

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

[From the Health Journal.]

Death from tight Lacing.

Mr. Editor.—I have seen and am much pleased with your paper, and doubt not it will do much good. I hope for it an extensive circulation. In one of the late numbers you call for facts, whether communicated in elegant language or not. I have recently learned one to which I gave all possible publicity, and have told in almost every circle of the young in which I have since found myself. Two weeks since while on a visit to the house of a respectable, long experienced physician in one of the southern boundary towns in New Hampshire, he gave me in substance, the following account as near as I can recollect.

He was called a week or two previous to visit a young female, I think, over twenty years of age, who was distressingly ill of a complaint of the lungs, laboring under great difficulty of breathing, and which his discrimination led him at once to impute to a long continued practice of tight lacing—a practice which is slaying its thousands and tens of thousands in our enlightened land. There was, in his opinion, an adhesion of the lungs to the chest, and a consequent inflammation which had proceeded to such a height that death was inevitable. Little or nothing could be done. The poor girl, after a very few days of acute suffering, fell a victim to—(what shall I say?) I am unwilling to wound the feelings of her friends;—her own folly and vanity. It could not be suicide, because no such result was contemplated, though the deed was done by her own hand. We can call it by no softer name than self-slaughter, for such even an external examination of the body proved it to have been. The shoulder blades were bound to be literally lapped one over the other; the false ribs had been so compressed that a space of only about an inch and a half remained between them; and so great was the curvature of the spine, which had been gilded in by the cords of death, that after the corpse was laid out for interment, two pillows were put under the arch thereby formed, while the shoulders rested on the board. She was a large, healthy person, and was ignorantly led by the desire to please, to sacrifice her life at the shrine of fashion, and the prevailing false ideas of beauty of form.—She was said to be of amiable disposition, and correct moral habits, otherwise.

My own mind was so impressed with the recital of this story, that I could hardly forbear weeping over the folly, and weakness, and ignorance, and wickedness of my sex. I inwardly wished for the ability to ring this case of suffering and death in the ears of every female in our land, until their voluntarily assumed "strait jackets," that indicate nothing better than mental aberration in the wearers, should be voluntarily thrown aside. Pray, sister, lift up your renovated voice anew—labor with the utmost power of your pen against this crying sin of enlightened Christian America, and may God Almighty bless your efforts, and enable you to turn the hearts of our erring sisters to Himself, that they may seek to please Him.

Mexico.

The North American gives the subjoined summary of the leading events of the history of Mexico, for the last forty years.

At the commencement of the present century it was under the dominion of Spain. Soon after that period, the spirit of revolt began secretly and gradually to spread among the Mexicans, and in 1810 an insurrection broke out. The leader, Hidalgo, was captured and executed. After a series of victories and defeats on the part of the insurgents, (turk, who had fought on the side of Spain, joined the revolution, and in 1821 proclaimed the independence of his country. He afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, under the title of Augustin the First. After a bloody struggle, he was driven from the country in 1823, and on attempting to return was arrested and shot.

In 1824 a constitution was adopted, and Victoria was elected president and Bravo vice-president of the new republic. The first congress was held Jan. 1, 1825. The independence of Mexico was early recognized by the Government of the United States, then by Great Britain, and subsequently by most of the European powers. Every thing seemed to promise prosperity when a violent party division took place. The aristocracy of the country united in a masonic society under the name of the Escoceses, and attempted to control the government. The less wealthy organized also a masonic fraternity, and bore the name of Yorkions, having obtained a charter from a masonic lodge in New York, through the agency of Mr. Poinsett.

In 1829 these two parties brought forward their candidates for the Presidency. Pedraza, the candidate of the Escoceses party, was successful by a majority of two votes over his rival Guerrero. At this crisis, Santa Ana, who had been a military commander at Vera Cruz, espoused the cause of the defeated candidate. Civil war ensued, Pedraza fled, and Guerrero was inaugurated in April, 1829. In December of the same year, Bustamante, the vice-president, publicly denounced the chief magistrate for abuse of his power, and placed himself at the head of an army. He caused himself to be elected by the army to the presidency, and Guerrero was made prisoner, and in 1831, executed. In January, 1832, Santa Ana took arms in opposition to Bustamante, and compelled him in the December following, to quit the country. In March, 1833, Santa Ana was elected President, and Gomez Farias who was strongly opposed to the views of Santa Ana, was elected vice-president. The Congress favored Farias, and at length Santa Ana appealed to the people. The latter was successful. A new Congress convened, and Farias was obliged to retire to New Orleans. In May, 1837, Bustamante entered on the Presidency. He was for a short time superseded by Santa Ana, but was restored, and now holds the office. This sketch of the progress of events is too brief to be very satisfactory; but our time has not allowed us to make it more complete. We leave it as it is. What is to be the result of the conflict in Mexico, time only can decide. It may yet be long before that nation shall settle down under good government and enjoy peace.

VERY COOL.—The New Orleans Sun says a man walked into the office, and not being able to subscribe for a six months subscription in advance, turned round and requested the editor to lend him half a dollar, and he would treat to a "julep." That was cool.

Dreadful Earthquake.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—The Abeille du Nord, of yesterday, published the following letter from Tiflis, August 13: "You have doubtless heard of the dreadful earthquake of Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Makitchman, damaging all the buildings at Erivan, and devastated the two districts of Shaurour and Sourmate, in Armenia. All the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner, that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for want of water. But the most awful event has taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. A considerable mass was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in its way for the distance of seven versts, nearly five English miles.

Among others, the great village of Akhouli, has had the fate of Herculanum and Pompeii. About 1,000 inhabitants were buried under heaps of rocks. A thick fluid, which afterwards became a river, ran from the interior of the mountain, which was opened, and following the same direction, swept over the ruins, and carried with it the corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above mentioned districts, and entirely laid them waste; then the shock became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet; the day before yesterday I was awakened by two violent subterranean commotions.—Journal de St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A man, every way respectable in his station as a working jeweller, lived with an only child, a daughter, in quiet and comfort, putting aside all his earnings beyond that which was applied to household expenses, in order to apply her dot when she should be married to a man in her own station; but for some time, some months he had observed that he was robbed, that articles entrusted to him to alter, that gold given to him for the purpose of manufacturing into jewelry, vanished between the night and the morning. The poor man bore this for some months; but after having disburied all that he had laid aside for his daughter's portion, in replacing articles of which he became convinced that the child had robbed him, he steeled his heart against her protestations of innocence, and drove her from his presence. On the following day he again missed an object of value, which she could not have purloined. The second night he broke a wine glass on the table of his bedroom, and having gathered the large fragments, retired to bed. Towards day-break he woke up, tormented by a pain in his foot, when he found that he had in it a piece of broken glass. This proved that he must have been standing upon the table, and he then remounted it, and was convinced that he was himself a sleepwalker, and that he had judged his child unjustly, as he found hid behind a cornice in the roof, immediately above the table, all the jewels and trinkets which he had lost. It is needless to add with what affection he again sought his child, or with what tenderness he restored her to that place in his bosom which she had never forfeited.—Paris Paper.

Awful Calamity.

We learned the particulars, on yesterday, of one of the most heart-rending calamities, that has ever occurred within the limits of Wabash county. The mother of Mr. Benj. F. Horde, of Evansville, Ia., his sister and two children, started from that place a couple of days since, on a visit to some friends in this State. They passed through this town on Tuesday last, on their way to their place of destination, in a fine two horse carriage, driven by a mulatto man; they had reached the Hoopas river, which, from the late heavy rains, was swollen to an unusual height, and in attempting to reach the bridge, by the road leading close along on the edge of the river, and which we understand, was covered with water, unfortunately missed it and was precipitated over the bank into the raging current, and horrible to relate, the two ladies and children were drowned, and also the two horses, the mulatto man was saved by swimming and taking hold of a limb, until relief came to his assistance.

The bodies of one of the ladies and one of the children have been found.—Wabash Republican.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.—The Amsterdam papers announce the abdication of the King of Holland in favor of his son. It appears that his Majesty communicated to his ministers before setting out the day before from the Hague to the castle of Loo. A proclamation will be issued in a few days informing his subjects of his resolution. The Handesbad says that the King having summoned the Prince and Princess of Orange to Loo, communicated to them his intentions in the presence of his friend Bron Frayel. It is believed that his Majesty has already given orders for the transmission of all the official documents of the various official departments. He is said to have laid aside his crown and retired to private life, for the purpose of accomplishing the union with a lady of his court, which encountered so much opposition from his subjects when first announced some twelve months ago.

'LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.'—Three Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay became converts to the temperance cause, although previously given to put the enemy into their mouth that stole away their brains. Three white men formed the charitable resolution of trying their Indian sincerity. Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they hid themselves in the bushes to observe the motions of the red men. The first one recognized his old acquaintance, with an "ugh!" and making a high step he passed on. The second, laughed, saying "no know you!" and walked round. The last one drew his tomahawk, and dashing it to pieces, said "ugh! you conquer me—now I conquer you."

CURE FOR STAMMERING.—Those (a correspondent assures us) who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech, may be effectually cured—where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation—by perseverance for three or four months in the simple remedy of reading aloud with the teeth closed, for at least two hours in the course of each day. The recommender of this simple process adds—"I can speak with certainty of the utility of the remedy.—Literary Gazette.

Sale of the Amistad.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court, this famous vessel, together with her cargo, was on Thursday last, sold by auction, under the direction of the marshal of the district, at the Custom House in this city. An appraisal was had of the vessel and cargo when the goods were first landed. We understand that the appraisal was about 6,000 dollars, and that the gross sales will amount within 4 or 500 dollars of that sum.

The vessel was valued by the appraisers at 900 dollars and sold for only 245 dollars. She is of some 50 or 60 tons burthen, built in Cuba, and said to be old. Her sails are all worn to shreds, and a large expenditure would be necessary to render her sea-worthy. The cargo consisted principally of assorted goods, calculated for the Spanish market, a large proportion of them were German linen goods, invoiced listado and plaitas; most of these were more or less damaged, and some of them very much so. It was rumored that she had on board a large amount of valuable silk goods.

With the exception of four or five dozen gauze, half a dozen flag, and one piece of Canton handkerchiefs, she had no silk goods on board. The remaining dry goods were low priced British prints and ginghams, a few pieces linen drills, bed ticking, cotton handkerchiefs, muslins, threads, &c. Many of the cases had been broken open by the negroes, and several hundred yards of the linen goods were cut up into pieces of from one to ten yards. There were also one or two cases partly filled with toys, and one or more with saddles and saddlers trimmings—a quantity of sole leather and calf skins, and about two hundred boxes of vermelli—of the latter article many of the boxes had been broken open and their contents scattered about, and among the others sad havoc had been made by mice.

One hundred and forty boxes of that which was in the best condition sold for four and a quarter cents the pound. About 20 boxes of cattle soap sold at between nine and ten cents the pound. The sole leather, of which there were about sixty sides, sold at from sixteen to twenty and a half cents per pound; and of the remaining articles of cargo, consisting of one or two cases of looking glasses, a small invoice of glass and crockery ware, &c., we are told that they sold for about their true value under the circumstances. A lot of castings designed for mills sold at \$3 12½ per cwt.

GETTING RICH BY TRADING.—A newly married couple, in the old Bay State, before the revolution, commenced the world with no other patrimony than a barrel of rum. On this they determined to commence business for a living.—Accordingly they opened what they called a shop or store, and advertised rum for sale at retail, but like wary and cautious merchants, they solemnly resolved to forego the credit system, and to sell not a dram but for ready money. A dram was soon sold and James had a groat for it. "This was a good capital to begin upon." The next day James became thirsty, and arranged with his wife Betty to pay her the groat, for which she dealt him out a dram; but why should not trade be reciprocated? Why should not Betty have rights as well as James? And so the next day she purchased a dram of her dear husband, and paid him a groat for the same.—Thus a shrewd plan of mutual exchanges having been devised, the cask kept a constant circulation between James and Betty, till the barrel was empty, and both became confirmed drunkards.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR BACON.—It is well known that Westphalia hams are held in higher repute than any others. This excellence is said to be owing, not to anything peculiar in the pork, but to the manner of curing the hams. They are smoked in the upper stories of buildings, and the smoke, which is from oak or maple chips, is conveyed by means of tubes, from the cellar of the building. Thus, passing through this long space, the vapor, which smoke generally holds is deposited, and the hams are perfectly dry and cool during the process. The Baltimore Cultivator says that the great defects in smoking commonly are, the meat is placed too near the fire and the smoke house is too tight; it is therefore, in consequence kept too warm by the fire, and the condensation of the vapor keeps them damp.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.—We find the following in an old Vermont paper: The number of regulars furnished to the revolutionary army, were, by New England, 147,441, by the Middle States 56,571; by the Southern States, 56,997. It appears by the above, that New England, consisting of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut furnished more troops for the defence of the country, than the other nine states, by 3,872. The number of troops furnished by South Carolina, was 6,443; Massachusetts, 67,907; Georgia, 2,697; Connecticut, 31,939.

THE PROFESSION OF AGRICULTURE.—"The profession of agriculture bears with it none of these evils. If there lives the man who may eat his bread with a conscience at peace with man and God, it is the man who has brought that bread on earth by his own honest industry. It is canted by no fraud; it is wet by no tears; it is stained with no blood. The profession of agriculture brings with it none of those agitating passions which are fatal to peace, to satisfaction, or the enjoyment of the common blessings of life. The profession of agriculture presents few temptations, by which health and character, and peace are sacrificed. The profession of agriculture is favorable to health and long life, to habits of industry and frugality, to temperance and self-government, to the cultivation of domestic virtues, and to the calm and delicious enjoyment of domestic pleasures in all their purity and fullness.

REMEDY FOR THE BOTS.—Half pint of vinegar, half pint soft soap, half pint of gin, and half pint molasses, well shaken together, and poured down while foaming. To my great surprise, the horse in five minutes was wholly free from pain, and ate freely—the next morning I was on my journey. I have since recommended and given the same in perhaps fifty cases, with the same good effect; not in one instance has it failed to effect a perfect cure.

ISAAC LOVEJOY.

Troy, Jan. 29, 1840.

From the St. Augustine Herald.

Important Prosecution of the War.

We are happy to announce that the Secretary of war has requested the Navy Department to order the Commander of the West India Squadron, to provide for the protection of Key West and the Florida Keys generally.

And also to send out boat expeditions into the bays and inlets of the coast, to cut off any parties of Indians who may be hovering about the shores.

Vessels will be kept on coast to cut off any chances of communication, by which supplies may be furnished them from abroad.

Two entire and fresh regiments of the United States troops are already ordered to Florida.

The Governor is authorized to raise two hundred horsemen, to those already in the field, which will make the mounted force under Gen. Read 1,200 strong.

The Governor is also authorized to raise 500 foot for the same brigade.

Physicians when required are to be received as surgeons to the volunteers, under the rules which govern in the regular service.

An officer is appointed for Middle and another for East Florida, to examine the accounts of expenditures of the volunteer service for the past season.

Mr. Poinsett is using his utmost exertions to render the efforts of the Governor of the Territory, General Read, and the other officers in command, effective in protecting the settlements from depredations, and expelling the Indians from their lurking places.

HUMAN HEADS ON LONDON BRIDGE.—The head of the noble Sir William Wallace was for many months exposed from this spot. In 1471, after the defeat of the famous Falconbridge, who made an attack upon London, his head and nine others were stuck upon the bridge together, upon spears, where they remained visible to all comers, till the elements and carrion crows had left nothing of them but the bones. At a later period, the head of the lioness Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was stuck up here, along with that of the philosopher, Sir Thomas More. The legs of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the son of the well known poet of that name, were exhibited from the same spot during the reign of Mary. Even the Mayors of London had almost as much power to kill and destroy as the Kings and Queens, so reckless was the age of the life of man. In the year 1335, the Mayor, one Andrew Aubrey, ordered seven skinnners and fishmongers, whose only offence was rioting in the streets, aggravated by personal insult to himself, to be beheaded without form of trial. Their heads were also exposed on the bridge, and the Mayor was not called to account for his conduct! Jack Cade, in the hot fever of his first successes, imitated this fine example, and set up Lord Saye's head at the same place, little thinking how soon his would bear it company.—The top of the gate used to be like a butcher's shambles, covered with the heads and quarters of unhappy wretches! Hentzer the German traveller, states that when he visited England, in 1598, temp. Elisa, he counted no less than thirty heads upon this awful gate. In an old map of the city, published in the year preceding, the heads are represented in clusters, numerous as the grapes on a bunch.—[MacKay's Thames and Tributaries.

TRANSPLANTING.—There is not a shrub, vine plant or tree to be found in our fields and forests, that is not susceptible of a high degree of improvement, if taken up late in the fall or early in the spring, properly trimmed, and transplanted into good rich soil near our dwellings.—Their change for the better soon becomes apparent. Take for instance, young chestnut trees from the mountain, lop off as much of their tops as you leave of their roots; set them out, as your apple trees, not deeper in the soil than they have stood. They have a rapid growth, and if well preserved will spread and bear prolifically, producing a nut three times the size of those generally brought to market, and of better flavor. The hickory tree will do the same. All will bear grafting as well as the pear tree. Experiments in this line cost but little.

FROM TOBACCO.—The New York Herald says:—"Captain Money, of the brig Tabaka, 33 days from Tobacco, informs us that the whole province was in a state of the utmost confusion, and that all communication with the interior was completely cut off. There had been no new battle fought, but both parties seemed to be getting desperate."

The only healthy corsets, says the editor of a Georgia paper, for a waist, is a husband's arm.

A man in Pennsylvania advertises his cow as "lost or mislaid."

Dr. Kingsford of Newburyport, Mass. was tried for whipping his wife, convicted, and fined ten dollars. They had been married four weeks.

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.

A CARD.

THE undersigned will commence an Evening School, for the instruction of youth, in the different branches of an English education, on Monday evening, November 8th, 1840, in the house formerly occupied by Jas. B. Lewis, Esq., as a dwelling, and immediately opposite Capt. G. G. Knox's residence, on Main Street.

JOHN M. KING.

Nov. 5, 1840.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on Monday last, either in Vevay, or about a mile therefrom on the road leading to Mount Sterling, a small printed pocket wallet, containing about thirty dollars in bank notes. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the same to the subscriber at Jacksonville, or at this office.

GEORGE McCULLOCH.

Nov. 5, 1840.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters testamentary on the estate of Jonas Stow, deceased, late of Cotton township, Switzerland county, Indiana. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

UZIAL STOW, Executor.

Nov. 5, 1840.

Administratrix' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of John Cline, deceased, late of York township, Switzerland county, Indiana. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to file them in the Clerk's office, duly authenticated, for adjustment. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

SARAH CLINE, Adm'r.

Nov. 5, 1840.

Administratrix' Sale.

THE undersigned, administratrix of the estate of John Cline, deceased, late of York Township, Switzerland county, Indiana, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the deceased, in the aforesaid township, on Saturday the 23rd day of November, 1840, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of Corn in the field, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

The terms of sale will be the same usual in such cases. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M. on said day.

SARAH CLINE, Adm'r.

Nov. 5, 1840.

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. Purcell.

J. W. ELY, Publisher.

No. 10, Lower Market street.

Cincinnati, August 3, 1840.

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—41c.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FERRY STREETS.

VEVAY, INDIANA.

THIS Establishment, having undergone thorough repairs, has been fitted up at a very considerable expense by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public, and is now ready for the reception of travellers and others. The Table will be furnished with the best the country can afford; the Bar will at all times be furnished with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables will be plentifully supplied with Hay, Corn, Oats, &c., and attended by careful ostlers. In short, nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render the FRANKLIN HOUSE a place of rest and comfort for the wearied traveller, as well as others who may favor him with a call. The house is spacious and roomy, and situated in a central part of the town, thereby rendering it very desirable as a boarding house for the accommodation of business men.

Horses may at all times be had as above, for the accommodation of travellers.

JOHN J. DUMONT.

Vevay, Oct. 1, 1840.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters testamentary on the estate of William Greenlee, late of Switzerland county, State of Indiana. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same, will please file them in the Clerk's office, duly authenticated, for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN CLEMMONS, Ex'r.

Oct. 22, 1840.

BLANK DEEDS & MORTGAGES for sale at this office.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

William Spring, Francis S. Innis, and Lewis Laforge, vs. James T. Pollock, Samuel Pollock, & James M. Shephard.

BY virtue of an Execution, to me directed from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the U. S. District of Indiana, in favor of William Spring, Francis S. Innis and Lewis Laforge, and against James T. Pollock, Samuel Pollock and James M. Shephard, I have levied on and will expose to public sale for cash in hand to the highest bidder, at the State House-door in the town of Indianapolis, District aforesaid, on the 21st day of November, 1840, the rents and profits for 7 years of the following described real estate, to wit: The West half of the North East quarter of Section (25) in in Town (3) Range (2) (in the District of Lands offered for sale at Cincinnati) containing 80 acres more or less—and in case the rents and profits should not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy debt interest and costs, I shall at the same time and place offer the two simple right for cash in hand of the above described premises—taken as the property of one of said defendants, to satisfy this execution. Sale to be between the hours prescribed by law.

JESSE D. BRIGHT,

U. S. Marshal, District Ia.

Oct. 1 1840

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