

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

THE VEVAY TIMES:

ISAAC STEVENS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Price \$2 00 a year in advance, \$2 50 in six months; or \$3 at the end of the year.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, FOR SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

ELISHA GOJAY, A. M. ARMINGTON,
JAMES M. KYLE, P. M. KENT,
C. THEBAUD, J. MENDENHALL,
JULIUS DUFOUR, J. M. P. BETTENS,
ISAAC STEVENS, LEWIS GOJAY,
F. L. GRISARD, U. P. SCHENCK.

Sunday School Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Vevay, at the Baptist meeting house on the evening of the 29th January, 1840, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of organizing a Sabbath School for the ensuing year. Joseph C. Eggleston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Perret Dufour, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been made known by the Chair. On motion of John Du-
mont, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, As the sense of the meeting that a Sabbath School be established.

Resolved, That said Sabbath School be called "The Vevay Independent Sabbath School."

Resolved, That Dr. Tiberius C. Galt, be ap-
pointed Superintendent of said School.

Resolved, That Heratio Waldo, be appointed assistant Superintendent of said School.

Resolved, That Samuel L. Beal, be appointed Librarian and Clerk.

Resolved, That as a fundamental rule to be observed in the management of said School, no "Sectarian Tend" be taught in said School.

Resolved, That John Freeman, be appointed Treasurer.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the School hereby organized, be requested to call on the Superintendent of the "Vevay Sunday School," and request him to pay over to him the amount of the funds on hand, (which were raised by pri-
vate donation) for the use and benefit of the School, as their proportion of the funds and property of the Vevay Sabbath School.

Resolved, That the ladies and gentleman of Vevay, be requested to take charge of classes in this School.

Resolved, That Ulysses P. Schenck and Sam-
uel L. Beal, wait on the ladies and gentlemen and inform them of the passage of this Resolu-
tion.

Resolved, That the parents of all children in Vevay, and its vicinity, be requested to send their children to the "Vevay Independent Sab-
bath School" for instruction, provided they will observe such regulations as the officers thereof may adopt.

Resolved, That the citizens of this place and its vicinity, be waited upon, and solicited to send their children to said school for instruction.

Resolved, That G. W. Hill, Jno. Armstrong, Sam'l. Pleasant, and Sam'l. L. Beal, wait on the citizens generally, for that purpose.

Resolved, That said School commences on Sunday, the 9th February, 1840, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Baptist meeting house.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-
ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary—
that the Secretary hand a copy thereof to the Editor of the Vevay Times, and request him to give the same an insertion in his paper.

Resolved that this meeting now adjourn.

JOSEPH C. EGGLESTON, Ch.

PERRET DUFOUR, Sec'y.

A Protest.

In the House of Representatives on the 14th ult., Mr. Fisher presented the following protest:

The undersigned having voted against the bill entitled, "an act for the immediate relief of contractors and others engaged on the public works, which passed the House last night, do, in the exercise of their constitutional right most solemnly protest against that measure.

First, Because it is an act of injustice to the contractors themselves, whose just claims, after long delay and distress, are not to be paid in money, but in treasury notes, redeemable in two years with six per cent. interest, and are con-
sequently of much less value than money.

Second, Because it is an act of still more injustice to the laborers and farmers who have become the creditors of contractors, who will have to receive for their claim the principal part of this paper and suffer the loss of depreciation.

Third, Because the said treasury notes are to be of the denomination of five, and fifty dollars, and are intended for currency, and will exceed one million in amount, so that, in addition to our present irredeemable bank notes, the State will be flooded with depreciated paper money.

Fourth, Because it will cause a permanent suspension of the banks by increasing the present circulation of the State, so much beyond what can be maintained on a specie basis, there-
by lessening the value of bank paper, and rob-
bing the present holders thereof of the amount of depreciation.

Fifth, Because it will disturb the relation of debtor and creditor, render the value of property uncertain, and subject the people to the power of speculators and capitalists.

Sixth, Because in making the said treasury notes receivable for taxes and pledged all other moneys due the State for their redemption, it leaves the treasury without any certain means of carrying on the State Government itself, or of maintaining the public faith by paying the interest on the public debt.

Seventh, Because by thus endangering the public faith to our creditors abroad and violating it to contractors at home, the sense of honor and of justice is weakened in the community at large, which is an evil more deplorable than any pecuniary sacrifice.

Eighth, Because it will enable the counties on lines of public works where treasury notes are paid out to pay their taxes in a medium more depreciated than the currency in the other counties, thus rendering taxation unequal, and throwing the heaviest burdens on that portion of the people and counties heretofore excluded from public expenditure.

Ninth, Because the assumption of a power by State government, to supply the currency of the people by inconveniency State credit, is an un-
warrantable resumption of despotic control over the entire property of the country. The Constitution of the U. States which prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender, and the common consent of mankind in making those metals the standard value, have in fact made that principal part of the constitution of property itself, which the State government is bound by every consideration of liberty and of right to hold sacred.

Tenth, Because the issue of treasury notes is furthermore a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly prohibits the States from emitting bills of credit.

Eleventh, Because this bill creates one currency for the people and laborers, and another for office-holders—this house having deliberately rejected a proposition to make said treasury notes payable to members of the legislature and other officers of government.

Twelfth, Because this bill was carried through by a trifling majority by moving the previous question, and cutting off debate when no reason existed why it should not be discussed, but on the contrary, every consideration ought to have dictated the utmost freedom of speech on a measure which stains the faith and credit of the State, wrongs the contractor and laborer, creates an unconstitutional currency, and violates the principles of every party and of the constitution.

ELLWOOD FISHER,
RALPH BERKSHIRE,
L. G. THOMPSON.

The last Whig Pamphlet Nailed to the Counter.

Among other expedients resorted to by the Whigs during their great celebration, was the scattering among their Delegates a pamphlet purporting to be the "Speech of Samuel Judah of Knox, and S. W. Parker of Fayette, in reply to the charge of Amos Lane, of Dearborn, that the Internal Improvement System was a Democratic Whig measure."

The very title of this pamphlet, to go no fur-
ther, might stamp its true character, in the eyes of every one who has been present at the delibera-
tions of the House.

In the first place, two-thirds of the speeches printed were never made; in the second place, no such speech as that attributed to Mr. Lane, was ever made by that gentleman; and in the third place, no one ever charged, that the Internal Improvement System was a "Democratic Whig measure." The Whigs may steal from us the name of Democrats, if they are so thoroughly ashamed already of the name they stole, three years ago, from the old revolutionary times, that it will not longer serve their purpose. But we, at least, never countenance the theft.

The drift of these pretended speeches is to prove that "the Loco Foco, Governor, James Brown Ray," was the first recomender of a System of Internal Improvement; and that the System has been advocated and supported as much by Democrats as by Whigs.

A desperate cause only could prompt such as-
sertions, or suggest the drawing of such conclu-
sions. Governor Ray may be claimed as justly

by Whigs as by Democrats; and if his recom-
mendations had been the most decided and detailed, they would prove nothing as to the character of the measure. But again, his recommendations are of the most vague character. He talks, very wildly we admit, of "the master spirit of the age, the genius of improvement," and about its par-
ticipating to the public view a "project as grand in its designs as it would be glorious in its execu-
tion." But it did not talk about a "Ten Million System," to say nothing of a "Twenty Million System." Did he say one word about simultaneous completion? Did he utter a syllable about a Board of Nine, at an expense of some fifteen or twenty thousand a year? Did he do more than recom-
mend the abstract principle, and suggest a few
principal lines, chiefly passing through the capital of the state? Verily, drowning men will catch at straws.

But again, can impudence itself deny, that the conception, birth, extent and management of the system have been whig, and of the deepest die? Where did the Mammoth Bill originate? In the House of Representatives. Who concocted it there? Every citizen, the least acquainted with the legislative proceedings of the state can reply.

It was Messrs. T. J. Evans, Milton Slapp, Caleb Smith, and their whig associates. What leading Democrat in the House took an active part in bringing it forth? Not one. Has there ever been, until this year, a Chairman of Internal Im-
provements from the Democratic ranks? Not one. Has there ever been taken from those ranks a Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, until now? But one, and that was Mark's Crime; an Internal Improvement man, we admit, but one of the most moderate in the House; one who often used to declare from his place in the House, that the Modifiers would at least be the saviors of the state.

And how many among all the members of the internal improvement Board, from its very com-
mencement to the present day, have been Demo-
crats? Two only; Messrs. Long and Woodburn.

How many of the Fund Commissioners, who have managed our affairs with such prudence, that we have issued bonds for three Millions and a half more than we have received? Not a single one; for Lucius Scott, sometimes claimed as a Demo-
crat, was Chairman of one of the Committees at the late whig Convention.

Who superintended the Engineer Depart-
ment? Mr. Williams, a whig. How many
Democrats have served as Engineers under him. The two last remaining, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. O. P. Owens were dismissed last year.

And then, as regards the efforts made to re-
form the extravagance, and correct the manage-
ment of the System, who have taken the lead?

Who first introduced the project of classification into the Senate. Gen. Samuel Milroy, an old

and long-tried Democrat. Who first introduced the project of Classification into the House? Joseph A. Wright, now Democratic Senator from Park County. Whose speeches on the subject of Classification have been read in every county in Indiana! Those of whom whom Mr. Judah is pleased to call "the great gun of logic theorism," Robert Dale Owen of Posey. Who are now the anti-slavery improvement leaders in the House? Amos Lane, Ellwood Fisher and G. N. Fitch, all Democrats good and true. Who stand forth even now advocating a prosecution of the public works? The pamphlet before us may reply.

Samuel Judah late President of the Whig Convention, and S. W. Parker, whig Representa-
tives from Fayette.

But again. Who was last year, the Chairman of the Modification Committee? A whig! Oh no; Gen. Samuel Milroy. Who was the author of the Modification Bill, by which, even Governor Wallace confesses, that thousands were saved last year to the state? A whig! Oh no; Robert Dale Owen. Who was the chairman of the committee on Canals and Internal Improve-
ments, and opposed, with deadly hostility in

every stage, that Modification Bill? A Demo-
crat! Oh no; George H. Prosser. Who was the speaker elected by the whigs? A modifier! Oh no; the rankest Internal Improvement man in the House, all but the father of the system, Thomas Jefferson Evans. And yet the whigs would

sculk out of the responsibility of the System! The pamphlet further argues, in its appendix, that a majority of Democrats voted for a Bill to extend the System, and a majority of whigs against it. What was this extension Bill—this Calif Bill as it was usually called? It was a pro-
posed to take the surplus Revenue coming to the State of Indiana, then supposed to be a million and a half, and apply it to the construction of works in those counties which had heavy taxes to pay for Internal Improvement and not a particle of direct advantage from the System. Was this unreasonable? It is one of the weightiest arguments against the System, that its benefits are unequally distributed. This was an attempt to equalize them. Was that unjust? Was it not a measure calculated to remedy a portion of the extreme injustice of the Mammoth Bill!

And at that time, what had been told to the People, and was believed, even in the Legislature? That it was a Ten million System only.

To what amount would the proposed Calif bill have extended it? To eleven and a half, or twelve millions only, as was then supposed by the supporters of the measure; not one half is much as the actual System now saddled upon us.

The appendix concludes with certain extracts from speeches of Mr. Owen, delivered in favor of the Calif. bill. These extracts prove that Mr. Owen then strongly argued, that if an Internal Improvement System there must be, its benefits should be equally distributed. If this one is not the true Democratic principles, let our opponents suggest a better.

We showed the extracts to Mr. Owen, and asked him if they were correctly copied. He pointed out to us, that between the paragraph ending with the words "lightest investigation" and the next, beginning "But I cannot believe," several paragraphs have been purposely omitted, in which Mr. Owen declared, that if the Internal Improvement Party would give up even a portion of their System, so as to lighten the burden on his constituents, he, for one, would never ask a dollar for his country, or any other neglected county in the State.

This is wilfully, purposely omitted. What must be the situation of Party that resorts to such a fraud like this to blacken the reputations of their opponents? Any man who reads the paragraphs in succession will see at once that they are totally unconnected, that the last refers to something that has been omitted. Yet no mark of omission is given. Such trickery is worthy of the source from whence it comes.

In conclusion we remark, that the Indianaian, of Charleston, a Democratic paper, was the first and that we were the second, newspaper in the State that ever took ground against the System. The present editor of the Democrat has pursued but one course in regard to this subject; and it is one which, though some objected to it at first, as too radical, has been sanctioned by experience, and is now universally approved by the Democratic Party of Indiana. He has ever opposed, as he still opposes, the System of Internal Improvement, as devised and managed by the Whigs.

[Indiana Democrat.]

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—The Hartford Times says the nominee of the Harrisburg Con-
vention is to be called the "Whig and Conserva-
tive candidate." Why not give him the whole

title—"Federal-whig abolition amalgamation
conservative-anti-masonic-stripped-dig-wet-and
dry-home-and-foreign-mission-society-bank-or
no-bank-tweedle-dee-dum-no-principle-opposition
to-every-thing-panic-stricken-bank-ridden
flare-up-rag-end-and-boobal candidate?" The
fact is, the Whigs are too lazy to speak the
name in full, so they abridge it.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Henry Blain, late of Jefferson township, Switzerland county, Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will file them in the Clerk's office, duly authenticated, for adjustment. The estate is still open, and is managed by the

J. C. BROWN, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Switzerland county, Indiana, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of John Keeney, deceased, will on Tuesday the 23d day of February, 1840, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following described real estate, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section 17, Town 2 Range 1 west—also 40 acres off the south end of the north-west quarter of the same section—it being the real estate of which the said John Keeney, deceased, late of said county of Switzerland, died seized.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase, cash in hand, one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months from the day of sale—the credit payments bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale.

DOROTHY KEENEY, Adm'r.

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

The subscriber has under cultivation ten thousand Morus Mulicaulis 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, 1839. 44—6m

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all cases of hypocondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, criminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintness, hysterics, headaches, hiccup sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tinea, colic, croup, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that

most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Evans' medicine.

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' Medicine.

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 medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank note or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

More conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. W. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-Bilious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind. Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulence 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 fetid 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 returned to his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit.

A STRAIGHT THREE STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuykill, afflicted with the above distressing malady.

Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, lightness 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. Monroe gave up every thought of

recovery