

## POETICAL.

**The Hopeless Printer.**  
What can a hopeless printer do,  
Whose brains are all in a muddle,  
Whose case is very low,  
But scarce tell the why?

I'm palled about by anxious care,  
And pressed on every side,  
I've errors marked both here and there,  
And there I cannot hide.

I felt the impression once of love,  
But luck could never beat it,  
For monks and friars scared off the dove  
Just as I ran to meet it!

So here I am, as love first found me—  
A Ballad line of prose—  
Within ought but sterile blank around me,  
And here I must repose.

As yet upon my feet I stand,  
Though not scarcely fast,  
For well I know that Death's strong hand  
Must break me down at last.

Dead matter then I'll surely be:  
But, Oh! will all be well?  
Or then will old Satan pitch me  
Into the Printer's Hell!

From the Sunday Mercury.  
**A Husband-Wanted.**  
I am a maid of sweet sixteen,  
With eyes of bonny blue;  
With long and silken auburn hair,  
And nose that's Grecian, too.

My neck is like a model rare,  
My cheek requires no paint,  
And (so they tell me) two sweet lips  
That well might tempt a saint.

My teeth are white as new fallen snow,  
My hands are small and neat;  
My ankles are compact and straight,  
With legs quite pretty feet.

My breath is sweet as morning's air  
O'er flowers of roses blown;  
My voice is sweeter melody,  
And yet I pine alone.

I want a husband—one that's kind,  
And wise, and will be true;  
And he must write good poetry,  
Or else he will not do.

If such there are who wish to wed,  
Within the present winter,  
He'll find my name and number out,  
By calling on the Printer.

MARY ANN.

## MISCELLANY.

**Saratoga Springs.**  
A correspondent of the New York American thus describes the several classes of visitors at this fashionable watering place:

First, the real invalids, who fly to Saratoga in the vain pursuit of health. If they would chase their shadows thither, on foot, they might grow better. This class may be known by their gloomy airs and cadaverous cheeks!

Every morning, at sunrise, as regularly as though their salvation depended upon it, they march with solemn gate to Congress Springs, and swallow ten tumblers of water. At nine o'clock, they inspect their tongues before a looking glass, and shake their heads dubiously. At 10, feel their pulse and note down the number of throbs per minute, in their diary. At 12, six tumblers of water from the "Iodine Springs." From one to three, nap it. Aroused by the preparation bell, they gird themselves, and rush to the dining hall, assiduously roast pig, boiled bass, lobster and water melon, and ice cream, with a fury known only to the dyspeptic. Then loll one hour on the sofa. Head-ache and heart-burn till 6. Fasting at 6, with camphor and heart-horn and chaffing of the temples. Two tumblers of "tonic water." At 7, five cups of green tea, "rather strong if you please."—Cramps and sighs till 10. Then four tumblers of "Congress," and his to bed. Their nerves dance a hornpipe till one. Then doze and dream of Mazepa, and wake with the night mare. Groan till day light, and now for the springs and ten tumblers. This is their bill of fare.

The second class is the fashionables—those who go to Saratoga to kill time and make a wake in the water—the beaux, to show their mustaches and their gallantry—and the belles, their pretty forms, red cheeks, and glossy locks—and all to whirl around in this great Maelstrom of beauty and booty, wit and folly. In the evening, you'll see them spinning like a painted top in the giddy waltz at Congress Hall, or floating like golden fishes down the stream of gaiety and flash at the brilliant saloon of the United States. The elderly ladies arrayed in proud attire preside over the gala, while the younger talk sentimentally of Lake George and Lord Byron, Maryast and millinery.

"All is motion—rings and plumes and pearls are shining every where; some younger girls are gone by moonlight to the garden beds To gather fresh, cool chaplets for their heads."

The third class of visitors—great favorites with bar-keepers—I will designate as "the bursars." They are keen blades from the cities, who come out here not merely to kill time, but themselves also. They may be known by their long hair and short frocks, little canes and big whiskers, white hats and dare devil air. They rise at half past nine, and take a glass of Cognac to clear away the remaining fogs of last night's storm. They rid themselves of the forenoon by smoking and lounging. As the dinner hour approaches they gird themselves for the onslaught. Seated at a table, they summon every energy for the mortal struggle and set their life upon the cast. The waiters leap—the corks fly—the dishes rattle—and the viands rapidly disappear before them.

"The cloth being removed," they sing songs, and stories, smash tumblers, curse the servants, and shiver the bottles. Two hours passed, they reel from the Hall, light their cigars, tumble into a carriage, and surrender themselves up to Jehu, who dashes them through the streets, at a break-neck pace. At 6, four bottles of wine. Supper at 9, at 10, mint juleps, a stroll through the

streets and a quarrel with a loafer. At 11, cards and cocktails till 1. Then "Jim Crow," with variations, filling the halls with their din. At 3, they tumble up to bed, and dream of champagne and purgatory, and wake at 9, their cheeks flushed with a fever and their heads snapping with pain. This is their bill of fare.

**COUNSELLOR COLDBECK.**—The late Counsellor Coldbeck, of the Irish bar, who drugged in his profession till he was near eighty; being a king's counsel, frequently went circuit as judge of assizes, when any of the twelve judges was prevented by illness. On one of these occasions, a fellow was convicted before him of bigamy; and when the learned counsel came to pass sentence, after lecturing the fellow pretty roundly upon the nature of his uxorious crime, added, "The only punishment which the law authorizes me to inflict, is, that you be transported to parts beyond the seas for the term of seven years; but if I had my will, you should not escape with so mild a punishment, for I would sentence you, for the term of your natural life—to live in the same house with both your wives."

**Served Right.**—A fashionable young lady of New York, whose frock did not hang lower than it ought, and who wore dangling about her feet a pair of half breeches, commonly called shin curtains, was lately on a visit to some friends, in New Jersey, where she was arrested, and brought before a sensible, plain Dutch Magistrate, who fined her five dollars and cost; under the act prohibiting females from appearing in public with men's clothes on. It is expected of course, that married ladies will wear the breeches, but the audacity of putting them on before marriage, the Jersey people think entitled to punishment.

At a Methodist meeting held at a private house, one of the light fingered gentry happened to be present, whose attention was arrested more by a string of sausages hanging up in the room, than by the words of the preacher. During the discourse, he had, unnoticed, filled his bosom with sausages, when his attention was drawn to the preacher, who was exhorting his hearers "to give up their sins, especially their bosom sins." The sausage man immediately came forward, and said, "here, take your d—d links, I don't want 'em if you're going to make such a d—d fuss about it."

Is it not strange that almost any man or woman, of almost any age, will marry under almost any circumstances if they be rich.

## Gen. Harrison's Qualifications.

It is remarkable that neither the Harrisburgh Convention nor any of the subsequent federal meetings have touched upon the endowments which recommended Gen. Harrison to their nomination for the presidency. As a statesman—capable of conducting the Government to the results they desire, or as one deserving their gratitude for past services to their cause, the federal party greatly preferred Mr. Clay, as infinitely the superior of Harrison. The convention could not, therefore, say one word to reconcile their party to their selection, upon principle or upon personal qualification or upon past deserts. But there was still a stronger reason, which prevented the Convention from making an address to the public, explaining the motives of the choice they had made, and which has also held the dinner-eating gentlemen mute upon the subject. They, indeed, boast greatly of the candidate's *abilities*, but not of his *abilities*; but how he happens to possess the one without the other, they do not venture to explain. We have the revelation, however, in one of the journals of that party, which is too proud of the victory achieved by its instrument, Thaddeus Stevens, to allow it to pass without commemoration. **THE EMANCIPATOR**, the organ of the abolition society in New York, thus announces the result of the National Convention's labors:

**"THE HARRISBURG NOMINATION.**—Well, the agony is over, and Henry Clay is laid upon the shelf. And no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North which has done it, in contradiction with his own ostentatious and infamous pro-slavery demonstrations in Congress. Praise to God for a great Anti-Slavery victory. A map of high talents, of great distinction, of long political services, of boundless personal popularity, has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this Republic, on account of his devotion to Slavery. Set up a monument of progress there. Let the winds tell the tale. Let the slaveholders hear the news. Let the foreign nations hear it. Let O'Connell hear it. Let the Slaves hear it. A slaveholder is incapacitated for the Presidency of the United States. The reign of the slaveocracy is hastening to a close."

**The rejection of Henry Clay by the Whig Convention, taken in connection with all the circumstances, is one of the heaviest blows the monster slavery has received in this country.**

Why is it that the Southern and Western friends of Mr. Clay so cordially acquiesce in this result? Why do they, while pretending an abhorrence of the abolition doctrine, countenance the amalgamation between their political party and the fanatical objects, not the immediate election of Harrison, for whose incapacity and poor pretensions they feel the utmost contempt. The great design of the federal leaders is to draw to their standard, from the Democratic ranks, all who are infected with the new phrenzy in the non-slaveholding States and so embody with federalism a religious sect which will gradually become so identified with it, as to act with it politically on the next occasion when a candidate of more capacity, and who can bring some southern and western aid to northern federalism, shall be presented by the Opposition. The preliminary process intended to be accomplished by running Harrison, is that of consolidating Abolitionism with Federalism, as Antismasonry was before incorporated with it. In this way it is expected that the Democracy may be gradually broken down in several of the strong States of the North, and then, with the aid of the personal and sectional popularity of some federal leader in a portion of the Southwest, a popular majority may be obtained to establish Federalism in the Chief Magistracy, with its great Bank and all the subordinate machinery contrived by that party hostile to the Constitution, to consolidate the Government, and make its reign perpetual.

## A CARD.

DR. O. H. BROCKLEBANK,  
**SURGEON DENTIST.**

HAVING located himself in Vevay for a time, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of this place, vicinity, and the adjoining towns. And having been for several years engaged in his profession, flatters himself that he may not only merit a reasonable share of public patronage, but give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He has taken a room at the Vevay Hotel, where he may at all times be found, unless absent on professional business. He will attend to the various operations of the teeth and gums; inserting from one to a full set, both on plate and pivot; plugging; separating to remove caries, scaling or cleaning; extracting fangs, &c.; and treat the diseases of the gums, such as scurvy, ulcerations, abscesses, and all tenderness arising from an unhealthy or diseased action of either. All operations done on safe and sure principles, and extracting with the least possible pain. He has a superior set of extracting and other instruments; also materials of the best quality, and flattering testimonials as to character and skill in his profession.

Ladies waited on at their residence, if desired. Tooth paste, for beautifying and preserving the teeth, always on hand.  
Dec. 7, 1839.

## Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the Jefferson County Probate Court, made at the November term of said court, 1839, I shall on the 6th day of February next, proceed on the premises to sell the following described real estate, to wit: The north east quarter of section twenty, township two, north of range three west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, and lying in the county of Switzerland, and State of Indiana, on a credit of twelve months, with bond and approved freehold security for the payment of the purchase money; which said premises is the property of the widow and heirs at law of Felix Braudt, late of said Jefferson county deceased.  
JAMES H. GRAHAM, Comm'r.  
Jan. 11, 1840.

## School Notice.

S. N. MANNING, A. M., respectfully informs the citizens of Vevay and vicinity, that he intends opening an English and Classical School in the room over Wm. Price's shop, on the 20th day of January, 1840. In addition to primary branches, he will teach Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and all the branches usually taught in High Schools. Persons wishing to send pupils, are requested to apply to:  
PHINEAS M. KENT,  
EDWARD PATTON,  
ISAAC STEVENS.  
Dec. 23, 1839.

## COOKING STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received from Cincinnati, a good assortment of **PREMIUM COOKING STOVES, AND SEVEN PLATE STOVES**, of various sizes, and of the latest and most approved patterns, which he will warrant to purchasers. Plates that crack, will be replaced free of charge. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves and learn the prices.  
F. L. GRISARD.  
Dec. 7, 1839.

CLEAN cotton and linen **RAGS** great all times pure upstart this office.

## Buyers and Bidders Beware!!!

**FRANCES ELIZABETH DUFOUR**, my wife, and myself have an equitable lien for nine hundred dollars, and interest thereon from the year 1832, amounting to about \$900 more, on the lots in Sheets and Daniel Dufour's additional part of the town of Vevay, numbered as follows: 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, and the land lying between said lots and the Ohio river at low water mark. All persons are notified of the same, and also, that James H. Dufour's title to the same is not good.  
DANIEL DUFOUR.  
January 11, 1840.

## 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.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Robert Chandler, deceased, late of York township, Switzerland county, Indiana. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.  
WILLIAM CHANDLER, Adm'r.  
Jan. 19, 1840.

## Milk Cows for Sale.

THE subscriber has two first rate Milk Cows, with young calves, which he will sell low for cash, or barter for Oats, Corn or Hay, at the market price, to be delivered at his farm about one mile below Vevay.  
PHILIP SCHENCK.  
Dec. 14, 1839.

## DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber having purchased the Drug Store of Rigby, Keel, & 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, &c., and can at all times be found at his Drug Store, except when absent on professional business.  
Vevay, Sept. 23, 1839.

## Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Robert Chandler, deceased, late of York township, Switzerland county, Indiana, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in York township, in the county aforesaid, on the 15th day of February, next, the following described personal property, to wit: Five head of Horses; seven head of neat Cattle; seventeen head of Sheep; ten head of Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; one set of Blacksmith's Tools; Wheat in the sheaf; one set of Wheelwright's tools; and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be, on all sums of \$3, and under, cash in hand. On all sums over \$3, a credit of ten months, the purchaser giving note with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day.  
WM. CHANDLER, Adm'r.  
Jan. 13, 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; as are also scrofulous disorders, 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, syncope, 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

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 a morbid 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 not, 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 useful 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 disease, may be had gratis at the office, 375 Broadway.

**FEVER 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. Malarious 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 its very slight cause, such as from the prevalence of an early 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 once 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 luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts 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 energies 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 combated 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, unaided, to resist the invasion. 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 criterion 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 head aches, 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 speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retreating 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 turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield to 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 **WM. 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 medicines for sale.

For sale at the store of **CLARKSON & DUFOUR**, Vevay, Ia.  
July 3, 1839.