

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

POETICAL.

[BY REQUEST.]

Take time and think about it.
Ye fasses gay, in beauty's bloom,
And blithe and debonair,
Think not too boldly I presume,
In warning thus the fair.
When beauty rises to the view,
The men will buzz, ne'er doubt it;
This maxim mind, when they pursue,
Take time to think about it.

When every flattering art they try,
And praise your shape and air,
Your blooming cheek and sparkling eye,
Take heed, dear girl, beware.
The honey of your rosy lips
They'll strive to taste, ne'er doubt it;
Yet ere you let them have a sip,
Take time and think about it.

But when the constant lover woos,
Endow'd with manly sense,
Then listen to his tender vows,
With trifling forms dispense.
He'll scorn to flatter or deceive,
If worthy, ne'er doubt it;
Your hand to such then freely give,
Nor think too long about it.

VARIETY.

A Dutch Sermon.

The following admirable production delivered before a company of volunteer soldiers, during our revolutionary struggle, upon the eve of their going 'forth to glorious war,' was calculated to inspire them with Herculean strength and courage: 'Mine friends, when first you come here, you was poor, and now friends you is proud; and you gotten on your unicorns and dem-sits you like a dong's upon a hog's pack; now my friends let me tell you, a man is a man if he is no bigger as my dumb. Ven Tavid went out to fight mit Goliah he dook nothing vid him but one sling; now don't mistake me, mine friends; it was not a rum sling, no, nor a brandy sling, no it was a sling made vid hickory stick. Now ven Goliah seen Tavid coming, he says, 'You little damp't scoundrel, does you come to fight me? I will give you to the pirts of the field and the beast of the ait.' Tavid says, 'Goliah the race is not always with the schwift, nor ish the battle mit the strong; and a man is a man if he is no bigger as my dumb.' So Tavid fixed a stone in his sling, and draws it at Goliah, and knocks him rite in the forehead, and den Tavid took Goliah's sword, and cuts off his head—and den all the pretty galls comes out, and strewed flowers in his way, and sung 'Saul is a great man, vor he has kill Goliah.' Now, mine friends when you goes out to fight mit the tampt British, remember vat I tell you, dat a man is a man if he is no bigger as my dumb.'

SOMETHING FOR THE GIRLS.—Somebody has taken the trouble to collect statistics from the United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, on which is based a calculation of the chances of marriage a woman has, at different periods of her life, taking one hundred as the whole number of chances she gets of marrying. The one hundred are distributed as follows:

Between the ages of 15 and 20, 141; twenty and twenty-five, 55; twenty-five and thirty, 13; thirty and thirty-five, 6; thirty-five and forty, 35; forty and forty-five, 0; thirty-five and forty, 37; forty and forty-five, 24; forty-five and fifty, 14; fifty to fifty-five, 3; fifty-five and sixty, 1; over sixty-five, one tenth of a chance.

Young woman should attentively study this table and regulate their conduct towards their suitors by it. Before twenty they can be as captious as they please, for their best chance has to come yet. Before twenty-five they can pick and choose, but after thirty their chances diminish in a frightful ratio, and the sooner they secure a husband the better.—*Ledger*.

AN IRISH TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.—A Tavern keeper meets an old customer, when the following dialogue takes place:—

Tue.—How are you, Mike? Why I have not seen you at my house lately.—What has been the matter with you?

Mike.—O, then have you heard that I have joined the Temperance Society?

Tue.—No, I have not; but you look very sickly; how yellow your face looks!

Mike.—O, faith my honey, if, my face looks yellow so is my pocket yellow, too, (pulling out several sovereigns). Look here what I am going to put in the Savings Bank, that I saved by not visiting your house.

It is needless to say that the tavern-keeper had no more questions to ask Mike.

HOW TO PRESERVE FRUIT.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has had practical proof of its success, of a new mode of keeping fruit fresh for the table, as grapes, plums, &c. a long time after they have been gathered. It is simply to alternate them in layers with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and place them in a chamber secured from frost. This discovery was accidental. A servant maid in the family of Wm. Morey, at Union Village, Washington county, about to visit her friends, secured a quantity of plums in this way, to preserve them till her return. They were found to have kept in an excellent condition, long after this fruit had disappeared in the garden. From the hint thus afforded, Mr. Morey, Mr. Holmes and one or two neighbors laid down grapes in this manner last fall, and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh, fine flavored fruit through the winter, until the early part of March.—*Buel's Cultivator*.

STEAM BOAT PERSIAN.—The Louisville Journal contains further particulars, and the names of the sufferers, by the late explosion on this boat. The accident occurred on Saturday, the 7th inst. Five persons were killed on the spot, viz: David Green, first engineer; John Williams, second mate; one fireman and two children, deck passengers; and thirty two were scalded, eleven of whom have since died: among them were four persons of one family, (names unknown.) Among those badly scalded, we notice the names of William Narcissi and W. Meggwater, of Cincinnati. Every attention is bestowed on the sufferers by Capt. Gossler and the officers of the boat. It is thought a majority of them cannot survive. The Persian would be ready to proceed on her voyage on the 11th.—*Civ. Chron.*

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.

21st

Kendall's Expositor.

To the People of the United States.

The undersigned proposes, as a future occupation, to publish, semi-monthly, a cheap newspaper, to be called KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR. Should the Administration be sustained in the present conflict, as his faith in the people persuades him to believe, there is still much to be done to secure the advancement and perpetuity of pure principles in our Government; and if perchance it shall be defeated, there will be more occasion for all honest efforts to prevent the mischiefs apprehended from the men who may come into power.

To these objects the undersigned has determined to devote the remnant of his life; and he can think of no means through which he can act so efficiently, as a newspaper cheap enough to be within the reach of every man who is able to read. Raised to labor on a farm, he has never ceased to cherish the interests of those who work for a living; and, knowing them to be the most virtuous and deserving portion of society, one of the most cherished desires of his heart is to see them aroused to the importance of giving more of their reading, their thoughts, and their time, to the affairs of Government. Yet, not to them exclusively, but also to all other men, who do not seek to obtain, through the laws, advantages over their fellow men, he will address himself in the proposed publication. The main objects noticed in this paper will be as follows, viz: 1. Suffrage is the basis of free government. He that cheats at elections is guilty of the worst kind of treason, and should be punished as a traitor. He who gives utterance to a falsehood, for the purpose of influencing a voter, is but little better. To denounce cheating, bribery, and falsehood, when detected, and suggest effective preventive, will be a leading object of the proposed paper. In this the undersigned does not intend to be any respecter of parties; for the man who resorts to such means for the accomplishment of political ends, whatever he may call himself, is no Democrat, and is an enemy to the people.

2. Abuses of privilege and corruption have made much progress in the legislative department of our Government, and have occasionally shown themselves in other departments. These, as far as known, will be denounced, by whatever party they may be practised. In every abuse of privilege, or undue exercise of power, the individual committing it strikes a blow at public virtue, the only lasting basis of free institutions.

3. The principles of modern banking, and the manner in which banks and public debts operate upon the labor, trade, and property of the community, are not well understood. One of the chief objects of this paper will be, by facts and illustrations, to make these matters plain to all who will read and discuss the proposed remedies for existing evils. This will involve an exposition of the nature and uses of money, together with a history of the origin, progress, and effects of paper money in Europe and America.

To these will be added, a notice of all new discoveries and inventions which promise to be useful to mankind, as also of facts, experiments, and improvements which may be instructive to the farmer and mechanic; a summary of news, foreign and domestic, carefully compiled, constituting an accurate history of passing events; abstracts of important public documents, and miscellaneous matter, selected and original, instructive and entertaining. In fine, the object is to furnish a newspaper which will present to the farmer, planter, mechanic, merchant, and all other readers, the true interests of those who live by the cultivation of the soil and other laborious occupations involving the interests of all useful trade, and incite them always to regard those interests, in voting for public agents, to inculcate that honesty and truth should be the guide of every man in public as well as private life; that a sacred regard for the rights of property, as well as personal rights, is essential to the happiness of man in a state of society; that it is only through a fair ballot that we should look for the correction of existing evils, and the prevention of those we fear; and that a true Democrat should never think of revolution by force until he finds himself deprived of the right of suffrage, or the voice of the majority is persistently stifled by fraud or force at the polls.

Though thoroughly Democratic in principle, this paper will not be made the vehicle of ordinary electioneering matter, nor will it engage in or admit mere personal controversies. It will not conceal its preferences for men or parties; but will seek to influence results only by appeals to reason, and through the instrumentality of fact and argument.

That a true Democrat ought never to despair, is the first article in the undersigned's political creed. Man is capable of indefinite improvement in knowledge and virtue. These are the bases of Democracy. If we know that he cannot reach perfection, we know also that he may become better than he is. Hope and faith are the motives of the Christian teacher. They should be the stay and stimulus of the Democrat. With him they are strengthened by knowledge; for he sees and knows that man is advancing; and may be made to advance more rapidly, in all those acquirements which enable him to govern himself. If arrested by force or fraud to-day, he will resume his onward march tomorrow. By

degrees, the great mass of men are becoming familiar with their rights and conscious of their power; they may become so well informed that none will attempt to deceive them, and so determined, that none will dare to assail them by force.

To aid in the improvement of man is the highest remaining ambition of the undersigned. He has seen much of the world, has had some experience in public affairs, has witnessed much human depravity, suffered some wrong, and met with much to discourage exertions for the good of his country and his race; but never for a moment has he lost his faith in man's high destiny, or relaxed his determination to contribute to his advancement under all discouragements.

He shall reap no personal advantages from this course, beyond a consciousness of doing his duty, his

children, his children's children, and myriads of human beings hereafter to live, may, by his example and labor, however humble and feeble, be made more intelligent and more happy. At any rate, in this glorious hope he intends to labor, live, and die.

Who will aid him in this undertaking?

AMOS KENDALL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24th, 1840.

TERMS OF KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner, upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume, embracing one year. It will thus constitute a book containing a history of passing events, with discussions upon important questions of human rights and public policy, and may be bound for preservation.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, paid in advance. No papers will be sent until the cash be received; and at the end of the term subscribed for, every paper will be discontinued, unless a new term be previously paid for. Bank notes of every description will be received at their specific value.

The first number will be issued about the middle of January next.

The meeting of Congress will afford a good opportunity to send on subscriptions by the members.

Postmasters are authorized by law and regulation to send money to Editors in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postage paid.

SITTINGS OF THE COURTS.

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

CIRCUIT COURT.

2d Monday in April, 1 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.

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, Es'r.

Oct. 22, 1840.

46c.

BLANK DEEDS & MORTGAGES for sale at

this office.

GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Switzerland county, and the public generally, that he has on hand and is now opening at the old stand of Matthias Madary on Ferry street, opposite the Market space, in Vevay, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting, in part, of Tens, Loaf and New Orleans Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Mackerel, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of choice

FOREIGN and Domestic

LIQUORS,

consisting of Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wine, Whiskey, &c., all of which he offers for sale low for cash or approved country produce.

The farmers of Switzerland county generally, are invited to call and examine the Groceries, and hear his terms.

EDWARD HOUSTON.

Vevay, Sept. 24, 1840.

42c.

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 and 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. GEORGEL.

May 23, 1840.

26c.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

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, La., 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.

24c.

C. THIEBAUD and T. Haskell.

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May 14, 1840.

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WOOD wanted at this office on subacription

to the next volume of the paper.

BANK NOTE TABLE.