



## POETICAL.

(From the New World.

Removal of the Remains of Napoleon.  
BY MRS. EURLINE S. SMITH.

The following lines were suggested by hearing that the remains of Napoleon were to be removed from the Island of St. Helena to France for interment.

Take up the relics of the dead;  
Bear them o'er ocean's foam,  
And give them in the soil of France  
A fitting, final home!  
The land that loved the Warrior brave,  
Should yield his dust an honored grave.

Too long that sea-girl isle hath been  
His lonely place of rest:  
Earth's mightiest conqueror should repose  
Among earth's first and best;  
The "thunder of the world," should claim  
A Monument to tell his fame.

The Eagle's scream—the sea-bird's wail,  
The night winds mournful song,  
Mingled with ocean's solemn roar  
Have sung his requiem long—  
The star, the cloud, night's dewy tear  
The only watchers o'er his bier!

Far different sounds henceforth shall wake  
The death dirge of the brave,  
Far different scenes their beauty lend,  
To decorate his grave;  
And other watchers now shall keep  
Their vigils o'er his "dreamless sleep."

The cannon's roar, the trumpet's voice,  
The spirit stirring drum,  
Will peal the notes he loved in life;  
Around his last sad home,  
And veteran bands will oft repair  
To tell his deeds of glory there.

Art's sculptured monument shall rise  
To eulogize his name:  
A nation's voice shall rend the skies,  
With songs of loud acclaim;  
And beauty's form will linger near,  
To wreath the bright garlands round his bier.

'Tis well to render, even now,  
Such honors to the dead—  
The mighty dead! who moved in life  
With triumphs loftiest tread,  
Who o'er the earth his sceptre swayed,  
'Till monarchs bowed and worlds obeyed!

Who soared on high like some proud bird  
That takes his heavenward flight—  
And sat enthroned in pride and power  
And Empires crumbling round his seat!

## MISCELLANY.

Both sides of the Picture.

"Is the boy sick?" asked Mr. Lindley, with a look of anxiety and alarm, as he entered the room and saw his young and beautiful wife sitting beside the cradle of her sleeping infant, weeping most bitterly. "Is this boy sick?"

"No," answered the afflicted lady, "he is quite well."

"Then what is the matter, my dear Emily!—what occasions this flood of tears?" Mr. Lindley asked himself beside his wife, and took her hand while speaking.

"I am worn out with this perpetual confinement," answered Mrs. Lindley; "this unvarying round of dull domestic care."

"Perpetual confinement my dear!" said Mr. Lindley; "did you not spend yesterday with your mother! and take a drive into the country the day before? Come, dearest, dry your tears, and listen to an interesting book I have brought home with me, purposely to read aloud to you."

"Your book would be but a poor substitute for society," said Mrs. Lindley, who still sat with her head inclined, looking the picture of sorrow and discontent. "I am suffering for society—suffering to mingle again with the world as I used to do!" After a momentary pause she continued—"Sophia was in just now, dressed so beautiful!—on her way to Mr. Whitwell's party. All the world will be there—poor I excepted. A fresh gush of tears called anew for the use of her handkerchief."

"Young ladies have little else to do than attend parties," said Mr. Lindley; "we, happily, have better engagements, and more precious pleasures."

"Married ladies seem no more confined than single ones," said Mrs. Lindley, who seemed to have heard only the first part of her husband's remarks.

"Mrs. Bank and Mrs. Southwell, and indeed all my friends are to be at Mr. Whitwell's to-night. No one but myself is in bondage.—Every one besides can have a nursery maid, and all else that is necessary to make them comfortable and happy."

"I am sorry that we cannot have a nursery maid, since you think it would conduce to your happiness; though, for my own part I had rather that my dear Emily should have the charge of our darling boy, than entrust him to the care of almost any hireling that could be found."

Again the first part only of what Mr. Lindley said, seemed to meet the ear of his wife.—Her voice was never harsh; never loud—but it certainly did not sound sweetly, as in a kind of low guttural she replied. "Some gentlemen choose to think they can afford but very little to make a wife happy!"

Mr. Lindley dropped the hand he had till then held within his, and, rising, walked the floor rapidly. He did not whistle—he did not sing—but he just made the notes of a tune audible, as he inhaled and exhaled the air between his scarcely parted lips. After some ten or fifteen minutes spent in this manner, he suddenly seized the volume he had mentioned, and seating himself near the lamp began to turn the leaves. Mean while Mrs. Lindley neither spoke nor moved. Her head rested on her hand, and her eyes sought the carpet; but no tears fell, for her

feelings were too highly excited to permit them longer to flow. The disturbed husband found his book a vain resource, and after twirling the leaves a few minutes, he threw it on the table and left the room. The next moment his wife heard the street door close behind him.

Then, indeed, came a fresh flood of tears.—"This," she exclaimed, as she covered her face with her hands. "This is the sympathy he feels for me! To leave me thus to perfect solitude! Mrs. Lindley was now wrought up to real agony. The infant at this moment awoke; and clasping him to her bosom, she cried:—"Yes darling, your father's feelings are such towards your poor mother, that to avoid her society he is even willing to leave you, dearly as he loves you!"

With the unconscious infant cradled in her arms, the mother indulged herself in looking back on the gilded scenes of her youth; or rather her unvaried life; for her youth was in all its freshness and beauty. Her freedom from care; her confinement; the parties, the balls, the concerts, the drives, all came thronging upon her.

"While memory, covered with flowers, Restored every rose, but secreted its thorn."

In the retrospect, the picture was all brightness; all gladness; and what was her present lot! How great was the contrast! No variety; no pleasure; all her days were twines; a perpetual round of petty household career, and a helpless infant always by her side or in her arms! How dark did a disturbed imagination render the review! She thought and wept, until she verily believed herself the most wretched woman alive; while at the bottom of all lay a feeling of displeasure against her husband, as if he was the wilful cause of all her troubles.

For nearly an hour Mrs. Lindley indulged herself in these purely selfish musings, murmuring and regrets, when the clock in a neighboring street striking the hour of nine, aroused her. "Where can George be?" she cried. She felt some alarm, and laying her again sleeping infant in the cradle, she went to the window, and thence to the door, to learn if he were coming. The street was quite still, not a foot step was to be heard; and with conflicting feelings, she rested herself beside her child. "O, he is cruel!" thought she: "Where can he be! In his office! or where? Oh where! Oh that he would come!"

On the whole, Mrs. Lindley was not only a rational creature, but a reasonable and reasoning woman; and the period had now arrived for a revision of feeling. Other views began to present themselves to her mind.

"It is I, I myself that is cruel!" thought she; "how happy we might have been this evening, had I not driven him from me! How tender he was; and how kind; to bring a book purposely to read to me! He is willing to forego his society for my sake; and I cannot for his! And after all what is there so desirable about a party! Did I ever attend one, however brilliant; however gay; where, from some source or other, there was not as much suffering as enjoyed! Did I ever attend one in which I did not hear or see expressed the working of envy, or jealousy, or contempt, or of ridicule! In such scenes did I not experience quite as much pain as pleasure, unless, indeed, I could secure the undivided attention of the whole to myself! What were my thoughts when he once said to me, 'that with his present fortune, he should not dare to ask the woman that he loved, to unite her fate with his, on account of the privations she must undergo.' Oh, did I not think that, with him for a companion, the most humble establishment would be a paradise! and that no self denial would be severe! and now that I am his wife, I drive him from me by cruel repinings! Oh, where can he be!

Again she went to the window—to the door; but in vain; no husband was to be seen or heard. How gloomy, how desolate, did her comfortable and well furnished little parlor appear, as she re-entered it. "Oh!" cried she, "what sunshine would his smile shed around! But I have disappointed, grieved, wounded, forced him from me!"

Never had an hour in Mrs. Lindley's life dragged itself along so slowly as the present; and it was not until after the clock had struck ten that the well known footstep of her husband, met her listening ear. With a bound she met him in the entry.

"O, my dear George, how glad I am you are come!"

Her husband made no distinct answer but entered the parlor, and advancing to the mantel, rested his elbow upon it, and leaned his head upon his hand; his countenance was clouded, yet, more in sorrow than in anger.

"Dearest George, will you forgive me?" said the trembling wife; while she twined her arm in his and looked imploringly in his face, "can you forgive my folly, my cruelty?"

"Yes, Emily; I can do any thing you ask of me."

"O, George—don't speak so coldly; so sadly, Alas, I have made you very unhappy!"

"You have Emily, for I fear your union with me requires sacrifices you are unable cheerfully to make."

"O, say not; think not so, my dearest husband! for notwithstanding appearances are so much against me, it is not so. Since you left me this evening, she added, while a faint smile strove to chide away the gathering tear—"since you left me, I have had ample time for reflection—for retrospection. I have reviewed my married and my single life; and my cruelty, and my ingratitude, my childish perverseness to-night, have caused me the most bitter self upbraidings. May you ever know a pang like that which struck through my heart when the thought struck me that the great Disposer of events might free me from care, as he has freed poor Charlotte, by taking from me husband and child. I cannot forgive myself—but O! say that you forgive me!"

"Forgive you, dearest Emily; I have nothing to forgive, if you will only be happy!"

"O, I am most happy! blessed in having such a husband! The bitter—bitter evening has taught me that all joys cannot be crowned into one state or period; and I do think I can never again regret the giddy pleasures of my youth, while in possession of those so much more precious. Henceforth it shall be my pleasure to strive to make you as happy as you make me; and educate our boy as much like his father as possible. O, say once more that you forgive me—for depend upon it, I can never again be so foolish; so cruel; so wicked!"

The husband bent forward and imprinted a long kiss on the forehead of the suppliant. She looked up, and his eyes, beaming with love and renewed confidence gave her perfect assurance that all was forgiven—forgotten!

EXTREME DELICACY.—The disposition to be agonizingly delicate, is well ridiculed in the following: "Is there any thing the matter?" "There is, sir," was the host's reply. "Have I given any offence?" "You have, sir." "Really I am ignorant of it." "Such language won't suit here, sir." "My dear sir, what language?" "We were talking of soup." "We were." "You mentioned ox-tail." "I did." "That's it, that's it, sir; that sent the ladies blushing out of the room, that highly improper language, which I never heard at any board before, and should not have expected from you." "Why, sir, I but called it by its proper name." "You asked a question, and I replied. I am, however, sorry that it has given offence; but really I do not know how I could have avoided it." "Then, sir, I advise you, when you have occasion another time to speak of that particular soup, do not call it ox-tail." "No." "But what shall I call it?" "Fly dispenser." "I shall remember the fly dispenser soup, sir, rest assured."

"My son," said an affectionate mother to her son, who resided at a distance, and expected in a short time to be married, "you are getting very thin." "Yes mother," he replied, "I am, and when you see me next, I think you will see my ribs."

Lines worked on a Hearth-Rug.  
Fair one, take heed how you advance,  
Nor tempt your own undoing:  
If you're too FORWARD—careful chance!  
A SPARK may prove your RUIN.

"Vot makes you come tail end foremost!" as the nigger said ven the bumble-bee stung him.

Sam Slick says he never knew but one man to die of a broken heart, and he brought on the affliction by lifting a big anvil.

## SITTINGS OF THE COURTS.

At the Court-House in Vevay, Switzerland County, Ia.  
CIRCUIT COURT.  
2d Monday in April. 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.

## THE LIFE OF

Martin Van Buren,

BY MOSES DAWSON.

THE above work is now ready for delivery, and on sale by the publisher. Subscribers for the same, and the community at large, can obtain them on application to the publisher, to whom orders from a distance will be directed.

They may also be had at Democratic Hall, of Messrs. Dawson & Fisher, or of the Agent for the city, Mr. J. O. C. Parcell.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Ezra Slawson deceased, late of Pleasant Township Switzerland County Indiana. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the same will please present them duly authenticated for settlement—said estate is supposed to be solvent.

SIMEON SLAWSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 17th, 1840—11c.

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, 267

May 23, 1840.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.  
C. Thiebaud and T. Haskell.

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, 24m.

## LAW PARTNERSHIP.

M. G. BRIGHT 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. Bright may be consulted at Madison, and J. M. Kyle at his office opposite the Court House, in Vevay.

April 25, 1840, 12 n

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

Hotel Company,  
Old Bank of Kentucky,  
Commonwealth Bank and Branches,  
South Western Real Estate Bank,

Indiana.  
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Madison,  
State Bank,  
Branches at New Albany, Madison and Lawrenceburgh,  
All other Branches,

Ohio.  
Bank of Cleveland,  
Bank of Massillon,  
Bank of Circleville,  
Bank of Wooster,  
Bank of Xenia,  
Bank of Sandusky,  
Bank of Hamilton,  
Bank of West Union,  
Bank of Chillicothe,  
Bank of Marietta,  
Bank of Mount Pleasant,  
Bank of Norwalk,  
Bank of Geauga,  
Bank of Zanesville,  
Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville,  
Bank of Steubenville,  
Clinton Bank of Columbus,  
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon,  
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati,  
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,  
Commercial Bank of Scioto,  
Dayton Bank,  
Dayton Mfg. Company,  
Exchange Bank Cincinnati,  
Farmers & Mechanics Bank Steubenville,  
Farmers Bank Canton,  
Franklin Bank Cincinnati,  
Franklin Bank Columbus,  
German Bank Wooster,  
Granville Alexandria Society,  
Kirtland Safety Society,  
Lancaster Ohio Bank,  
Lafayette Bank Cincinnati,  
Manhattan Bank at Manhattan Ohio,  
Mechanics & Traders Bank Cincinnati,  
Miami Exporting Company Cincinnati,  
Muskingum Bank Putnam,  
Munroe Falls Mfg. Company,  
Orphans Institute Bank,  
Ohio Rail Road,  
Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company,  
Urban Bank Company,  
Western Reserve Bank at Warren,  
Union Bank of Exchange, Cincinnati,

LOUISIANA.  
Clinton and Port Hudson, at Jackson,  
New Orleans City Banks,

MISSISSIPPI.  
Agricultural Bank Natchez,  
Planters Bank Natchez,  
Commercial Bank Natchez,  
Natchez Rail Road,  
Miss. Shipping Company,  
Grand Gulf Railroad & Banking Co.,  
West Feliciana do., do., do.,  
Commercial Bank of Manchester,  
do., do., do.,  
Commercial Railroad and Banking Company, Vicksburg,  
Bank of Vicksburg,  
Vicksburg Water Works & Banking Co.,  
City of Vicksburg Post Notes,  
Lake Washington,  
Commercial Bank, Columbus,  
Tombigbee,  
Union Bank at Jackson, Post Notes,  
do., payable at sight,  
Bank of Port Gibson,  
Citizens Bank Madison County,  
Chickasaw Land Bank,  
All other banks of this State are worthless.

DETROIT CITY BANKS.  
Bank of River Raisin, Monroe,  
Solvent country [chartered] Banks,  
Joint stock; Safety Fund and Wild Cat,  
State Bank of Illinois and its Branches,  
Bank of Illinois and branches, Shawneetown,  
Bank of Cairo,  
Illinois Savings Bank,  
Manufacturers' and Miners' Bank at Jackson,  
Merchants and Planters Bank at Chicago,

ALABAMA.  
State Bank and branches,  
All other solvent Banks,

PENNSYLVANIA.  
Philadelphia City Banks,  
Pittsburgh banks,  
Country banks,

TENNESSEE.  
Banks of Tennessee and branches,  
Planters Bank and branches,  
Union Bank and branches,  
Yeatman, Woods and Co.,

VIRGINIA.  
Bank of Virginia and branches,  
Farmers' Bank of Virginia and branches,  
Valley Bank and branches,  
Northwestern Bank of Va. at Wheeling,  
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at do. and branches,

NEW YORK.  
City Banks,  
Country Banks,  
Mechanics & Traders' Bank, Albany,

MARYLAND.  
Baltimore City Banks,  
Country Banks,

FLORIDA.  
Southern Life Insurance and Trust Company, St. Augustine,  
All other solvent Banks,

GEORGIA.  
All Solvent Banks,

SOUTH CAROLINA.  
Charleston City Banks,  
Country Banks,

NORTH CAROLINA.  
Bank of Cape Fear,  
All other solvent Banks,

NEW ENGLAND.  
Boston City Banks,  
All other solvent Banks,

CANADA.  
Montreal City Banks,  
Quebec do.,  
Bank of Upper Canada, at Toronto,  
Mechanics' Bank, Montreal,  
Ottawa Bank, do.,  
Mechanics' Bank, St. Johns

WISCONSIN.  
Bank of Wisconsin, Green Bay,  
Bank of Mineral Point,  
Fox River Hydraulic Company,  
MISSOURI.  
State Banks of Mo. at St. Louis, & Br. par a 2 prem

ARKANSAS.  
State Banks and branches, [old issue] 40 a 50 dis.  
do do do [new issue] do  
Real Estate Bank, do  
Government Treasury Notes, 85 dis.

TEXAS.  
Government Treasury Notes, 85 dis.

SPECIE.  
Silver, 4 a 5 prem.  
American Gold, 5 a 6 prem.  
Sovereigns, do. 5 0  
Doubleeons, Spanish, do. 16 a 17 0  
do. Patriot, do. 16 a 16 50  
English Guineas, \$5 00  
Louisiana, 4 00 a 15 50  
Napoleons, 00  
Ten Guelder pieces, 00  
Ten Thalers, 8 00  
Fredericksd'ors, 4 00

LOOK WELL TO YOUR BANK NOTES.  
Counterfeit Bank Notes, on the different good banks, and fraudulent issues of post notes and other worthless paper, without capital or basis, are innumerable.

COUNTERFEITS.  
INDIANA.  
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.  
5s. letter B. Very coarsely executed, purporting to be engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. They can be detected by observing that the letter A in Murray is omitted.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.  
5s. dated Jan. 1, 1839. Payable to G. W. Rathbone S. Merrill, Pres. John Ross, Cash. Can be detected by observing the names of the engravers, W. Danc & Co. The genuine were engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., New York. The spurious bills have for a vignette, a man standing under a tree, with cattle, hogs, &c. In the distance, a view of locomotive, &c. The bank has never issued any bills bearing date Jan. 1, 1839.

10s. The vignette of the genuine Texas is that of a Hunter on Horseback, while the counterfeits have for a vignette a view of a Steamboat, Ship, &c.

20s and 100s altered from 5s. they may be readily detected by being clumsily altered, and by having retained the heads of particular individuals on the notes, as all the fives have—none of which heads are on the \$20 or \$100 bill. The only \$20 bill issued, has the Indiana State House for its main design, while that of the only \$100 bill is a Roman soldier and mason. The upper and lower margin is cut off the \$5 in making the alteration.

KENTUCKY.  
BANK OF LOUISVILLE, LOUISVILLE KY.  
5s. letter C, payable to R. Millikin, dated Oct. 8th 1833. The signatures are very well executed, but the engraving is coarse, and the ink much paler than in the genuine note. There are also others of the same denomination made payable to W. Nibbitt, which resemble the above in most respects, except that the ink is darker than in the true notes. They may easily be detected on a slight examination.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.  
20s. letter A, payable to R. S. Todd, June 10, 1835, signed G. C. Gwathmey, Cashier, John I. Jacob, President. It is badly executed, much lighter than the genuine note, and very imperfect in each of the devices. The figure of the Indian on the left end is much lighter and imperfect, particularly about the head. The word better is shorter, and the note about one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine, and the filling badly done. It will be easily detected by good judges.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.  
20s. letter D, dated Oct. 1, 1833. Vignette, a man in a sitting posture, with a female kneeling and offering flowers or something of the kind; engraving very coarse, plate new, and not even an attempt at copying the genuine. They can easily be detected by observing that the signatures have been marked out in fine hair marks, which are not covered in the signing.

NORTHERN BANK, KY., BRANCH AT LOUISVILLE.  
3s. Pay to T. Anderson, dated Aug. 10, 1834. M. T. Scott, Cashier. Paper light and engraving faint; otherwise calculated to deceive.

OHIO.  
BANK OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
20s. Altered from 1s. The figure 20 in a large die is impressed in 7 places, and very clumsily done. This bank has never issued any \$20 bills.

BANK OF GRANVILLE.  
3s. note: Various dates. Vignette, a Steamboat and Rail-Road Cars. On the right hand margin, an Indian figure in a standing posture, with bow unstrung.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI.  
10s. letter A, payable to John W. Walce, dated May 4th, 1837, signed J. S. Armstrong, President, W. S. Hatch, Cashier, and engraved by Underwood, Bald & Spencer. The signatures are tolerably well executed. The counterfeits may be easily detected by noticing the plate, the bank having issued none of this description: in the centre of the note, at the top, is a vignette of William the Fourth, and on the right and left are female figures, the former seated, holding a sheaf of wheat, and the latter standing, with a cup of liberty in her right hand.

There are counterfeits on nearly every bank, in the State of Ohio, and persons cannot be too cautious in taking them:

ILLINOIS.  
BANK OF ILLINOIS, SHAWNEETOWN, ILL.  
20s. payable to W. C. Doyle, dated Aug. 4, 1839. On the left hand end of the note, around a circle, are the words "\$100,000 owned by the State."—The paper and engraving are in good imitation of the genuine. The signatures of the President and Cashier are rather badly done.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.  
10s. now plate, letter A on both ends; signed for J. Cowperthwaite, cash., S. Mason; for N. Biddle, pres., G. W. Fairman. The center vignette of the banking house is tolerably well executed, but the heads on the ends of the bill are coarsely engraved