

HAT MANUFACTORY.

Vevay Indiana.

J. B. KEEFER, hereby respectfully informs the public, that he has recently commenced the manufacture of

Fur and wool Hats.

In the brick shop, formerly occupied by Mr. M. Johnson, on Ferry street—that he intends to keep up the establishment with a constant supply of HATS, of the best quality. His customers are therefore solicited to contribute their support to his establishment.

The highest price will be given, in cash for any quantity of FURS delivered at his shop in Vevay.

J. B. KEEFER.

WOOL WANTED.

The highest price will be given for lambs' wool.

Vevay, February 1.

DOCTOR JUDKINS' Specific Ointment.

THIS valuable medicine is celebrated for curing the following diseases, viz—White Swellings, of every description; Sore Legs and Ulcers of long standing; Glandular Tumors; Prolaps of Catarrhs; Rheumatic pains of the joints, Sprains, Bruises and Tetter; Eruptions, or the parts affected by frost.—It is also good for scalds and burns. For glandular swellings, it is superior to any medicine yet known. It is much safer than mercurial applications (as it does not contain the smallest atom of that mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from exposure to cold. It cures the worst Felson or Whitlow on the application of forty-eight hours. Rheumatism which have stood so long as to become a systematic disorder, require medicine to be taken inwardly to remove them entirely. But in most cases, by applying this Ointment, externally as directed it will give relief.

FOR SALE, by William B. Campbell, Vevay, and Lyman W. Mix, Mount Sterling, October 27.

VEGETABLE Rheumatic Drops.

Many articles are before the public, as a cure for that most obstinate and tormenting disease, the Rheumatism; and from close observation we are led to believe, that they have to a very great extent, failed to produce that desirable result—and may it not be attributed to the fact, that articles said to cure this troublesome disorder are also recommended to cure almost every disease, with which our feeble bodies are attacked, and in their preparation that object is kept in view, viz. to have the medicine a cure for all diseases.

The Vegetable Rheumatic Drops are offered to the public as a remedy for Rheumatism, and as no case is known where a perfect cure was not effected, we are justified in declaring it a valuable medicine for that painful disease, and for no other is it recommended.—Price 50 cents.

CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. O. & S. Crosby & Co.

Gentlemen—I feel happy in having it in my power to state to you the good effect your Vegetable Rheumatic Drops, or Sure Remedy, had in restoring me from a sick bed. In the month of April last, I was so afflicted with the inflammatory Rheumatism that I was entirely unable to help myself. I could not so much as turn myself in my bed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could be moved in it. I tried various kinds of Medicine, and was attended by skillful physicians, but all to no effect, until I made use of your Sure Remedy, which when applied as directed, gave me immediate relief. Within a short time after I commenced using it, I was able to ride out and attend to my usual business. I cheerfully recommend it to the public, as being a good medicine for Rheumatic complaints, as it has been a number of months and I have had no return.

AARON HOLDRIDGE.

Columbus O. Nov. 1, 1832.

For sale, by Wm. B. Campbell, Vevay, and Lyman W. Mix, Mount Sterling, October 27, 1834.

DR. WHITON'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious PILLS.

THE convenience of a cheap remedy, in the form of pills, suited for the commencement of most of the indispositions to which we are liable needs no comment. Many diseases, in their forming stage, are easily arrested, by the exhibition of proper cathartic medicine, and the consequent suffering and expense are thereby avoided. All that pills can effect, in preserving or restoring health—and that, is much—may be expected and will be derived from the timely use of these pills. They are peculiarly excellent in every variety of head ache, proceeding from a foul, acid or bilious stomach; and in all feverishness of the system dependent on the same cause. In short, for every derangement of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine, the vegetable anti bilious Pills, admit no competitor. Price 50 cts.

For sale by Wm. B. Campbell, Vevay, and Lyman W. Mix, Mount Sterling.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN SHEETS would respectfully inform his friends of Switzerland county, and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening in Vevay, in the room formerly occupied by J. F. Stevens, on the corner of Main and Ferry streets.

A fresh and general assortment of GOODS.

Direct from Philadelphia and New York, and to which he would invite the attention of the public. His stock consists, in part, of

Black, blue drab and mixed Cloths and Satinets, Red scarlet and white Flannels, Fancy, barred, plate, oil and Merimac Prints.

Fancy, barred and striped Gingham, Painted Muslins and P. Imvrens, Plain mull and figured Swiss Muslins, Blue and brown summer cloths, Pitsburg cord and Mexican mixture, Irish Linen and brown pants do Bombazetts and Marinos, Marsailles and swansdown Vesting, Figured Velvet, do Green herage and tabby Velvet, Scotch plaid and Circassian, Towel and table Diaper, Bleached and unbleached Suffolk Drilling White and black Buchram, Padding and Canvas, Bleached and unbleached cotton Hose, do do do half do

Miss's fancy Hose, Black Muslins and fancy Linings, Patent Thread, assorted colors, Super elastic Suspenders, Cotton and worsted do, Percussion caps, pearl buttons, Gift, camblet and bone do Ladies boskin kid and beaver Gloves, Mens do do do

Robinet, gauze and blond Veils, Ribbands and Braids, Flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs, Do cotton do

Crape and gauze dresses do Plain Bobinet, Bombazne Stocks, waiste bbands and head bags,

Bobinet and thread Laces and Edging Grecian Lince, Bishop Lawn and Insertion, White and spotted Cravats, Nankeen and Beavertees, Tuscan and straw Bonnets, Sheeting and Shirting,

Silk Hats—hair cloth, for and chinchilla Caps, Tuck, side, tuck-puff, pocket, ivory and redding Combs.

ALSO—A General Assortment of

HOUSEWARE Queensware & Groceries. CAP, POST, PRINTING, & WRAPPING Paper, at wholesale or Retail.

He only wishes his friends to call and examine his stock—hear his prices and be satisfied. The highest price will be given for Rags, Feathers, Ginseng, Beeswax, Flaxseed and Tow Linen.

One dollar per hundred will be given for Swinging Tow and Linsey Rags, delivered at my mill on Indian Creek.

Robert Drummond, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Vevay Indiana.

KEEPS his office on Ferry street, immediately opposite the Post Office. Business submitted to his care will be faithfully and punctually attended to.

His JUSTICES' Office is kept at the same place, where he also attends to all conveyancing business.

Abraham F. Vanhorn BLACKSMITH.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Jefferson township, that he has opened a shop and commenced the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, on the state road, half way between Mount Sterling and Jacksonsville where he is prepared to carry on said business, in its various branches, and pledges himself to attend punctually to his business.

HORSE BILLS. (Choice of Cuts.)

HAVING ordered an assortment of new Job type, we will be prepared to print Horse bills, and other jobs, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

Owners of horses may leave a copy of their bills at either of the following places to which their bills will be sent by return of the post rider. David Cain and Pruett Harvey in Craig township.

John Alfrey, William C. Mitchell, Pleasant, George Land, Brad J. Robinson, York, Arbert Gazlay, Martin R. Green, Posey.

At this office, Jefferson, Robert L'Clere, Vevay.

NO CURE NO PAY. Dr. S. R. Eaton.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Switzerland county, that he has prepared

STAGNER'S PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of Hernia or Rupture, and is now prepared to furnish all sizes, and will warrant the patient a permanent and radical cure, or exact no pay. Those laboring under the disease are requested to call and be healed.

Dr. S. R. Eaton, HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of medicine and Surgery, offer their services to the public; and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a share of public patronage. Dr. Armstrong, will be found at his residence in Mount Sterling, & Dr. Clarkson, at his office in Vevay, except when absent on professional business.



February 7, 1835.



THE only specific ever offered to the public from which a permanent and radical cure may be obtained, of that disagreeable pain, the TOOTHACHE, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing the jaw in extracting the teeth, which often proves more painful than the toothache itself, and cold passing from the decayed teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth &c. all of which are produced from foul or decayed teeth. I am happy to have it in my power to offer to the world, a remedy, that will not only remove the pain, nine times out of ten if properly applied, but preserve the teeth from further decay, and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

Erie, Pa. Oct. 16, 1832—the subscribers having witnessed the pleasing effects of Doctor Thomas White's Vegetable Toothache Drops, feel a pleasure in recommending it to those that are afflicted with the toothache, as a safe, and in most cases, perfectly efficient remedy for the disorder.

A. BEEBE, physician—H. L. HARVEY, Ed. Erie Observer—ALBERT THEYER, physician—O. N. SAGE, dentist.

New York city, Sept. 15 1832.—The undersigned, in his practice as a dental surgeon, having extensively used, for the cure of toothache, Thomas White's Vegetable Toothache Drops, and with decided success, he can recommend them when genuine, as superior to any other remedy now before the public, and can say that these drops receive the unqualified approbation of the medical faculty at large.

JOHNATHAN DODGE, No. 5, Chamber street. FOR SALE, by Wm. B. Campbell Vevay, and Lyman W. Mix, Mount Sterling October 27th.

INDEPENDENCE A DARK CHESNUT HORSE SIX YEARS OLD.

WILL stand the ensuing season on Mondays, and Tuesdays, at the stable of William McCullough—on Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at the stable of the subscriber, and on Fridays and Saturdays at New York. For particulars see bills.

WILLIAM MILLER.

February, 14, 1835.

Petition for Partition.

To Carolina Ormsby, Oliveretta Ormsby, Josephine Ormsby, and Oliver H. Ormsby a further heir of Oliver Ormsby dec'd, and John M'Lee their guardian and also Elias Philips and Mary M. Philips his wife, also heirs of said Oliver Ormsby dec'd.

You will please take notice that we the undersigned, also heirs at Law of said Oliver Ormsby dec'd. Will on the third day of the next term or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard of the Switzerland Circuit Court, State of Indiana, go to be holden at the court house in Vevay, on the third Monday in March next, apply to said Court to appoint three disinterested freeholders residents of said county, to make partition according to law, among the proprietors thereof of all the real estate situated in said county of Switzerland, of which said Oliver Ormsby died, seized and which has come to his heirs by descent said real estate being men particularly disinterested in our petition on file in the office of the clerk of said court.

ROB. G. ORMSBY and JANE his wife, ASHER PHILIPS and SARAH M. his wife, JOHN H. PAGE and SYDNEY his wife also heirs at law of O. Ormsby dec'd, by J. F. D. Lanier their att'y, in fact,

Feb. 14, 1835.

KELLOGG & KENNETT,

On Front street—fronting the Steam Boat Landing CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ARE receiving per Steam Boats Homer and Orleans. 25 Bbls. Loaf Sugar, 6 Pipes Gin, warranted pure, 9 Boxes Virginia Chewing Tobacco, 100 Reams writing paper. Which they offer on reasonable terms in to close the consignment.

February 7, 1835.

TAKEN UP.

BY Joseph R. Farrar, living in Posey township Switzerland county Indiana, one Mare and colt to inhibit the intercourse of American vessels with wit: a bay mare 14 1-2 hands high France: This was most absurd reasoning on black main and tail, shod before the part of Napoleon; for, inasmuch as he had no marks or brands perceivable supposed to complained of American vessels holding interbe 14 years old, appraised at \$4,00—and a course with England, and submitting to English mall black colt supposed to be eight months search, &c. the moment the Government of the old, appraised at \$6.00 by Peter Voritt and United States declared that no intercourse should take place with either France or England, in American vessels, he (Napoleon) ought to have been satisfied; but he was not so, and he signed a Rambonillet a decree, ordaining that every vessel carrying an American flag, which should from the 20th of May following, be brought into or enter a French port, or a port of any French colony, or of any country occupied by its armies, should be seized, sold, and the produce thereof be paid into the sinking fund of the national debt.

ARIBERT GAZLAY, J. R.

February, 14 1835.

TOW & RAGS.

ONE DOLLAR per hundred pounds will be given for SWINGING TOW and LINSEY RAGS, delivered at my mill, on Indian creek, one mile from Noun's erling JOHN SHEETS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DISPUTES.

The following intelligent review of the whole controversy with France, from the date of the outrages upon our commerce under orders of Napoleon, until the present time, is from the correspondent of the London Courier. It will be read with interest:—

To the editor of the Courier.

PARIS, Jan. 10.

Sir:—The speech of the President of the United States has filled us with sorrow and regret—sorrow, that the Chief of the American Government should feel it his duty to express himself as he has done, with reference to France, on a question of twenty-five millions of francs, or a million of sterling—and regret, that a foolish vote of the Chamber of Deputies last session should have justified the language which is now held. As, however, it is very possible that the history of this transaction may not be familiar to you, I propose to supply you with a narrative of the negotiation, and of their result to the present time.

In 1800, a commercial treaty between France and the United States was signed. It established the principle of free navigation, and the rights and obligations of neutral flags and states, cognized as far as America was concerned the principle of maritime neutrality was a justice of his barbarous decrees of Berlin and gain consecrated in 1803 by a treaty between Milan, and the flagitiousness of the burning of the countries, which had for its object the cess

son of Louisiana to America; and on the other hand, the granting of commercial advantages to France. The principal that the flag covered the merchandise, and that right of search should not be allowed, was adopted by secondary mar at Wilma, in order to terminate the treaty. Mr. time powers for their protection; but England, Barlow however never reached him, and died as mistress of the ocean would not consent to on his journey. This matter remained in a it, and, therefore, immediately after the treaty-state of suspense until the month of January, in of 1803 had been signed, issued new orders in the year 1814, when France was invaded by all council, submitting neutral flags to the right of her former allies, and when the United States search, and even to impressment, and compel alone continued their war against the British led American vessels to touch at English ports, flag and British navy: Napoleon being desir and discharge and recharge their cargoes, because of standing well with America, directed the fore proceeding to their future destination. Of Duke of Vicoenza to examine the claims made these orders in council, it is unnecessary to pro

nounce any opinion, as they gave rise to a French and European war, and to a resistance these were said to be just and right to the ex upon which history has already decided.

In 1803, new orders in council imposed new restriction, which were again opposed, and 1806 vessels, by virtue of the decrees of Berlin and

England declared all the ports between Brest and the Mouth of the Elbe in a state of blockade. This continued blockade was met by the savage and odious decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the battle of Waterloo in 1815, decided the long contested disputes. In 1803 and 1805, the United States of America submitted without hesitation to the order of the council. It is said that this line of conduct was dictated by the old federal party, which was always opposed to England and which dominated in sea port towns, and in all the northern states. Napoleon on the contrary, replied to these orders of the council by the decree of Berlin, which declared the British isles in a state of blockade. In having recourse to this measure, Napoleon said to the Americans, "You always admit the pretensions of England; you suffer her cruises to visit your vessels; you allow yourselves to be conducted into British ports, or you go there by her orders. Besides this, you pay a tax on the cargoes; you allow yourselves to be conducted into British ports, or you go there by her orders. Thus you constitute yourselves the vassals and subjects of England."

The moment you so act, I consider you no longer as Americans. In my eyes, your ships are English ships—your cargoes are English cargoes—and, in one word, you have anti nationalized your flag." The United States thus found herself self placed between the menaces of France and the Orders in council of England, and witnessed off the American coast, the impressment of sailors on American vessels, and the attack of the Chesapeake. In 1807, the President, Jefferson, ordered all American ships to enter into American ports, and thus to prevent the meditated attacks on the independence of the American navy.

This order was made in ignorance of the decree of Napoleon, of Milan, but in knowledge of his decrees of Berlin. The execution of this order, issued by President Jefferson, became very difficult, and was eluded by many Ameri

can vessels, which continued to convey English merchandise, to those German, Austrian, Italian, and Spanish ports, which were not occupied by French troops. The American Government subsequently issued an order, prohibiting American vessels from having communication with France or Great Britain, but re establishing all relation with the other powers. When this last order of the American Government, prohibiting any intercourse with France, was published, Napoleon took into his head to consider this measure as a declaration of rupture between France and America, and founded his quarrel on the fact, that, as he had permitted American vessels, which were in the French ports, to return to the United States on the demand of Jefferson, that now America had no right to prohibit the intercourse of American vessels with wit: a bay mare 14 1-2 hands high France: This was most absurd reasoning on black main and tail, shod before the part of Napoleon; for, inasmuch as he had no marks or brands perceivable supposed to complained of American vessels holding interbe 14 years old, appraised at \$4,00—and a course with England, and submitting to English mall black colt supposed to be eight months search, &c. the moment the Government of the old, appraised at \$6.00 by Peter Voritt and United States declared that no intercourse should take place with either France or England, in American vessels, he (Napoleon) ought to have been satisfied; but he was not so, and he signed a Rambonillet a decree, ordaining that every vessel carrying an American flag, which should from the 20th of May following, be brought into or enter a French port, or a port of any French colony, or of any country occupied by its armies, should be seized, sold, and the produce thereof be paid into the sinking fund of the national debt.

By virtue of this abominable decree, which was most outrageously unjust, various seizures were made in the port of St. Sebastian and in other place of American vessels. In addition to this, at the epoch of the expedition of St. Domingo, several American vessels were burnt on the high seas by the French fleet, with no other object than to prevent, by that means, the secret of its expedition from being discovered. These seizures and this destruction of property are the basis of the American claims made to day; claims which are most just and undeniable, and which no one who respects France and her national honor, can refuse to recognize. On the 21 of November, 1810, the Government of the United States recalled its decree of "non intercourse" as far as France was concerned and required England to revoke her orders in Council within a short time.

In 1811 and 1812, when the relations between the two countries were established, and when negotiations were opened for the adoption of a treaty founded on maritime neutrality, Mr. Barlow, the American minister, demanded of Napoleon 70 millions of francs, as an indemnity for past seizures and losses, and Napoleon went as far as to offer 30 millions. He thus recognized as far as America was concerned the principle of his barbarous decrees of Berlin and the flagitiousness of the burning of the countries, which had for its object the cess son of Louisiana to America; and on the other hand, the granting of commercial advantages to France. The principal that the flag covered the merchandise, and that right of search should not be allowed, was adopted by secondary mar at Wilma, in order to terminate the treaty. Mr. time powers for their protection; but England, Barlow however never reached him, and died as mistress of the ocean would not consent to on his journey. This matter remained in a it, and, therefore, immediately after the treaty-state of suspense until the month of January, in of 1803 had been signed, issued new orders in the year 1814, when France was invaded by all council, submitting neutral flags to the right of her former allies, and when the United States search, and even to impressment, and compel alone continued their war against the British led American vessels to touch at English ports, flag and British navy: Napoleon being desir and discharge and recharge their cargoes, because of standing well with America, directed the fore proceeding to their future destination. Of Duke of Vicoenza to examine the claims made these orders in council, it is unnecessary to pro

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I am, sir, yours, &c.

J. O. E.