

POETRY.

THE SAILOR.

The storm that wrecked the wintry sky,
Is hushed upon the deep,
The gentle breezes murmuring by,
In whispers softly sleep;
But the beating 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,
Now on the mountain wave,
Where the blue billows raging curled
Above the sailor's grave.

The storm clouds burst along the sky,
The tempest swept the deep,
While midnight whirlwinds raging high,
That in their caverns sleep,
Were now let loose loud o'er the wave,
The hoist'rons numbers flung,
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 coral grot,
The dark blue 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, 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 of 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 recollected 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 from 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 regarded 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 votes 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 Planter, 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 of 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 myself 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 spoonful 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 considerable 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 *f. fa.* issued out of the clerk's office of the Switzerland Probate court, and to me directed, in favor of John Mendenhall, against Louise Short and others, the heirs of George Schroeder, 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 cross—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 Schroeder 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.

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 a second call must, in all cases, be accompanied with either the money or the property; as I am determined, if life lasts, to save my security.

RALPH B. COTTON, Colr., 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 DOW.

Bruce'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 unrivalled 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,

15 Fonts of Roman	Capitals with L. Case
24 Italic	do
5 Title Roman	do
5 Title Italic	do
5 Shaded Roman	do
17 Antique	do
20 Black	do
5 Open Black	do
2 Script	do
5 German Text	do
2 Open Text	do
25 Two line Roman Capitals.	
11 Two line Italic Capitals.	
10 Shaded Capitals of various kinds.	
6 Open	do
7 Italian Capitals and Figures	

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical 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, newspapers and Scientific works; orders for any of 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 assumption, 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, such claims will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors. And the creditors of said estate are notified to appear at the Probate court, to be held at the court house in Vevay, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, at which time all claims filed as aforesaid, will be finally heard, acted upon, and determined by said court.

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 our 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 assumption, 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 estates aforesaid, such claims will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors. And the creditors aforesaid are notified to appear at the Probate Court, to be held in Vevay, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, next, at which time all claims filed as aforesaid, will be finally heard, acted upon, and determined by said court.

WILLIAM S. MOSS, adm'r. Of the estate of Evan Jones, deceased. May 14, 1834.

George Brown's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Brown, late of Jefferson township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who has been duly appointed administrator of said estate, and all persons having demands against said estate will present them for examination, according to law.

JAMES BROWN, Adm'r. Jefferson township, June 11.

Estate of David Fallis.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed to administer the estate of DAVID FALLIS, late of Pleasant township, deceased—all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having demands against said estate will present them for examination, according to law. The estate is supposed insolvent.

SAMUEL FALLIS, adm'r. Pleasant township, June 9th.

FRESH GOODS, AND VERY CHEAP.

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

GOODS,

Of every kind and description usually sold in this county—consisting in part of
Black, Blue, Brown, Steel } CLOTHS.
Mixed, & Drab
Black, Blue, Mixed, } Sattinets.
and Drab

FLANNELS—CALICOES, of every description—some very cheap.
Camblets, of different colors,
Bombazetts, very good,
Robinet and Jackonet, Cambric Muslins,
Vestings, Velvets, Table Linen,
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10.
Leghorn and Bolivar Flats, &c., &c.

GROCERIES,

Of Every Description,
Wines and Liquors of almost all kinds
DYE STUFFS, &c.

Hard Ware,

CUTLERY and TIN WARE.
A General Assortment of

BOOKS,

Bibles, Testaments, Webster's Dictionary and Spelling Books, Geographies, History of the United States, English Grammars, English Readers, Introductions, and school books in general.

As an enumeration of the articles he has on hand would almost fill a common newspaper, the subscriber has named but a very small portion of them; but he assures his friends that his store will show for itself—and that they can be accommodated with goods as cheap and on as good terms as at any other store in the county. He wishes to purchase or exchange goods for the following articles of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples and Peaches, Jeans, Linsey Tow, Linen, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow Flax, Flaxseed, Ginseng, Corn, Oats, Bacon hams, Cotton and Linen Rags—and in fact, nothing will be refused.

LYMAN W. MIX.

Mount Sterling, October 10, 1833.

State of Indiana, Switzerland county, ss.

In the Probate Court of said county, of the term May, to wit, on the 14th day of May, 1834.— In the matter of Moses Wallis, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Wells, deceased.

On Petition for sale of real Estate.

NOW on this day, comes the said Administrator, and files his petition, and setting forth that the assets arising from the sale of the personal property belonging to said estate, are insufficient to discharge and satisfy the claims against the same, and that said decedent died seized and 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 at the court house in the town of Vevay, in said county, on 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.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between ROGERS, BOYLE, and ROGERS, BOYLE & MOORE, have been dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to said firms, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, and save costs. They have authorized Abijah D. Bennett to settle all accounts.

PETER ROGERS.

Patriot, March 10, 1834.

PINE BOARDS.

70,000 FEET OF Pine Plank; principally clear stuff, for sale, by the subscriber on reasonable terms.

THOMAS GILLILAND.

May 7, 1834.

ONE CENT REWARD.

ANAWAY on the 2nd inst. an indentured apprentice, named RANSAW W. THURALL, aged about eighteen years: all persons are hereby forbidden to harbour, trust or employ said runaway, as I will not be accountable for his debts or loins, from this date. The above reward will be reluctantly paid to any person who will deliver said runaway to me, but no thanks for further trouble.

JAMES RILEY, Jr.

June 10th, 1834.

TAKEN UP

BY Alexander Sebastian, of the township of York, county of Switzerland, Ia. A BAY MARE, supposed to be 16 years old, fifteen hands high, some deficiency on both sides of the neck near the head, and some saddle marks on her back, three shoes on, wind galls on her hind legs, mane hanging on the left side, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at \$15, by William Carver and Henry Waggoner. Before me,

WILLIAM MCCORMICK, jus. peace. June 15.

NEW GOODS IN JACKSONVILLE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Messrs. STOREY & CASE their store, and having just received a large and splendid assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the country and season, he offers the public on as reasonable terms and as cheap as can be purchased at any other store in the country. Among his articles are the following—Black, Blue, Brown, Bottle Green, Drab, Dark and light steel mixed, Dark & Light steel mixed, Snuff } CASSIMERES.
colored and Striped, }
FLANNELS.

Red, Yellow, White, Green, Canton. Green Baize, Velvets, Sattins, Circussians, Bombazett, Bombazines, Gingham, Crapes, Silks, Plaids, Shirting, Checks, Sheeting, Robinet.

CALICOES, of different figures and qualities, and prices.
Dress Handkerchiefs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, and Cravats.

A general assortment of HARDWARE and QUEENSWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Penknives, Hand-saws, Locks, Andirons, &c. Gift China, &c.

MOSES CHAMBERLIN.

EAT MANUFACTORY.

VEVAY, INDIANA.
J. B. KEEFER, hereby respectfully informs the public, that he has recently commenced the manufacture of

Fur and Wool HATS, In the brick shop, formerly occupied by Ira Mendenhall, on Ferry street—that he intends to keep on the establishment with a constant supply of HATS, of the best quality. His customers are therefore solicited to contribute their support to his establishment.

The highest price will be given, in cash, for any quantity of FURS delivered at his shop in Vevay. J. B. KEEFER. Vevay, Feb. 1.

VEVAY FERRY.

THE undersigned gives notice, that he has rented that comfortable stone FERRY HOUSE and TAVERN STAND, on the bank of the Ohio river, at the town of Vevay. His boats and ferry flats are of the safest and best kind, and always kept in good repair—his ferryman are of the steadiest and most careful character—his tavern accommodations are equal to any in the neighborhood.

Particular attention will be paid, at all times night or day, to STEAM BOAT PASSENGERS—and every facility afforded them in getting on board. SAMUEL CLER. Vevay, January 1.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, is THIS DAY, dissolved, by mutual consent. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when those indebted to the firm will be called on for settlement—and the accounts closed by cash, or due bills, payable in any reasonable time.

WILLIAM C. KEEN, GEORGE M. CHILD. Printer's Retreat, April 14, 1834.

CINCINNATI BANK NOTE LIST.

KENTUCKY,	PENNSYLVANIA,
Bank of Louisville	2 Philadelphia Banks
Louisville Hotel Co	2 Pittsburg
Bank of Commonh	20 Harrisburg
Bank of Keatney	3 Chambersburg
and Branches	20 Easton
OHIO,	3 West Chester
Commercial Bank Cin-	3 Germantown
cinatti	3 Montgomery
Franklin bank of do	par Farmers b/k Lancaster
Bank of Chillicothe	2 Bucks County
" Lancaster	3 Gettysburg
" Columbus	2 Brownsville
Mount Pleasant	2 York Bank
Western Reserve	3 Northampton
Comm'l b/k L. Erie	2 Lancaster Bank
St. Clairsville	2 MARYLAND,
Marietta	2 Baltimore Banks
Urbana Banking Co	2 George County
Farmers & Mech's b/k	3 Farmers b/k Annapolis
of do	3 Havre de Grace
Farmers b/k of Canton	2 Frederick County
Bank of Zanesville	2 Gettysburg
NEW YORK,	3 Westminter
City Banks	3 Hagerstown
Troy and Albany	3 Bank of Delaware
Mohawk Bank	3 Farmers b/k & branch
Newburgh	3 Bank of Smyrna
Auburn	3 Wilmington
Geneva	3 Brandywine
Utica and Branches	3 NEW JERSEY,
Ontario Bank, Utica	5 State b/k at Camden
at Canandaigua	5 at Elizabethtown
MICHIGAN,	5 Cumberland bank
Bank of Michigan	5 Farmers b/k Mt Holly
Farmers & Mech's do	5 Newark Insurance co.
DIST. COLUMBIA,	5 Trenton banking co.
Bank of Washington	5 Bank of N. Brunswick
Central Bank	5 VIRGINIA,
Bank of Columbia	3 Richmond & branch
Farmers & Mechanics	3 Valley and branch
Bank of Alexandria	3 N. W. B. at Wheeling

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