

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

## VEVAY, INDIANA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 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 the public treasure as their own—again to convert it into an engine of ruinous expansions 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 HENRICKS, of Jefferson.

GEORGE W. EWING, of Miami.

1st District. **ROBERT DALL 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. PEASLEE,** of Shelby.

7th. " **JOHN M. LEXON,** of Laporte.

### FOR GOVERNOR,

**TILGHMAN A. HOWARD.**

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

**BENJAMIN S. TULEY.**

Our readers will be gratified to learn that Dr. Evans' quack medicine advertisements have been expunged from our columns. Instead of the Doctor's essays on "low spirits," &c., our readers will now have a little more of the spirit of Democracy, which is a much easier pill to take.

**TOWNSHIP ELECTION.**—The election on Monday last, for township officers, resulted as follows: Constables—James B. Lewis, John Stepleton, and Nathaniel Mix.

Seminary Trustee—Ulysses P. Schenck.

Township Trustee—Constant Golay, Isaac H. Matte, and John Buttle.

Township Clerk—George E. Pleasants.

**Craig Township.**—In this township on Monday last, we learn, Thomas Miller and Martin Higgins were elected Constables; David Trowbridge, Seminary Trustee; William Johnson, Samuel Bray and John Buchanan, Township Trustees; and Thomas Griffith, Township Clerk.

**York Township.**—The officers elected in York township for the ensuing year, we learn, are as follows: B. F. Warner, Atwell David, and John Lampton, Constables; Samuel Howard, Seminary Trustee; Jas. A. Wall, David Scudder, and William R. Wiley, Township Trustees; and George Lind, Township Clerk.

The Indiana Legislature, during a session of eighty-five days, passed three hundred and twenty-one acts and joint resolutions.

The much-talked of Stay Law, as it passed the recent session of the Legislature, will be found in another column. As one would naturally suppose, this law, like all others has its friends and foes. There is one thing very certain, however—the law with all its bad qualities, if it has any, will relieve many a poor man by giving him time to pay his debts without sacrificing his property.

The Dearborn County Democrat says it is understood that Gen. Howard will commence the campaign by making his first speech in that county.

**Mr. Howard's Speech.**—We have received a copy of the late speech made by Tilghman A. Howard, on the Cumberland Road bill. It is a most splendid effort. A correspondent of the Indiana Democrat, writing from Washington says, it was delivered in a style which surprised even his friends and admirers; and old members, men of high attainments and taste, declare they never heard so fine a debut. We shall commence the publication of it in our next.

We have every reason to believe that Switzerland county will give a good account of herself at the approaching August and November elections.—Political Beacon.

So we think—but it will be a sore reckoning for the Federal party.

**THE REVENUE LAW.**—By a joint resolution of the Legislature, the revenue bill of 1838, has been revived. The bill, as we stated in our last, imposes a tax of 15 cents on the 100 dollars, being only half the tax for state purposes, we had to pay last year. The joint resolution originated in the House, and as that body was Democratic, the people may thank a Democratic House of Representatives for reducing their taxes.

**SOUTHWESTERN SENTINEL.**—We have received the first number of a very large and neat Democratic paper just commenced at Evansville, by J. P. CHAPMAN, formerly one of the conductors of the Wabash Enquirer. We hail the Sentinel as a harbinger of much good to the cause of correct principles in the first district. The editor wields an able pen, and we doubt not will be a sore thorn in the side of the federal falsifier of the Evansville Journal.

John Randolph of Roanoke, when asked once what he thought of John Tyler, said, "He will make an indifferent good saddle pony, but is too slow for the track, and too weak for the plough."

### Organization.

It will be seen from the proceedings of a meeting of the Central Committee, published in our paper to-day, that a step has been made towards the important object of an effective organization of the Democratic party in this county. We need not urge the propriety of this measure to our democratic friends—they understand fully its importance. Suffice it to say that we will have more than ordinary efforts to counteract in the coming contest. Our federal opponents have been holding meetings in every nook and corner of the county—they are drumming up their forces, and arraying them for battle. And shall we be less vigilant than they? Much good can be effected by an early and effectual organization, and we hope every democrat will be on the alert. Let us buckle on our armor and meet the enemy with the same promptness we have heretofore done, and there is nothing to fear.

The Committee recommend the holding of a County Convention in this place on the 25th of April next, for the nomination of a County Ticket, and the transaction of such other business as may suggest itself to the delegates when assembled. In order to carry out the objects of the Convention, it is necessary that each township in the county should be fully represented in the Convention. The Committee therefore recommend the holding of primary township meetings as early as possible, to appoint delegates to attend the proposed convention.—We hope the Committees of Vigilance in each township will lose no time in calling meetings, and urge upon every Democrat the propriety of attendance. We will be glad to publish the calls of every township in our next paper, if handed in by the Committees. Let us see which township will be foremost in the good work.

### Baltimore Convention.

The Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, together with a large number of Democratic citizens of the State in attendance at the Capitol, assembled in the Senate Chamber on the evening of the 17th February, where resolutions were adopted approving of holding a National Convention at Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Two delegates from each Congressional District, and two on the part of the State generally, were appointed to attend the Convention. From this Congressional District, MARTIN R. GREEN and JACOB P. DUNN were appointed. The delegates on the part of the State are, AMOS LANE, of Icarbon, and NATHANIEL JACKSON, of Tippecanoe.

A resolution was also adopted by this meeting, inviting MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to visit the west during the ensuing summer; and another inviting the Hon. THOMAS H. BEXTON to visit Indiana, on his return home from Washington.

A letter from Detroit, dated 30th December, states:—"The President of the Anti-Slavery society in Michigan was one of the Vice Presidents of the great Harrison meeting got up at the City Hall in this city, for the purpose of giving tone and strength to the Whig nomination at Harrisburg! At this time, no portion of the community appears so active in electing Gen. Harrison as the Abolitionists. Whether they have obtained any pledges from him, or his friends, that he will support their cause, I do not know."

As we anticipated, the high-minded and very honorable Milton Gregg pointedly refuses to give us any satisfaction as to the author of the abusive and slanderous attack made upon us in the Political Beacon.

Our anticipations have been fully realized with regard to the course Milton Gregg would take in this matter. We made a formal demand of the author, because we were fully satisfied that it would be withheld under any circumstance whatever. The author's name was never intended to be made known, for the editor of the Beacon was well aware that no responsibility could be attached to the contemptible and worthless individual who penned the slanderous falsehoods.

No conductor of a public journal, who has a single spark of respect for his readers, would have degraded himself as Milton Gregg has done by publishing the unbecoming and vulgar language contained in that communication. No gentleman possessing the least regard for the feelings of society, or common courtesy towards his fellow man, would have been guilty of wilfully and maliciously giving credence to such a base concoction of scurrility and falsehood, knowing, as Milton Gregg did, the author of the communication to be one of the most abject and reckless blackguards that ever disgraced any community.

We now leave the Political Beacon to the contempt and pity of its friends. The reckless and vindictive course of its editor will serve to pave the way to his own downfall, instead of those he attempts to injure.

We understand there was great doings at North Bend yesterday. The bald eagle exhibited at the famous Federal Convention recently held at Columbus, Ohio, was presented to Gen. Harrison, &c. &c. &c. We have merely room to notice the fact. It is said to be a pretty bird, but it played a very dirty trick on the fed delegate to present it to the General, and while in the act of doing so. This is rather ominous.

The Political Beacon publishes the following extract of a letter, written by a fed of this county:

"The march of correct principles is onward with us, I can assure you. We can number some thirty converts within the last ninety days, and they are daily coming over—some openly and others who say they will not support Van Buren but do not say any thing further."

Had the writer said, that number of converts were made to some church in this county, we might have believed him; but that such changes have taken place in the Democratic ranks, we opine, is not the case.

Our Democratic friends here and elsewhere need not be alarmed at these braggadocio reports. The same spirit of Federal letter writing was carried on to a considerable extent before the last August election, and it will be recollected how near they came to the truth.

We are told that a certain Federal whig postmaster, hailing from an adjoining township, spent a whole day in this place last week, vilifying the editor of the Vevay Times. If the silly elf knew how much his slanderous conduct was appreciated by the people of this place, he would stay at home and mind his own business.

**NEW ORLEANS MARKET.**—The Picayune of the 23d ult., in a notice of the market, says: Grain of all descriptions, has had a downward tendency this week, owing, probably, to the heavy receipts from the interior. Corn has ranged from 43 to 45 cents, and purchasers have come forward reluctantly at these rates.

**RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.**—The Legislature during its late session, passed a bill reducing the board of public works, &c. It continues Noah Noble as Commissioner, Jesse L. Williams as Commissioner and Chief Engineer, with power to employ an assistant; and Milton Stapp as Fund Commissioner, with salaries of \$1,000 per annum, each, and no contingencies. The latter measure, it is said, will be a saving to the State of about \$50,000 per annum. Not so slow.

### The Stay Law.

Through the politeness of the Clerk of our Circuit Court, we are enabled this week to lay before our readers the Stay Law.

### AN ACT,

To amend an act subjecting real and personal estate to execution. Approved February 4, 1831.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That on all judgments, decrees and orders to be rendered in any of the Courts, in this State, from and after the first day of March next (1840) there shall be a stay of execution, twelve months, from and after the date of such judgment, order or decree, by the judgment debtor or debtors procuring one or more sufficient securities to enter on the record of the courts, rendering such judgment, order or decree, a recognizance acknowledging himself, herself or themselves bail for the payment of such judgment, order or decree, together with the interest and costs, accrued, accruing and to accrue thereon; which recognizance may be entered in open court, or before the clerk of said court in the interim, and the same shall be considered as, and have the effect and force of a judgment confessed, in a court of record, against the person or persons acknowledging the same and their estates; and execution may issue thereon.

Sec. 2. That on all judgments to be rendered by any justice of the peace in this State, from and after the first day of March next (1840) there shall be a stay of execution thereof of eight months from and after the date of the rendition thereof, to be replevied in the same manner and shall have the same force and effect as judgments replevied before justices now have under the present laws in force for the government and regulations of justices of the peace in this state.

Sec. 3. That on all judgments, orders or decrees heretofore rendered in any Court of record in this State, and which have been replevied under the now existing laws, but not yet fully satisfied, and all judgments, orders or decrees on which a stay has already expired and execution issued thereon and levied or not levied, and which are not fully satisfied, the execution debtor or debtors may replevy the same, in addition to the former stay for six months from, and after the first day of March next (1840,) by the said judgment debtor or debtors giving additional replevin bail in the same manner and under the same restrictions as required in the first section of this act. And all judgments, orders and decrees which have been rendered since the first day of October 1839, and which have not been replevied under the now existing laws, the judgment debtor or debtors may, by complying with the first section of this act, have a stay of execution thereon, until the first day of October 1840.

Sec. 4. That all judgments heretofore rendered by any justice of the peace in this state which have not been satisfied or replevied under the now existing laws, the judgment debtor shall have four months additional stay thereon from the first day of March next (1840) by giving additional bail for stay of execution, and on all judgments rendered by any justice of the peace, in this state since the first day of December 1839, and which have been replevied under the present law, the judgment debtor or debtors, shall have a stay of execution, thereon for four months from

and after the first day of March next, (1840) provided he, she or they will replevy the same, in the same manner and under the same restrictions, as are now prescribed by the several acts now in force regulating the jurisdiction, and duties of justices of the peace, except as to the time of said stay.

Sec. 5. There shall be no stay of execution, on the following judgments, viz: On all judgments taken, or to be taken, on forfeited delivery bonds, on judgments, on *scire facias*, on all judgments in favor of the State on bonds made payable to her.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts, coming within the meaning and province of this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That in all cases, when the judgment plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their agent or attorney shall make and file in the clerk's office or with the justice of the peace when any judgment is rendered, and affidavit showing that the replevin bail is about to dispose of his, her or their property, or remove from the county or become insolvent, it shall be the duty of the clerk or justice of the peace, forthwith to issue an execution on such judgment: *Provided*, That such execution shall be recalled, upon the execution defendant or defendants, giving now bail to the approval of such clerk or justice of the peace, which shall not release the first bail, but only to be taken as an additional security.

Sec. 8. And whenever any debtor is not able or neglects to take the stay, his, or her property, shall be sold on the same credit for which he might have taken the stay, but in such case the officer making sale shall take bond and security from the purchaser, which shall have the effect of a judgment, and execution may issue upon the same as in other cases, and no stay shall be allowed thereon, said bonds taken as aforesaid, shall be filed by the officer taking the same with the clerk or justice issuing the execution, at the same time of returning the execution: *Provided*, That none of the provisions of this act shall extend to any corporation, bank or saving institution.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and the publication thereof, in the Indiana Journal and Democrat, but shall cease to operate from and after the first of March 1841, and be null and void, and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to make out certified copies of this act, and to send one to each of the clerks in this State, who shall file the same in each of their offices.

JAMES G. READ,

Speaker of the House of Reps.

DAVID HILLIS,

President of the Senate.

Approved February 24, 1840,

DAVID WALLACE.

We deem it a duty which we owe to many of the party to which Milton Gregg belongs, to state that they highly disapprove and condemn the reckless and vindictive course which he has pursued in his paper for some weeks past, and of the same scurrility, and vulgarity which has appeared in the Beacon. In fact, no person who has any sense of propriety, can approve of the vulgarity contained in the article concerning the Editor of the Vevay Times, for all sensible men know that such publications cannot bring in any aid to the party issuing them. But all this is like Milton Gregg. The veriest pot-house loafer could not make use of more vile language than has appeared in the columns of the Beacon—and we are glad to have it in our power to say that his own party will not sanction such a prostitution of the Press. If he continues at it, we should not be surprised to see him supplanted by the establishment of another Federal paper in the county.—Dearborn County Democrat.

It is a fact that shows the estimation in which General Harrison's military services were held by well informed men, that when a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, to present a gold medal to Gov. Shelby and to General Harrison was under discussion before the Senate of the United States, a motion was offered by Mr. Lacock, of Pennsylvania, to strike the name of Gen. Harrison from the resolution, and carried by a considerable majority. This fact speaks volumes. The names of the two general officers, who commanded the American army at the battle of the Thames, came before Congress in order that they might receive the reward of valor and good conduct. The name of Harrison, the Commander-in-chief, is ignominiously set aside as undeserving of his country's thanks—that of SENECA, who was only a militia officer and who held subordinate command, was alone deemed worthy of the "rich rewards that deck the brave."

What a significant commentary this, upon the consummate generalship and dauntless valor of the Modern Scipio!—New Orleans Times.

### The Ohio Federal Convention.

The Federal papers are publishing the most glowing accounts of the Federal Convention, held at Columbus, on the 22d ult. There is no doubt but that it was the largest convention ever held in the country; and the very greatest efforts were made to have it such. They want to carry Ohio by storm and parade, but it will be as signal a failure as has been the federal fancy convention in this State.

The Ohio Statesman gives a list of the names of the Delegates from 41 counties, and among them were 342 bank officers and directors; 733 office holders; 340 lawyers and doctors; and 1,048 merchants, clerks and speculators. The President and Directors of nearly every Bank in the State were Delegates. They had flags of all colors, banners of all descriptions, dug-outs, log-cabins, steamboats, and many other things too numerous to mention; and it was, without doubt, the greatest exhibition of live animals the country ever looked upon.—Dearborn County Democrat.

## Democracy, Awake!



Pursuant to notice given in the Vevay Times, the Democratic Central Committee of Switzerland county met in Vevay, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst.

On motion, JOHN MENDENHALL was called to the Chair, and ISAAC STEVENS appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the Democratic Republicans of each township be recommended to hold primary meetings in their respective townships, at an early period, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a County Convention, to nominate suitable candidates for the State Legislature, and adopt such other measures as may tend to facilitate the success of the Democratic Republican party in this county.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed in each township, whose duty it shall be to call meetings in their proper townships, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention; and also to act in conjunction with the Central Committee, in all other measures that may tend to promote the principles of the present Republican Administration.

*Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be appointed and requested to serve as said committees of vigilance in their respective townships, to wit:

**Jefferson Township.**—Newton H. Tapp, Constant Golay, George E. Pleasants, Hiram Froman, Jeremiah Thomas, and William B. Emmett.

**York Township.**—Isaiah W. Robinson, William R. Wiley, William Scudder, Jas. H. Scott, and Josiah Woodruff.

**Posey Township.**—Sylvanus Howe, Peter Britt, Andrew Stewart, Hugh L. Norris, and William J. Keeney.

**Cotton Township.**—Wm. McCullough, Daniel L. Livings, P. S. Sage, Michael Dunning, and John Lewis.

**Pleasant Township.**—James S. Long, Squire Hulley, William Grimes, George Anshutz, and David Shull.

**Craig Township.**—David Trowbridge, John Anderson, Mallory Lancaster, Moses McKay, and Philip Rams, etc.

*Resolved*, That said County Convention be held in the town of Vevay, on Saturday the 25th day of April next.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Vevay Times.

JOHN MENDENHALL, Chairman.

I. STEVENS, Secretary.

### OBITUARY.

"In the midst of Life we are in Death."

DIED.—In Posey township, on Tuesday last, the 3d instant, FREDERICK HENRICH, a soldier of the revolution, aged about 81 years.

### Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Alexander H. Anderson, deceased, late of Craig township, Switzerland county, Indiana. Those indebted to the said estate, are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DAVID TROWBRIDGE, Adm'r.

March 7, 1840.

### Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Alexander H. Anderson, in Craig township, Switzerland county, Indiana, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1840, one or two Horses, one Colt with a young calf, one yearling Heifer, 12 or 15 Sheep, Hogs, Hay, and wheat in the stack; one Farming Mill; a quantity of Bacon and pickled Pork, farming utensils; household and kitchen furniture, &c.

**Terms of Sale.**—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security; all sums under three dollars cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day.

DAVID TROWBRIDGE, Adm'r.

March 7, 1840.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Carding Machine with all its running gear—also one two Horse Wagon, and one Horse which he will sell low for cash, or part of them for approved country produce; terms will be made as easy as possible to the purchaser. The Machine may be seen at his old stand on Indian Creek, near the Bridge, for particulars apply to the subscriber living in Jacksonsville, Indiana.

JACOB WEAVER.

March 7, 1840.

### Taken Up.

BY Miner Jennings living in Vevay, Jefferson township, Switzerland county, State of Indiana, on the 15th of February, 1840, adrift in the Ohio river, two old flat bottom boats—one being 75 feet long and 16 feet wide, 6 streamers and 10 cross-girders, poplar gunwales, bottom plank poplar, side plank pine and poplar—the other about 60 feet long and 16 wide 5 streamers and 5 cross-girders, poplar gunwales, but few side plank on her and they of pine, bottom plank oak, no other particular marks perceivable on either; appraised to twenty dollars by C. M. Lewis and John Kyle on the 25th February, 1840, before me.

PERRET DUFOUR, J. P.

March 7, 1840.

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