted with our language, being introduced into a circle of young ladies and gentlemen at the west, after the usual compliments had passed, seated himself beside a beautiful young lady, and being deprived of the satisfaction of conversing with her, he seized her by the hand, and began to evince, by his looks, the emotion of his heart. She requested him to be easy, which he mistaking for the French word *baitez*, (kiss me) began kissing her to the great mirth of the company. The consequence was, that the ladies came to an unanimous determination always to say "baitez" to a Frenchman.

MR. HOWARD.—We have just finished the perusal of this gentleman's speech on the Cumberland road question, and it is but just to add, that it is an effort of more than ordinary character.—It would give us great pleasure to lay it before our readers, did our limits permit. We can only say that strong ground is taken in favor of the appropriation desired, and irresistible and conclusive arguments are employed to maintain them. Gen. Howard, it will be recollected, is the candidate of the democratic party, in Indiana, for Governor. He will do honor to himself and honor to the station. There can be but little doubt of his election.—*Juliet (Ill.) Courier*.

HARD TIMES!—WHAT IS TO BE DONE!—Done! Why go to work; lay off your gloves; plant and hoe potatoes; weed the garden, and spend less money.

The daughters of Eve, too, must lay aside painting and tight lacing, quit shopping, and take the old spinning wheels their mothers used, and the pressure will soon be over.

"Father," said a bright little lad, the son of General W.—, "have they turned the brick Church into a Grocery?" "Why, what do you mean?" said the father. "O nothing, only I saw 'Hard Cider' advertised in rear of the pulpit, on the day of the Harrison Convention," said the lad.—*Vi Pat*.

The Pottsville Emporium says, that the juice of an onion roasted in brown paper, and mixed with a double portion of honey, is an immediate remedy for the croup.

"O mother," said a very little child, "Mr. S.—does love aunt Lucy—he sits by her—he whippers to her—and he hugs her." "Why Edward, your aunt does not suffer that, does she?" "Suffer it, yes mother, she loves it."

He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why put it off to September. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

SITTINGS OF THE COURTS

At the Court-House in Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana.
3d Monday in April. | 2d Monday in October.
3d Monday in May. | 2d Monday in November.
2d Monday in February. | 2d Monday in August.
3d Monday in March. | 2d Monday in September.
1st Monday in January. | 1st Monday in November.
1st Monday in May. | 1st Monday in September.
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 Benton'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 from 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.

This 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 Archey, and Archey 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, 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 Archey, which was the old imported mare Castania, out of Tabitha, (as per the English Stud Book, page 464, will appear,) and was imported by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, in 1798.

Thus by Archey, and Hephastian, being half brothers, Cherokee's blood is almost wholly of the blood of Sir Archey 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 Woodpecker, his dam by Curiosity, Doty's Snap, Hlegulus, Bartlett's Chiller, 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 intestines, 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.

Fever is always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; it is a most common disorder, 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, jagged pulse, torpors of the limbs, 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 paroxysm, 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 disease.

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 out, 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 vessels 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.

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 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 successfully 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 insurance 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 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 enterprises 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 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, 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 estimation 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, 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 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 speedily 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 turpencies, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and latter to large doses of the LIFE PILLS; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, 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 W. 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 & DUFQUR, Vevay, Ia. July 3, 1839.

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, Acc., and can at all times be found at his Drug Store, except when absent on professional business.
Vevay, Sept. 20, 1839. 47lf

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 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 such 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 gear—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 Ferry 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. 13lf

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. 1lf

Horse Bills
Nally 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 |
| 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 advertisements longer than a quarter of a column, when inserted by the half year or year, and not altered.

All advertisements authorized by statute must invariably be paid for in advance.

Advertisements coming from abroad must be accompanied with the cash, unless ordered for publication by a brother publisher.

CLEAN cotton and linen RAGS are at all times purchased at this office.