

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

in Indiana, then attempted and by the house of Representatives defeated. In 1834 this same system was dressed up in a new style and called a *Survey Bill* which succeeded, and in 1836, the Mammoth Bill, founded upon the survey bill was passed, and the *State Debt Policy System* fastened upon Indiana, that fifty years will not relieve her from.

I was a member of the house of representatives in 1836—my course on the subject of internal improvements was well known then. I believe the first bill for the classification of the public works was introduced by me, and it will be borne in mind that there was the time to save Indians—that there had not been heavy lettings—that the resources of the state were not then scattered. *Now we will see who are the friends of Indiana; and who will act in reference to her great interest and save her faith and credit.*

On page 202 and 293 of the journals of the house of representatives, you will find the following individuals voting to reject the classification bill:

"Mr. Wright asked and obtained leave to introduce

A bill to provide for the classification of the public works;

"Which was read—when

"Mr. Vandever moved to reject it;

"And the ayes and nays being demanded by Messrs. Wright and Vandever,

"Those who voted in the affirmative were,—

"Messrs. Baird, Bennett, Berry, Bloomfield, Boon, Briggs, Bréeze, Brown of S., Brown of T., Burk, Burton, Chambers, Conner, Cook, Craine, Cunningham, Cury, Depew, Dowling, Eckles, Elder, Evans, Graham, Guard, Hanna of M., Haymond, Henderson, Hood, Hubbard, Jackson, Jones, Lee of B., Lee of M., Longly, Lusk, Macey, Mahan, Marshall of Jefferson, Matthews, McCarty of F., McCarty of P. & N., McLoire, McKinney, Miller, Morris, Odell, Pabody, Riley, Rockhill, Rush, Smith, Shipp, Storn, Strain, Talbot, Thornton, Vandever, Vanmetre, Watt, Williams, Wines of V., Wines of G. & W., and Mr. Speaker—63.

"And those who voted in the negative were,—

"Messrs. Armstrong, Burns, Dunn, Ferguson, Galt, Gird, Hanna of C., Hoobler, Howell, Huckle, Marshall of Jackson, Maxon, Myers, Newell, Nickolls, Owen, Pepper, Porter, Posey, Powell, Puckett, Reeve, Sands, Shook, Steele, Walpole, Wirtship, Wright and Zeror—29."

By looking over these names, it will be seen, who was for classification or against it. When that would not take with the house of representatives, I attempted the same object, under another name. I gall it, the specific appropriation of a given sum of money—but that would not do. Indiana could do almost every thing—her resources were unlimited and there was no reason why she should be curbed in her glorious career. Her board of internal improvements needed no check, in the language of gentlemen of that day,—but for the subject.

On page 349 and 350 of the Journal of the house of representatives of 1836, you will find the following:

"Mr. Wright offered the following resolution;

"Resolved, That the committee on the causal fund, be instructed to report to this house, a bill restricting the board of public works in the amount of money they shall borrow per year, to —— dollars per annum; and that the board of public works shall not expend more than —— dollars per annum, in the prosecution of the works of internal improvement now in progress in Indiana."

"Mr. Proffit moved to fill the blank with \$5,000,000."

"Mr. Haymond moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution and pending amendments:

"And the ayes and nays being demanded thereon by Messrs. Wright and Haymond,

"Those who voted in the affirmative were,

"Messrs. Baird, Bennett, Berry, Bloomfield, Boon, Briggs, Bréeze, Brown of S., Brown of T., Burk, Burton, Chambers, Conner, Cook, Craine, Cunningham, Cury, Depew, Dowling, Elder, Evans, Graham, Guard, Hanna of M., Haymond, Henderson, Hood, Hubbard, Jackson, Jones, Lee of B., Lee of M., Longly, Lusk, Macey, Mahan, Marshall of Jefferson, Matthews, McCarty of F., McCarty of P. & N., McLoire, McKinney, Miller, Morris, Odell, Pabody, Riley, Rockhill, Rush, Smith, Shipp, Storn, Strain, Talbot, Thornton, Vandever, Vanmetre, Watt, Williams, Wines of V., Wines of G. & W., and Mr. Speaker—60."

"Those who voted in the negative were,

"Messrs. Armstrong, Burns, Dunn, Eckles, Ferguson, Galt, Gird, Hanna of C., Hanna of M., Hoobler, Howell, Huckle, James, Longly, Lusk, Macey, Marshall of Jackson, Newell, Nichols, Owen, Pepper, Porter, Posey, Powell, Puckett, Rockhill, Shook, Smith, Steel, Vanmetre, Walpole, Wright, Zeror—30."

"So said resolution and amendment were indefinitely postponed."

But to place my course on the subject of internal improvements in a clear light, and to show the views I then entertained on the subject, I annex extracts from a printed speech that will be seen in the Indiana Democrat of January 24th, 1837. And I will state one other fact that took place on the passage of the revenue bill for that year, although the same does not appear upon the journals; I presume the reason is, that the same was made in committee of the whole,—however, one hundred members of the house of representatives will recollect it when I state the circumstance. The amount of state revenue was fixed at 10 cents—I moved to strike out ten and insert twenty-seven cents, which I contend was necessary to pay the interest upon the debt we then owed, and what we expected to borrow, and expend the ensuing year. But was not adopted, and the old course, was adhered to, to take principal that was borrowed and pay the interest, and keep the real facts from the people. If we had laid the levy of 27 cents for the state revenue of 1827, which was then necessary to carry on the system, we would have a classification for a specific appropriation. Legislature in 1837 and '38, and the large letting of 1838 would have been saved, and Indiana would not have been called upon now to issue Treasury notes to the amount of one million and a half dollars, nor would her citizens now be loaded down with a state tax almost insupportable.

The remarks that I refer to, were made on the question of appropriating the surplus revenue for the purpose of carrying on the glorious system of 1836.

"No axiom is better settled, than the one, that one extreme follows another. The state has wanted to go extremes in carrying on her public works, the people have been led to believe, that a rail road, canal or turnpike would pass by each neighbor.

borough; an excitement has been got up; they have lost sight of the interests of the state; they have been led to believe that they would realize that, that they never can, and when this excitement subsides; when the golden link is broken, the other extreme will follow, and you will find that the management of this system of internal improvement will do the state of Indiana more injury than any thing possible; it will retard the state in her system of internal improvements suited to her situation more than twenty years—

the people will be afraid of a system after they find the management of the present one.

I have introduced in this house a resolution of inquiry, calling on the board of internal improvements, to furnish a statement of the pay of engineers and other incidental expenses which has been laid on the table, and has since been referred by a majority of this house to be taken up.—And, sir, a resolution I introduced, calling on the board to know why the cross-cut canal was prosecuted, when the heavy jobs of the upper Wabash are neglected, this too had to be laid on the table. These matters are of deep importance to the whole state.

What do gentlemen mean? How long will they keep this matter from the people? They will know, there is a certain little thing called the bill of box, that will speak.—The people of Indiana are not opposed to internal improvements; but they are opposed to the management of the present system. They care not how large a sum of money is authorized to be borrowed if those who expended the same, are restricted in the manner that they perform the public works. If they will only prosecute one or two of the works at a time; in a word, if the public works are classified, they are contented. I intend to introduce a bill to classify these works; not that I expect we can carry the same; but I wish to record my vote, to shew in after days, who was right and who was wrong; for there is a perfect organization in this house to which all things must bow.

Let me ask gentlemen, as correct and good financiers, to set down and make calculation of what money they may need a year to carry on this splendid system, what amount of money need a year to pay the interest, and then call on the people for the money. I, in my place sir, will go for taxing the people, exactly what is necessary to carry on this system. I want them to feel it. I want them to know exactly what it takes to keep up the system. Why not let them know it? Why do gentlemen take this course? Are they afraid of their system? Yes, sir, I will venture the remark. Let us tax the people in the next year, what it will take to pay the interest of the debt to carry on this system, and you will find in your Representatives Hall, not thirty-one votes for classifying these works, but you will find twice that number next year."

I refer to these things because I have a speech or two before me, that makes use of my name, in connexion with others, freely on the subject of internal improvements, and I intend to place myself, in my true position, before my constituents. I will lay this whole matter before them, and they shall determine the correctness of my course.

I have been called an enemy of the Wabash and Erie Canal—I am not an enemy of that work. And the reason why this charge has been made against me is, that I advocated the separating that work from the miserable system of 1830. I say again, that the worst enemies that work ever had, were those who connected it with the system of 1830. Hear the language of me at Washington City on our claims for those lands. Why, say they, you have undertaken to carry on that work by the State—what right have you to those lands. I say again, let that work stand on its own merits—it has merits, it will succeed.

Mr. Proffit moved to fill the blank with \$5,000,000.

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"Those who voted in the negative were,—

"Messrs. Armstrong, Burns, Dunn, Eckles, Ferguson, Galt, Gird, Hanna of C., Hanna of M., Hoobler, Howell, Huckle, James, Longly, Lusk, Macey, Marshall of Jackson, Newell, Nichols, Owen, Pepper, Porter, Posey, Powell, Puckett, Rockhill, Shook, Smith, Steel, Vanmetre, Walpole, Wright, Zeror—30."

The foregoing speech is accompanied by an appendix, furnishing some valuable information with regard to the supporters of the Survey Bill of 1834 and 35, &c., which our limits exclude this week. It shall appear in our next.

The City of Fires.

So New York has been called and bids fair to deserve the cognome. The aggregate destruction of property in the city within the last two months is at least three million of dollars! The fire in Pearl street on Tuesday evening, though at other times it would be considered a "destructive conflagration," is now quite a moderate affair. Only \$15,000 or so was destroyed, whereas, by the fire in Cedar street, half a million was swept away—by the fire on South st., a million—and by that in Water and Front streets near the beginning of December another million.

No city can stand such losses (if continued) even in prosperous times, much less in times like the present. It is true, much of the property is insured, but by whom? In almost all cases by our own citizens, by widows and orphans perhaps, whose scanty means had been invested in this way, with the hope that it would yield them a regular income sufficient to supply the necessary wants. But lo! night after night, as the flames ascend from this and that, store, and dwelling, they see their little all diminishing, and their income for many months to come entirely cut off.

Losses by insurance companies are usually little regarded by the public; yet they are often occasion to numerous families and individuals, distresses of the severest kind. Whether therefore the property destroyed is or is not insured, is, in its bearing upon the general welfare, a question of but little importance.—*Journal of Com.*

Aristocracy—The aristocracy are prone to ridicule the elevation of the middle class to high official stations, not reflecting that it is easier to transmute men of talents into gentlemen, than it is to convert mere gentlemen into men of talents.—*Lady Blessington*.

## Thomas Jefferson's Opinion of the Federal Party.

Mr. Jefferson, after his election to the Presidency, said "the Federalist would never attempt to get into power under their own proper name;" and time has proved his prediction to be true. The party now opposed to the Democratic party, was the Federal party of '98; and after frequent changes of name, became the Adams party in '28, the National Republican party in '32, and the Whig party in '36, and now, in 1840, they claim to be Democratic Whigs!! The Democratic party contends for the same principles, that it did in '98 unchanged an unchangeable; and difference between the old federal party and the modern whig if any there be, is scarcely perceptible. The party opposed to the present administration, is to say the least of it, of a suspicious character; and their frequent change of name renders them justly odious in the sight of an honest and intelligent people.

Mr. Jefferson, after retiring from the Presidency, and viewing the great efforts made by the Federalists in favor of the *National Bank*, and their attempts to saddle on the people their favorite systems, spoke of them in this manner:

"The Federal party now looks to a single and splendid Government of an ARISTOCRACY, founded on BANKING INSTITUTIONS AND MONOPOLY COMPAGNIES, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of manufactures, commerce and navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry. This will be to them a next best blessing to the MONARCHY OF THEIR FIRST AIM, and perhaps the SUREST STEPING STONE to it."

How true the prediction of the great apostle of Democracy! Look at their denunciations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and the whole Democratic party for opposing the re-chartering of the United States Bank, and advocating an entire separation, of Bank and State.

The modern Whig party, like the Federal party of Jefferson's time, advocate a splendid National Government, and the connexion of the affairs of the nation with those of Banking institutions.

Certainly the present Whig party are now in the same principle with the old Federal party of the elder Adams.—*Western (O.) Telegraph.*

## The Lexington.

Every day serves to develop some fresh and affecting incident, touching the late awful catastrophe in the long Island Sound. The Newark Advertiser of Monday, publishes the following interesting paragraph:

"Among the passengers, who perished, was Mr. James G. Brown, of Boston, a young gentleman of devoted religious character, and greatly endeared to all who knew him. On the morning of the fatal 13th, he took leave of his friends in this city, where he had recently formed a most tender connection. Among his baggage, since found on the beach, and restored to his friends, is his pocket, bible, and a little volume called 'Daily Food,' consisting of texts of scripture for every month and day in the year. The texts for January 13th, (the fatal day) were with singular appropriateness, these—He that endureth to the end shall be saved—Watch, therefore, for ye know, neither the day nor the hour wherein the son of man cometh. These passages were marked by his own hand by a turned down leaf, and from his known habits, doubtless been the theme of his meditation just before the melancholy catastrophe. The portion of scripture marked as recently read is the 23d psalm, embracing the triumphant exaltation of David. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil for thou art with me; and thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

The New York Sunday Mercury of the 26th ult. says—

North-Eastern Boundary.—The Philadelphia National Gazette of Wednesday, speaking of the North-Eastern Boundary Question, says:—We may remark that an express from the Governor General of Canada, with despatches for the British Minister at Washington, arrived in this city last night, in the short time of five days from Toronto, U. S. and proceeded to Washington this morning. We, of course, are ignorant of the object of this mission, but we believe that this question will never be settled by negotiation, and if John Bull and Brother Jonathan are to have a knock down by way of a settlement, we say let them come up to the scratch at once, let us drink.

## The People's Money.

The whig papers are endeavoring to attach the whole blame of the delay in the N. Jersey election frauds to the Democratic party. Dr. Duncan, in his speech, has shown which party caused the delay. We make the following extract from his speech:

"On the first eleven days of the session there were:

Whig speeches. Dem. speeches.

First day	21	5
Second day,	15	8
Third day,	13	6
Fourth day	9	1
Fifth day	15	12
Sixth day,	31	18
Seventh day,	10	1
Eighth day,	31	24
Ninth day,	18	12
Tenth day,	18	12
Eleventh day,	18	9

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The journals will show that nearly all the motions made and the questions of order raised to consume time, and stave off, the organization of the House, were made and supported by the Whigs.—*True American*

The LEGISLATURE.—The bill to re-charter the State Bank, with sundry restrictions, has passed both Houses and is a law.

The bill to repeal the internal improvement system has passed both Houses; but owing to some error in the bill, Mr. Monroe from the committee on enrolled bills in the Senate refused to report it as correctly enrolled, and consequently the Speakers of the two Houses could not sign the bill. In what manner this error occurred, we cannot say.—*Illinois State Register*.

LITTLE QUEEN VICTORIA was to have been married on the 4th, according to last accounts from England. She's right enough.

## Mulberry Trees for Sale.

The 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, 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 in 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, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chorea or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doloureux, cramp, 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.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dizziness or confusion of the sight, noises in the inside, alternate flashes of heat and chills, tremors, watchful, anxiety, insomnia, but dreams, spasms.

Principal Office, 100 Chatham st., New York.</