

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

## THE VEVAY TIMES:

ISAAC STEVENS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Price 60¢ a year in advance,--\$2 50 in six months; or \$3 at the end of the year.

## DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FOR SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

ELISHA GOLAY, WM. ARTHUR, JAMES M. KYLE, P. M. KENT, C. THEBAUD, J. M. MENDENHALL, JULIUS DUFOUR, MAJ. P. BETTENS, ISAAC STEVENS, LEWIS GOLAY, F. L. GRASARD, U. P. SCHENCK.

### The Message.

It is gratifying to witness the enthusiasm with which the message is hailed by every Democratic press whose comments have been received. In this our anticipations have been realized.

The Republican spirit of the American people must have suffered a radical change in Mr. Clay's bloodless revolution; and their character must have been thoroughly corrupted, to render the principles of the message repugnant to them.

The message has gone forth in the garb of simplicity and the omnipotence of truth; its arguments are clear, its conclusions irresistible, its eloquence unsurpassed--perfectly intelligible to the least educated of its readers, it must excite the admiration and elicit the applause of the most learned. It is a document of which the Democracy of the country may justly be proud, and they will, in every section of our Union, rally around it and its author with a zeal and enthusiasm equalled only by those with which they supported his illustrious predecessor in his seven years' war with the principalities and powers of the paper dynasty.

In this message, Democracy unfurls her broad banner to the breeze, and points to the principles on which she strives for victory, written in sunbeams.

Passing over the beautiful exordium of this document, we come to that portion that embodies our foreign relations. In the completion of the payments by Portugal for repatriations on our commerce, we are reminded of the triumphs of Gen. Jackson's foreign policy, which brought home so many millions to our plundered merchants--millions which were considered, under the seafarers rule of his predecessors, as lost. In the measures pursued relative to Mexico and Great Britain, we perceive a determination to secure our rights as a nation, and, at the same time, preserve peace, that most invaluable of blessings. In connection with our British relations, there is one subject which is peculiarly gratifying to the friends of the Administration. It will be recollect that in consequence of the threatening attitude of affairs upon our Northeastern frontier, Congress substantially authorized the President to make war, put ten millions of dollars at his disposal, and clothed him with almost dictatorial powers. It was easy for him, if he had been so disposed, to have plunged his country in a war, placed himself at the head of a powerful army, and enabled his friends to profit by the consequent expenditures. Yet the administration of the Government has proceeded as usual. Instead of provoking war, he has done every thing, compatible with national honor, to maintain peace. Not one of the extraordinary powers vested in him has been exercised, and he surrenders them with joy to the assembled representatives of the people. The enemies of the Administration united with its friends in conferring these powers, by that very act proving their disbelief in those imputations of a disposition on its part to abuse power and plunder the Treasury, which were constantly on their tongues, and the result has proved the falsehood of those imputations to the whole world. It has tended to satisfy the American people that the confidence reposed in the integrity and wisdom of their present Chief Magistrate, are not misplaced, and that the single aim of his administration is the good of his country, the liberty of the people, and the improvement of the Republican institutions. Of this the message contains glowing evidences, which we shall recapitulate in subsequent numbers. *Globe.*

### At the Dirty Work Already!

The above heads an article in the Political Beacon, published at Lawrenceburg, a paper which we have had occasion once before to notice.

This denunciation of the wrath of the Beacon, comes to us in such a questionable shape, that we would almost doubt its paternity, though it does appear as an editorial. It appears that its writer whoever he may be, has taken great dudgeon of our having said that General Harrison is an abolitionist. Lord help the simple man! does he think that we would be so extremely foolish as to "hazard the asterisk," if we had not authority for it? He might have at least waited till some of the papers here had questioned our veracity on the subject.

We made the assertion, and we repeat it; and further, we believe Gen. Harrison to be too honest a man to deny it. It is one of those principles of which he makes no secret, and it is one among others which he holds upon which is founded our opposition to him as a candidate for the office of President--nor is it not the first of our "dirty work," if such Mr. Beacon must have it to be.

If he can recollect himself, he may remember that the principles avowed by Gen. Harrison in his letter to Barnes Donny were controverted by us in eleven different articles, more than a year ago; yet the "dirty work" passed unnoticed by the said editor. Was the character of the General less vulnerable, or less worthy of defense than now; or does the editor suppose that the antislavery nomination at Harrisonburg has cast a mantle of sanctitude over him, which renders him more sacred now, than he was before that nomination. If he does not think so, why did he not boldly step forth as his champion and refute those eleven letters which passed by without a single attempt at refutation?

The letters were published in the Advertiser, in the midst of the General's friends and supporters, and even read by himself, as he has been for nearly 20 years a subscriber to this paper, yet neither he nor any of his friends here ever attempted a reply. Again, we say; why did this Captain Babadil not take up the cudgels then and annihilate us for our "dirty work?" He was ready enough to enter the lists with us in defense of his friend Dunn, previous to the election of '36--and, indeed, took as a piece of great frontier in us interfering in the election at all, though we had been specially requested by our Indiana subscribers to do so;--and, having more

subscribers in that State than the Political Beacon has, we did think to refuse would have been great injustice to our friends and patrons in Indiana.

But in relation to this latter charge brought against us, by our neighbor of the Beacon, it is well for the General that that paper is so confined in its circulation, or if otherwise, the remarks on the subject of abolition might operate powerfully against him in the minds of those who support him, believing him to be both an anti mason and an abolitionist. Nor do we believe that the General will be under any compulsion to him, for thus attempting to deprive him of one of those principles which he glories in.

Such an advocate as the editor of the Beacon, will make the Gen. cry, "save me from my friends--my enemies I can manage myself." Thus a combination of the abolitionists and anti masons against the Clay whigs, at Harrisonburg, accomplished the nomination of the General, there can be no doubt; and that it is considered by the true supporters of the General as a great victory, their illuminations and junketing after the nomination most clearly testifies; and to deprive him of his abolition predictions, would take from him every shadow of support he can expect in the eastern and middle States, who support him for those principles.

We would therefore advise the Beacon to act more consistently with its title, and according to a honest adage, "let sleeping dogs lie." The General and his friends here will not thank him for his meddling with this question of abolition. Many of the latter are thorough going antislavery, and they won't like to have their own inconsistency thrown in their faces by the Political Beacon of Lawrenceburg. *Cin. Advertiser.*

From the Yazoo City *Whig Extra*—Dec. 9.

**Awful Calamity!!!—Yazoo City is Utterly Destroyed by fire, which visited our city yesterday (Sunday.) Nearly one half of the city is a mass of ashes and burning ruins.**

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the fire broke out in a servant's room connected with the Washington Hotel, and was only arrested at the Planters' Bank, on Main street, consuming every thing in its course. The buildings were all wood, very dry, and the wind blowing considerably, made the flames spread with great rapidity. Our office was about the fourth house back, and our materials being in the second story, we were unable to save but a portion of them. Our press, a part of our type and a great number of notes, accounts, &c., shared the common fate of every thing else around it.

The principal sufferers and the chief buildings burnt, so far as we can ascertain, at the present confusion, are as follows: The two principle squares on either side of Jefferson street, are entirely destroyed. The Washington Hotel was the first building destroyed, the drug store of H. R. Randolph, the house of Major Maynard, occupied by A. S. Perkins as a store, the dwelling house of J. C. Hunter, the store of Wm. D. Seal, on the north side of Jefferson street, the dwelling house of Edward Kimball, the store and warehouse of Messrs. Hoff & Wright, very few goods saved; the next house was occupied by Mr. Parish as a saddler shop below, and by our office in the second story, building owned by Wm. D. McKinstry and E. A. Merritt; the next was the corner, a large frame house, occupied by Jennings, Merritt & Co., in which was a large quantity of merchandise, principally on consignment. The buildings consumed on the south side of Jefferson street, below the Washington Hotel, are the office of Drs. Barber and Barnett, the office of Q. D. Gibbs, esq., the post office, the valuable papers and letters of which were with great difficulty, principally saved, and the grocery store of Messrs. Hunter & Bell. The fire did not cross Main street but proceeded down on the south-east side, consuming several offices, the store house of Mr. James Hayden (vacant), the store house of Messrs. Vance & Andrews, occupied by Mr. Tibbs as a grocery store, the house of N. Royster, occupied by Messrs. Jackson & Edmonds as a confectionary, and the house occupied by the Union printing office, which adjoined the Planters' Bank. All the above named houses are entirely destroyed. Most of the materials of the "Union" office were saved. The Commercial Bank was for a long time in great danger, but was saved. The Planters' Bank was on fire several time, but being of brick and higher than the adjacent buildings, was with very great exertion saved. The buildings on the opposite side of Main street were on fire several times, but were saved with great effort.

Our citizens turned out to a man and addressed themselves to the flames like men. Nothing but their intrepid and undismayed vigor has saved what is left of our unfortunate city. They were, however, without a fire engine and not well supplied with water. We cannot in this hasty moment state, with any probable correctness, the amount of property lost, but it is very great. Our particular friends Hoff & Wright are perhaps the greatest losers. Out of seven houses they have lost, Merritt, Jennings & Co. are also heavy losers. Among other things we are extremely sorry to add that they lost \$10,000 in cash. No lives were lost, and no one seriously injured that we have heard of.

It is only by the prompt courtesy and ready politeness of the proprietors of the Union office that we are enabled to give this slip to the public; our own papers, as we stated, being destroyed, we have been favored with the use of theirs, which was by great exertion saved from destruction, and for which we tender them our hearty and sincere acknowledgments.

**Harrison and Abolition.**  
Hear the rejoicings of the Abolitionists at the rejection of Clay and the nomination of Harrison for the Presidency! It is an Antislavery victory, shout they. A monument of the progress of Abolition should be set up. The cause is onward. Huzzah for Whiggery and abolition. Such is the language in which they proclaim their welcome to the Harrisburg nomination.

Will any tell us now that Abolition had no influence in securing the nomination of Harrison? Will any tell us there is no sympathy between Whigs and these fanatics of the North! that there is no design to unite with them in the strength of that faction! Antimasonry, Abolitionism, and Federalism--principles homogeneous, and worthy the newly elected chief--the hero of Tippecanoe! "Let the winds tell it. Let O'Connel hear it." Aye, and "let the slaveholder hear the news!" Indiana Disgraced.

## Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.  
In the Senate last week considerable amount of business was transacted. Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill to authorize the issue of scrip, to relieve contractors, which was read and ordered to be printed. On Saturday, Mr. Dobson introduced a bill authorizing an issue of treasury notes to relieve contractors, which was read and passed in the second reading. On Monday, a long discussion sprung up over a resolution offered by Mr. Angle. The resolution will be found among the reported proceedings. Many amendments were offered, some adopted--again stricken out, and new amendments offered and adopted, after which the resolution passed.

A bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed the House on Monday by a large majority. In the afternoon the property bill, was considered in committee of the whole. On a proposition offered by Mr. Gardner to include personal property, much discussion arose.

The committee rose before taking a vote. We regret again to say that the whig party in both Houses retarded legislative business in any manner. Whatever can be done to pay contractors and save the credit of the state, will be done by the democratic party. But the disasters are so great, and the mismanagement so glaring, and the distress so universal, that it is hoping against hope to expect that any great relief can be given.

It will take a series of years for the state to recover fairly from its prostration, brought about by ignorance, by corruption, by mismanagement of a whig loco-poco government. *Democrat.*

The Senate spent most of Thursday upon the bill for the election of Fund Commissioners by a separate vote of each House of the General Assembly, but have not yet finally disposed of it.

Most of Friday was occupied in debate upon a report from the judiciary committee in relation to the repeal of so much of the revenue law as provides that the term *personal property* shall be construed to mean and include all improvements made on Government lands, &c. The report was that the above provision shall not be repealed, and after a lengthy debate, it was concurred in by a vote of 34 to 10.

Considerable business was transacted on Saturday. In the afternoon, the joint resolution of Mr. Ewing, of A., for the sending of a commissioner to Ohio for the purpose of urging the completion of her part of the Wabash and Erie canal, came up on its second reading, and after being amended and discussed at length, was read a third time and passed.

In the House, on Saturday, the bill for the relief of Contractors was under consideration. After being discussed the entire day, and being amended, the vote was taken on its final passage, and lost by a large majority. *Journal Jan. 13.*

### Post Murder.

We understand by several gentlemen just arrived from Natchez, that on Friday evening last, in the bar room of the Mansion House of that city, J. A. Lyle, Mayor of the city of Natchez, was assassinated. Richard Hagan, Esq. of New Orleans. The outline of the difficulty, as we learn, was the following: Hagan and Lyle were partners in a plantation, and the former not liking the connection, cold out his interest to his brother, John Hagan, and published a dissolution of his connexion with Lyle. A misunderstanding arose and a fist fight ensued, in which Lyle came off second best. Lyle threatened to attack Hagan as soon as he should find him in Natchez; and last Friday selected his opportunity. Accompanied by his overseer, a stout man, whom Hagan had implicated in the charges, Lyle sought his victim at the Mansion House. The overseer walked up to Hagan and asked if he had made certain statements in relation to him. Hagan replied in the affirmative, and the overseer struck him and immediately closed to prevent Hagan from drawing a bowie knife, which he had prepared to defend himself. The overseer grasped Hagan around the arms and body, and having thus completely pinioned him, Lyle drew his pistol, flourished it, and commenced abusing Hagan, who pronounced him a liar and told him he could shoot. The overseer still held Hagan as if in a vice--when Lyle walked back a few steps, then marched forward with the pistol, leveled until the muzzle was within about 18 inches of Hagan's face when he discharged it; the ball passing to the posterior part of the head. When our informants left Natchez, Mr. Hagan was dying. Thus perished in the morning of youth, by the hand of an assassin, and one too, whose official duty bound him to preserve the peace, a young man universally esteemed by all who knew him. *Vicks. Sent.*

### MICHIGAN CITY, Ind. Dec. 4.

#### A Wild Child.

Strange as it may appear, it is currently reported and very generally believed that a wild child, or lad, is now running at large among the sand hills around and in the vicinity of Fish Lake. It is reported to be about four feet high, and covered with a light coat of chestnut-colored hair. It runs with great velocity, and when pursued as has often been the case, it sets up the most frightful and hideous yell, and seems to make efforts at speaking. It has been seen during the summer months running along the lake shore apparently in search of fish and frogs, and appears to be very fond of the water, for it will plunge into Fish Lake and swim with great velocity, all the time whining most pitifully.

How this creature has come here, or what its history may be, we leave to conjecture.

#### Indiana Disgraced.

Mr. Profit, the representative in Congress from the first district in this State, seems determined not only to make a fool of himself, but to disgrace the State. He has taken a part in Congress calculated to bring about this result; but has been condemned not only by his political opponents, but by his political friends. Even the notorious Wiss has given him a check, which he will not soon forget. If he wants to put himself on a par with the blackguards of the South, he has taken precisely the correct course. Although his success in the Legislature of Indiana might be attributable to such a course, it will not take in Congress. He had better try to gain favor in some other way than bullying or fighting; and if his forte lies in this alone, the quicker he resigns the better. The people of this State, although occasionally represented by a blackguard, will not sanction them knowingly.

We hope, if Mr. Profit has any sense of honor or propriety lost, he will quit the course he has commenced, and behave as like a gentleman as he possibly can. *Wabash Enquirer.*

## Mulberry Trees for Sale.

THIS subscriber has under cultivation ten thousand Morus Multicaulis trees which he will sell at reasonable prices. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, Patriot, Switzerland county, Indiana.

INGERSOL DIBBLE.

September 7, 1830.

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EDGERTON, IMPERIAL.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, incurable diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, diarrhoea, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chorea or green sickness, flatulence, hysterical faintness, hysterics, headaches, hiccup dolichus, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, colic, cramps, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most exasperating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dizziness or confusion of the right; noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st., New York.

The following interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous cures performed by the use of Dr. W. Evans' Medicines.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter, (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines, and advice, must enclose a Bank note or Order.

### CERTIFICATES.

More conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. W. Evans' celebrated *Camomile Anti-Diabetic Pills*, in alleviating affliction mankind. Mr. Augustus Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Diarrhoea, or *Bloody Flux*. Symptoms, unusual debility in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly tenacious matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returning his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

**ASTHMA.**—Three years standing. Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuykill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulence, disturbed rest, nervous head-ache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain in the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. W. Evans' medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wished to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

**LIVER COMPLAINT, TIC DOLOREUX.**—Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in the head, and vomiting, with burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continue the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughters Store, 389 Grand st., N. Y.

**Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following symptom: Acid cræsation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dizziness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage; sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.**

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment. She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys good health at present as she did at any period of her existence.

**J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.**—Sworn before me this 14th day of December, 1830. *PETER PICKNEY, Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivaled virtue of Dr.