

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

## VEVAY, INDIANA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 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 expansion 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 DOON, 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. LEMON, of Laporte.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**TILGHMAN A. HOWARD.**

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

**BENJAMIN S. TULEY.**

### COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee for Switzerland county, a Convention will be held in the town of Vevay, on Saturday the 25th day of April next, for the purpose of putting in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the Democratic party of this county, for State Senator and Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature.

In order that there may be a full representation, fresh from the people, the Committee earnestly recommend prompt action, and hope each township will respond to the call by appointing delegates in time to attend on the day above named.

J. MENDENHALL, Chairman,

I. STEVENS, Secretary.

Post Office Change.—We learn that Sylvanus Howe has received the appointment of Postmaster at Patriot; in this county, in place of Bela Hearick, removed.

The Democratic meeting advertised to be held at Moorefield, in Pleasant township, on Monday last, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. By reference to another notice in our paper to-day, it will be seen that the call has been renewed, and the meeting will be held at the same place, on Saturday, the 11th day of April next.

To-day the Democrats of Cotton township hold their meeting, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention. We hope to see a general rally.

On Monday next, the Democratic citizens of Craig township will hold a meeting, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in the county Convention. The Democrats of old Craig are always ready for action—there is no fear but she will do her duty.

To-day we commence publishing the Report of Mr. LAW, from the Committee of Canals and Internal Improvements. It is well worthy the attentive perusal of every reader of our paper.

We learn from the Lawrenceburgh Beacon that the federal whig Convention of this county will be held in Vevay, on the 18th day of April next. On Saturday, the 25th day of the same month, the Democratic County Convention will also be held in this place. What says the Beacon to this?

### Death of Ex-Governor Wolf.

The Philadelphia papers announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of Ex-Governor Wolf, of Pennsylvania, and Collector of the port of Philadelphia. He had long been afflicted with what is supposed to have been an ossification of the heart, and was taken with spasms as he was about entering the Custom House on the morning of the 11th inst., which terminated his life in about twenty minutes after the attack.

NEW-JERSEY MEMBERS.—On the 16th inst., in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Wm. R. Cooper, Philemon Dickerson, Joseph Kille, and Wm. B. Ryall, presented themselves to the Speaker's table, and were sworn in as Representatives from New Jersey. The other Democratic member, Peter D. Vroom, was qualified and took his seat on the 18th.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ERECT!—The returns which have come to hand, warrant us in saying that Mr. PAGE, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in New Hampshire, is elected by a majority of between seven and eight thousand votes.

The editor of the Vevay Times seems determined to make us out an abolitionist, no less. We should like to know what we have ever said or written, that could by possibility lead to such an inference. Certain it is, the abolitionists in this county are very far from considering us an ally.—Political Beacon.

Perhaps the doctrine of amalgamation is considered too ultra for the success of modern Abolitionism.

### The Ball in Motion

Old Switzerland is again on her march to the rescue—the people manifest an interest and warmth of zeal in the success of Democratic principles, which must and will ensure a glorious triumph in August and November next.

The meeting held at Jacksonville on Saturday last, was very numerously attended. It was much the largest assemblage we ever beheld together in Jefferson township before—it done our heart good to see the sturdy old Democratic farmers come up so nobly to the good work. The meeting was very ably addressed by Messrs. Kyle and Kent, the utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and the audience appeared well satisfied with the proceedings of the day.

We distinguished two or three whigs in the meeting, whose countenances were as long as a hoe-handle—they looked hatches and daggers, and well they might, for their ears were greeted with some astounding facts from the speakers, which held them and their party very uneasy. Our attention was most attracted to a far corner of the room, near the door, where sat a conspicuous personage—a great man among the small fry of the opposition in this county—there he sat with a sheet of foolscap spread before him, and to witness with what eagerness he crooked his elbow and went to work, occasionally taking the eye of the speaker; with what facility he wielded the pointed pencil, one would have taken him to be some great stenographer, some intelligent and powerful reporter from the Halls of Congress, the Wisconsin Legislature or some other Assembly of State, (no matter where) employed expressly to report the proceedings of our township meeting. This idea would be very erroneous. But it may be asked, "who was this conspicuous personage?" Why, behold! it was no less than a whig pimp, or underwriter to the Brooklyn soap-factory, who was sent into our meeting, or perhaps came there with his own accord, to grasp at items and take down notes. And faith, we are not so sure but he will "print" them.

Nothing material, however, occurred to mar the proceedings, and upon every countenance was written, in legible characters not to be misunderstood, that the Democracy of Switzerland county are truly alive to the importance of the impending battles to be fought in August and November. Jefferson township has set the ball in motion, and she will be warmly responded to by every other township in the county. The right spirit is abroad in old Switzerland.—Go on with the good work, we say—there is nothing like unanimity of feeling and concert of action.

### Federal Misrepresentation Exposed.

The Lawrenceburgh Beacon, the great organ of the federal whig party in this county, seems quite out of tune in consequence of two of its subscribers here having ordered their papers stopped, for reasons set forth in the following letter to the editor:

"SIR.—You will please stop our paper called the Political Beacon, and by so doing you will do us a favor, as we are democrats and you a whig, and we think you are of the deepest dye. When you publish any thing relative to the proceedings of the two parties, you put it in the worst light possible, or as some would call it, in false colors. For instance the Independent Treasury Bill, as published in the Beacon, is very different from the true bill, for the purpose, as we believe, of biasing the minds of the people against the supporters of said bill. And any editor who endeavors to blind his readers and lead them into the dark by misrepresentation, we want nothing to do with him either directly or indirectly."

The editor of the Beacon says he has no fault to find with his "Democratic friends" for discontinuing, nor has he the vanity to suppose that his "political course will meet with their approbation." Mr. Gregg is perfectly right in this conclusion. The honest Democrats of this county do not approve his political course—they do not like to have their eyes blinded and be led into the dark by misrepresentation.

It is the policy of the federal press to place before their readers the Independent Treasury Bill in any other manner than its true light. They dare not publish it in full, for fear their readers might have the sagacity to judge of its merits for themselves. Oh, no, they understand the wants of their dear readers—they have no right to judge and act for themselves—there is to much equality, too much freedom of thought and opinion in this to suit the ultra doctrines of Federalism.

These two individuals, we suppose, are some of the Beacon's new-fledged whigs that the party in this county have been boasting so much about. We are aware that the Beacon has been palmed upon a number of the mild unassuming of our ranks in old Switzerland; but like these two frank, open-hearted Democrats, who suffered themselves to be gulled and led astray for a time, or in other words soft-soaped by the friends of the Beacon, when they find out that sheet to be a "wolf in sheep's clothing," they will return to the fold again. Set this down for granted, Mr. Gregg.

FEDERALISM TO THE CORE.—A self-styled "Whig" orator by the name of John D. Morrison, at a recent "Whig" meeting in Richmond, Ia., stated that he was a Federalist himself, and that the best men in the "whig" ranks were Federalists. He complained bitterly of the "whig" press for pretending to condemn Federalism. An open confession is good for the soul. Go it, Mr. Morrison, you are an excellent disciple of Harrison.

### Emblem of Whiggery.

The Eagle recently presented to the great Federal Whig "available," at North Bend, turns out to be a FISH HAWK. We have, at considerable pains and expense, procured the following fac simile of his hawkship, which is said to be a pretty fair representation—"sweet bird!"



It is stated in our exchanges that the Philadelphia Banks are paying three cents per name for signatures to petitions to the Legislature, against an early resumption of specie payments.

### THE GATHERER.

"A snapper up of unconsidered trifles."

The whigs are figuring up their majorities in the several counties of this State. This reminds us of an operation of the anti-masons just prior to the election of 1833. According to the cipherer "Wirt, was to receive 156 electoral votes" "just as easy as nothing at all." But after election, it was found that he had 7, all told.

We are exceedingly sorry to say any thing against the ladies, but we have lately heard thievish reports about them. It is currently reported, and generally believed, of the whole sex, that they do not scruple to hook each other's frocks.

A new paper is about to be commenced at Athens, Tennessee, under the ominous title of "Woman's Rights." What will the bachelors of that State do now? They must either decamp, or submit to the silken chains of matrimony.

People sometimes imagine that braggadocio and brow-beating are powerful arguments—and they may be in one sense. But men of correct principle and understanding, despise such weapons, and the fool who employs them.

The slanderer does harm to three persons at once; to him of whom he says the ill, to him to whom he says it, and most of all, to himself in saying it.

"You fill me with feelings of profound astonishment!" as the editor said to the letter when he opened it and found enclosed the money for three years subscription to his paper in ADVANCE.

A NAME.—In Michigan the Federalists call themselves "Democratic Sub-Treasury Whigs!" To what pitiful expedients RUFFLESKIRTIAN-ANS will resort to gain or retain power.

ANTI-TOBACCO.—A law has been recently promulgated in the Swiss canton of the Valais, prohibiting all persons under 25 years of age from smoking, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The Congress of Texas has passed a law granting 2982 acres of good land to any woman who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that republic, who was such at the period of the declaration of their Independence.

Lawyers find their fees in the faults of our nature, as wood-peckers get the worms out of the rotten parts of trees.

There are lots of giants now a days. Joe Smith is a giant among the Mormons—Parson Miller is a giant among humbugs—Dr. Brandreth is a giant among quacks—Henry A. Wise is a giant among blackguards—all sorts of little great folks are giants among "little small ones, and they do say—Granny Harrison is a giant among the whigs.

The Granite State Democrat says, "half the world and half the road belong to the ladies."

Why are the leading federalists opposed to an Independent Treasury? Because they want the public monies to trade upon; and the measure recommended by the President for its safe keeping, places it beyond their reach, and makes its use for private purposes a penal offence.

In Austin, Texas, coffee is worth \$1 a pound, sugar 75 cents, tea \$5, whiskey \$8 a gallon, potatoes \$8 a bushel, butter \$1 50, flour \$75, soap \$2 a pound, and scarce at that. Severe times for epicures.

A codfish, weighing about thirty pounds, was recently purchased in the Bristol, R. I. market by a gentleman, who, upon opening it, found a sea fowl weighing two pounds and ten ounces, which had been swallowed entirely whole.

It is said that in Memphis, Tennessee, there is not a single place where a glass of spirituous liquor can be obtained.

An exchange says, "the Texian Congress are adjourned—the members are all gone home sober, and without fear of being waylaid by the blood-thirsty Mexicans."

A small town in the South got so drunk last New Year's day, that several of the houses fell down in the streets.

On the 15th of February there were 80 ships, 34 barks, 67 brigs, and 95 schooners in the harbor at New Orleans.

Mrs. Susan Brown, a widow lady, recently died at North Salem, Mass., at the advanced age of 103 years.

Look out for a considerable sprinkle of rain.

A New York editor gives notice that there will be meetings held by distracted politicians at various places, shortly. We suppose he means whig meetings—they have already commenced out here in the West.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Wisconsin, for the holding of a Convention in November next, with a view to the adjustment of the Southern Boundary, and the admission of that Territory into the Union.

A young lad, a few days since, passing the street and observing a capsized sleigh, exclaimed—"Father, there's another Whig victory."

It should be more an object with democrats to give a sufficient support to good papers already established, than to have a great number and thus starve the whole!

Of 4611 marriage licences granted in Virginia, in 1837, 1047 were to those who could not write their own names.

TAKE.—It is bad enough when men agree to cheat each other—but to call in the lawyers to cheat both parties is a great deal badder.

The following advertisement appears in one of our New England papers: "Wanted, a man to take charge of a milk cart and horse, entertaining abolition principles."

### For the Vevay Times.

#### Democratic Principles.

SIR.—I earnestly recommend the following excellent collection of Democratic principles, maxims, and rules of politics, to the consideration of the public, as eternal, unalterable, and unassailable truths—the foundation of our free government, and the palladium of our liberties. By a careful perusal of these, every man may know and discover, between truth and falsehood, liberty and slavery, freedom and despotism; law and discretion. In the words of a celebrated patriot—"Let the people call into action and authority those perceptions of natural reason and justice which abound in every honest man's mind; and those fundamental maxims, which he carries in his heart, and understands by his common sense; let these become the safe regulators of our councils, the actuating springs of conduct throughout all quarters of the commonwealth, for the public safety and preservation."

1. A principle is a manifest and simple proposition comprehending a certain truth.  
2. Principles are the proof of every thing; but are not susceptible of external proof, being self-evident.  
3. If one principle be violated, all are shaken.

4. Against him who denies principles dispute is useless, and reason unintelligible, as far as he denies them.  
5. The laws of nature are immutable.  
6. All men by nature are born free and equal, so far as relates to the common rights of humanity.

7. Liberty is planted by God in the very nature of man.  
8. The liberty of nations, and of the citizens individually, proceedeth of God; not of the charters or gifts of a man, nor of any number of men.

9. Liberty is inestimable.  
10. Liberty is not a power to act what we list, but what is just and rational.  
11. Human nature implores favor in the cause of liberty more than in any other cause.

12. He who favors not liberty, is to be esteemed impious and cruel.  
13. The rights of liberty are such, as neither the violence of the times, nor the power of magistrates, nor decrees or judgments, nor acts of Legislatures, nor the authority of the people which in other things is supreme, can subvert or weaken.

14. All just magisterial power is derived from the people.  
15. The basis and highest point of Government, is the consent of the people.  
16. Law to bind all, must be assented to by all.

17. No man shall be bound to a law but those who assent.  
18. To be free is to be in a condition of giving assent to the laws of the State, either in person, or by representation, in whose election we have a power to vote.

19. To be enslaved is to have no will of our own in the choice of law makers, but to be governed by rulers whom other men have set over us.  
20. Slavery is that state by which one is subjected to another contrary to nature.

21. To be taxed without being represented is contrary to the maxims of law and the principles of the constitution.  
22. Law is the perfection of reason.

23. The law of reason and the law of the land ought to be the same.  
24. The law abhors variance, falsehood, contrariety.  
25. An unjust law is no law.

26. Nothing which is against reason is lawful.  
27. Law should speak to all with one voice.  
28. Equity suffers not right to be without a remedy.

29. Law will rather suffer things against its own principles, than that a man shall be without a remedy.  
30. No prescription, no length of time, destroys or weakens the rights of truth and nature.

31. Justice must be denied no man.  
32. Justice must neither be denied nor delayed.

33. The necessity of justice is eternal—is supreme.  
34. Laws incompatible with the constitution are in themselves void.

35. Monopolies of every nature are unjust and subversive of the natural rights of man.  
36. A government of banks, orders, and decrees, is an enemy to natural liberty.

37. All hereditary governments are absurd, as all power is immediately derived from the people.  
38. Tyranny has no government: Despotism no constitution.

39. A Republic is a state, where no arbitrary power exists, where all are equally subject to the law, where law is the perfection of reason, and where justice has but one weight and one measure, for all orders of men.  
40. A constitution of government, erected on truth and reason, and common rights, has an intellectual and perfect foundation, as the seeds of tyranny are not suffered to grow, will remain firm and unshaken.

"A commonwealth, if virtuous, may despise the stroke of fate, and see the world's last hour."  
41. In such a Constitution there is an inherent principle of renovation; and its natural tendency is towards improvement and perpetuity.  
42. A constitution of any other description has in its own bosom the seeds of ruin; for, where there is legalized tyranny in any form, it is necessarily introductory of evil, and its natural tendency is, to corruption, decay, and political death.

43. Even in the best constituted Republics, there is a perpetual accumulation of something that will require reform, for which reason there is a necessity of often recurring to first principles.  
44. As often as any thing is corrupted or doubted, we should recur to first principles.  
45. To revert to first principles is not to innovate, but it is to remove innovations which have corrupted the laws and impaired freedom.  
46. Before laws, a constitution must have existed; and before a constitution, there must have been a people.  
47. The people are the true and legitimate source of power.  
48. The constitution of a state is subject to the people.  
49. To allow discretionary power to any man, or number of men with the idea that it will not be abused, is at all times dangerous—and often ruinous to the liberties of the people.  
50. By the same inherent and supreme power by which the people create a constitution, they can repair it when decayed, or at any time amend it when they see fit.  
51. The legislative power, being a delegated power, is consequently a subordinate and limited power.  
52. If the legislative power exceed its limits, its act is no more as to right and authority than the act of a private society against the will of the community; as to honor and good faith it is much worse.  
53. Obedience is due to the laws when founded on the Constitution; but when they are subversive of the constitution, then disobedience, instead of obedience, is due, and resistance becomes the law of the land.  
54. The peace of servitude is worse than the war of freedom.  
55. The instrument most incompatible with the ends of freedom and happiness, is corruption.  
56. A connection, in any shape, between church and state; is the essence of corruption, and generally the first step towards the foundation of tyranny.  
57. Political wisdom consists not in low cunning; but is the just application of common sense to public affairs.  
Such are the principles, maxims, and primary rules of politics, which form the people's barrier against undue influence and corruption, and for which the great body of American democracy is now contending. They contend not for men but measures—for those eternal principles of truth and justice, which secure to every man his unalienable rights, and prevent those innovations which are incompatible with justice, sound policy, and the original principles of the constitution. Men of known integrity, whose political creed comports with the above, the Democrats of the Union will heartily support—men of an opposite character, "whose creed is cash," banks, and insupportable taxation, the honest yeomanry of America will not, nay cannot uphold for office.

### A plain question!

DEMOCRATS! If you are those men that take it up on them to stigmatize you as "Tories," "Loco-Focos," &c. They are FEDERALISTS!—Federalists, for their sins of 1812 still unrepented of—Federalists, still clinging to their Hartford Convention schemes, and on whose tongues the songs of rejoicing for the success of the British arms have hardly died away. Their characters are a sufficient proof that, in laboring to overthrow our present State administration, they look not for the good of the people, but to the spoils which they hope to divide and apportion. Hungry—aye, ravenous for office, they hope to receive the people into their support, utterly regardless of the means which they use to accomplish their wishes.

[N. H. Argus.]