

POETRY.

THE SAILOR.

The storm that waked the wintry sky,  
Is hushed upon the deep,  
The gentle breezes murmuring by,  
In whispers softly sleep;  
But that the heaving storm no more  
Is cradled on the wave,  
Yet where the shrieking winds did roar,  
Is the poor sailor's grave.

The stormy spirit onward rode,  
Amid the raging seas,  
And the tall ship which erst so proud,  
Was wafted in the breeze;  
Now, in the yawning deep is hurled,  
Where the blue billows raging curled  
Above the sailor's grave.  
The storm clouds lour'd along the sky,  
The tempest swept the deep,  
White midnight whirlwinds raging high,  
That in their caverns sleep.  
Were now let loose loud o'er the wave,  
The boisterous numbers flang,  
But ah! the sailor bold and brave,  
Is the green waves among!

The battle storm the sailor braves,  
The deck's his "field of fame,"  
His way "is o'er the mountain waves,"  
With glory on his name;  
And where amid the earl grot,  
The dark billows lave,  
There he remains unknown, forgot;  
'Tis the poor sailor's grave.

FLORIO.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

To those who are acquainted with all the circumstances of the case of the contested election between Messrs. Letcher and Moore, the decision of the House of Representatives must appear most extraordinary. When we look at the case abstractedly, we are astonished! We cannot see how such a decision can be made; and it is only when we call to mind the indications of violent party spirit which has been exhibited during the session, that we can bring our minds to understand how it is that such a decision has been made. But it has been made; and there are circumstances connected with it, with which the people ought to be acquainted.

We take it for granted, that no honest man will deny that Mr. Letcher ought to have been returned. We take this for granted, for we boldly pronounce that no honest man will justify the course pursued by Hocker, Moore's friend and sheriff.

But Mr. Letcher, not being regularly returned by the sheriff's, was not permitted to take his seat. This was another act of injustice to Mr. Letcher. A third was, the appointment of a committee composed of individuals, not one whom were of the same political party as Mr. Letcher. This was the act of the honest and impartial Speaker, who, for this and other similar acts has been rewarded to a foreign mission!

The committee examine the polls, take testimony, and make their report, declaring that Mr. Moore is entitled to the seat. The house commence an examination of the principles on which certain votes were stricken from the poll of Mr. Letcher, and by sundry votes reverse the decision of the committee, and restore so many votes to Mr. Letcher's poll that he has a majority of 11 votes.

This was a killing business. It was evident that Letcher had already got a majority; and they had not yet commenced striking off the bad votes given to Moore. Acting on the same principles in regard to Moore's votes, which they had applied to those of Letcher, it became manifest that Letcher would have a majority of between 40 and 50 votes! The thing was inevitable! How then, was it to be got over? There was no other way, than for the House to refuse to proceed in the examination of Moore's votes, and to declare, by resolution, that it was impracticable to come to a decision upon it!

It must be recollect that this was a sudden thought, never broached until they had gone through an examination of Letcher's votes—striking from them all that in conscience they could; and then finding that this gave him still a majority, they refuse to proceed and examine Mr. Moore's votes, after striking off two or three of them, on the ground of the impracticability of deciding on it.

In what did this impracticability consist?

We should really like to know. No one pretends to say. The principles had all been decided in favor of the votes of Mr. Letcher; and nothing more was requisite than to apply those principles to the votes of Mr. Moore. This could have been in a few hours. It was the duty of the house to do it. Could they not do it as well with the votes of Mr. Moore, as with those of Mr. Letcher? Will any man be base enough to say they could not? Why could they not? Let us have some reason why, after deciding the principles in striking out the votes of Letcher, and a few votes from Moore, they could not go on and apply the same principle, to other bad votes given to Moore? Can any other plausible reason be assigned, but that they were determined at no rate to give the seat to Letcher; and if they could not give it to Moore, to send it back to the people, and give Moore another chance? We should be glad to assign other motives; but we can imagine no others that have the air of probability.

Where, we again ask, was the impracticability? The House had decided the points as required all the irregularities of the elections

They had decided that there was none sufficient to vitiate the election. The only points then, were, the legality of certain votes given for Moore, which depended on the application to them of certain principles just decided and applied to the contested votes of Letcher. Now we would ask, where was the impracticability of applying them to the vote given to Moore, after having applied them to those of Letcher?—*U. S. Telegraph.*

MIXING OF FLOUR AND SUGAR, MILK AND BUTTER, &c.

The following is taken from the Southern Plauter, and as the writer says involves much science in connection with the explanation:—

Mr. Editor.—A gentleman came to my house to spend a night with me. I put a spoonful of wheat flour and a spoonful inferior brown sugar in my marble mortar and stirred them well together, and next morning desired his opinion what it was; he examined it and pronounced it sugar of a superior quality. When informed that it was half flour he could scarcely believe it, but wanted to know if a better judge would be deceived in the same way;—another spoonful each was prepared in the same way and carried twenty odd times to a man whom he supposed would be a good judge. I know well that he was raised a merchant and was accustomed to deal in the article; he also pronounced it very superior sugar. Such is the fact that one spoonful of flour and one of sugar, thus prepared will taste and look exactly like sugar; and if the sugar was rather dark colored, it will improve the looks; not only so, it will sweeten as much coffee as two spoonfuls of sugar.

If one cup have the sugar put in it first, then the coffee then the milk, and in another cup one third less sugar be put then the milk, and then be well rubbed together by a little pestle, and then the coffee be added, the last will be found as sweet as the first, although it has one third less sugar. If the sugar is put in first then the milk; and then be well stirred with a spoon before the coffee is added, it will require a third less sugar, and the taste will be much superior to coffee made by adding the milk after the coffee is poured on the sugar.

If a pint of fresh milk is made blood warm and a pint of butter be put in it, and then be stirred well until cold a quart of butter will be made, that will look as well and butter as many biscuit as a quart of butter. This butter thus prepared has one defect; it will not keep; but it has one quality that should balance this defect; when our butter is quite salt, by preparing it in this way, it is one half less salt, and much more palatable.

When butter is to be made, if a little of butter is put in the cream, the butter will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put into the lye and grease, the soap will be made by considerably less boiling.

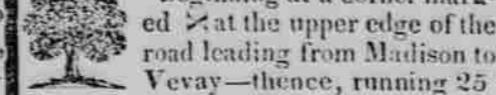
The conversion of molasses and water is made quickly into beer by adding a little old beer to it. A little yeast being added to flour makes it all ferment, and if a little of this fermented mass be added to more flour it makes it ferment also, and then a little yeast by proper management would in time convert all the flour of the earth into its own nature.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *sc. fa.* issued out of the clerk's office of the Switzerland Probate court, and to me directed, in favor of John Mendenhall, against Louisa Short and others, the heirs of George Shreder, dec. I shall offer FOR SALE, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door, in Vevay,

On Saturday, July 12, 1834,

the rents and profits for seven years, of the following described piece of land, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a corner marked  at the upper edge of the road leading from Madison to Vevay—thence, running 25 rods north-eastwardly to a stone marked with a —thence north west far enough to make FOUR ACRES—thence south-westwardly, to the place of beginning. It being the same piece of land, on which said Shreder resided at the time of his death. Sale to take place between noon and two o'clock p. m. on said day. If the rents and profits aforesaid will not bring money sufficient to satisfy said writ, I shall forthwith proceed, in the same manner, to sell the *fee simple* of said land, for the best price it will bring.

RALPH B. COTTON, sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Vevay, June 21.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

VEVAY, June 3d. 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the May Session of the Board of County Commissioners, the undersigned was appointed

Collector of the State and County Revenue, for

the present year, and hopes to find persons owing

taxes for the year 1834 ready to pay the same, as

at a second call must, in all cases, be accompanied

by the master or the property; as I am

so determined, if life lasts, to save my security,

RALPH B. COTTON, Collector,

for Switzerland County.

N. B. The duplicate is in my hands, and I am

ready to receive taxes.

R. B. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to me, either by note or account, are hereby desired to settle immediately, as I am under the necessity of collecting the same.

I will attend at Vevay, on every Saturday, if well, so that those indebted may have a chance to save costs and oblige

JOSEPH BOW,

June 14.

Brace's New York  
TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivaled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13, Chamber street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve line Pica to Pearl comprising,

45 Fonts of Roman Capitals with L. Case

24 Italic do do

5 Title Roman do do

5 Title Italic do do

5 Shaded Roman do do

17 Antiqua do do

20 Black do do

5 Open Black do do

2 Script do do

5 German Text do do

2 Open Text do do

7 Italian Capitals and Figures

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music,

Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, As-

tronometrical and other signs, Space Rules, Brass,

Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than

200 kinds of Borders, and more than 100 kinds of

Cuts and Ornaments for School books, newspa-

pers and Scientific works; orders for any which

or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c., will

be executed with the utmost promptitude a large

stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing

Presses, Printing Paper, &c., which they will

furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of Newspapers will please publish

this advertisement (with this note) three times and

receive payment when they purchase four times

the amount of their bill from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & Co.

New York, April, 1834.

Estate of Peter Reynolds.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Switzerland county, Ia., entered at the May term, 1834,—the creditors of said estate are hereby notified, that the undersigned administrator of said estate, having discovered that the personal estate of said decedent, was insufficient to pay the outstanding debts against the same, and that said decedent died seized of no real estate, out of which said debts could be satisfied—reported the same to the court and filed an inventory of the debts aforesaid, so far as they have come to my knowledge; as also a statement of the assets belonging to said estate in my possession, out of which said debts are to be paid so far as the same will go, and prayed said court for relief in the premises. Now, if any of the creditors of said estate shall fail to notify said administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same or a statement of the nature, description and date of the contract or assumpion, upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the clerk of said court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate aforesaid, possessed of eighty acres of land, being the East half of the North East quarter of Section 33, Town 3, of Range 1 west, and praying that the same, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge and satisfy all the demands against said estate, may be sold and the proceeds thereof, made assets for that purpose; therefore it is ordered by the court, that notice of the pendency of this petition be given by three successive publications in the Weekly Messenger, a public newspaper, printed and published in Switzerland county, according to law, requiring the heirs devisees, and all others interested in said estate, to appear on the first day of the next term of this court, to be held in the court house in the town of Vevay, in said county, on the the second Monday in August next, and shew cause if any they can shew, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

MOSES WALLIS, Adm'r.

By Thomas Mounts, attorney in fact to said

Moses Wallis.

May 14, 1834.

WILLIAM S. MOSS, adm'r.

Of the estate of Peter Reynolds deceased.

May 14, 1834.

Estate of Evan Jones.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Switzerland county, Ia., entered at the May term, 1834,—the creditors of said estate are hereby notified, that the undersigned administrator of said estate, having discovered that the personal estate of said decedent, was insufficient to pay the outstanding debts against the same, and that said decedent died seized of no real estate, out of which said debts could be satisfied—reported the same to the court and filed an inventory of the debts aforesaid, so far as they have come to my knowledge; as also a statement of the assets belonging to said estate in my possession, out of which said debts are to be paid so far as the same will go, and prayed said court for relief in the premises. Now, if any of the creditors of said estate shall fail to notify said administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same or a statement of the nature, description and date of the contract or assumpion, upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the clerk of said court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate aforesaid, possessed of eighty acres of land, being the East half of the North East quarter of Section 33, Town 3, of Range 1 west, and praying that the same, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge and satisfy all the demands against said estate, may be sold and the proceeds thereof, made assets for that purpose; therefore it is ordered by the court, that notice of the pendency of this petition be given by three successive publications in the Weekly Messenger, a public newspaper, printed and published in Switzerland county, according to law, requiring the heirs devisees, and all others interested in said estate, to appear on the first day of the next term of this court, to be held in the court house in the town of Vevay, in said county, on the the second Monday in August next, and shew cause if any they can shew, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

MOSES WALLIS, Adm'r.

By Thomas Mounts, attorney in fact to said

Moses Wallis.

May 14, 1834.

FRESH GOODS,  
AND VERY CHEAP.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has received his fall stock of

GOODS,

Of every kind and description usually sold in this county—consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Brown, Steel

Mixed, & Drab

Black, Blue, Mixed, & Drab

Satinets.

FLANNELS—CALICOES, of every description—some very cheap.

Cambrics, of different colors,

Bombelets, very good.

Bobinet and Jackonet, Cambic Muslins,

Vestings, Velvets, Table Diaper,

Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10.

Leghorn and Bolivar Flats, &c. &c.

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description,