

THE SALEM WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
W. H. Harrison.
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
John Tyler.
OF VIRGINIA.

Nominations of the State Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL BIGGER.
OF KOSCH COUNTY.

FOR DEPT. GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL HALL.
OF KOSCH COUNTY.

We have been requested to state that Thomas Brittain desires holding a poll for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

We are requested to say that Wm. T. Haden has declined running for the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election.

We have received a communication from Jackson county containing a wrong impression attempted to be made in the Republic respecting a note recently advanced by Mr. Peck's farm building, but which has been corrected.

MR. OWEN.

We were honored with a notice from this gentleman in his speech on Saturday last, respecting two articles which have appeared in our paper. The first was concerning the resolution published at the head of our paper for several weeks, said to have been offered in the city of Hudson, by Mr. Van Buren during the late war; and which the veteran editor of the Republic has been kind enough to insert in a very important manner to build down; this we refused to publish, and have been more than ready to respect our little local neighbor. Mr. Owen stated that he had seen the statement contradicted in several Whig papers, but failed to produce any, as well as our neighbor.

The next notice was concerning some expressions published in the Whig from the life of Van Buren, in one paragraph of which the words "black and white" had been omitted in the document from which we copied. This omission, however, we do not perceive others in any respect, the meaning of the paragraph. Mr. Van Buren was speaking on a subject, a proposition proposed in the convention of New York on the right of suffrage, and used the following language: "He was disposed to go as far as any man on the extension of national liberty; but he could not consent to admitting this pernicious privilege, so far as to confer it with indiscriminating hand upon every one, black or white, who would be kind enough to accept it."

Now, if Mr. Van Buren can gain any thing by placing the Revolutionary soldier, whose vote would have been excluded, upon a par with the negro, he is welcome to the advantage. Our quotation stopped at "every one," and this was supposed to have been conclusive as to his meaning—but if Mr. Owen thinks that revolutionary soldiers, paupers, vagrants, and blacks ought to be classed together, we have no objection to his and Mr. Van Buren's classification.

Mr. Owen attempted to defend Mr. Van Buren's supposition to the Western appropriations in the Senate of the United States, whilst a member from New York, upon the ground that he supported the interests of those who elected him. But whose interests must be attended to while acting as President of the United States? And has he advised any appropriations on the Kansas land road since he was elected?

Since the above was in type we have been informed that Mr. Owen at night, in the Court House, read an extract from the Evansville Journal to prove his assertion relative to the Hudson Resolution.

Which Journal is to be believed?—General Howard says that he did write such a letter. Well, Gen. Lucas publishes Gen. Howard's letter, and let his readers judge for themselves. Mr. Henry likewise says he knows that General Howard was opposed to the system, although the General has acknowledged in a published letter, that he did encourage its adoption.

At the Petersburg meeting the friends of Gen. Howard were advised to request him

to take the back track, and make no more speeches if he could do no better than he had done there, and from recent occurrences it seems likely he has taken such advice.

ALL HAIL LOUISIANA.

The news from Louisiana is most cheering to all the friends of General Harrison at the North. The Whigs have carried the State by a majority of two thousand five hundred, electing two representatives to Congress, and coming within eight votes of electing a third, besides having a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Harrison will carry the State like a whirlwind next November.

The following extract from a circular sent by Thomas Jefferson while President, to the office-holders under the general Government, should be well studied by the federal officers at the present time, who are required to spend all their money and to exert all their influence to sustain the party which has placed them in office, and who are even required to sacrifice their best personal interests if by so doing they can sustain a prominent leader or measure of the administration. Read the following from Mr. Jefferson, we say, and blush for the degeneracy of the party, and the hypocritical and insincere of the office-holders:

"One thing I would say, that as to the future interference of the General Government with the State or General Governments, by officers of the latter, it should be deemed a crime of enormity because the constitutional remedy is the elective principle; because nothing of it may be sustained by the enormous patronage of the General Government."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

If the patronage of the General Government was extensive in Mr. Jefferson's time, what must it be now with twice the population in the country, and with the vast increase of Executive patronage during the last ten years, and that increase now stretched out in a hundred fold by means of the Sub-Treasury.

What do the fact-handed democracy of Indiana think of the extravagance allowed at Washington City, in the President's palace, of the "dear people's" expenses? Eight thousand dollars expended for the single article of carpeting for the President's house. This carpeting too, manufactured in England. American mechanics cannot so work elegant and handsome enough for a democratic President to set his foot upon even; to say nothing of the thousands expended for furniture purchased at the expense of our trade and commerce. We will perhaps hereafter give a few of the items purchased with the people's money for their servants.

We learn from the Jackson Democrat that while Gen. Howard was addressing the citizens of Petersburg on Friday week, upwards of twenty counter-claims cried out—"is it enough?" and so on, with abandoned Whig cries. The General is slaying Whigs both upon the right hand and upon the left, and when the first Monday in August arrives, he will be surely Whig enough to tell the tales of their disasters over there!

The above we copy from the last Republic, and a greater falsehood was never published. From a gentleman who was present at the meeting in Petersburg above alluded to, (Mr. T. G. Rawlings, Esq. of Reno,) we learn that not a single Whig raised his voice to hold anything said by Gen. Howard, and that the only change known to have been made on that occasion, was one from Van Buren to Harrison, and that when Gen. Howard left the stand, he bowed immediately from the ground, followed by a majority of the Van Buren men present, not even taking time to gather up the whole of his documents, for the very good reason that the Hon. John Evans was called to the stand, and who, he well knew, was prepared to demolish the flimsy fabric he had built, in a scorching speech which he immediately delivered. But our neighbor must know, the party must know, all must know, cross.

The Difference.—When a Whig speaker gives notice that he will address his fellow-citizens, the Van Buren men are told by their leaders not to go near him; but when a Van Buren speaker gives out word that he will deliver an address, more Whigs than locofocos frequently go to hear him. To what can this difference be owing except, that the leaders of the loco focus are afraid to let their followers hear the corruption and evil doctrines of their party exposed, while the Whigs, relying upon the justness of their cause, are neither afraid to meet or to seek investigation.

Sub-Treasuryism.—Col. Spencer, of Fort Wayne, concerning whom the celebrated "Helter-skelter" letter was written, and who was at that time a defender to a large amount, is again in as bad a box as ever.

Government having commenced suit against him for \$33,000. Spencer admits that he owes Uncle Sam \$15,000, and is ready to fork it over at any time, provided, Government will receive it in Bank paper; he having, (as Government officers will do,) exchanged the specie for paper money, thereby making a handsome profit for himself.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

Freemen, be on the look-out. We learn that spurious tickets, calculated to deceive honest and unsuspecting Harrison men, are in circulation (secretly) in this county. Such baseness deserves to meet the severe rebuke of an indignant people.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Last week we published the evidence adduced by Col. Sigler to prove that Gen. T. A. Howard, the Van Buren destructive candidate for Governor of Indiana, is or was in favor of Internal Improvements. Since that time, however, the friends of Howard, writhing under the truths there made known, have tampered up a few affidavits, certifying that they never heard Howard advocate the system of internal improvements. What a power. We can give Gen. Howard just as many such certificates as he wishes. But how stands the case? Thirteen respectable gentlemen nowhere are in the State, certainly that he did express himself in favor of the System, and that as a private citizen, he advocated the measure. On the other hand, Howard's friends have got a few individuals to say that they know nothing about him. How the loco focus can get General Howard clear of the system, we know not, unless they set on the same principle that the Dutch migration did, when he discharged a horse-shoe because he produced more witnesses who swore that they did not see him than the plaintiff who swore that they did see him stand the horse.

We suppose he believed that the majority should ride as well as a legal as a political point of view. Since the publication of Gen. Howard's address in the Republic of this place, we have received the following additional evidence, which places the improvement views of Howard in a still stronger light. But read and judge for yourselves:

CHAMBERSBURG, July 10, 1840.

WILLIAM T. NOEL, Esq.
Dear Sir:—Yours of the 6th inst. came to hand by the late mail of the 10th. To the question you put in your letter, I answer, that sometime in the Spring of the year 1836 Gen. T. A. Howard told me that if he could afford to make the sacrifice, he would resign his office as United States Attorney for the district of Indiana, and become a candidate to represent the county of Parke in the Legislature, for the purpose of sustaining the system of internal improvements as it then existed. At the same time Gen. Howard said that he thought a fair and proper discussion of the subject of internal improvement, on this subject, would convince the people of Parke county to the system, and induce them to give it their support.

I am your friend,

L. NAYNOR.

After reading the above can any one doubt as to Howard's views in relation to the system. Here it appears that he wished to become a candidate for the Legislature, in order that he might advocate the system from the stump. But read on:—

CHAMBERSBURG, July 23, 1840.

Mr. J. M. MOORE,
I subscribe I recollect about the Howard letter to Pratt. I do recollect that it was on the evening of the passage of the Internal Improvement bill in the Senate, that the letter was in the hand of G. K. Steele. I have every reason to believe that Gen. Steele will, when he sees my letter to Sigler, well recollect what I there wrote about it.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL BRYAN.

What an intelligent young man the editor of the Republic must be. In his paper of last week he says:

"Now Gentlemen suppose you publish this horrible libel—your readers would then have a fair opportunity of judging of its merits and demerits."

The fact is, we have published the Sub-Treasury bill twice, and to give our readers a fair opportunity of judging of its merits, we will publish it a third time, so soon as the editor of the Republic will furnish us a copy. No backing out.

FOR THE SALEM WHIG.

Persons of Washington County—Read and reflect upon the following important facts:

You have been told again and again by the leading press of the Van Buren party, that Mr. Van Buren has claims upon your enmities which no other man has. You are told that if you do not vote for the Van Buren man and measures, that you are traitors to your country and her interests. You are asked to give your support to Mr. Van Buren because, he has urged upon you against

your will, the odious Sub-Treasury system. And what is that system? Is there a man in Washington county so lost to every feeling of Democracy and republicanism as to even for a moment countenance a measure tinged with Federalism? I think not. Can you then, cast your votes for a man or his friends who have advocated and do advocate the Sub-Treasury, a scheme which Levi Woodbury himself says, was first recommended by Alexander Hamilton in 1790. And do you not all know who Alex. Hamilton was? The father of Federalism in America. The man who was in favor of a strong and powerful Government—he who wished to concentrate all power in the executive. I again repeat, that on page 11 of Levi Woodbury's report of 1837, he himself says that Hamilton was the first man who recommended the very measure which is now passed into a law, and of which Mr. Van Buren is the father—to wit, the Sub-Treasury. This fact cannot be denied by any man. It cannot be contradicted successfully by any friend of Van Buren. I challenge a contradiction by any Democrat in the county and state. Then such being the fact, look before you jump!—examine before you vote! Satisfy yourselves and quit the Van Buren party.

ONE WHO HAS EXAMINED.

From the New Albany Gazette.

READ AND JUDGE!

THE HARD MONEY SYSTEM. Fellow Citizens! Read and judge for yourselves the practical effect of the HARD MONEY handling of the Administration. First observe from what follows, what glorious pickings it will be for the office holders. Read!

The sub-treasury has been tried in Wisconsin, a little territorial government of but forty thousand inhabitants. Look what an immense amount the Secretary of the Treasury has paid an office holder for receiving and disbursing specie!

J. B. Schorster, for transporting specie \$368 25	do	do	158 00
do	do	do	229 40
do	do	do	114 00
do	do	do	125 00
do	do	do	8 00

William B. Slaughter (the Secretary of the Territory, at a salary of \$4000 per annum) for his services and expenses for transporting \$7,000 in specie.	200 00
William B. Slaughter, expenses in going to St. Louis, Mo.	100 00
William B. Slaughter, for interest on money loaned.	55 00
William B. Slaughter for expenses in transporting money from Milwaukee.	510 00
William B. Slaughter, for procuring money on a protested draft.	114 00
William B. Slaughter, for going to St. Louis, negotiating, receiving, and transporting \$20,000 and disbursing the same (paying the legislation.)	800 00
William B. Slaughter, expenses on collecting a government draft on Land office.	100 00

DIED.

In this county on Monday the 30th ult., Mr. HERBERT ARMSTRONG, of Billions fever. On Sunday evening the 26th, Mrs. MARTHA NEWLAND, consort of Dr. E. Newland. On the same evening, Mr. GEORGE HADAM, of pulmonary consumption.

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ALVAN POORE, ESQ.
FOR SHERIFF,
Jas. Markwell, Levi Wright,
J. McMahon, Peter Canble.
FOR PROMOTE JUDGE,
Hon. Samuel Peck.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT,
Henry Young;
FIRST DISTRICT,
Randolph Bolling.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
Micah Newby.
FOR CORONER,
Samuel Day.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has taken out letters of Administration upon the estate of James Davis dec'd late of Washington county, and requests all persons indebted to said estate by note, account or otherwise, to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement.—The estate is solvent.

ELIJAH DAVIS, Adm'r.
aug. 1. 66 3w

INDIANA STATE BONDS.

WE will receive Indiana State Bonds at par in exchange for Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., at unusual low prices. Our stock at present is large and complete, and we are prepared to offer inducements that will make it to the interest of the buyer to call and examine our stock before making his purchases.

J. B. WILDER & CO.
N. B. Our terms are as formerly, six months to punctual dealers, and a discount for cash.
[Loui. Jour.
Louisville, July 4. 62-3c.

Public Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will sell at public sale on Friday the 28th of August, all the personal property of James Davis dec'd, late of Washington county la., consisting of

HORSES,
Cattle, Hogs
SHEEP,

Wheat and Oats in the Stack,
Corn in the field, and some
Wheat already threshed,
one three horse
WAGGON.

Farming utensils of all kinds, and household and Kitchen Furniture. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving note and approved security. Sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand. Sale to take place on the premises, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ELIJAH DAVIS, Adm.
aug. 1, 1840. 66-1ds

BROTHER JONATHAN.

EDITED BY N. F. WELLS & R. HASTINGS WELD.

The largest and cheapest Newspaper in the World; and certainly among the best. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY WILSON AND COMPANY. Terms, \$3 per annum, in advance.

UPON entering upon the second volume of this pioneer in the introduction of papers of its class, the publishers may be excused for congratulating themselves upon the continued prosperity and advancement of their periodical, from the issue of its first number, to the present time. Aware that competition is the life of business, they expected, and have met with rivals—but those rivals have, so far, been essential aids to the publicity and circulation of the Jonathan. New readers have been made, where, comparatively, few existed before, and the taste created for the elegant Literature of the two hemispheres, carried into all parts of the country, and made accessible to all, has produced a demand for the Brother Jonathan, which it is gratifying to state is continually on the increase.

With such additions to their resources & emoluments, the publishers have aimed to give a commensurate increase to the value and interest of their sheet. In addition to the labors of the gentlemen whose names are announced as editors, the publishers avail themselves constantly of the aid of such occasional contributors as they can find space for.

For the foreign correspondence of the Jonathan, the services of ISAAC C. PRAY, Jr., have been engaged; and his fine literary taste will also be exercised in the selection of things rare, new, and worthy in the European literary mart. Selections from the cream of the foreign magazines will of course be continued.

MUSIC.—In the progress of improvement a new feature has been added to the Brother Jonathan—the publication of new and popular music. Every paper will contain something of this way, new and pleasant—reference being had in the selection, rather to such pieces as all can sing and play, than to recherché compositions, suited only to the scientific. A new kind of music type has been purchased, and a gentleman engaged to superintend this department, of excellent experience and knowledge of music. This will enable us to give music a publicity which it never enjoyed before; to carry the themes far and wide to the system mail in the farthest backwoods, which delight the party in the city drawing room. A simultaneous popularity will thus be enjoyed all over the country by such compositions as are adapted to public taste, and worthy of the public favor.

Whatever other improvements may suggest themselves, will be adopted; and no pains spared to make the Jonathan a welcome visitor to all sorts of people, whose tastes are worthy of gratification. Other periodicals may be addressed to particular opinions or to particular classes—Jonathan will wander from "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and strive, with all the aid he has enlisted, to compass the whole circle: to give in a word, a Cyclopaedia, of whatever may be desirable in a literary magazine, & weekly newspaper. He appeals to the past for vouchers of what he can do—and what he can, he will.

AUGUST ELECTION.

THE Inspectors and Judges of Elections to be holden on the first Monday in August next, in the several townships in the co. of Washington, Indiana, are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of said State, approved, February 22d 1840, entitled "An Act to authorize the qualified voters of this State, to vote for or against a Convention, for a revision of the Constitution of this State," that a poll shall be opened, in which shall be entered all the votes given for or against a convention—and the Inspectors and Judges of said elections, at the time they announce the name of the voter to their clerks shall put the question in the following words, "Are you in favor of a Convention or not?" and the Clerks of said elections shall enter the votes on the poll books, in the proper columns accordingly. And it is further made the duty of the said inspectors and judges to certify the votes given for and against a Convention, to the clerk of the Circuit court of said county, in the same way and manner, and under the same restrictions and penalties that votes for state and county officers are required to be certified.

By Authority,
STEPHEN HOLE s. c. c.
July 18, 1840. 61-to