

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Democratic Republican Nomination,  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN,**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON,**  
ELECTORS FOR INDIANA.  
WILLIAM HENDRICKS, of Jefferson.  
GEORGE W. FVING, of Miami.

1st. District. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey.  
2d. " GEORGE BOON, of Sullivan.  
3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.  
4th. " JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.  
5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.  
6th. " WILLIAM J. PEARSE, of Shelby.  
7th. " JOHN M. LEMON, of Laporte.

"AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY—whose officers, responsible to the people, instead of privileged corporations, shall guard the people's money. Democracy asks in vain—what claim have the banks to use this public treasure as their own—again to convert it into an engine of ruinous expansion and contractions of the currency, and of new political panics and pressures, to enforce submission to the money power?"

Our latest intelligence from New Orleans, is to the 4th inst. It appears that an inundation is still apprehended. In speaking of the waters, the True American remarks, that "in a visit to Carrollton, our attention was called to the river, at and above that town. The Mississippi has risen a little and is now as high as it has been at any previous period this season. On Saturday the water burst through the levee, making a crevasse on the plantation of Mr. Pierce Soignac, about ten miles above Carrollton. By the exertions of Mr. S. who employed his entire force, the break was stopped before any material injury was accomplished. We are informed that in many places between Mr. Preston's house and Mr. Soignac's plantation to the levee is in a very precarious state, the embankment being so soft that a rod can be run to a considerable depth, and the water is likewise washing over. The Syndic further informs us, that formerly the plantations from Livaudais to above Carrollton were worked by upwards of six hundred hands, but the most of this property having been purchased and laid out into town lots by speculators, and the negroes consequently removed, there is just a sufficient number of hands remaining to keep the levee in order.

The same paper adds, that by passengers, arrived from Natchitoches and Alexandria, we learn that Red River has overflowed its banks from Shreveport to the mouth, so as to destroy most of the cotton crops on its borders. Many fine plantations are several feet under water. When the Linton left Natchitoches the middle of last week, the waters were beginning to recede, and the planters in some places were replanting their cotton as the water subsided. On that part of the Red River known as the *Région du bon dieu*, all the lowlands and plantations were under water. In the Gaillard settlement dwelling houses and cotton gins were afloat. Alexandria was saved from inundation by the enterprise of G. Y. Kelsoe, Esq. who owns a cotton plantation at the lower end, and who levied up to the town, and caused it also to be levied to the mouth of the Bayou Rapids above. The lower part of Red River is a continuous sheet of water, from 45 to 60 miles wide, from the lowlands of the Parish of Avoyelles to the highlands at Fort Adams. For forty miles above the mouth, the bed of the river is not to be seen, and the driftwood and water is running out on the right hand bank through the low grounds of Avoyelles to the Atchafalaya. It is even breaking through and coming in the rear of the plantations on Bayou Boeuf, at Mr. Compton's, extending up and down the Bayou. There will be an immense loss of the cotton crop on Red River. The large and extensive cotton plantation of Gen. Thomas, above Alexandria was principally under water. The overflow is greater than in 1833. To the increased number of cotton plantations, the damages will greatly exceed that year. The waters, however, are beginning to subside above.

Grattan, the patriot, well known to every Irishman in this country, in an address to his countrymen, dated Philadelphia, May 20, 1840, says: "Respecting politics and the coming presidential contest, in the fall, Old Democratic Pennsylvania will be found firm in the position assigned her—the Keystone of the confederated Union." The intelligence and patriotism of her citizens are such as to place them beyond the reach of the deceptive snares of Federalism, disguised by the assumed name of Whig. This delusive gilding does not hide the cankered baseness of the majestic sword of the reign of terror. Their principles are the same; and the remnant of the men who supported the elder Adams in his despotic measures, are the leading whigs of the present day; and they are as bitterly opposed to the present talented, patriotic, and democratic president, Martin Van Buren, as they were to the great and immortal founder of the Democratic creed in politics, in America, Thomas Jefferson. I firmly believe that Martin Van Buren's majority in Pennsylvania will be more than double what it was on his first election. The efforts of the privileged, rag Bankers and Corporators to wrest the government from the people, show that they are only endeavoring to enact a farce they have been long and loudly rehearsing; but they never can sustain their parts, or please the people, they have associated themselves together to cajole and delude. This eloquent patriot concludes his address in the following language: "It is the duty of every

citizen of Irish birth or origin, to rally under the democratic banner, shoulder to shoulder, be united, and with energy, perseverance and zeal, sustain and maintain those glorious principles for which the gallant Montgomery died, and Emmett suffered martyrdom."

The following comes from a respectable friend in Vernon, Jennings county, with a request to give it a place in our paper.

Mr. Editor:—It would be useless for me to attempt to enumerate the many improprieties and inconsistencies of the self-styled "Whig" or anti-administration party; but one thing I heartily repudiate and cannot forbear speaking disapprobatory of, and sperchance this misdemeanor may have been practised in some rare instance by the opposite party. (I know of no such instance however.) I allude to a resort to houses set apart for religious worship, and wholly dedicated to the true God. As far as I have learned this resort has been to the Methodist meeting houses. In my absence from this place in March, a whig meeting was held in the new meeting house here. To prevent such a movement, I would use as much violence (if necessary) as to repel any invasion whatever. I do regard the course above alluded to as a desecration of the sanctuary, and evincing a spirit of despotism, and tending towards Union of Church and State.

## Enaticism.

Can it be possible that scenes like the following actually take place in the midst of our enlightened and polished cities. We copy from the York Courier and Enquirer:

ANALOGICAL BUNDLING.—On Monday night, a genteel dressed person called upon Mr. Garrick, proprietor of the Hotel known as St. John's Hall, in Frankfort street; and engaged of him the use of his large hall for three days for a party of friends, whom he said, were going to attend the religious universities. The amount agreed upon for the use of the hall was paid down, and a receipt taken therefor.

Mr. Garrick was much surprised yesterday morning when his company arrived, to find that it consisted of upwards of a hundred persons of color, black and white, and of both sexes and all ages, who took possession of the quarter, bringing with them all the necessaries for cooking, eating, drinking, and it is said for sleeping also.

Mr. Garrick did not feel at all pleased at the deceit which had been practised upon him, but was not aware that there was a remedy left him, and he concluded to submit with the best grace he could. The company of amalgamated abolitionists remained in quiet possession till about two o'clock in the afternoon, when some persons who were passing discovered from the windows certain demonstrations of familiarity between the blacks and whites, which was not exactly becoming a subject of remark in the street, a large number of persons collected in the street, and shortly certain demonstrations of hostility made themselves apparent among the crowd. Mr. Garrick became fearful of an unpleasant collision between the parties in and out of doors, communicated to the amalgamationists his fears that his house would soon become too hot to hold them. The mixed company shortly acted upon this hint, and took up their line of march for other quarters, and have now snugly located themselves at a house in Barclay street—as we are informed.

The opposition seems to be extremely anxious to make the public believe that Gen. Jackson is disaffected with the administration of Mr. Van Buren. It appears to us that deception is the only weapon they care about using, and it gives the Democratic press infinitely more labor in correcting their falsehoods, than in combating their arguments. In answer to an inquiry as to this charge, the venerable ex-president writes to John Bryce, Esq. of this state, as follows:

HERMITAGE, May 9, 1840.

Sir—Your letter of the 10th of the last month has been received. The information which it communicates, that I am represented by some designing politicians as having abandoned the support of the Republican Administration of Mr. Van Buren, is truly surprising to me, and has been justly characterized by you as a slander. No one acquainted with me or feeling any respect for my character could credit or aid in circulating such a charge.

My relations with Mr. Van Buren continue, as they were, throughout my administration, of the most friendly nature. They have, if possible, been made more cordial, as far as my feelings are concerned, by the signal ability and steadiness with which he has steered the vessel of state through the storm which has of late threatened it. To think of abandoning him when he is so nobly performing his duty, would be treachery to republican principles.

Thanking you, sir, for the frankness of your communication, and for the evidence it affords of your sincerity as a friend, and justice as a politician, I am very truly and respectfully,  
Your obedient serv't,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. JOHN BRYCE Crawfordville Ia.

The Troy Times says, that "General Harrison is neither an abolitionist nor an anti-abolitionist." This is as specific as a piece of chalk! We recommend the Times to the following, as still more definite.—Ohio Statesman.

"To know General Harrison's principles, it is but necessary to know the principles of the whig party. They are perfectly and harmoniously identical."—Rochester Democrat.

Bravo! This will remind the reader of the following dialogue.

Master.—Cut! where is the spade?  
Negro.—Cut! where is the spade?  
Master.—Well, where is the harrow?  
Negro.—Why, wid de spade!  
Master.—Where are they both?  
Negro.—Dey both togadder—massa want to breed fess wid poor nigger dis moruin!

FROM CANTON.—Canton papers as late as the 1st of February have been received in New York. The blockade declared by the British Superintendent, on the 15th of January, was raised the following day, in consequence of the release of the British subject who had been imprisoned by the Chinese authorities.

In a letter to a friend in this state, Gen. Howard, gives the following summary of the substance of the pre-emption bill, lately passed by Congress:

1st. That whenever a settler resides on one quarter and cultivates another, he may take by legal subdivisions, his residence and improved land, so as not to exceed 160 acres.

2nd. When any person has made an improvement and rented it to any other person, who was in possession the 22d of June, 1833, and for four months preceding—or if the lessor and lessee were living on the lands together, such lessor shall have the benefit of his pre-emption.

3d. Every settler on the public lands which were not surveyed at the passage of the act of 1833, whose improvement is on a 10th section, shall be entitled to a pre-emption on any other lands in the same district; to which no other person has a pre-emption.

4th. The same provision in favor of such as may have settled on lands which have been selected by any state "for the purposes of a seminary of learning, under any act of Congress authorizing such selection."

5th. The act of 1833 is continued in force until the 22d of June, 1843, and is extended to all settlers on public lands at the date of this act, with the same exceptions whether general or special, and subject to all the limitations, and conditions contained in the act of 1833.

"THE CAMPBELL ARE COMING."—SEQUEL OF THE TIPPECANOE CELEBRATION.—We extract from the Indiana Eagle the following cheering declaration of ten freemen of Warren. They are represented by Mr. Robb, a highly respectable citizen of that county, to be what they profess to be, honest working-men.

We, the undersigned citizens of Washington township, Warren county Indiana, having been misled by the ruffian party long enough, have this day resolved to renounce modern whiggery, and do publicly declare that we will support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency. We further say, that we have not taken this step in consequence of any arguments used by the democratic party; but we have become disgusted with the conduct of those who are on the slaughter field of Tippecanoe, making merry on that ground which was consecrated by the blood of a Davies, an Owen, and a Spencer, who fell in consequence of the lack of generalship in the commander on that fatal day. We are all labouring men, and have but little time to spend in political controversy; but, if we live till the first Monday in August next, we will vote for our talented and slandered fellow citizens, Edward A. Hannagan and T. A. Howard.

SETH WILKINSON,  
JESSE H. SHARAR,  
CHAR. M. ALISTER,  
JOHN SHARAR,  
N. BILLINGS,  
WM. WILKINSON,  
JOHN WILKINSON,  
JNO. HIGGINSBOTHAM,  
JAS. K. HIGGINSBOTHAM,  
BENT. M. LONGNECKER.

## Outrageous act of Inhumanity.

We have been favored with the following painful account, corroborated by three of the crew belonging on board of the vessel herein named. The whale ship *Beaver*, of Hudson, Captain Wm. Rogers, arrived in New York harbor, on the 1st of May last, after a long and tedious voyage of three years and a half. Mr. Murray stated that the first cruise was sixteen months, during which time a number of the crew got the scurvy so as to endanger their lives. A man named Gordon, a boat steerer, (under the assumed name of Jack Brown) made the following remark:—"If I was in your places forward, if the Captain, when we arrived in port, should refuse to give us liberty ashore, I would point a knife at his heart."

This remark soon reached the Captain, for which he resolved to give him to the cannibals. He accordingly, when leaving port steered to an island in the Pacific Ocean, by the name of Savage Island, (inhabited by cannibals.) When they came in sight of the island, the Captain ordered on half of the crew to go below, and the remainder with the exception of Mr. Gordon, to go aloft which was obeyed, not knowing his design. In a few moments the men aloft espied at a short distance from the vessel quite a number of canoes with natives in them; they however, soon came alongside; the captain then called Gordon to him, and asked the first mate (Lansing of Albany) what he should do with him. The mate's reply was, damn him, heave him overboard! The captain accordingly seized Gordon and put him overboard. After the captain let go of him, he stuck on the side of one of the canoes; the natives pushed him off, and would have nothing to do with him.

The captain on seeing that the natives would not take him, hastened below, brought up, and gave to them a quantity of old rusty knives, to take the man and do with him according to their custom that is, first to take his life, then roast him, and then eat him—that is the custom of the cannibals. When Mr. G. was but a short distance from the ship, the men aloft that beheld this heart-rending scene, could not help shedding tears of pity to hear him implore for mercy! mercy! until at length they reached some distance from the vessel, but that did not prevent them from hearing his piteous exclamation—"for God's sake spare me!"

Mr. G. said that he belonged in the city of Troy, and the heart-rending thoughts of leaving a wife and two children to mourn his fate, must have rendered his anguish more poignant.

The undersigned certify that the above statement is correct. All of which they were eye witnesses to.

GEORGE MURRAY,  
DENNIS MURPHY,  
JAMES McCULDY.

FROM AFRICA.—A good deal of difficulty has lately occurred at Gambia, between the natives and the colonists. The latter had been obliged to send for troops to Sierra Leone. Two of the chiefs had been killed. McCatie's Island was strongly fortified, in the hourly expectation that it would be attacked by the natives. Nearly all trade was stopped with the interior.

The total population of London is now 1,850,000 souls. Bodies without souls probably amount to half as many more.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

As a means of enabling the public to guard in some measure, against losses by depreciated Bank paper, we have made out the following table, giving the rates of discount at Cincinnati and Louisville on the notes of the various banks. It will be corrected weekly, from the papers of those cities:

KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville,	par
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	par
Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	par
Savings Bank of Louisville, Otis Arnold & Co's checks on do.	par
Hotel Company,	2 per cent dis.
Old Bank of Kentucky,	5 dis.
Commonwealth Bank and Branches,	fraud.
South Western Real Estate Bank,	1 dis.
INDIANA.	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Madison,	1 dis.
State Bank,	1 "
Branches at New Albany, Madison and Lawrenceburgh,	par
All other Branches,	1 dis.
OHIO.	
Bank of Cleveland,	11 dis.
Bank of Massillon,	11 dis.
Bank of Circleville,	11 dis.
Bank of Wooster,	11 dis.
Bank of Xenia,	11 dis.
Bank of Sandusky,	11 dis.
Bank of Hamilton,	11 dis.
Bank of West Union,	11 dis.
Bank of Chillicothe,	11 dis.
Bank of Marietta,	11 dis.
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	11 dis.
Bank of Norwalk,	11 dis.
Bank of Geauga,	11 dis.
Bank of Zanesville,	11 dis.
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville,	11 dis.
Bank of Steubenville,	11 dis.
Clinton Bank at Columbus,	11 dis.
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon,	11 dis.
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati,	par
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	34 dis.
Commercial Bank of Scioto,	11 dis.
Dayton Bank,	11 dis.
Dayton Mfg. Company,	25 dis.
Exchange Bank Cincinnati,	11-2 dis.
Farmers & Mechanics Bank Steubenville,	11-2 dis.
Farmers Bank Canton,	20 dis.
Franklin Bank Cincinnati,	par
Franklin Bank Columbus,	11-2 dis.
German Bank Wooster,	11-2 dis.
Granville Alexandria Society,	11-2 dis.
Kirtland Society Society,	fraud
Lancaster Ohio Bank,	11-2 dis.
Lafayette Bank Cincinnati,	par
Manhattan Bank at Manhattan Ohio,	20 dis.
Mechanics & Traders Bank Cincinnati,	11-2 "
Miami Exporting Company Cincinnati,	par
Muskingum Bank Putnam,	11-2 dis.
Munroe Falls Mfg. Company,	doubtful
Orphans Institute Bank,	50 dis.
Ohio Rail Road,	50 dis.
Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company,	par
Urbana Banking Company,	11-2 dis.
Western Reserve Bank at Warren,	11-2 dis.
Union Bank of Exchange, Cincinnati,	fraud
LOUISIANA.	
Clinton and Port Hudson, at Jackson,	50 dis.
New Orleans City Banks,	par
MISSISSIPPI.	
Agricultural Bank Natchez,	25 a 50 dis.
Planter's Bank Natchez,	do.
Commercial Bank Natchez,	25
Natchez Post Notes,	75 dis.
Natchez Rail Road,	75 a 80 dis.
Miss. Shipping Company,	75 a 80 dis.
Grand Gulf Railroad & Banking Co.,	60 a 75 dis.
West Feliciana do. do. do.	50 dis.
Commercial Bank of Manchester,	50 dis.
do. do. Rodney,	75 dis.
COMMERCIAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, Vicksburg.	
Bank of Vicksburg,	50 a 75 dis.
Vicksburg Water Works & Banking Co.	60 a 75 dis.
City of Vicksburg Post Notes,	no sale
Lake Washington,	75 a 80 dis.
Commercial Bank, Columbus,	30 a 50 dis.
Tombigbee,	90 dis.
Union Bank at Jackson, Post Notes,	75 dis.
do. payable at sight,	75 dis.
Bank of Port Gibson,	30 a 50 dis.
Citizens Bank Madison County,	75 a 80 dis.
Chickasaw Land Bank,	75 a 80 dis.
All other banks of this State are worthless.	
MICHIGAN.	
Detroit City Banks,	10 a 25
Bank of River Raisin, Monroe,	do.
Solvent country [chartered] Banks,	25 to 50
Joint stock, Safety Fund and Wild Cat,	no sale
ILLINOIS.	
State Bank of Illinois and its Branches,	11-2 dis.
Bank of Illinois and branches, Shawnee-	
Bank of Cairo,	11-2 dis.
Illinois Savings Bank,	5 a 10 dis.
Manufacturers' and Miners' at Jackson,	fraud
Merchants and Planters Bank at Chicago,	fraud
ALABAMA.	
State Bank and branches,	10 dis.
All other solvent Banks,	do.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks,	par a 2 prem.
Pittsburgh banks,	" a 2 "
Country banks,	par
TENNESSEE.	
Banks of Tennessee and branches,	71-2 dis.
Planters' Bank and branches,	71-2 dis.
Union Bank and branches,	71-2 dis.
Yeatman, Woods and Co.	71-2 dis.
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia and branches,	par
Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches,	par
Valley Bank and branches,	par
Northern Bank of Va. at Wheeling,	par
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at do. and branches,	par
NEW YORK.	
City Banks,	5 a 10 prem.
Country Banks,	2 a 5 prem.
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, Albany,	fraud
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore City Banks,	par a 2 prem.
Country Banks,	2 dis.
FLORIDA.	
Southern Life Insurance and Trust Com-	
pany, St. Augustine,	23 a 50 dis.
All other solvent Banks,	30 a 50 dis.
GEORGIA.	
All Solvent Banks,	10 a 50 dis.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston City Bank,	5 a 71-2 dis.
Country Banks,	do. do.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	5 a 71-2 dis.
All other solvent Banks,	do.
NEW ENGLAND.	
Boston City Banks,	2 a 5 prem.
All other solvent Banks,	par a 2 prem.
CANADA.	
Montreal City Banks,	25 dis.
Quebec do.	25 dis.
Bank of Upper Canada, at Toronto,	26 dis.
Mechanics' Banks, Montreal,	fraud
Ottawa Bank, do.	fraud
Mechanics' Bank, St. Johns,	fraud

WISCONSIN.	
Bank of Wisconsin, Green Bay,	
Bank of Mineral Point,	10 a 30 dis.
Fox River Hydraulic Company,	50 dis.
MISSOURI.	
State Banks of Mo. at St. Louis, & Br. par a 2 prem	
ARKANSAS.	
State Banks and branches, [old issue]	40 a 50 dis.
do do do [new issue]	do
Real Estate Bank,	do
TEXAS.	
Government Treasury Notes,	65 dis.
SPECIE.	
Silver,	4 a 5 prem.
American Gold,	5 a 6 prem.
Sovereigns,	dolls. 5 0
Doubleeons, Spanish,	dolls. 16 a 17 0
do. Patriot,	16 a 16 50
English Guineas,	\$5 00
Louisiana,	4 00 a 13 50
Napoleons,	00
Ten Guilder pieces,	00
Ten Thalers,	8 00
Frederick's,	4 00

LOOK WELL TO YOUR BANK NOTES.  
Counterfeit Bank Notes, on the different good banks, and fraudulent issues of post notes and other worthless paper, without capital or basis, are innumerable.

## Counterfeits.

Bank of the United States, 10s. new plate, letter A on both ends; signed for J. Cowperthwaite, cash., S. Mason; for N. Biddle, pres., G. W. Fairman. The centre vignette of the banking house is tolerably well executed, but the heads on the ends of the bill are coarsely engraved.

5s. Jeter H. pay to C. S. Folwell, dated December 5th 1832, S. Jaudon, cashier. The filling up and signatures are all the same kind of ink; the engraving and cashier's name are remarkably well executed, but the president's name is a bad imitation.

10s. letter G, payable to C. Thompson, dated Philad. July 10, 1835, S. Jaudon, cash. N. Biddle, president, well executed. The paper rather darker and thicker than the genuine, the eagle looking to the left, and the neck feathers rather frizzled.

20s. old plate, of different dates. They can be detected by observing that in the signature of the cashier, W. M. Ivaire, the three first letters (W M I) are joined together, in the counterfeit there is a space between the M and the I.

50s. new plate, dated December 2d, 1836, let. D on both ends; signed for S. Jaudon, cash., S. Mason; for N. Biddle, pres., G. W. Fairman. The paper is rather thin and has an oily appearance; the centre vignette of the banking-house is tolerably well executed, but the heads on each end of the bill are very coarsely engraved.

100s. Post Notes, letter H, dated Sept. 1, 1833, payable to J. Ross or bearer, ten days after date. The body of the note has a very good appearance. The vignette is miserably executed, and on a slight examination can be easily detected by those acquainted with bank notes. The signatures of J. Cowperthwaite, Cashier, and N. Biddle President, are written too stiffly, and are poor imitations.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS LET THEM BE CONDEMNED.—Among the many erroneous statements put forth by the opposition, is one charging Mr. Van Buren with having opposed the late war. As a proof of the utter falsity of the charge, we give the following extract from a speech of Mr. Talmadge, who is now justly esteemed the pet of the party, Mr. Talmadge testifies after the following manner:

"No man rendered more efficient aid than Mr. Van Buren. In your Senate chamber, his eloquence was often heard in favor of providing means and of granting supplies to carry on the war, to feed and clothe our half starved and half clothed soldiers; while some of his present persecutors were openly rejoicing at the defeat of our arms, and SECRETLY IMPLORING SUCCESS TO THOSE OF THE ENEMY."

## An Ordinance

TO PREVENT BATHING IN THE OHIO RIVER, WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS.

Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Vevay, That each and every person who shall be guilty of bathing between sunrise and sunset in the Ohio river, within the limits of the Corporation of Vevay, shall be fined in the sum of not less than one dollar nor over five dollars for every such offence.

Approved by the Board, June 1, 1840.

J. C. EGGLESTON, Pres't.

Attest—I. STEVENS, Clerk.

## An Ordinance

LEVYING TAX FOR CORPORATION PURPOSES, FOR THE YEAR 1840.

Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Vevay, That all the real estate and town lots assessed in the said town of Vevay, subject to taxation within the Corporation of Vevay, shall be taxed for the year A. D. 1840 at the rate of twelve and a half cents to the hundred dollars of the valuation thereof, as appears on the assessment roll of said town for the said year, to be paid by and collected of the owners and proprietors thereof out of said lots, according to the act of incorporation incorporating said town. And further, that each and every free white male person, over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of fifty years, shall pay a poll tax of twenty-five cents, to be collected agreeably to the said act of incorporation.—That the owner and keeper of every dog, kept within the limits of said town, shall pay a tax therefor at the rate of one dollar per head; and the owner and keeper of every bitch, kept within the said Corporation, shall pay therefor the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per head. Providing that no person shall be taxed for real estate at a less sum than twelve and a half cents.

Be it further ordained, That the tax on each sheep, which shall be found at large within the Corporation of the town of Vevay, after the 1st day of July, 1840, shall be taxed at twenty-five cents per head.

Approved June 1, 1840.

J. C. EGGLESTON, Pres't.

Attest—I. STEVENS, Clerk.