

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

## POETICAL.

Mary.  
'Twas morning, and Mary arose,  
Her stockings and garters put on,  
Instinctively followed her nose,  
And walked with her back to the sun.

She smiled, and the woods were illumined;  
She sighed, and the vales were depressed;  
She breathed, and the air was perfum'd;  
She shrou'd, and saw nature distress'd.

She nodded, the trees nodded too;  
She murmur'd, and so did the rill;  
She wept, and the evening dew  
Fell in tears on the neighboring hill.

She slept, and fair flowers sprung up;  
She blushed, and the rose looked more red;  
She was hungry, she went home and slept;  
She was tir'd, and so—went to bed.

### A Calculation.

Four hundred million breaths make up  
The term of human life!  
So oft man draws the air of Heaven,  
In pain—in calm—in strife.

For three score years his bosom swells  
With breath drawn carelessly;  
Yet while he draws that measured air,  
Twelve hundred millions die.

Oh! think, ye of the reckless heart,  
Who dare the smiling rod,  
That with each scornful breath ye heave,  
THREE SOULS ARE CALLED TO GOD!

## VARIETY.

### Soliloquy of a Would-be Loafer.

Well, I should like to know what's to be done now! New Year's is over—all the goodies is gone, and I ain't got a sixpence. Nobady can't call on their friends and get nothin' no how.

The turkeys has all disappeared—the hams has all vanished—the punch has all evaporated—and you can't get nothin' but kicks for all your civilities.

It aint no easy matter to live in this world. It costs oceans of time and money besides lots of vexation; and them wot's got the time always lacks the money; and "wiser worse" as the lawyer said to the man who picked his pocket.

I wish 'twas always New Year's. It's the fault of the Almanacs—they doesn't know nothin' what's for the public good; it's only a few individual snow-storms and harrycans what they trouble theirselves about. I wish I was an Almanac—I'd soon regulate the calendar, and have New Year's come once a month. But it aint no use—it's a wain effort—as the fish said when he tried to climb up the apple-tree.

I wish I could keep a house of "Entertainment for man and beast," then I shouldn't have to go to bed hungry and thirsty; and if I hadn't got no sixpence, I could live on stock. It's a capital thing this stock. The next time I get a sixpence I'll put it in the banks, then nobody can't say I aint got no stock to draw upon. People what's got a sixpence don't know nothin' what they doesn't put it in the bank. But sixpences doesn't grow up like vegetables; and then the ground is all sif' up, and you can't make nothin' grow no how.

Sixpences won't grow if you plant 'em they aint like taters; you plant taters, and they comes up, and grows and multiplies; but you plant sixpences, and they come to nothin' unless you plant 'em in the bank. These banks is capital things for gentlemen like me, what's troubled with the "out." Let me see if I can count 'em all. Out at the pockets—that's one; out of credit—that's two; out at the elbows—that's three; out at the knees—that's four; out at the heels—that's five; out at the toes—that's six; and then I'm out of house and home, makes seven; quots. Them's what the doctors calls the seven plagues—and nothin' can't cure them no how. Brandie's pills doesn't cure the outs—they only aggravates the distemper. I wish I wasn't a gentleman; it's only them what's afflicted with the outs.—What's the meanin' of gentleman? Why, it's a man what's gentle—Nothin' couldn't be plainer, no how. Gentle means soft, mild, peaceable, I never makes no noise—that's soft; I never kicks up no rows—that's mild; I never quarrels with nobody—that's peaceable; and I must be a man; or I should wear pelicans—Ergo if I aint a gentleman it's their fault what made the definitions.

I wish I was a loafer; them's the ones what's the best off. What's the meaning of loafer? Why, it's werry plain—it's a man what eats a loaf. There's baker—that's the man what bakes; there's maker—that's the man what makes the loaf; and there's loafer—that's the man what eats the loaf. It's werry inconvenient to make a loaf without nothin' to make it of, and the baker what bakes it is werry liable to burn himself.

But the loafer what eats it—provided he's got a sixpence to wash it down—ain't got no inconvenience, no how. I wish I was only adequate for the office. I wish I was a Loser.

### News.

The celebrated writer "Junius," thus speaks of newspapers. We commend it to the attention of all.—Eng.

"They who conceive our newspapers are no restraint upon bad men, or impudent to the execution of bad measures, know nothing of this country. Our ministers and magistrates have really little punishment to fear, and few difficulties to contend with, beyond the censure of the press and the spirit of resistance it excites among the people. Whilst this censorial power is maintained, to speak in the words of a most ingenious foreigner, both minister and magistrate are compelled in almost every instance to choose between his duty and his reputation. A dilemma of this kind perpetually before him, will not indeed work miracles on his heart, but it will assuredly operate in some degree upon his conduct."

**SCRUTINY.**—To borrow money—very few can do it in these times—and then devise a scheme by which you can avoid paying your debts. Suspension is a beautiful achievement in financial science.

An exchange says that there are three descriptions of poor men.—The Lord's poor, the devil's poor—and poor devils."

### A Whig Catechism.

In his eloquent speech on the 8th of January, Gov. Corral, one of the heroes of New Orleans, Enotochapco, Emuchaw, &c. &c., after giving the character of Gen. Harrison, as coming within the pale of his own personal knowledge, asked, "Who fought the battle of the Thames?" I answer (said he), "Col. Johnson." "And who fought the battle of Tippecanoe?" I answer, (said he), "Joe Davies and the Indians." The Governor was so warmly applauded, that we have thought proper to annex a few other questions, of a similar character, which we find in an Ohio paper:

Question. What General encamped on ground chosen for him by his enemy, and was afterwards caught napping in his encampment? Answer. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Where was Gen. Harrison at the battle of the Thames? A. In a reserve corps, and out of harm's way.

Q. Who reconnoitred Fort Stevenson in person, and found it so commanded by the high ground in its neighborhood, as to be utterly indefensible against heavy artillery and learning that his station was about to be assailed, thought it proper to withdraw the garrison of 5,000?

A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia, and was recalled for his meddling interference with the Government of that country? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who objected to the nomination of Gen. Harrison as Minister to Columbia, in consequence of the incompetency of the nominee? A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who received \$24 65 per day for living quietly at home on his own farm below Cincinnati, and attending to his own business? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. For how many days did he receive that sum while living on his farm, and neglecting the duties a-signed him as Minister to Columbia? A. One hundred and twenty-six.

Q. How much did Gen. Harrison's mission to Columbia cost the United States, for which he rendered no services? A. The Whigs be so good as to cypher it up.

Q. Who became so obnoxious to the government of Columbia and her citizens, that he came near being assassinated? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was the supporter of the Administration that passed the alien and sedition laws? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Whose name was stricken out of a resolution in the U. S. Senate, voting honors to the officers of the late war? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was denied a sword as a badge of generalship, by the citizens of New York? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for the Legislature in Hamilton county, Ohio, and was beaten? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who was a candidate for governor of Ohio, and only received 4,000 votes out of 60,000? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who prayed for war, pestilence and famine, in preference to a military chieftain, being elevated to the Presidency? A. Henry Clay.

Q. Who now supports Gen. Harrison for that office on account of his military achievements exclusively? A. The same Henry Clay, and the whole Whig party.

To which may be added—

Q. Who voted for selling white men into slavery by the hands of the Sheriff, for the non-payment of fines and costs, or both? A. Gen. Harrison.

Q. Who has been defeated, with but one exception, wherever he has shown himself in Pennsylvania, and has likewise met with a signal overthrow at home, in the person of his lieutenant, Bellamy Storer? A. Gen. Harrison. [Nashville Un.

### Spring.

Spring, peauiful spring! The sealed fountains are again opened, and are sending forth their crystal streams. The green grass, so long concealed under the snowy garb of winter, is shooting up its spires. The leafless woods are again putting forth their leaflets, and a few more days of genial sunshine will see them in their full livery of green. The buds are swelling, insects are humming—birds are singing, and

"All the world is May."

or will be in a few days. How delightful to be out in the spring woods, wandering along the margin of some purling streamlet, or lounging by some deep pool, and with seducing bait, whisking the tenant of the limpid wave, from its native element.—The hunting season is over, until the young squirrel makes its appearance, or the woodcock recovers from incubation, and watchfulness over its nestlings. The only sport is to go forth and watch for the coming up of the earliest of the floral gifts, or the bursting buds of the dogwood, redbud, hawthorn, hew!—we can almost cent now the fragrance of the orchard bloom, and the wild-flowers of the woods.

### "Item, in a dog fight."

The following is an extract from the speech of a tender-footed democrat, before his election to the Legislature:

"Feller citizens, if you elect me my opposition to banks shall be so strong that it will break the track of a herd of buffaloes! Volcanos may pour out their lava, reducing cities to smouldering ruins—earthquakes may engulf in the vortex of premature destruction large and populous islands—calamities may disgorge their aqueous contents, making nature tremble with the continuous effort—the thunder's stroke may prostrate the mightiest of monuments ever raised by the combined aid of art and labor—the vivid and glaring flash of lightning may rend the sturdy oak of the forest and make the lion-souled and the iron-hearted quake with fear; but do you think, seller citizens, that all this would make me vote in favor of a bank? d—clear of it!"

What is a sheep good for without a fleece, and what is a dandy good for without a coat?

## SITTINGS OF THE COURTS

At the Court-House in Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana.

CIRCUIT COURT.

2d Monday in April. 11 2d Monday in October.

PROBATE COURT.

2d Monday in February. 2d Monday in August.

2d Monday in May. 2d Monday in November.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

1st Monday in January. 1st Monday in September.

1st Monday in March. 1st Monday in November.

1st Monday in May.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber has for sale on his farm, about half a mile below Vevay, a quantity of Grapewine Roots and Cuttings, of the

*Catalaba, Isabella & Cape* kinds, warranted genuine. Also, a few bunches of the noted

### Baden Corn.

PHILIP BETTERNS.

Feb. 29, 1840. 13c\*

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order and decree entered at the last term of the Probate Court of the county of Switzerland, and state of Indiana, on the petition of Madeline Therie, who is guardian of the minor heirs of John B. Therie, deceased, to-wit: Mary Louise Therie, and Mary Francis Therie, I the undersigned commissioner, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at noon on the 25th day of April A. D. 1840, in lots of the Town of Vevay, known and designated by the Nos. 35 and 36 on the original plat of said town, the property of said minors; the terms of sale will be as follows: One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, the residue of the purchase money will be required in three equal instalments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months, from and after the day of sale, with six per cent, per annum interest thereon from the day of sale. Notes with approved personal security will be required of the purchaser for the credit instalments of the purchase money. The purchaser will be entitled to a certificate of purchase, entitling him to a deed in fee-simple to the said lots of land, on making full and final payment of the purchase money aforesaid.

JOSEPH C. EGGLESTON, Com'r.

March 21, 1840. 16c

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three executions, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Switzerland Circuit Court, in favor of the State of Indiana, and against David Lewellys and Jacob Valentine, his replevin security, for the sum of \$67 251, the amount of the fines, interests, and costs of prosecution, and also for the accruing costs, 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, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1840, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the rents and profits for the term of time of seven years, of the following real estate, to wit: It being a part of the north east quarter of section 17, town 3, of range 3 west, beginning and commanding at the south east cornerstone of said quarter section, thence north 66 poles to a stake; thence west 14 degrees, north 48 poles to a stake; from which a blue ash 4 inches in diameter, bears north 14 degrees east, distance 26 links; thence south 404 poles to a stake, from which a sugar 5 inches diameter, bears north 43 degrees west, distance 28 links; thence west 334 poles to a stake from which an ash 3 inches diameter, bears north 47 degrees east, distance 19 links; thence do south 26 poles to a stake; thence do east 80 poles, 14 links to the place of beginning, and containing 35 acres sixty hundredths more or less; and on failure to realize the full amount of the fines, interests and costs of prosecution on said executions 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 said executions, as the property of the said Jacob Valentine, replevin security as aforesaid.

HENRY McMAKIN, Sheriff.

March 14, 1840. [fee \$3 50] 16c

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 constipated.

On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which few persons would theoretically believe, but which thousands have testified from happy experience.

In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, surround the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and taken 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 coolness 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 feverish persons is always preceded by symptoms of a disorder of 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 impeded and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitation, languid pulse, torpor of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

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