

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.



POETICAL.

The Steed of the Prairie.

BY THOMAS G. SPEAR.

The Steed! The Steed! The Prairie Steed,
Endow'd with grace, and fram'd for speed,
With ringing hoof, through sun and storm,
Exults to dash his daring form;
And roam the waste, in fearless flight,
A thing of beauty, pride, and might.

Quick as an arrow from the start,
Alert of foot, and wild of heart,
So light, and bold, and swift, and free,
His limbs in airy motion flee,
With wingless ease he seems to fly,
Half clinging to the earth and sky.

Away, away, o'er hill and plain,
He sports aloft his streaming mane,
And saus the breeze with nostrils wide,
And skims the ground with gallant stride,
Alone or with the herding crowd,
Careering like a mountain cloud.

But, mark! the Osago hunter high,
Has hurl'd his lasso through the sky,
And o'er his neck the noose is drawn,
And from his sides the herd has gone,
And left him there, no longer free,
A captive, cur'd, and bridle sted.

Subdued beneath his rider's hands,
His sinewy form obedient stands,
Or bounds where'er, with eager heed,
His urgent will demands his speed,—
In strife with foe, or chase for game,
Still fleet of limb, and strong of frame.

As glides along his kindling veins,
The voice that startles or restrains,
A look—a motion, makes him fly,
With mettled ardor wild and high,
To breast the fight, defy the storm,
Or give to death his bleeding form.

Beneath' the mountain's craggy steep,
By rivers broad, and bright, and deep,
He nobly urges his burden'd back,
And leaps along the desert track,
In chase or battle proud to roar,
His green and boundless prairie home.

MISCELLANY.

New England and Southern Eloquence.

The character of a nation is no where more strikingly portrayed than in those individuals who stand out as its prominent orators. In every age in which eloquence has flourished, it has received its tone from the temperament of the people among whom it was cultivated, the peculiarities of the soil in which it was implanted, and from the circumstances which called it into action. Before Athene had made any considerable advances in civilization and the arts—when she was as yet uninitiated in the refinements of taste and in the investigations of science, her citizens were contented with an oratory which sympathized with their rude condition. But when learning had dissipated the mists of barbarism and ignorance; when philosophy had been taught in her groves, and engaged the attention of her sons; when genii had reared her classic structures and chiselled her matchless statues, such eloquence became powerless. A grace and beauty of delivery, a strength and polish of expression, a depth and lucidity of thought and an elegance of taste harmonizing with the progress they had achieved were alone effectual in kindling the deep emotions of the soul, and breathing the spirit of the orator into the hearts of the people. Turning to the histories of eloquence in all nations, we every where find it to be an unerring index of the manner and habits of the people, of their improvement or of their degradation.

The prominent traits of character in the different sections of our own country are clearly exemplified by the peculiarities of manner which distinguish the various forms of American oratory. In New England, so proverbial for its calculation and coolness, so remarkable for its provident forecast, where the rule of "loss and gain" enters very largely into every consideration, where every proposition is carefully weighed in the balances of reason and deliberation, and no enterprise is embarked in which the mind has not again and again revolved, where in short the judgment asserts and maintains its sway over every other faculty; here we discover an eloquence marked by sober, dispassionate thought, by wise discrimination, by mature reflection, and by its practical adaptation to the various uses of life. In the South, on the other hand, proverbial for its chivalry, where the reason is not always sufficient to restrain the fury of the passions, where the ardent desire of gain is tempered by the gentle amenities and benevolent sympathies of elevated intercourse, where a spirit of fearless courage and of daring impetuosity, is cherished in many bosoms, the orators are celebrated for a potency of feeling a warmth and ardor of soul, a servile glow of argument and an impassioned declamation in every respect peculiar to themselves. The eloquence of New England has been developed most favorably in periods of prosperity, when no cloud obscured the political horizon; and Peace was shedding over the land her benignant smile. The eloquence of the South has shone with the brightest lustre in the darkest hour of our country's history, when the face of the heavens was covered with blackness, when all was anxiety and fear and ruin, and desolation threatened to engulf the nation. The flowers of New England eloquence bloom in a garden of unbroken sunshine, watered by the dew of heaven, fanned by the breath of Zephyrus. The flowers of Southern eloquence bloom upon the jutting cliff, watered by the ocean's spray, nurtured amidst the tempests and the hurricane.

It was in those early days of doubt and gloom when the hearts of an oppressed people were faint and desponding, and slavery and disgrace seemed inevitable that the powerful energies of the illustrious Henry were called into action. It was the thrilling tones that broke from his lips which animated our forefathers in that hour of extreme peril—which infused a spirit of implacable hostility to a foreign oppressor—that bore

down every obstacle—which revived the shattered energies of his countrymen—which waked to intense and noble action every principle of patriotism that throbbed in the American bosom, and nerved every arm for that stern conflict by which was achieved the triumph of Liberty.

Less troublous times have given birth to New England's greatest orator. When the storm had subsided and the clouds were all dispersed, then was the most brilliant luminary of the North seen peering forth with resplendent lustre, surpassing all his predecessors in the splendor of his oratorical fame, possessing in an eminent degree every qualification requisite for an American statesman—a gigantic intellect, a sound and vigorous judgment, and an incorruptible patriotism. Webster appears pre-eminently the most eloquent of the sons of the North. In his oratory we discover those traits to which we have already adverted as distinguishing the New England character. When he rises to speak his manner is calm and dignified. A single glance and his whole audience is hushed into silence and attention. His full, solid tones are well fitted to sustain the dignity of his address. Each sentence as it falls from his lips is loaded with deep, well digested thought. He possesses that vast power of comprehension which enables him to grasp the whole of a subject at once. He sees it in all the variety and extent of its bearing, penetrates its most intricate mazes, and evinces beauty and order from the wildest chaos of facts. Distinguished alike for the solid and the splendid, for argument and for taste, for judgment and for imagination, his reasoning is always developed with perfect symmetry. We find nothing superfluous and nothing deficient. No position is left which is not amply sustained, and like a well fortified castle impervious to every attack.

Mr. Calhoun at the present day undoubtedly stands forth as the most conspicuous orator of the South. Without any reference to his political creed and the peculiar tenets which he maintains, one may be permitted to say that he possesses an acuteness of perception, a vigor of intellect, and a power of mind, second to none of his illustrious contemporaries. He, too, in his style of speaking illustrates the character of the South. His thoughts flow out with rapidity as if bursting from some fountain which had long been repressed, and was now just breaking through the barriers which restrained it. Whenever he speaks, he throws his whole power into whatever subject he is discussing, and kindles up into a feeling of passionate earnestness. Every resource of thought, every ray of intellect, every emotion of his soul are centred into one glowing focus of the most intense interest, and there he fuses the most refractory arguments of his antagonist, or moulds his own at pleasure. Every muscle of his face, the flush of his keen, penetrating eye, the commanding vehemence of expression, are all summoned to his assistance, and like the charge of a well disciplined soldiery, he bears down his opponent with an overwhelming energy.

In power of generalization the Senator from the South is inferior to his illustrious rival of the North. In power of concentration, of bending his collected energies to a single point, he is superior. When Mr. Webster produces an argument it is perfect in every part. Mr. Calhoun is striking and powerful only at times. The eloquence of the former appeals into subtlety, like the stately dome, every part developed in the most beautiful and harmonious proportion—that of the latter shoots up like the jagged turrets of some Gothic pile—fantastic, yet imposing. The one is the mountain torrent, rushing with impetuous violence down some craggy height—the other is the uniform flow of the majestic river, silent but deep.

Such are a few of the characteristics of New England and Southern eloquence, as exhibited in two of the foremost of the great orators produced by their different sections of our country. Happy is it that by the union of these States there are brought to the halls of our national councils, temperaments thus diverse, and minds trained to their different habits of thought and action. The native exuberance of the South is moderated by the wisdom and discretion of the North. In power of concentration, of bending his collected energies to a single point, he is superior. When Mr. Webster produces an argument it is perfect in every part. Mr. Calhoun is striking and powerful only at times. The eloquence of the former appeals into subtlety, like the stately dome, every part developed in the most beautiful and harmonious proportion—that of the latter shoots up like the jagged turrets of some Gothic pile—fantastic, yet imposing. The one is the mountain torrent, rushing with impetuous violence down some craggy height—the other is the uniform flow of the majestic river, silent but deep.

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Every one knows that the surface of the body is covered—above the true skin, by the cuticle or scarf skin. This is a thin membrane, save when it is exposed to pressure and rubbing (friction). In this case it becomes much thickened and hardened, as on the soles of the feet, and on the palms of the hands. And it is not unworthy of remark, that the Induration is in direct proportion to the exigency of Nature. But there is a morbid induration when the pressure exceeds, or is applied where it is not necessary. In this case, the distinguished name of Celsus has been applied to the diseased parts.

To Eradicate Corns.

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Every one who has seen a poultice applied, may remark, that it has the effect of softening generally, of detaching the cuticle.

Now, let a poultice, of such size and consistency as will preserve its moisture around the part, be applied to the offending corn at bed time; on the following morning the greater part of the indurated cuticle (the corn) may be removed by the fingers.

A little spermoceti ointment may be used during the following day, or the part may be entirely neglected. It may, in some cases, be necessary to repeat this process once or twice, and the cure will be safe, and certain.

Charles Thiebaud would inform his friends and former customers, that he has resumed his business of boot and shoe making in all its branches, at his old stand in the brick building on Main, one door west of Ferry street, Vevay, Ia., and has taken into partnership with him Thomas Haskell. They are determined to spare no pains or expense to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom. They have now on hand a large quantity of the best quality of stock which is being put together by mechanics of the very first class, so that their customers may depend on having work of the best quality, at prices to suit the times. All orders in their line thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 14, 1840. 24fm.

M. G. BRIGG AND J. M. KYLE,

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Switzerland Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care in said Court.

M. G. BRIGG may be consulted at Madison, and J. M. KYLE at his office opposite the Court House, in Vevay.

April 25, 1840. 24fm.

The Cultivation of Apples.

But the superior cheapness of apples is their greatest recommendation. An apple tree will stand on a square rod, making one hundred and sixty to the acre. By selecting productive varieties, good soil, and keeping the ground cultivated, we may safely conclude upon five bushels of apples per annum from each tree, which would be eight hundred bushels to the acre. If the trees are kinds which grow large, and require more room than one square rod, they will produce more, and so compensate for their fewness. The cost, per acre, of the land and orchard, may be estimated at eighty dollars, and as the crop obtained from the ground would pay for cultivating it, the whole expense of the apple crop would be the interest on eighty dollars, that is, five dollars and sixty cents for eight hundred bushels—which would be at the rate of seven-tenths of a cent per bushel. It is probable, however, that the land would rent for a trifle for tillage, which would still reduce the cost.—New *Genesee Farmer*.

COURTINMENT.—The following toast was offered at a recent Abolition jollification: "Here's to the African fair sex—Their natural sweetness needs no perfume, and their color needs no paint."—*Batavia Times*.

NEW DISCOVERY.—The Albany Microscope has discovered that Job was a printer, and that his *consorters* were non-paying subscribers.

EXCELLENT THINGS.—A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know justly how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge both from the beauty of the covering.

From the Charleston Mercury.

OUT of the Frying Pan into the Fire.—When the *man-o'-war cannoneer* was dum'd All wonder'd at him for thus playing man! But now that he, at length, has found his tongue, The wonder's changed among the listening throng; That he, who by his friends is called so clever, Had not the sense to hold his tongue for ever.

A proud Compliment paid to R. Dale Owen.—His electoral District, which gave Prof. 700 majority for Congress, has now given 18 Democ. majority! "Boys do you hear that?"

Iain W.—A genuine "son of the soil" came into our office the other day, and asked the rates of advertising for a situation. The price we told him, would be one dollar for three insertions, and one dollar and seventy-five cents for six. "A dollar," said he, scratching his pate, "for the first three times, and three quarters for the last three; well thin, my darlin', saith an we'll have it in the last three!"—*N. Y. Sun*.

A PRETTY RIDDLE.—"I will consent to all you desire," said a young female to her lover, "on condition that you give what you have not, what you never can have, and yet what you can give me. What did she ask for? A husband."

There is a man in this place whose nose is so long that he can't blow but half of it at once.

SITTINGS OF THE COURTS

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

CIRCUIT COURT.

2d Monday in April. 1—2d Monday in October.

PROBATE COURT.

2d Monday in February. 1—2d Monday in August.

2d Monday in May. 1—2d Monday in November.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

1st Monday in January. 1—2d Monday in September.

1st Monday in March. 1—2d Monday in November.

1st Monday in May.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned, who for three years occupied the establishment formerly occupied by Chas. Thiebaud, takes this method of returning his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal share of patronage extended to him. He has removed to the shop lately occupied by C. W. Gray & Co., fronting the market street, where he will at all times keep on hand a complete assortment of Boots, Shoes, coarse and fine, women's and children's shoes, at the lowest prices. All Boots and Shoes made in his establishment will be of Eastern and Cincinnati stock, and will be mended gratis when ripped. He hopes by close application to business, and a desire to please the public, to merit a share of public patronage.

F. J. GEORGE.

May 29, 1840.

24fm.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

A detailed illustration of a boot and a shoe, showing their construction and design.

C. Thiebaud and T. Haskell.

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LAW PARTNERSHIP.

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April 25, 1840. 24fm.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville, par
Bank of Kentucky and Branches, par
Northern Bank of Kentucky and Branches, par
Savings Bank of Louisville, Otis, Arnold & Co's checks on do.

INDIANA.

Bank of Marion, 2 per cent
Bank of Circleville, 5 dis.
Bank of Wauseon, 5 dis.
Bank of Xenia, 5 dis.
Bank of Sandusky, 5 dis.
Bank of Hamilton, 5 dis.
Bank of Union, 5 dis.
Bank of Marietta, 5 dis.
Bank of Moon Pleasant, 5 dis.
Bank of Norwalk, 5 dis.
Bank of Gauga, 5 dis.
Bank of Zanesville, 5 dis.
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