

THE VEVAY TIMES:

ISAAC STEVENS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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DEMOCRATIC
CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
FOR SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

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Gen. Howard.

By the following correspondence, it will be seen that Gen. Howard expects to make his first speech in Dearborn county, and that timely notice will be given of the time and place:

Lawrenceburgh, Feb. 21, 1840.

Hon. T. A. Howard,

Sir,—We, your political friends, would respectfully invite you to open the canvass for Governor, by making your first speech in "Old Dearborn." We believe you are entitled to this honor, as you are the only citizen in the state that gave to our present worthy and respected chief magistrate an increased majority over that obtained by his "illustrious predecessor." It is possible for you to accept this invitation, we will expect you to fix a day certain, and we will endeavor to have all the citizens of Democratic Dearborn to hear you.

[Signed by 58 citizens of Dearborn co.]

Gen. Howard's Reply.

Washington City, 2d March 1840.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, transmitting a request, on behalf of a considerable number of your fellow-citizens of Dearborn county, that I will address the citizens of that county on my return from Washington. I have intended to do so, from the time I accepted the nomination, and unless some circumstance should prevent my returning that way, (not now foreseen or expected), I shall avail myself of the invitation, and give the necessary notice of the time, before I leave Washington.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
T. A. HOWARD.

JAMES H. LANE.

MOB IN NACHEZ.—The St. Louis papers of the 5th inst., give the following particulars of a mob which recently took place in Natchez, Miss., growing out of the disordered state of the currency.

"We greatly regret to learn that the spirit of mobocracy is rife in our neighboring city of Natchez, growing out of the miserable and justly to be deprecated condition of the currency. It seems that on Thursday evening last there was a meeting of the working men of that city in reference to the recent refusal of the Shipping Company to redeem her issues, which have indeed been large, and supplied to a great extent the demand for change, and which had consequently found its way into the pockets of many an honest and hard working man.

After the adjournment, the crowd, doubtless wrought upon by some reckless demagogue and excited by improper appeals to their prejudices and feelings, concluded to tear down the buildings of the Shipping Company; and on the way to fulfil their unlawful purpose, they met with a locomotive belonging to the Natchez railroad, which they broke and injured; and before any other or further injury was committed, they dispersed, in consequence of the military of the city being called on to restore and preserve order.

We understand that the volunteer companies have been patrolling the streets ever since, and on Thursday evening were all under arms.

FEDERAL FARMERS.—The Indiana Democrat gives, as the result of the examination of about 20 counties, represented in the federal convention of the 16th of January, the following:

70 Lawyers,
40 Physicians,
123 Merchants,
113 Officeholders,
10 Bank officers,
23 Contractors and officers on the public works,
11 Whig postmasters!!!!

Farmers with a vengeance! Wonder if these 11 whig postmasters are in favor of Crittenden's famous gag law!

Some of the whig editors in this state are publishing a number of silly and so-called articles, purporting to be the "sayings and doings" of the women, relative to the nominees of the respective conventions. The following, in reference to the *Canoe* in which a crew of the *Feds* sailed to the Convention, is going the rounds:

"A lady on horseback, carrying a child, meeting the 'Tippecanoe,' was induced to alight from her horse for fear he would frighten at the singular exhibition. After the vessel had passed her, one of the delegates politely assisted her in regaining her seat, when handing her the child he remarked: 'This is a WHIG baby, Madam, I presume!' The lady replied with emphasis, 'yes sir, I have no other kind; and if I should have forty I'd do my best to have them all whigs!'

How patriotic the old lady was! No doubt, if she should live to have forty babies, (by the by that would be rather a little too extravagant!) she'd make them all feds, give them a trainin' every day; and make 'em all throw up their hats and hurra for Harrison. The Indiana Journal thinks there is no fear of "Old Tip's" election, seeing as how so many patriotic heroines have espoused him!

QUEER.—The Bay State Democrat says:—"The whigs, after having fed and clothed Mr. Webster for years, and but recently sent him on a visit to Miss Victoria, at an expense of some \$50,000, have now got up pocket handkerchiefs, bearing in the centre a bust of the Great Exponent, on which to wipe their aristocratic noses. Verily, he may well exclaim, to what base purposes do we come at last!"

TREASURY NOTES.—The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 2d inst., was less than two and a quarter millions. The whole amount issued exceeded nineteen and a half millions. This looks like getting out of debt.

[From the Indiana Democrat.]

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the legislature, in the Senate Chamber, February 21, 1840, the following Preamble and Resolution were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the coming election is the only period in the course of the next twelve years, at which time the citizens of the State will be in the possession of the constitutional right to express their opinions relative to the propriety of holding a Convention, for the purpose of revising the Constitution; and whereas, evils have grown out of our present Constitution that no human foresight could have foreseen, not only in consequence of latitudinous constructions imposed upon it by a Whig legislature, that has entailed upon us an interminable debt and endless and oppressive taxation, and that too, under the spurious garb of "Public Good," but evils growing out of the system of banking; the correction of which we deem of the utmost importance, and immediately connected with the future happiness and prosperity of the people.

Resolved, That we recommend to the great Democratic party of the State to give their votes on the first Monday in August, in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution, that the strong arm of constitutional power may be interposed between the people and the power of their representatives to do them harm.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Democratic papers in this State.

W. A. BOWLES, Chairman.

W. A. GORMAN, Secretary.

The Vice-Presidency.

Some weeks since we copied an article from a Georgia paper in relation to Col. Johnson and the Vice-Presidency. The old soldier would go into the V. Presidential Chair triumphantly if he should receive the nomination of the National Convention; and of that we have not a doubt. Mr. Forsyth, we repeat, has many friends in Ohio and in the West, who would not wish to press his claims in opposition to those of Col. Johnson. The future prospects of Mr. Forsyth, which are full of promise, forbid such a course. If, by possibility, Col. Johnson should not receive the nomination of the Convention, the vote of the Ohio delegates will be thrown, if thrown in accordance with the views of the Democracy of Ohio, in favor of Mr. Forsyth.—O. S. Bulletin.

The Eagle of Victory.

The piebalds made a great parade on Friday, by freighting two steamboats to carry to North Bend an eagle caught near Fort Meigs and to be presented to General Harrison. After the affair was over, a knot of spectators heard read the notice in the *Chronicle* of Thursday, in these words:

"He is the Eagle of Victory. Already he assures us, that as no foreign enemy could triumph on the conquered soil of America, so no domestic usurpation shall be allowed to overcome the liberties of the people. Bird of the free they often is true."

One of the hearers remarked that the fowl had got one of his legs broke, and turning to an honest Irishman, said to him, "What omen is that Paddy?" "Oh! by the powers," said Pat, "it is an omen that Whiggery has but one leg to stand upon."—*Cin. Adv.*

HARRISON AND THE LAST WAR.—It can never be forgotten that General Harrison refused to serve till the end of the war. He threw up his commission, and retired from all danger in the hour of his country's utmost need. The illustrious Jackson gained all his laurels after Harrison had left the service. The resignation of the one, and the appointment of the other, was contained in the same order. It was issued by President Madison, in the midst of the war, and read as follows:

"Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio resigned."

This short paragraph, from the pen of President Madison, is the severest comment that could be made upon the military services of the present federal candidate for the presidency.

New Haven Register.

The Atlantic Steam-Ships.

The passage of the *Great Western* from Bristol to New York, last year averaged sixteen days and a half, and from New York to Bristol thirteen days and nine hours. The longest passage to New York was twenty-one days and a half, and the shortest thirteen days. The longest passage from New York was fifteen days, and the shortest twelve days and a half.

The *Liverpool* averaged from Liverpool to New York seventeen days and a quarter, and from New York nearly sixteen days. The longest from Liverpool was eighteen days and a half, and the shortest sixteen days. The longest from New York was seventeen days and a half, and the shortest thirteen days and three-quarters.

The average length of the western passages of the *British Queen* from Portsmouth, was seventeen days and eight hours. The eastern passages sixteen days and fourteen hours. The longest western passage was twenty days and nine hours, and the shortest nearly fifteen days. The longest eastern passage was twenty-two days, and the shortest thirteen days and a half.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Democratic Convention of this State convened at Jackson on the 14th inst., and selected the following ticket of Electors for President and Vice President:—Rogers Barton, of Marshall; J. A. Quitman, of Adams; Joseph A. Marshall, of Kemper; and Chapman Levy, of Attala. Delegates were also appointed to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore.

VICKSBURG BANK.—It is said that official communications have been received from Vicksburg, under date of the 14th ult., stating that a deed of assignment of all its effects had been executed by the President and Directors of the Commercial and Rail-road Bank; to W. W. Tratin, Thos. E. Robbins, and W. S. Badley, Esquires; for the benefit of the creditors of that institution, without preference or favor to any one.

BLACK HAWK'S REMAINS.—The Burlington, Iowa, Gazette of the 25th ultimo states, that the grave of this celebrated Indian chief has been plundered and his bones carried off.

Important from China.

Five hundred Chinese killed by the cannonading of their boats by a British Sloop-of-War.—By the ship *Talbot*, which left Canton Nov. 6, we have advices thence to Oct. 23. The English all departed from Macao August 26, rather than involve the Portuguese, as the Chinese had threatened to starve them all out if they did not leave. They went on board the shipping at Hong Kong. The outside transshipment trade by the British through American vessels, is broken up, and the British ships at Hong Kong quitted their anchorage by order of Capt. Elliott, Oct. 26, and proceeded to Tongkoo bay, which is more safe; the Chinese government having ordered them to come up to Whampoa; or leave the country in three days. They were told they might trade as before if they would give up a man for the Chinaman killed, which Capt. Elliott refused, and immediately sailed for the Hong-gue, in the British sloop-of-war *Volage*, accompanied by another sloop-of-war, to stop all other British vessels coming up to Whampoa. Capt. E. sent a letter on shore to the Consul, which was returned unanswered, and shortly after, 300 gun and fire-boat surrounded the *Volage*, and persisting in remaining, though ordered off, they were fired into from both sides, and a horrid slaughter ensued, 500 of the crews being killed, and the rest escaping in their shattered barks without making any resistance. Canton was to be blockaded immediately. This information comes from Capt. Story, of the *Talbot*, who derived it from persons who were eye-witnesses to the carnage.

The Americans are on good terms with the Chinese, and are driving a profitable business. Two or three English ships have signed the required bonds.

It appeared that the difficulties with the English had been aggravated by the high commissioner discovering that the contraband trade in opium had been renewed, and Lin had demanded the surrender of two ships that brought it, that they might be burned, and the crew executed conformably to the decree.

Capt. Warner, of the British ship *Thomas Cousin*, is censured for coming into the river, and jeopardizing the lives of his crew. She is closely guarded by the Chinese from all communication with the shore.

Capt. Elliott is on the other hand censured for having, with the authority of the British government, made the following concessions to the Chinese:

1. That the opium trade is piracy.
2. That he is willing that any British vessel discovered to have any on board shall be confiscated.
3. That he will procure from British merchants a declaration that they have no concern, direct or indirect, with opium.
4. That unless the commander and consignee of every vessel on her arrival, make a solemn declaration in Chinese and English, that she has brought no opium, has none on board, and will receive none, shall not trade.
5. That he, Capt. Elliott, will accompany Chinese officers to search British vessels suspected of having opium.
6. That the measurement, pilots and linguist fees will be paid by British merchants outside, the same as if the ships went up to Whampoa.
7. That vessels going to Amunghoy shall be searched.

These concessions are deemed disgraceful, and look very unlike the tone first assumed by Capt. Elliott.

On the 25th of October it appears that Capt. Elliott, taking a right view of the Chinese, proceeded, with the British sloop-of-war *Volage*, Capt. Smith, and *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren, and the cutter *Louis*, to the *Bocca Tigris*; to prevent the ship *Royal Saxon*, Capt. Towns, who had signed the bond, from entering Canton. The attack on the five boats in Hong Kong bay must have been immediately subsequent to this.

A young English servant boy of the *Alcmaid* British ship, went among the Chinese boats in Hong Kong bay, and three days after his body was picked up shockingly mutilated. Two other dead bodies of English subjects were found in a similar way in September.

Hard Money Countries.

With their usual mistaken calculations upon the ignorance and credulity of the people, the Opposition papers have made a point of asserting that the prosperity of the working classes of all nations, has been in nearly an exact ratio with the extent of their paper currency, and that hard money is a term practically synonymous with slavery.

The decidedly democratic prints, however, alas, how few their number!—we few, we happy few, we band of brothers!—assert the directly contrary fact, and maintain that even in those countries whose forms and mode of government are most adverse to popular liberty, there is, despite this ordinary cause of oppression and general poverty, more true happiness, domestic comfort, and prosperity, with a metallic currency, intrinsically valuable in itself, and therefore as honest a standard of the value of labour as of all other commodities—than can be found in countries where the governments are far more liberal, if cursed, for any considerable length of time, with that most oppressive of all systems of taxation, a paper currency. The geography of the whole civilized world may be appealed to in confirmation of the proposition, and not a single exception to it can be found. Our own working population have been obviously and rapidly descending to the wretched condition of the English laborer, without detecting the cause of their deterioration, whilst the intriguing politicians, capitalists of both countries, have been accumulating and monopolizing the fruits of their toil.

Senator Benton, in his speech on the independent Treasury, on the 17th inst.—one of the ablest of the many memorable ones that he has made—thus meets the great conservative, semi-conservative, and Whig bugbear, an exclusive metallic currency—

"Yes, sir, this is Holland, the specie magazine of Europe and America, the meadow and garden of Europe, the happy home of a rich, moral, and tranquil population of 200 to the square mile, and which has made itself what it is, not by building paper credit banks, and borrowing money on the resources of posterity, but by INDUSTRY, ECONOMY, HARD MONEY, AND SHORT CREDIT."

Holland is the country for our statesmen to study; but if she is too distant, let them cross over to the island of Cuba, and see a population of less than one million carrying on an immense

commerce, building a commercial city second only to New York in the New World, paying twenty-one millions of dollars annually in direct and indirect contributions to the Government, paying high for labour, produce, and property, and doing the whole upon gold or the commercial bill of exchange. I say, and repeat, upon gold alone, and this bill of exchange; for a bank-note of any kind, and a piece of silver, except of twenty-five cents and under, is not to be seen on the island.

Such a currency only is necessary for any country under heaven. To the bill of exchange, written or engraved, plain or ornamental, or for any amount, from one dollar upwards, we have no objection. It is invested with no legal and nefarious privileges above the intrinsically valuable coin among which it circulates, and it is not only harmless, but useful. But it is not a currency; it makes no part of it; it is not a standard of value, for it hangs on in itself. The precious metals only, with justice to the working man, can be made this standard, because they are worth the labor that produced them and no more.—N. Y. New Era.

Rhode Island Election.

The following is a letter addressed by a Whig of Rhode Island, to one of his friends in Washington City. It shows the means by which the "landholders of Rhode Island" gain their boasted victories over the "rabble rout." It is worthy of record as exhibiting the purity, and honor, and honesty of federal politicians:

Providence, R. I. Feb. 5, 1840.

"I am constrained to address you this letter, that you may be apprised of the difficulties with which we have now to contend. Our annual election takes place in April, as you are probably apprised, and we are to be hard run, and unless we have the aid of the party abroad, we shall be defeated. We want money and must have it. The last year, we had well nigh lost the election for the want of funds, and if our friends abroad do not now come to our aid, I fear we shall be lost."

The local *Roscs* have put Mr. John B. Francis in the field as a candidate for the office of Governor, and Mr. R. N. Bullock for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Both of these gentlemen are men of great personal popularity, possessed of large fortunes, and are not to be deemed opponents of an insignificant description. Mr. Francis is a host within himself, and what is more, is allied to all the wealthiest families in the State, and has acquired a wonderful popularity among the landholders. We can only hope to gain the election in the Spring by the application of money; and the money we cannot raise among ourselves.

In the large towns of Providence and Newport we can get along very well. The banks will "shell out" to take care of us there; but in the country towns we wish to operate with the cash we can get from abroad.

For instance, in the town of New Shoreham we can purchase a majority, and a large majority too, if not every suffrage on the island, for the round sum of \$500. To apply to the wants of the town of Bristol \$250 will be necessary. In the town of Smithfield we want \$200; in Foster, \$300 at least. From the best information in my possession, I am of opinion that if we can get \$2,500 abroad, to be added to what we can raise among ourselves, we shall be able to purchase a decided majority in the state, and may be deemed safe. I pray you, make our condition known to our Whig friends at Washington; see what you can do for us, and let me know at an early day, what we may depend on.

You will do us a very great service if you will cause us to be furnished with such documents and Whig speeches as are available to you, and which you may suppose calculated to produce a favorable effect upon our prospects. Messrs. Knight and Dixon, of the Senate, and Messrs. Tillinghast and Craton, of the House of Representatives, are regularly remiss in supplying us with public documents, and we must look to our friends for the attention and courtesy which we have a right to demand at the hands of our agents. Send us newspapers, documents of any kind that will operate on the election. I repeat, that unless we get funds from abroad, we must be defeated. And will not that be too bad, when I tell you, that we can, if we only have the money to purchase a majority, at the rate of five dollars a head, or six at least, for that was the largest price we paid last year, even on Block Island,—carry the State!"

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

The Bloodhounds.

It appears from the statements made in the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, by Messrs. Buchanan and Benton, that the bloodhounds, about which so much has been said, were imported into Florida without the agency or knowledge of the general government. This being the case, it may fairly be questioned whether the addition of bloodhounds to the means of warfare hitherto in use in Florida, is any thing very dreadful after all. We do not say that we would recommend it; but we are inclined to believe, said dogs would do but little mischief, as the Indians would readily pick them off with their rifles, or if preferred, they could get their own dogs, of which they usually have plenty; upon the Florida, and so have a regular dog-fight, as a prelude to the man fight. If, however, the Indians should, by any chance, be as much frightened by the idea of bloodhounds as the Maroons of Jamaica were, and so give up the contest without further resistance, it might be better both for themselves and others. Some of the leading facts in relation to the Maroon warfare are thus stated by a correspondent:

CUBA BLOODHOUNDS.

The following account, from "Edwards's West Indies," shows that the employment of these animals to hunt men, is not now done for the first time.

When the English captured Jamaica from the Spaniards in 1665, in the time of Cromwell, the Spanish negroes, called Maroons, took refuge among the mountains, from whence, for more than eighty years, they waged a destructive war against the British. At length, in 1757, Government established several fortified posts in the mountains, and each post was furnished with a pack of dogs—furnished by the Churchwardens of each parish. From this pursuit the negroes could no longer escape, and the next year Government made a formal treaty with them and allotted them lands for their support.

In 1795 another Maroon war broke out and the inhabitants anticipated all the horrors of St. Domingo. But the timely arrival of troops kept the Maroons in check, until in September the Assembly sent over to Cuba for one hundred dogs. On their arrival in December, such accounts were spread of them as made a most unexpected impression on the Maroons, who in great humility sued for peace, and the same month they agreed to live in such part of the island as should be prescribed for them. In 1796, about 600 of them were sent to Halifax, lands were purchased for them, and they were all comfortably settled at the expense of 25,000l. voted by the Assembly.

Mr. Edwards remarks—"It is pleasing to add that not a drop of blood was spilt after the dogs arrived on the island." He says of them, "that they are not in general larger than the shepherd's dogs in Great Britain—that they are equal to the mastiff in bulk—to the bull-dog in courage, to the bloodhound in scent—and to the greyhound in agility."

[From the New Orleans Times.]

Sound Doctrine.

Van Buren has never flinched from declaring, calmly, fully, and to every inquirer, his opinions of the abolitionists, and the powers of Congress to legislate on the slave property of the southern states. Long before he thought of becoming a candidate for the office of President of the United States, he said, in reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia:

"I do not hesitate to give to you, as my deliberate and well-considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as imprudent in their nature and obligations in regulating the conduct of public men, as the palpable want of constitutional power would be."

After he was brought out by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency, he gave the following explicit avowal of his sentiments upon this subject:

"I must go into the Presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the will of the slave-holding states; and also with the determination, equally decided, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."

Again, he declared—

"That it is the sacred duty of those whom the people of the United States intrust with the control of its action, to use the constitutional power with which they are invested as to prevent it"—(that is, abolition in the District.)

These pledges were reiterated with redoubled force in his inaugural address, when he was about entering upon the Presidential functions; and he has never been suspected of a design to violate or evade them.

But where are the pledges of Mr. W. H. Harrison? His opinion on this topic, so vital, so all-important to the people of the South, has been earnestly and repeatedly sought. But where are they? In the name of the independent and intelligent electors of Louisiana, we demand them—and we assure Mr. Coombs, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Peters, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Mazureau, Mr. Magno, Mr. Weise, and all the other apostles of federalism, great and small, citizens and aliens, friends and enemies, that their great chief will never receive the votes of a single parish of this enlightened state, till those opinions are known, and known to be favorable to the best interests of the South, and the union of the States.

Something new under the Sun.

The first number of the South-western Sentinel is the first newspaper, probably, in the world, which was ever printed on a continuous reel.

Our press, or printing machine, is the invention of Mr. Josiah Warren, of New Harmony. He has just brought a series of experiments, extending through 9 years, to a successful close; and this invention, which he calls his "Speed Press," is one of the results.

It receives the paper from a reel, prints it by means of a roller, and winds it, as it is printed, on a second reel. It is worked by a man and a boy; or, at a somewhat slower speed, by a man alone.

It is supplied with self-inking apparatus, by which the distribution of ink is strictly under control.

Its construction is, throughout, very simple. It has not a single geared wheel about it. It is chiefly composed of rollers, twenty-three in number, with several pulleys. Its form is elegant, and its appearance substantial. A more detailed account of this press and of Mr. Warren's other improvements in the printing art, will be given in a future number.

The paper used, which is cut into sheets after it is printed, is from the manufactory of Messrs. Graham, of Cincinnati, who are prepared to manufacture paper in rolls of any desirable length and breadth.

Should the experiment, which has succeeded admirably thus far, cause the introduction of Warren's printing machines throughout the Union, the printers' vocabulary will be somewhat changed. We order, not so many reams, but so many thousand yards of paper; and it comes to us like broadcloth, in rolls. We hope to extend our circulation to several miles, at the rate of seventeen hundred and sixty *Sentinels* to the mile; and if true friend to the cause will only help us on two or three yards—who would grudge aid for so short a distance!—a mile or two will soon be made up.—*South Western Sentinel.*

DROWNED.—Mr. Jacob Henley, a highly respectable citizen of this county; was accidentally drowned in the Ohio river on Tuesday the 3d inst. The deceased, with several other persons, was engaged in taking a boat up the river a short distance, with a view of loading it, and while ascending, Mr. H. fell overboard, and though he rose several times to the top of the water, those in the boat were unable to afford him any timely assistance. Mr. H. was found in a short time afterwards, and was interred the next day in the vicinity of his late residence, attended by a large number of his relatives and friends. The deceased was, we learn, about 44 years of age. He was an honest man, a good neighbor, and kind parent. He has left a wife and 7 children to mourn their loss.—*Indianian.*