

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

From the Globe.

## British Interference.

Every reader of history knows that the advantages obtained by inimical powers over Republics, have always been derived from the blindness which party rage inspired among those out of favor with the majority. The ambitious and disappointed under the ban of popular opinion always hate the Government from which they are excluded, more than any other—and the people by whose suffrage they are rejected, more than any other people. In Greece and Rome—in all our modern Republics—the hostile party are always at work with foreign powers to bring their influence to bear in their behalf—and they care not at what loss to the commonwealth every help to their discomfited party is purchased. The dearest interests of the Grecian Republics were sacrificed to foreign States a thousand times by the disaffected statesmen who had forfeited the confidence of their fellow-citizens. The struggles of Republican France furnish innumerable instances of the same sort—and our own history, from the Revolution down, affords uninterrupted evidence that the anti-popular party among us have continually drawn British influence to its support, and have never hesitated to pay for it by any sacrifice of the cause or interests of the Revolution, in a greater or less degree, operated on Federalism ever since. During the last war, it became quite visible; but at all times it has been discernible to the searching eye.

At the present moment the whole speculating class in this country have a perfect understanding with the English capitalists, who seek to prey upon this country through a national debt and a National Bank. The selfish and ambitious among us care nothing for the continued subjection which these great twins of foreign growth may bring upon the nation, if they can, for the moment, advance their individual interests and the power of their party through the means of the power they court.

The extract which we give below from a letter of the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, shows that the same blind party selfishness is ready now to sacrifice both our shipping and planting interests to the artful policy of its British ally. To gain the vote of the Abolitionists, they encourage the design which proposes to exclude the slave labor on this continent from the market of the world; and Great Britain seizes the occasion to transfer the culture of cotton to her Indian dominions. There her Indian slaves are to perform the work of the Africans here; and her efforts will be to engross the production of the staple with which American industry has clothed the world, and at the same time increase the sources of her naval power, by engrossing the navigation employed in transporting the commodity. The Abolitionists and their allies are anxiously promoting that policy, which strikes at the prosperity of the Southern States, utterly regardless of the Northern shipping interest—the Abolitionists considering only its effect in rendering slave labor valueless, and their Federal allies considering only the success of their political schemes, to be achieved by the aid of the fanatical and foreign influence.

We think, however, that the Southern planters can hardly be so wanting to themselves, as to make common cause with their worst enemies, and contribute to give the political power to those who are conspiring at once against their domestic peace, and that species of industry to which they owe all their wealth and prosperity.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce first speaks of the individual efforts employed to introduce the culture of cotton extensively in India, and then adverts thus to the course of the Government, the East India Company, and the Abolition societies on the same subject:

"To aid in the enterprise, all transit duties have been abolished in Bombay, and the same policy is about being adopted in Madras. The Governor General of India has offered three prizes for the growth of a certain quantity and quality of cotton. The first 20,000 rupees—the second 10,000 rupees—and the third 5,000 rupees: Captain Baylis was despatched by the India Government to the United States for the purpose of engaging competent persons to superintend the culture, and has succeeded in his mission. He is on the point of returning to India with a collection of a considerable quantity of seeds, and also with several American saw-gins for cleaning cotton."

"The several gentlemen who had consented to accompany Captain Baylis from the United States to the East Indies, had been introduced to the Committee of the Chamber, and had pointed out to them the deficiencies of Indian cotton, particularly in reference to its cleanness and irregularity of staple, both of which they expressed confidence in being able to improve." The same mills have been set up in Liverpool, and on the 17th of July last some members of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with several gentlemen of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, assembled at the former place to witness the experiment to be made in the machinery for cleaning cotton. A repetition of these experiments was also made at Manchester, and the result was that the Directors of both bodies consider those experiments to be, on the whole, highly satisfactory, as proving, beyond a doubt, the practicability of cleaning India cotton with the American saw-gin; although it is evident, at the same time, that personal skill and experience will be requisite to adapt the machine to the particular species of cotton it is intended to operate upon."

"The special report of the Directors of the Chamber then goes on to state that it appears to be a very judicious arrangement which the honorable East India Company has adopted, viz: to send over to India, with the machines, several talented and experienced gentlemen, natives of the United States of America, and brought up as cotton planters, who will be able to give a new impulse to the growth of cotton in India, and to devise and carry into effect the best methods of driving the saw-gin, and applying that machine to the very important purpose of cleaning the cotton so produced."

"The vital importance of the American saw-gins will be seen at once when you remember that with one of these machines 1,100 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. weight of clean cotton can be produced per day, whilst the machine used in India, the Chinks, can only prepare from 35 lbs. to 40 lbs. per day. The machine, also, that has been invented by Messrs. Fawcett and Co. is stated to be even a decided improvement upon the American saw-gin, so that every opportunity is now

given to the growers of cotton in India to compete with the American market. The planters who have been engaged from the United States, are so engaged for five years, and their experiments are to be carried out on a most extensive scale. There can be no doubt that with such a wealthy body as the Lords of Leadenhall street—the East India Company—to back and support them through all their endeavors, something will now be done.

"Bearing upon this subject, though partially, is the meeting held on the 27th at Manchester for establishing 'The Northern Central British India Society.' The celebrated Mr. George Thompson has been instrumental in getting up the steam on this occasion, and Charles Lennox Redmond, a gentleman of colour, anti-slavery debater from Pennsylvania, was paraded upon the platform. The chairman declared that the object of the meeting was to aim a deadly blow at slavery, and to transfer our market from the slave grower of cotton in America, to the free growers of British India. The principal speakers were Mr. Thompson and Mr. O'Connell, and the latter came from Ireland expressly to attend the meeting. Mr. Thompson declared that there was no measure so calculated to effect the downfall of slavery in the United States, as by encouraging the growth of cotton by free labor. He instanced the superior cheapness of free labor over slave labor by the cultivation of indigo. Fifty years ago it was wholly supplied by slave labor, but now the slave grown indigo of the Carolinas and South America has been superseded, and the three millions of it which they imported into Europe has dwindled beneath an ounce.

The Cincinnati Advertiser gives the following account of the great federal whig humbug, which came off in that city on Thursday last:

**The Long Agony.**  
Is over! The great federal whig humbug has evaporated! After months of drumming up, and weeks of preparation; after the most extravagant anticipations of an overwhelming assemblage of the united whiggery of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky; after invitations sent to the four winds of heaven, and the most gorgeous decorations of the dwellings of whiggery with flags, banners, mottoes, and splendid paintings; after the erection of a grand triumphal arch across Main, at the intersection of Fourth street, at an expense of from 700 to 1000 dollars; after the eleventhousand contribution of cart loads of meat from our democratic victuallers, in order to feed the assembled multitude, the grand procession and cavalcade, when carefully counted by fifteen different persons, at different positions and quarters of the city through which it passed; counting men, women, children, even to sucking babies, coons and opossums, in no one case could they be made to reach 4000 persons. We have had reports from fifteen different persons, of from 2700 men, including the uniform companies, to 3900 including women, children, negroes, coons, and opossums. Now, when it is considered that at the spring elections, there were more than 3000 votes cast for the federal whig party in this city alone, and that upon this occasion only 2700 men appeared in uniform, many of whom including the military, many of whom are uneducated, and allowing for the crowds of federal whigs from the country townships, other counties, and other states, and taking into account a large number of foreigners, not naturalized, consequently have no votes, the strength of the universal whig party must be most marvellously on the wane.

What! 2700 men, all told, in the great head quarters of federalism and British bank whiggery, and out of that to have to extract aliens. Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio men from our own and other counties. Verily, this must be a damper to the sanguine hopes of the sanguine friends of the "no principle" candidate; and what can be the feelings and reflections of the whig candidate for Congress, we do not venture to describe; but we may hazard the supposition that his hundred dollar notes have been spent in vain.

The description of the great display of whig invention, wit, and humor of the pictures, mottoes, and various emblems, derogatory to some of the members of the administration and of Congress, we refrain from giving; but cannot help expressing our thanks for the exhibition made of our humble self upon the occasion. It was an honor which we did not expect, or look for, and we can assure those who have taken the trouble and gone to the expense of making an exhibition of our person and the little steed, that it firmly obliges us to use, is duly appreciated. Let the federal whigs represent us in any way that is suggested by their wit, their humor, and their evil passions; but we must entreat them, on no occasion to say or write any thing in our praise—that is what we could not bear, with any degree of patience.

After the display through the streets for some time, perhaps two or three hour, in which all the usual trumpery of log cabins, coons, negroes, flags, banners, and mottoes, the party retired to the hill on which stands the—not the log cabin—but the splendid residence of the candidate for Congress; there to go through the oratorical part of ceremony,—where we understand the federal whig candidate for the Presidency entertained the party with one of his gull trap, egotistical speeches, in which he indulged in the usual topics—his command of the Northwestern army—his great military achievements,—with a little touch at monarchical government, as practiced in the United States; but we have not heard that he made any explanation of the Croghan affair, or of his resignation of his command in the midst of the war; nor did he give any reason for failing to fortify the camp at Tippecanoe, by which neglect he suffered so many of his brave men to be massacred by the Indians; nor did he, that we have heard, give any reason for his tardiness in sending reinforcements to the assistance of General Winchester; but we have understood that he did his best to tear the laurels from the brows of the brave Colonel Johnson.

The ceremonies of the day were closed in the evening by an assembly at the east end of the Fifth street market, where the usual display of whig argument was made. A few speeches from some of the itinerant imported orators—a considerable spicing of Indian whoops and halloos,—and then a serenade of Tippecanoe songs; this latter for the special benefit of a democratic meeting at the west end of the market house. This latter operation was followed up by a depopulation to interrupt the speakers. Colonel Platt; however, by a few of his funny remarks, very soon elicited some delicate reminiscences about

defalcations, &c. &c. which we presume produced a little reaction on the minds of the intruders.

We have heard that the "decency" party entertained fears for the safety of their grand triumphal arch, and that they appointed a strong guard to protect it. Now we must say that they showed more good generalship than their principal did at Tippecanoe, one evening, in the year 1811; for if he had appointed such a picket guard to watch the motions of the Indians, it is probable that many of the fine fellows that were laid low in the morning, would have been alive and hearty to this day, to bear testimony that General Harrison had some knowledge of military tactics,—some knowledge of the Indian character.

Without the least disparagement to the prudence and foresight of those heroes who provided for the protection of their favorite arch, we opine that their precaution was perfectly unnecessary; for we do not believe there is a single democrat in the city who would lend his hand to remove or destroy what stands a disgrace to those who caused its erection. Sure we are, that we would be sorry to have it removed—at least till after the election; and even then, we would prefer having it to remain, for, as in former times, pirates and mail robbers were hanged in chains by way of deterring others from such crimes, this arch would be a monument of the folly of a party rejoicing at a victory before it was gained.

John Tyler.

As the federalists of this neighborhood have got up a glorification for the gentleman at Grave creek, it is well enough to inquire who he is.

Jon Tyler is a man who is opposed

1st. To the poor man enjoying the right of suffrage.

2d. He is opposed to the people having the privilege of electing their own governors.

3d. He is opposed to sheriffs being elected by the people.

4th. He is opposed to vesting as much power in officers elected by the people, as in those appointed or elected by the legislature.

How stand Mr. VAN BUREN and HIS FRIENDS on this question? Let their efforts and his efforts in the convention of 1821, in favor of the extending franchise now enjoyed by the people of New York, answer. Let Mr. Talmadge, the apostate, answer. Hear what the recreant senator once said of the president, at a republican state convention in that state when his associates were with the democracy, against whom the ingrate is now waging war with all the bitterness and zeal of a new convert:

"After the close of the war, and when peace was once more restored to our distracted country, you at length see Mr. Van Buren in the convention to revise the constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the collected wisdom and talent of the state—a constellation of genius, in which none appeared more brilliant than himself. Here it was that he contended against the aristocracy of the land, in favor of the people in the extension of the right of suffrage!—Here it was that with others of the democracy, he sought to entrust more power to the people, and happily established the principle that in a government like ours, the people are capable of governing themselves."

[Wheeling Argus.]

## HYMENEAL.

"The Silken Tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 24th September last, by Perret Dufour, Esq. Mr. ABRAHAM WARREN, of this place, to Miss MARTHA ORR, of Craig township in this county.

## List of Letters

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

Anthony L B H	Malin George
Aquid Camillo	McKay Allen
Albro Joseph	McGrady Mary
Alroy James	Mullen John
Beckwith Nancy	Miller Samuel
Bronson Moses	McKay Thomas
Boral Ulysses	Malin Esq. Joseph
Bornand Andrew 2	Mendenhall Martha B
Campbell John D	McCollum Ellen
Cox Noah R	McGinnis Josiah
Cole James W	Northcott Rev Wm 3
Chenaut M	Ogle Hiram
Carter Thomas	Ort John
Cotton J B	Paak T
Dawson John	Peabody S G
Ditts John	Pearson M B
Dyer James	Pickett Younger
Dumont A B	Phillips William
Duncan Peter	Proteman Samuel
Dufour & Co J	Proteman William
Dremer James B	Phillips James
Drummond & Myers	Rankin John
Elliott Peter	Redd Mordecai
Elmore Clarissa	Rowden T
Flinchbach G	Rickards William
Funsan Nicholas H	Sheets F G
Freeman Thomas W	Steward James
Farrar Andrew J	Smith G Y
Frazier Charlotte	Smith Thomas H
Gray James	Scott Walter
Gray W H	Smith Irbv
Grisard F	Smith Anderson
Hully Mrs Ann	Shepherd James
Hines Cadwell	Schoonover Francis
Hog Mr	Thrasher Benjamin
Hubbard Samuel V 2	Swaddle Eber
Huston William W	Tardit Louisa Helen
Hollingsworth Amanda	Uglo James
Hamilton Robert W	Vanbriggles Eliza
Jackson George A	Vevay Ind. 1
Kirtley Abraham	Wolley Silas
King Minerva Jane	Wells Jacob C
Knox George G	Woolley S
Kosior Eliza	Wornden Adam
Lewis Rebecca	Woolley Epsy
Lee Clarissa	Webb Daniel W
Lockard John	Witherspoon William
Lanham Shadrack II	Wyatt S
McClellan Anthony	Whitehead John
Lewis Hezekiah	Whitmore Wm
Loudon D W	Wright Tho T
Mahar Webster	
Murphy Jesse	

PERRET DUFOUR, P. M.

Post Office, Vevay, Ia., Oct. 1, 1840. 31c

## PROCLAMATION.

THE qualified voters of Switzerland County, State of Indiana, are hereby notified, that there will be an election held in the several Townships of said County, at the usual places of holding elections in said Townships, on the first Monday in November next, being the second day of November, 1840, for choosing by ballot nine Electors for President and Vice President of the United States—which election will commence and close at the same hours, and be conducted in the manner prescribed by law for electing members of the General Assembly of this State. HENRY McMAKIN, Sheriff S. C. Sheriff's Office; Vevay, Oct. 6, 1840.

## COLLECTOR'S SALE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that I shall expose to sale to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, at the Court House door, in the town of Vevay, in the county of Switzerland, and State of Indiana, on Friday the 30th day of October, A. D. 1840, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and sun down of said day, the following lots of land, to wit: In lots of land, known and designated on the original plat of said town of Vevay, by their numbers, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 33, 39, 40, 43, 44, 50, 53, 54, 62, 68, 69, 70, 74, 76, 78, 80, 106, 120, 121, 125, 144, 151, 163 and 169.

Also at said time and place, lots known and designated on the plan and plat of John F. Dufour's addition to the said town of Vevay, by their numbers, 193, 194, 197, 198, 203, 210, 213, 223, 231, 238, 241, 244, 247, 250, 256, 257 & 258.

Also at said time and place, lots known and designated on the plan and plat of the Corporation addition to said town of Vevay, by their numbers, 200, 262, 263, 266, 267, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307 and 308.

Also at said time and place, lots known and designated on the plan and plat of John Sheets and Daniel Dufour's addition to said town of Vevay, by their numbers, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 71, 72, 77, 79, 83, 90, 97, 101, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 141, 142 & 145.

Also at said time and place, lots known and designated on the plan and plat of John Sheets' addition to said town of Vevay, by their numbers, 13, 16, 25, 26, 35, 36, 37, 40 and 41.

Also at said time and place, lots known and designated on the plan and plat of Francis G. Sheets' addition to said town of Vevay, by their numbers 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35 and 38.

Also at said time and place, lots known and designated on the plan and plat of John Sheets and Vincent Dufour's sub-division of out lot No. 17, by their numbers, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Also at said time and place, lots No. 35 and 36, known and designated on the original plan and plat of said town of Vevay, supposed to belong to Thier's heirs. Also, lots No. 1, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48, known and designated on the plan of John Sheets' addition to said town of Vevay, by their numbers, 193, 194, 197, 198, 203, 210, 213, 223, 231, 238, 241, 244, 247, 250, 256, 257 & 258, known as such on the original plan and plat of said town, belonging to Monroe W. Lee; also, lots No. 22, 93, 103 and 139, known as such on the plan and plat of Sheets and Dufour's addition to said town, belonging to Monroe W. Lee; also, lot No. 69, known as such on the original plat of said town, belonging to Hendricks & Noble; also, a lot known on the original plat of said town, by the No. 148, belonging to the heirs of James Hughes; also, a lot known on the original plat of said town, by the No. 39; supposed to belong to Clausenhide; also, two lots known on the plat of Sheets and Dufour's addition to said town, by their Nos. 144 & 145, belonging to Hezekiah Chambers; also two lots of John Sheets' addition to said town, known by their Nos. 35 and 36, belonging to a Mr. Brooks; also a lot known on the original plat of said town, by its No. 14, belonging to Peter Borally; also, lot No. 120, known as such on the original plat of said town, belonging to Solomon Ange; also, lot No. 76, known as such on the original plat of said town, belonging to John McCreary; also, lot No. 67, known as such on the original plat of said town, belonging to Mr. McGee; also, lot No. 44, known as such on the original plat of said town, belonging to the heirs of Jeremiah Neave; also lot No. 20, known as such on the original plat of said town, belonging to Mr. North; also, lot No. 103, known as such on the original plat of said town, belonging to the heirs of James Noble; also, the east half of lot No. 89, known as such on the original plat of said town, belonging to William Richards; also, lot No. 24, in John Sheets' addition to said town, belonging to Fentley Senour; also, lot No. 154, in the original plat of said town, belonging to Morgan Vaucher; also, lot No. 62, in the original plat of said town, belonging to Allen Wiley; also at said time and place, the following described lots and parts of lots in said town of Vevay, the owners names being unknown. Lots known and designated on the original plan and plat of said town, by their numbers, 45, west half of 84 and 125—also, lot No. 37, in John Sheets' addition to said town—also, lots known and designated on the plan and plat of Sheets and Dufour's addition to said town, by their numbers, 31, 33, 34, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61, 77, 79, 121 and 122.

HENRY McMAKIN, Collector.

Oct. 6, 1840. 44c.

## FRANKLIN HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FERRY STREETS, VEVAY, INDIANA.

THIS Establishment, having undergone thorough repairs, has been fitted up at a very considerable expense by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public, and is now ready for the reception of travellers and others. The Table will be furnished with the best country can afford; the Bar will at all times be furnished with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables will be plentifully supplied with Hay, Corn, Oats, &c., and attended by careful ostlers. In short, nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render the FRANKLIN House a place of rest and comfort for the wearied traveller, as well as others who may favor him with a call. The house is spacious and roomy, and situated in a central part of the town, thereby rendering it very desirable as a boarding house for the accommodation of business men. Horses may at all times be had as above, for the accommodation of travellers.

JOHN J. DUMONT.

Vevay, Oct. 1, 1840. 43c

## GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Switzerland county, and the public generally, that he has on hand and is now opening at the old stand of Matthias Madary on Ferry street, opposite the Market space, in Vevay, an extensive assortment of

## GROCERIES,

consisting, in part, of Teas, Loaf and New Orleans Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Blackberry, Pepper, Alsipice, Ginger, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c. Also an assortment of choice

## Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS,

consisting of Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wine, Whiskey, &c., all of which he offers for sale low for cash or approved country produce.

The farmers of Switzerland county generally, are invited to call and examine the Groceries, and hear his terms.

On or about the 22d day of October next, the subscriber intends opening, in connection with the above, a Produce Store, and will pay cash for 1000 well slaughtered hogs, at the Cincinnati prices.

EDWARD HOUSTON.

Vevay, Sept. 24, 1840. 42c

## Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be sold at the residence of Simon Slawson, in Pleasant township, Switzerland county, Indiana, on Saturday the 31st day of October, 1840, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, the personal property of Ezra Slawson, deceased, late of Switzerland county, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Bedding, and other articles not here mentioned.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under three dollars cash in hand. All sums of three dollars and over, a credit of six months, by the purchaser giving note with approved security.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni Exponas issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Dearborn county Circuit Court, in favor of Joseph Barriclow, assignee of George A. Hotchess and against Hugh Campbell, for the sum of \$111 80, the debt interest and cost of suit, and also for the execution made, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the Court House door in the town of Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, on Saturday the 24th day of October, A. D. 1840, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, viz: All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the State of Indiana, county of Switzerland, Township four, Range three west, the South half of Fractional Section thirty, containing ninety-four acres and sixty-four hundredths of an acre. The above described land is the same purchased by William T. Cullom of the General Land Office, patent bearing date the 19th day of February, 1830, Recorded Vol. 53, page 366, General Land Office, City of Washington—and an failure to realize the full amount of the debt, interest and cost of suit, on said writ endorsed, I will then and there, at the time and place above mentioned, in manner and form aforesaid, expose the fee simple of said tract of land, so described as aforesaid, to sale for cash in hand. Said land having been taken and levied thereon, by virtue of a former writ of Fieri Facias, as the property of the said Hugh Campbell.

HENRY McMAKIN, S. S. C.

Oct. 1, 1840. 43c—prs. fee \$3.

## MARSHAL'S SALE.

William Sperring, Francis S. Innis, and Lewis Laforge, vs. James T. Pollock, Samuel Pollock, and James M. Shephard. In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana.

BY virtue of an Execution, to me directed from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the U. S. District of Indiana, in favor of William Sperring, Francis S. Innis and Lewis Laforge, and against James T. Pollock, Samuel Pollock, and James M. Shephard, I have levied on and will expose to public sale for cash in hand to the highest bidder, at the State House door in the town of Indianapolis, District aforesaid, on the 21st day of November, 1840, the rents and profits for 7 years of the following described real estate, to wit: The West half of the North East quarter of Section (25) in Town (3) Range (2) (in the District of Lands offered for sale at Cincinnati) containing 80 acres more or less—and in case the rents and profits should not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy debt interest and costs, I shall at the same time and place offer the fee simple right for cash in hand of the above described premises—taken as the property of one of said defendants, to satisfy this execution. Sale to be between the hours prescribed by law.

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

U. S. Marshal, District Ia.

Oct. 1, 1840. 43c

All kinds of Blanks on hand and for sale at this office.