

VEVAY, INDIANA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1840.

"AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY—whose officers, responsible to the people, instead of privileged corporations, shall guard the people's money. Democracy asks in vain—what claim have the Banks to use this public treasure as their own—again to convert it into an engine of ruinous expiations and contractions of the currency, and of new political panics and pressures, to enforce submission to the money power!"

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

ELECTORS FOR INDIANA.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS, of Jefferson.

GEORGE W. EWING, of Miami.

1st. District. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey.
2d. " GEORGE BOON, of Sullivan.
3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.
4th. " JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.
5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.
6th. " WILLIAM J. PEASE, of Shelby.
7th. " JOHN M. LENOX, of Laporte.

FOR GOVERNOR,

TILGHMAN A. HOWARD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

BENJAMIN S. TULEY.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN STREPLETON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable, at the ensuing March election.

☞ We are requested to say that JAMES B. LEWIS is also a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable.

☞ MORDECAI REDD is a candidate for Constable of Jefferson township.

☞ HORACE LITTLEFIELD is also a candidate for the office of Constable.

☞ We are authorized to announce NATHANIEL MIX as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable.

☞ We are requested to announce HIRSH FROMAN as a candidate for Constable, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to say that JOHN DAVISON is a candidate for Constable of this township.

TO CANDIDATES.—Persons wishing their names inserted in this paper as candidates for Constable, and other township officers, will be charged as follows: If subscribers to the paper, 50 cents; non-subscribers, one dollar. In every instance the name must be accompanied by the cash. Tickets will be furnished to order at 50 cents per hundred—cash down.

☞ It is not uncommon for us to receive letters from Postmasters in this and the adjoining counties, informing us that the Vevay Times sent to some one of our subscribers is not taken out of the office; and, in many instances, that the subscriber has "moved to parts unknown." Now this seldom occurs without being attended with some loss to us, and we are determined, from this time henceforward, to publish to the world all such delinquents. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Beware of the Black List!

☞ We have noticed nothing very interesting in the proceedings of the Legislature for several weeks past. On the 23th ult., George P. Buel, Esq., of Dearborn-county, and Jacob Walker, of Lafayette, were elected, by the concurrent vote of the two Houses, Directors, on the part of the State, of the State Bank of Indiana, in the place of Alexander Worth; whose term of service had expired, and L. H. Scott, resigned.

THE RIVER.—On Saturday evening, last the river commenced swelling very rapidly, and up to Tuesday it had risen about fifteen feet, being at that time much higher than it has been for two or three years past. The whole surface of the water was covered with a constant moving mass of ice, sweeping every thing in its way, for two or three days. On Sunday the river was alive with flat boats, keel boats, and crafts of almost every description, some laden, some empty, and others in a wrecked condition, floating hither and thither, with the current, beyond the possible reach of all efforts that could have been made to land them, so great was the quantity of ice.

The destruction of boats and property, from above, must have been immense. At least one hundred boats of various descriptions, we are informed by a person who was constantly in view of the river, passed this place during Sunday and Monday.

A flat boat, principally laden with flour, was sunk by the ice at Vevay Island—the whole load, nearly, a total loss.

Two men passed this place on Sunday night, in an open flat boat, crying out for assistance at the utmost height of their voices; but it was out of the power of any person on shore to go to their aid. We since learn that they were taken off the following morning, near eighteen-mile Island, almost exhausted from cold. We understand these individuals stepped on board the boat as it rubbed the shore at York, about eight miles above this, to endeavor to land it, but failed in the attempt, and were unable to regain the shore. The night was extremely cold, and they being without a spark of fire, it is almost a miracle to us how they survived.

A horse ferry boat, and several flat boats, one partly loaded with staves, we understand, were taken up just below this place.

☞ On the return of the delegates from the Federal State Convention, it will be recollected, a great blow was made about the large number of delegates in attendance! Some told us there were 5,000; others 2500, and so on, till finally they come down to about fifteen hundred, and there the matter rested. We are not always disposed to credit the braggadocio reports emanating from that party. They are always sure to differ very widely from the truth, as in this instance we will prove.

The proceedings of the Federal State Convention show that only sixty-eight counties were represented—and about 20 unrepresented. Out of the 68 counties represented, 8 were represented by one delegate each; 5 by only two; and 6 by three—and these delegates were chiefly composed of members of the Legislature, who were upon the spot. The whole number of delegates were 1017, the majority of whom were from counties adjacent to Marion—many of them sending as high as 50 delegates each. So much for the great federal show and parade on the 16th of January.

The Independent Treasury.

This favorite measure of the people passed the Senate of the United States on the 23d ult., by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkins, Monton, Norrell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, and Wright—34.

Nays.—Messrs. Beale, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, White, and Young—18.

Three Democratic Senators, Messrs. Nicholas, Robinson and York, under instructions, voted against the bill.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLOURS.—A new federal paper is about to be established at Indianapolis, by Douglass & Noel, under the imposing title of "The Spirit of '76." It is to be edited by J. M. Moore, Davy Wallace's private boot-black, and will advocate the political hero for President.

☞ The Louisville Gazette states that some gentlemen recently called upon Gen. Harrison, at North Bend, and found him in his barn (threshing out). Very likely, the General is a very industrious old gentleman. Not long since the Cincinnati Republican had him "engaged in hauling lime for the locks of the White water canal." Next they will have him mauling rails.

ROBERT J. WALKER, a Democrat good and true, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Mississippi Legislature—major, 25 votes.

Destructive Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Charleston, from Wilmington, N. C., giving an account of a very destructive conflagration which lately occurred in that city.

"We have suffered a great calamity, about half past 2, A. M. a fire broke out in Dawson's store, near the Court House, which consumed the whole square, except one of Reston's houses, the corner opposite the State Bank, the Old Cathedral House. The fire extended to the lower square, and consumed the whole to the river, except the Cape Fear Bank, the Martin House, and Old Mr. James', and a building back of the Martin House, which had been used by R. B. Potter. The Court House is also burnt, both Printing Offices, 5 Lawyers' do, 5 Doctors' do, Sheriff's do, Clerks of the Court do, Custom House, &c. The amount of the buildings, destroyed comprises about one third of the town, and that in the very centre of business."

☞ Some of the feds in this county have been most egregiously imposed upon by the more knowing ones of that party in regard to the number of delegates they had in their State Convention. The number has been variously estimated and reported at from 15 to 30. For the information of those who wish to be correctly informed as to the number of delegates in the Federal Convention from this county, we give below their names; and at the request of a subscriber, annex their residence and occupations thereto:

Reuben Coffin, Merchant, of Patriot.
F. G. Sheets, merchant, of this place.
Samuel Howard, whig Postmaster at York.
J. S. Carter, (no particular occupation) York.
Theodore Gazlay, Lawyer, of Harau, Ky.
The above named FIVE, as appears by the published proceedings, were all the delegates in the Federal State Convention, from this county.

THE RIVER.—The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, of the 30th ult., says:

"The river has risen considerably, it is now about nine feet in the channel. The ice above the Monongahela Bridge has not yet moved, but must start soon. Several steamboats are taking in freight. Navigation will now commence in a day or two, probably not to be again interrupted, except by one or two days of running ice from the upper Allegheny."

☞ The salary of officers appointed by the Board of Internal Improvement, amounts to the sum of \$38,361; amount paid to clerks and assistants, 400; making in all, \$38,761.

Commodore Isaac Chauncey died at Washington, on the 27th ultimo.

Daniel Sturgeon (V. B.) was elected U. States Senator from Pennsylvania, on the 14th ult.

☞ It gratifies us much in having it in our power to state, upon the authority of a letter received a few days since, that Mr. TAPP, was not so badly injured as reported in the article published in our last, and in fast recovering.

The New Orleans papers furnish some additional particulars in relation to Mr. Tapp's misfortune, from which we take the following:

"On Saturday morning last, (the 4th inst.) a case of very great importance was partially examined before Recorder Baldwin of the Second Municipality.

"A person was arrested and brought before the Recorder, who reported his name James George Clark, of Kensington, Philadelphia, charged with having struck a flatboat man with an axe, with intent to kill, while in the perpetration of a robbery.

"On examination, it was stated that, at Natchez, about a week ago, Clark purchased from a Mr. Tapp, from Vevay, Indiana, a flatboat loaded with flour, &c., for 1,634, and was to pay him for it at Bayou Sara, where it was to be delivered by Tapp.

"The boat left Natchez, Mr. Tapp, his son or son-in-law, and a steersman, to manage it, and his friend, Simmons, proceeded down the river to the mouth of Red River; when Clark seized a favorable moment and attempted to kill Mr. Tapp by striking him over the head with an axe; and also made an attempt on his son-in-law, but he saved himself by jumping overboard and swimming ashore—Clark and his friend Simmons, became alarmed, and took the skiff and departed from the boat.

BLOODY TRACKS.—The Apalachicola Gazette gives the following account of a most brutal affair which took place in that city on the 6th of last month.

"As Gen. Reed, the Speaker elect of the House, was approaching the supper table at the hotel, he was fired upon from a pistol by Col. Willis Alston. The shot did not take effect, and General Reed continued to advance, when a second pistol was fired, which passed through his body, causing a severe and it is feared, fatal wound. Gen. Reed then drew a pistol, and fired at Alston, which it is supposed wounded him slightly, and sprung upon him with a view of closing. But Alston drew a bowie knife, and inflicted another desperate wound, and succeeded in making his escape.

THE VINDICTIVE DEMAGOGUE at his Old Trick—Sword and Pistol in lack of Argument.

This disturber of the public peace, writhing with cholera at his recent disappointment, has violated the peace and sanctity of the Senate of the United States by publicly and from his place in the Senate Chamber, challenging an honorable member by whose sound and unanswerable arguments all the assertions and usual slang of the demagogue were completely unfounded and fully refuted.

Are we to have another murder perpetrated? are we to have an honest expression of opinion thus to be stifled by a braggadocio who has been defeated in argument and foiled in his ambitious views, even by the party of which he assumes to be the leader? We hope not. We do hope that the strong arm of the law will be found sufficient to keep this bullying braggart from perpetrating such mischief. See the following extract from the correspondent of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1840.

IN THE SENATE, the Sub Treasury Bill being still under consideration, Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania got the floor and addressed the Senate at length in favor of its final passage.

"Mr. Clay, was completely 'used up' by Mr. Walker of Miss., in his speech yesterday; in which he turned Clay's argument so successfully against himself, as to exhibit him in a ridiculously unfavorable light, finding that the force of truth was too powerful to withstand; took occasion to insult the dignity of the Senate, by an announcement in that body, that he was ready to meet Mr. Walker in the manner in which gentlemen usually meet each other after a misunderstanding. He stated that he was now far advanced in years yet old as he was, he was not too old to receive from Mr. Walker, an invitation to meet him in an honorable way.

Mr. Walker, in his reply to this infamous insult upon the peace and dignity of the American nation—for such in fact it was—with that coolness and deliberation, which has always characterized his course in the Senate, remarked that if the Senator from Kentucky felt himself aggrieved by any thing which had fallen from him, and was determined to have an honorable adjustment of the matter, that he stood prepared then, in the Senate or at any other time, or at any other place, to give that Senator the satisfaction which he desired. He would let that Senator and the country know that he finished from no responsibility which the course he had taken might impose upon him. If the truth was too powerful for him—if his own arguments stripped of the sophistry in which they had been enrobed, were offensive to him—he was ready to meet him with any other weapons which he might choose to name.

In the midst of the confusion incident upon such a scene, a message from the President was announced, but as the peace of the Senate had been broken by Mr. Clay and as the excitement which it produced, was incompatible with that calm and sober deliberation which is indispensable to a proper determination of the grave subject which was presented to the consideration of the Senate, it was thought prudent to adjourn.

The country is therefore indebted to Mr. Clay for being kept in suspense in relation to our affairs with England.

The Proof at Hand.

We notice an article in the Gazette of yesterday, drawn up from a text purporting to have been taken from the Argus, as follows:

"Mr. Harrison voted to sell white men to negroes for no other crime than that of being poor."

The editor of the Gazette attributes the foregoing declaration to us. We never made it—the editor is challenged to produce it in a paper issued from our office. He may find the annexed: "The gentlemanly editor of the Investigator talks fluently in his two-penny hebdomad of the 16th inst. He has the impudence—the unparalleled impudence to say that we lie, and to actually deny the truth. Does not the simplest know, that in denying that Mr. Harrison voted

to sell white men to negroes, for no other crime than that of being poor, he exposes his ignorance!"

The above is the nearest that we ever came to saying what is ascribed to us by the Gazette. After using such unbecoming language, in view of the forgery perpetrated by the editor, he talks of holding us responsible!—(yes, responsible!—How awful the RESPONSIBILITY!!!)—the editor remarked:

"Any individual proven guilty of a vote whose object was to 'sell white men to negroes for the crime of being poor,' should (not) occupy the slightest place in the public esteem."

True, very true. And although we have never charged such a vote upon Mr. Harrison, we now do, and offer the following proof:

Extract from the Journal of the State of Ohio.

Tuesday, January 30, 1839.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Senate then according to the order of the day resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon "the bill from the House entitled an act for the punishment of certain offences therein named," and after some time spent thereon, the Speaker (Allen Trimble) resumed the chair.

Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 15th section of said bill, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or cost of both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to SELL OUT SUCH PERSON as a SERVANT to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days, and upon such sale being effected the Sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expires, and for injuries by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner, as is, or may be provided by law in the case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court in pronouncing upon any persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person, or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Bealy, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Mathews, McLaughlin, McNilton, Newcom, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Swearingen, Thomson and Womeldorf—20.

And those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Foss, Foster, WM. H. HARRISON, McLean, Oswalt, Pollock, Rogers, Roberts, Wheeler and Speaker—12.

But perhaps the sceptical feds may dare to doubt the truth of the above. In that event we would commend to their special notice the following certificate which is endorsed upon the back of it—to wit:

Secretary of State's Office.

Columbus, Ohio, Sep. 10, 1836.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy from the journals of the Senate of the State of Ohio, being the first session of the 19th General Assembly, held at Columbus, December, 1820.

See pages 303, 304, 305.

CARTER B. HARMAN.

Sec'y of State.

General Robert Lucas, the late democratic Governor of Ohio, was then a member of the Senate; and in the true spirit of patriotism made the following remarks in support of the motion made by Mr. Fithian of Champaign, to strike out the 15th section, a true copy of whose speech as then published, is below.

Mr. Lucas said that he would vote for the motion of the gentleman from Champaign, (Mr. Fithian) to strike out the section. He considered it objectionable in every point of view. He considered it not only a violation of that provision of the constitution of the State which declares that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, but it contains principles of the most revolting character. It declares that a person who is unable to pay a fine, or cost, shall be liable to be SOLD, and that the individual who will pay the fine and cost for the shortest term of service, shall be the purchaser.

"What will be the operation of this section?" said Mr. Lucas. "We will suppose a case—suppose one of the patriots of the revolution should be insulted by an enemy of his country, or a tory who had fought against him in the struggle for liberty, and he should be provoked to commit an assault in defending the honor of his government—by our laws he might be prosecuted and fined. He is poor and unable to pay the fine. What would follow under the provisions of this section? He is publicly ADVERTISED FOR SALE—he is dragged by the collar along the streets—the man who provoked the assault, bids the amount of the fine and cost for the shortest term of service, say FORTY YEARS—THE OLD PATRIOT IS KNOCKED OFF TO HIS PERBONDAGE.

Any unfortunate citizen, who in an unguarded moment might be thus subjected to the payment of a fine, would be liable to be sold under this section, and driven into slavery by a FREE NEGRO, should such a negro choose to become the purchaser. This would be revolting to every principle of humanity, and a disgrace to the age in which we live."

"The question was then taken on Mr. Fithian's motion, and carried in the affirmative yeas 20, nays 12. To this obnoxious provision VOTED FOR AND DEFENDED BY WM. H. HARRISON, does not now disgrace the statute book of Ohio."

We have been called upon to show that Gen. Harrison voted for a proposition, in effect to sell a white man into bondage for debt—the consequence of being poor and unable to pay—to a negro if the negro happened to be the lowest bidder. We have given the foregoing, which is authenticated—being a certified copy of the Journals of the Senate proceedings of the State of Ohio, during the session of 1820—1.

Let it be read and examined critically, by every freeman, and see whether he can then consent to give his support to Gen. Harrison for the Presidency of the United States.

(New-Albany Argus.

"Union of the whites for the sake of the Union."

This toast of Mr. Wine is adopted in one of the Federal Faneuil Hall resolutions, at the Massachusetts motto of the flag of the Hartford Convention party, in rallying for Harrison. As an illustration of its meaning, we quote from Tappan's Abolition organ, the Emancipator of New York, (the triumphant joy with which the delegates at Harrisburgh were hailed as the most decisive evidence, of the power of the Abolitionists, and their control in the National Convention. Garrison's Boston Liberator responds to the nomination in the same exulting spirit, and united with the Boston Federalists in hailing the event as a victory over "all the slave states." Garrison's Liberator says

"NOMINATION OF GEN. HARRISON.—

The National Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburgh on the 6th inst., nominated William Henry Harrison for the office of President of the United States. On the first and second ballot, the vote stood for Henry Clay, 103; for Harrison, 94; for Winfield Scott, 57. On the third ballot, the vote was for Harrison, 148; for Clay, 90; for Scott 16. All the slave States went for Clay. We regard this as another important sign of the times—as a signal defeat of the slaveholding power in this country. Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated. We have faith to believe, that no slaveholder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office in this Republic."—Washington Globe.

It is stated that Judge Bigger, the nominee, of the State convention, for Governor, will not resign his Judgeship, on account of the uncertainty of his election. He seems to think that a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." If he does not wish to be thrown out of all kind of employment, he had better hold on to his Judgeship, for he never will be governor.—Ind. Dem.

A PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT LOST.—The steamboat New Castle, formerly of Philadelphia and late of Mobile, was totally lost, on the 12th Dec. last, near Tuspan, Mexico. She had two hundred Mexican soldiers on board, destined for Tampico, all of whom were saved, and arrived at their port of destination on the 17th ult.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle of the 23d, says: "The steamer Gallatin burst one of her boilers on Sunday last, in the act of leaving the Dover Landing. Two negroes killed and the third mortally wounded."

HYMENEAL.

"The silver cord that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED.—In this county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Jas. B. Lewis, Mr. HAMILTON LEWIS to Miss LUCINDA SILVER.

May silver locks their heads adorn,
With fruitful years of plenty;
And when old age approaches on,
May feel as though but twenty. J. B. L.

Ah! a bride of silver is not to be sneezed at these hard times.—Devil.

On the 2d inst. by Joseph Culp, Esq. ROBERT DRAUMOND, Esq. of this place, to Mrs. REBECCA DRAUMOND, both of this county.

\$3 00 REWARD!

STRAYED from the farm of William Park, living in Craig township, Switzerland county, Indiana, on or about the 1st of June 1839, one red and muley Steer, and one pale yellow colored, horned Heifer, each about 18 months old. Any person giving information respecting the above strays, communicated to William Park or to Montgomery Patton at the Vevay Hotel, so that they may be recovered, will receive a reward of three dollars.

Feb. 1, 1840.

Union Hall for Rent.

THE present occupant of this establishment, being desirous of changing his business, will rent for three or four years if immediate application be made. A bargain may be had.

JOHN M. KING.

Jan. 25, 1840.

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 supposed to be insolvent.

J. C. BROWN, Adm'r.

Jan. 25, 1840.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

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 25th 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, dec'd, 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.

Jan. 25, 1840.

JUSTICES BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.