

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

## Gen. Harrison's Certifiers.

The National Intelligencer, brings forth a letter of Mr. Cushing of the House of Representatives, denying that Harrison's name was struck out of the resolution proposing thanks and a gold medal to Shelby and Harrison for the success at the Thames. Mr. Cushing says:

"The allegation, that the thanks of Congress were refused to him is founded upon the authority of an imperfect, and therefore erroneous, paragraph in one of the newspapers of the day, and upon the artifice of suppressing most of the material facts of the cases they appear in the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Mr. Cushing then goes on to give the history of the resolution of 1816, as follows:

"The resolution was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and it is the action in this Committee of the Whole, separated from the responsible action of the Senate itself, which is unfairly cited alone, by those to whom your letter refers, as evidence against the honor of General Harrison. The journals of the Senate show that, instead of striking out the name of General Harrison from the resolution, the Senate, by a vote of ayes and noes, refused to concur in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole to that effect; that is to say, the Senate, in the most formal manner, expressly rejected the proposition to strike out the name of General Harrison. After which, suspending for the present a final decision on the resolution, the Senate ordered it to be recommitted, without change, to the Committee on Military Affairs for further consideration. This was the 20th of April, 1816.

"The objection, to the adoption of the resolution at that time, on the part of certain of the members of the Senate, grew out of a groundless and malicious attack on the integrity of General Harrison by persons concerned in some of the army contracts for the supply of the Northwestern army."

"This statement of Mr. Cushing is deceptive in regard to the vote of the Senate, and utterly untrue in the statement of motive on which he pretends that vote turned. The facts as to the votes taken in the Senate, will be seen on recurring to Niles's Register, pages 129, 151, vol. 10.

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison and Governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

"After some discussion on the expediency of adopting such a resolution at this time, and of coupling the names of General Harrison and Governor Shelby.

"Mr. Lacombe moved to amend the resolution, by striking therefrom Major General William Henry Harrison."

"This motion was determined in the affirmative by the following vote:

"Yea—Messrs. Dana, Gaillard, Gore, Hunter, King, Lacombe, Mason of N. H., Roberts, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner, Varum—13.

"Nay—Barbour, Barry, Condict, Horsey, Macon, Mason, Morrow, Ruggles, Talbot, Wells, Williams—11.

"The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to a day in next week, on motion of Mr. Roberts."

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for presenting medals and the thanks of Congress to Major General Harrison and Governor Shelby. On the question to concur in the previous decision to strike out the name of Major General William Henry Harrison, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

"Yea—Messrs. Campbell, Daggett, Gaillard, Gore, King, Lacombe, Mason of N. H., Mason, V., Roberts, Tait, Tichenor, Turner, Varum—13.

"Nay—Messrs. Barbour, Barry, Chace, Condict, Harper, Horsey, Macon, Morrow, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Wells, Williams, Wilson—14.

"The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Horsey, recommitted to the military committee."

"The Congress of 1816 thus put the matter to rest. It was, in fact, negatived by that body; for although upon the second trial, the vote did not sustain the amendment, yet it was evident that the resolution would have failed on final vote, with a full Senate; for Messrs. Dana, Hunter, Mason, and Thompson, who voted against Harrison in the first instance, were absent at the second vote, which showed that the division of the chamber on the final question would have been 17 against and 14 for the vote of thanks to Harrison. His friends therefore wisely let it drop.

"But we now bring forward a witness against Mr. Cushing, whose statements on the subject that gentleman will hardly deny.

"To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who composed the army that operated upon the river Thames in Canada, in the fall of 1813.

"FELLOW CITIZENS: It has excited no little surprise that an army which achieved the conquest of a province from the enemy, restored to the jurisdiction of our country a territory which had been wrested from it, and which attacked and defeated in its position, and an enemy now known to have been at least equal in numbers with itself, should alone have remained unnoticed by our government, which had bestowed its plaudits and its honors upon every other successful exertion, either of our land or naval forces. Until the last session of Congress the cause of this mortifying exception remained unrevealed. It is now ascertained that the real and supposed demerits of your commander has hitherto deprived you of that reward, so precious to the heart of a Republican soldier—the approbation of his country. Ignorant, as I was, until late in the session, that prejudices capable of producing such an effect existed against me, and still later informed of the ground of those prejudices, it was impossible that I could take any steps to remove them. I hesitated, indeed, to give credit to the first information as to the former; but my doubts were soon removed. A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name a disgrace, which, I am fully convinced, no time or no efforts of mine will ever be able to efface. Their censure is, indeed, negative, but it is not, on that account, the less severe. Could a vote, positively expressing my unworthiness, attach to me more obloquy than one which declared that I was the only man in the army that I commanded, who did not deserve the thanks of the nation? Could any thing but cowardice or treason justify this excessive rigor? And yet it is not pretended that I was guilty of either. What, then, is my crime? And what the reasons upon which the vote of the Senate was justified? Why, "an investigation before the House of Representa-

tives was pending, solicited by myself," and some one or more persons had impressed every member of Congress to whom I was unknown, with the belief that I deserved no merit for the success of the campaign, and that I was forced against my inclination to pursue the British army."—Niles's Register, vol. 10, p. 424.

"This letter shows in what sense Harrison understood the vote, and that he did not understand it as Mr. Cushing would now have the public to understand it.

"As to the motive of the Senate for the refusal to commend Harrison, Mr. Cushing is altogether at fault. He says it grew out of "a groundless and malicious attack on the integrity of Gen. Harrison, by persons concerned in some of the army contracts," &c.

"Harrison himself declares that the vote against him was the consequence of the opinion entertained of his "demerits" by the majority of the Senate, and having reference to his conduct of the campaign for which the honor was claimed at the hands of the Senate.—Globe.

## From the Louisville Gazette.

### AWFUL CALAMITY!

A most disastrous fire—thirty-eight large and heavy establishments burnt out. Half million of property destroyed.

"On Thursday night, about the 'dead o' night,' the most calamitous fire occurred that ever visited our city. It has been suggested that it was the work of an incendiary, who bore some ill-will to John Hawkins, in whose furniture establishment on Pearl street, the fire was first discovered. The wind was high and the flames were borne onward with fearful rapidity. A large portion of the merchandise which was removed from the stores, was burned up in Main street, although the width of the street is at least ninety feet from the fire to the river.

In some instances, it was with great difficulty that lives could be saved. They were frequently in the most imminent danger. There seemed to be at one time, an unaccountable apathy on the part of the citizens not connected with the fire companies. Although the goods were removed from the buildings where the most danger was to be apprehended from falling walls, it was then suffered to remain and take fire, and be consumed, although there were hands enough idle and in their pockets to have saved thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. We hear surmises that the Insurance Offices of our City and the agencies have suffered severely. Our merchants are generally sure-footed and guard themselves against accidents—and in proportion to their care, the Insurance Offices must suffer.

We annex the names of the sufferers with a feeble estimate which is far below the mark. The fairest portion of our city is a waste of ruins. The largest business houses are destroyed. The times are such that we cannot hope that it may be rebuilt until we have a change in our prospects and present condition.

The alarm was given about half past 12 A. M. and the fire was not subdued until nearly daylight. The breeze was brisk from the south-east and the flames were borne onward in one sheet that not only threatened, but brought destruction as they rolled on their resistless way.

At one time it was feared that the whole block between Main and the river, and Fourth and Fifth streets would be burned down—the wind driving in that direction and threatening to bear all before it. Although we were more than half a square off, apprehension were entertained that we would be minus a Printing Office in the morning, and some of our men, who at the first alarm stood by the office, went so far as to bring our books and papers to our domicile, for which turn we owe them one.

This is the largest and most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Louisville, in proportion to the size of the place, it is greater than the great fire in New York, that poor excellence stands out more prominent than all others, and the shock sustained at the present time, will not be easily removed.

A number of persons were in critical danger. At one time it was supposed that several were killed. Mr. Chew, of the firm of Tervis and Chew, was dangerously wounded by jumping on a garden-rake; the teeth being up. Mr. Wm. Garvin was injured, and through bruises and excitement, was borne to his residence in a state of insensibility. Our city makes to-day, a gloomy appearance. It will take it some time to recover from this dreadful catastrophe. The only consolation is that the flames did not spread further. At one time we feared that the whole city north of Market street, would be a heap of ruins.

As we have noticed above, the fire originated in the chair manufactory of Mr. Jno. Hawkins, who is now absent from the city, and spread on each side, (the west side of Pearl street,) and stopped only at Logan's Iron store one door from the Post Office.

The fireman worked with great ardor, but it seemed to us that they worked rather behind the flames than making any attempt to arrest them by anticipating their progress.

The following list of sufferers is perfect with the exception of the estimate of the losses, which are set down it is believed below the mark. The establishments burned out are 38—nearly all large houses, and the most of them doing an extensive business. The ways of Providence are inscrutable.

F. Ratti, Fruit Store,	\$1000
Wm. W. Wall's Looking Glass Store,	1,800
Alfred Borie, Confectionary,	3000
Mrs. Peto, Milliner,	800
John Hawkins, Chair Manufactory,	6000
Holt & Harris, Painters,	1,700
J. Atkinson's Piano Manufactory,	1,400
J. Holmes' Venetian Blind and Mattress Factory,	2,50
M. Dickinson, Gunsmith and Gun Store,	5000
Jas. Rudd's vacant store,	3000
Wm. Heffernan's Liquor Store,	7000
Joe Redding, (Pearl Street House,) John W. Redding, Merchant Tailor, (Corner),	5000
Misses Beers, Milliners,	1000
Wallace & Lithgow, Tinners and Copper-smiths,	4000
Wm. Garvin & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods,	40,000
Jacob Keller & Co., Wholesale Grocer, Swearingen, Grant & Co., Queensware Merchants,	25,000
McMoran & McMechan, Liquor Store, Addison Clendenin & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods,	45,000
Joseph T. Clark, Bookstore,	18,000
T. T. Matlack & Co., Wholesale dealers in shoes' hats and boots,	80,000
	9000
	7000

The flames were arrested at the house of Bowles, Shreve & Co., next door to the Louisville Bank. They crossed Main street and first attacked the house of the Merchants Insurance Office, 1000

J. E. Tyler's Exchange Office, 1000

Franklin Insurance Office, 1000

John Magnus, Merchant Tailor, 17,000

Boarding House, 3000

Dennis Spurrier, residence, paints and paper store, 18,000

J. S. Chenoweth & Co., Wholesale Grocers and commission and forwarding merchants, 45,000

John Anderson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods, 45,000

T. J. Martin Wholesale Grocer, 25,000

A. S. Whitlocks & Co., Wholesale Shoe Store, 14,000

Rowland Smith & Co., Wholesale Grocers and forwarding merchants, 25,000

Gamble & Lane, Wholesale Grocers and Iron merchants, 25,000

C. Gallagher, Rectifier, 3000

Louisville Marine and Fire Insurance Company, 1,500

J. Tavis & Chew, Wholesale Dry Goods, 25,000

Mrs. Bacon's boarding house, 5000

A thought or two on Prices and Labor.

1. Prices will fall, all other things being unchanged, if the currency lessens and contracts, whether it be specie or paper. So they will rise if it expands.

This was shown in 1819 and 1820, and the United States Bank, instead of the Government or a Sub-Treasury, was then charged with causing the fall in prices, which was much greater than now.

2. Prices will fall, all other things being unchanged, if more of an article is produced, or an old market for it is cut off. So will they rise, if less is produced, or a new market opened.

This has just been shown in respect to grain in 1837 and 1838, when the grain crop was small here and prices high; and 1739 and 1840, when the crop was large and prices low. So as to opium, since the market of China has been cut off.

3. Prices of labor can never fall here all other things being as low as in Russia, Germany, France, England, &c.

Because there the great capitalist has to maintain an established church, a nobility, a monarchy, a splendid army, a navy, and hosts of paupers, leaving to the laborer merely enough wages for food and clothing. While here the laboring man, or the man of small means, is taxed as well as the capitalist—is also free, and aids in the Government of the country; and if not getting a larger share of his earnings for wages, can profitably till the soil for himself, while our new lands are so cheap, extensive, and fertile.

The currency is not exclusively metallic in England, France, Germany or Russia; and it was, the effect of that alone on the amount of the price of labor would be trifling.

4. Prices are kept more uniform, sound and safe, by a good currency, founded on specie. But that is all the effect of currency on prices of either labor or property.

Because a currency equal to ten dollars per head, whether of paper or coin, or mixed would leave prices entirely the same in amount, so far as they might be affected by the currency alone.

5. Prices of labor and property, whether falling or rising, leave the laborer much in the same condition, except the inconvenience and perplexity of change, because he gets, for less wages, more cloth, grain, and groceries, if the price, as is usual, fall proportionally in all.

But when, as in expensive and extravagant monarchies, the laborer gets a less and undue ratio of what is earned by capital and labor, and the pampered aristocrat gets more, that is an evil and a curse; and has been avoided, always will be, here, while our free institutions flourish, whatever may be the kind of currency which exists.

But if the kind is good, uniform, safe and sound, the laborer and middling classes get, also not only a fair proportion, but one that is without risk, loss, and constant change. This he ought to have, if possible; and a part of the duty of the Government is to secure it to him by all constitutional means.—Globe.

The Telegraph asserts that the charge against General Harrison, of voting to sell white men for debt, was "seriously brought forward for the first time in 1836." This is a slight mistake, Judge, and the very paper in which you make the assertion contains evidence that the charge was publicly made in newspapers as early as December, 1821, just fifteen years before, and was considered sufficiently serious by the General, at least, to induce him to it—and a beautiful reply it is, too, as our readers shall see next week.

The writer of this, who was a resident of Cincinnati at the time, is under the impression that the charge was again brought up against the General, in 1822, when he was a candidate for Congress, and that it contributed not a little to his defeat; for he was beaten by James W. Gazlay, a man who had been in the country comparatively but a short time, and whose claims upon the suffrages of the people were inferior to hundreds of others who might have been named. If we are not mistaken it was again brought up when the General was a candidate for a State Legislature in opposition to a pedlar of gingerbread from a wheel-barrow in the market-space. Whether it was or not, it is sufficient to know that the pedlar was elected over him.—Alton [Ill.] Com. Gazette.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Post says "the Town Elections as far as they have been a test of the strength of the two parties, afford cause of great congratulation to the Democrats.—The power that elevated Marcus Morton to the Chair of State, has been materially increased since last fall, and will continue to increase throughout the year. The Democrats are not compelled to hire singers to keep their spirits up, or to attract an audience at their public meetings—but with cheerful hearts and unyielding resolutions, will march to the polls in November in sufficient numbers to re-elect Governor Morton, and the Democratic Electoral ticket, by from three to six thousand majority."

Every where Federalism is sinking, and down it must go. The Democrats will achieve, in the Presidential election, more glorious victory than the most sanguine among them ever expected. Massachusetts will not, in our opinion, vote for Harrison.—Low. Pub. Adv.

ECONOMY.—The whole expense of the proposed Independent Treasury system will not probably exceed \$20,000 per annum—and the expense of the extra session of Congress, called in consequence of the Bank suspension, was \$328,500! The interest of that sum would alone be sufficient to support the Independent Treasury system.—Lancaster Democrat.

## HYMENEAL.

"The silken cord that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED.—On Sunday last, the 29th ult., by Perret Dufour, Mr. MARCELLINUS MILLER, to Miss HANNAH HARRISON, all of this county.

## Pleasant Township.

THERE will be a meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Pleasant township at Moorefield on Saturday the 11th of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said township in the County Convention to be held in Vevay on the 25th of April next, and for the transaction of other business. A full attendance is requested. The Democratic citizens of the adjoining townships are also invited to attend.

By order of the Committee of Vigilance. Pleasant township, March 11, 1840.

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Vevay, Switzerland county, State of Indiana, on the 1st day of April 1840, which if not taken out of the office within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adolphe Jacob	Huston William
Albro Joseph	Jones William
Armington G V	Jenkins Dr Wm
Anshutz George	John L
Adams John	Jacobs Ruel
Banta Henry D 3	Krotz Charles H
Brocklebank O H	Kesaw Daniel
Bancus Levi	King John M 2
Banta Jacob	Lancaster Mallory
Bellamy Samuel	Lee John
Burns John L	Luize Naomma
Baird John	Layton Thomas
Cotton Nathaniel	Lee David
Cotton John F	Lewis James
Cox Nathan	Lightfoot John G
Cox Gersham	Montanye P O
Clements Charles	Mounts P
Cotton Ralph	Mix N
Chapman Lemuel G	McCawley John
Cotton Miss Mary	McClintock Nathaniel
Courtney Elias	Morgan Williams
Chambers Whitean	McQuig Henry
Craig Miss	Malin Joseph
Dagland John L 2	Marg Mary Ann
Dufour James H 3	Ogle Hiram 2
Dufour Vincent	Oram Samuel & Levi
Dalmazzo Joseph	Peter Arnold
Isaac Stevens	Pickett Wm or M Meeks
Davis Joel	Plewes R
Dionore John	Peter Henry
Dumont Matilda	Peabody Stephen G
Dodd Silas	Pickett William
Demoret Lewis P	Porter Moses
Dyer David	Palmer Rev Daniel
Dunham Jonathan	Place Joseph W
Damon Dimos	Phillips William M
Dulless Isaac	Roberts Ezekiah
Dalmazzo Elizabeth	Reid H C
Fisher Elwood 2	Romril Philip
Fowler John G	Schmeid Louisa M
Fraser Miss C	Sheriff of Switz. co. 2
Fagg James	Sabberton Charles
Grover I E & Co.	Smith Robert
Grover Ira E 2	Sullivan James
Grover Francis	Stiepleton John
Gray Peter	Stones Lewis
Gavel William H	Smith Algin
Gray James	Sharp James
Hatch Henry H	Sprague J R
Haskell Thomas	Seward Mason
Hancock & Slater	Tardy Francis
Harwood Jas or F G Sheets	Tayne Robert
Hill George	Thrasher Benjamin
Hoge Rachel	Todd John
Henry Jacob	Trotter Sarah
Hockersmith Isaac	Thurber John
	Wenscott William

PERRET DUFOUR, P. M.

Post Office, Vevay, Ia., April 4, 1840. 5c

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Mount Sterling, Switzerland county, Ia., on the 31st day of March, 1840, and if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adams Lucy	Burcham William
Bancus Levi	Leroy Jonas
Brown James	McMillen John
Brown James H.	McCullough George
Blodgett Samuel	Merrill Albert
Cotton James	Pavey Samuel H
Cotton Jimima	Richards Antha
Clark Lewis A	Richards Calvin
Day Stephen	Reed H A 4
Dowler Bennet	Smith Simmons
Emmet William	Stevens Catharine
Griffin John	Stout Carlisle
Hall Phoebe	Silvers Francis
Hall Nancy	Wilcox Daniel
Higbee John	Washer Solomon
Lee David	Worrell Smith P
Lester David	Winocott Abraham
Louden Ann or	

ISRAEL R. WHITEHEAD, P. M.

March 31, 1840. 18c

## Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons will take notice, that I have this day been appointed Administrator of the estate of Matthew Dilman, deceased, late of Switzerland county, Indiana, which estate is probably solvent. All persons interested in the estate, as debtors and creditors, will please come forward and settle with the administrator without cost or trouble.

DANIEL DILMAN, Adm'r.

April 4, 1840. 18c

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of William D. Culver, late of Switzerland county, Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

ELIAS C. CRAIG, Adm'r.

April 4, 1840. 18c

## MAZEPPA,

A beautiful Blood Bay, five years old this spring, full sixteen and a half hands high,



WILL stand the ensuing season, (all public days excepted,) at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at the Bark Works, in Posey township; on Wednesdays and Thursdays, in the town of New-York; and on Fridays and Saturdays, in Vevay.

## Pedigree of Mazeppa:

MAZEPPA was sired by the fine horse Young Potomac; he by the noted horse Old Potomac; and he by Benton's Potomac, (a bay, which for symmetry of parts, bone and muscular strength, was not inferior to any horse on earth,) he was by the imported Diomed. Mazeppa's dam, was by Badger, and his grand dam by Old Whip of Kentucky. A more lengthy pedigree is deemed useless, as it is admitted that Mazeppa is a descendant from as good a stock of horses as our country ever afforded; and it is believed, from his appearance and action, that he fully retains the noble blood of his ancestors.

The season has already commenced, and will close on the first of July. For further particulars see bills.

## YOUNG CHEROKEE,

A beautiful Dark Bay, full fifteen and a half hands high, and well proportioned,



YOUNG CHEROKEE will stand the present season, (all public days excepted,) at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays, at the Bark Works, in Posey township; on Wednesdays and Thursdays, in the town of New-York; and on Fridays and Saturdays, in Vevay.

## Pedigree of Young Cherokee:

YOUNG CHEROKEE was sired by Old Cherokee. Cherokee's dam was a fine mare of the Quick-silver and Comet breed, both known to be celebrated stock.

Old Cherokee was got by the renowned horse Sir Archey, and Archey by the imported Diomed, whose blood is well known. Old Cherokee's dam, Young Roxanna, by Hephastian, his grand dam, Roxanna, was got by the imported horse Marplot, his grand dam by the imported horse Flinnap, out of one of Gen. McPherson's best bred mares. Cherokee's grand sire Hephastian, was got by the imported Buzzard; Hephastian's dam, the dam of Sir Archey, which was the old imported mare Castanira, out of Tabitha, (as per the English Stud Book, page 464, will appear,) and was imported by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, in 1798.

Thus by Archey, and Hephastian, being half brothers, Cherokee's Blood is almost wholly of the blood of Sir Archey and Buzzard. As there are so few stallions touched with the blood of Buzzard, his pedigree is scarcely known: I will here give it correctly: Buzzard, was got by Wood-pecker, his dam by Curiosity, Doty's Snap, Regulus, Bartlett's Childers, Honeywood's Arabian, dam of the two True Blues.

We do certify that the above pedigree is true.

JAMES EWING.

CAPT. LINN WEST.

For further particulars see bills. The excellent qualities of Mazeppa and Cherokee, both, will show for themselves. Farmers, come and examine.

HENRY McMAKIN.

April 4, 1840.