

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP
Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic citizens of Pleasant township met at Moorefield, on Saturday last, the 11th day of April, 1840.

The meeting was organized by appointing JAMES S. LONG, President, and Squire Huxley, Secretary.

The meeting being called to order, and its object having been stated, on motion a committee of three were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee, after a short retirement, returned and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted—after which the meeting was very ably addressed by Messrs. Kyle and Kent.

PREAMBLE:

Whereas, A powerful struggle is making by the Federal Whig party, to break down the administration of the General Government, and to overturn the fundamental principles of Democracy, as established by Thomas Jefferson, and sustained by Andrew Jackson; and whereas, we have every reason to believe, should the opposition party succeed to power, the Government will be administered and controlled—not by the sovereign will of the people, but by a moneyed monster without a soul, and the money of the Government again to be hazarded in the hands of a set of swindling sharpers, whose avarice and cupidity delight in the plunder of the people; And whereas, the Constitution of this government, and the weal of the people, require the adoption of the Independent Treasury Bill, whose object will be the safe keeping of the public money in the hands of the officers of the government, responsible to the people whose will is the law of the land; And whereas, it becomes the Democracy to be on the alert, if she wishes to establish those wholesome principles which are part of our political creed, and to save the country from the grasping avarice of whig office seekers, whose howlings and denunciations show the recklessness of their course and their repeated disappointed hopes. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the political integrity, firmness and patriotism of Martin Van Buren. He has been tried by the severest tests, and found in all respects adequate to the discharge of the high and important functions pertaining to the first office in the gift of freemen.

Resolved, That the ability, wisdom and unswerving firmness in the cause of Democratic principles, which have ever characterized the course of Kentucky's favorite son, Richard M. Johnson, entitles him to our warmest esteem; and that his nomination for re-election by the Baltimore Convention is earnestly recommended to the Democracy of the United States.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson fully merit and are entitled to our undivided support for re-election, the former for the Presidency, and the latter for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we deem a speedy reform in our Executive department of State highly necessary to the prosperity and weal of our citizens, and to accomplish that end we pledge ourselves to unite in support of the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Gen. T. A. Howard and Benjamin S. Tuley.

Resolved, That we approve the plan of holding County Conventions for the nomination of a Democratic county ticket, and that we will give our undivided support to the nominees of the Convention to be held in Vevay on the 25th inst.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary appoint a suitable number of delegates to represent Pleasant township in the Switzerland County Democratic Convention. Whereupon the following delegation were reported:

William Hannis,	Levi Adkinson,
James Gray,	George W. Headey,
Garret Rickets,	A. H. Grimes,
Abraham Adkinson,	George Anshutz,
Andrew Shuck,	James S. Long,
Robert Rickets,	John Anshutz,
John Mansford,	Squire Huxley,
William Grimes,	Noah Martin,
John Francis,	John Shaddy,
Francis Adkinson,	

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Vevay Times and Switzerland County Democrat.

JAMES S. LONG, President.

SQUIRE HUXLEY, Secretary.

The following is from that excellent democratic journal, the Columbian Register, printed at New Haven, Conn.:

"Fighting whiggery is very much like fighting Indians. They take position behind a lie, as the Indian does behind a tree—and as they are driven from one, they retreat to another. Instead of showing their colors boldly, it is impossible to tell from what quarter their attack will come. They fired off their squibs from behind a sub-treasury lie, until they were exposed and put to flight. Then they put a scarecrow lie on the public lands—and pelleted away from behind that, until that position was made too warm for them—and now their pop-guns are aimed behind a lie about reducing the wages of working men. But lies are poor refuges—and those who resort to them will meet with a final overthrow."

Preparation for War.

The different naval stations have received orders from Washington to put all the Government vessels in order for immediate service.—This is perfectly right, although we hope that the existing difficulties may be so arranged, that they will not be needed. Peace is at all times preferable to war; yet, rather than our country should submit to insults from a foreign foe let us have the latter. The New York Gazette of Wednesday says:

"Commodore Renshaw, of this station, has received instructions to complete the steam frigate now on the stocks, with all possible despatch, and Capt. M. C. Perry, late of the Fulton, is to take command of her. Additional workmen have been employed, and she is now nearly planked. The Independence and Fairfield, just arrived from Rio, and the Relief, are to be kept in commission. The Columbia and John Adams, shortly expected home from the East Indies, are also to be prepared for sea again immediately. The ships of war now on the stocks are to be got ready for launching, and the two seventy-fourers moored off the Navy Yard, to be prepared at short notice."

To the Citizens of the 7th Congressional District of Indiana.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I have received letters recently, from individuals in various parts of the State, inquiring when I would resign and return home! The interest that may, under the circumstances, be felt on this subject, and especially my duty to you, require that I should not leave this question in doubt. My relation to the citizens of my district is most gratifying; and, to dissolve it, is a step that I take reluctantly. I have, however, felt it to be my duty to yield to the wishes of a large and respectable body of citizens, by accepting the nomination made by the Democratic Convention on the 8th of January last, and it therefore becomes necessary that I should resign my seat in Congress. But after the most mature reflection, I am satisfied that to resign and leave my seat vacant until the close of the session, would be a questionable example, to say the least of it, and inconsistent with what I owe to you. I shall therefore, remain here until the adjournment, when I shall resign, and place it in your power to supply the vacancy.

Some of my friends think I ought to resign at an earlier day, in order to be able to visit all parts of the State before the August election.—It is true I approve of the usage which prevails amongst us, by which candidates for important stations are required to engage in public discussions, upon the topics connected with the office to which they aspire, but it ought to give way to the positive injunctions of duty.

In regard to the gubernatorial election, I owe it to my own feelings and to truth to say, that the connection of my name with it was without my consent and often expressed wishes. It is an office that, while it is the most honorable within the gift of Indiana, no man can take upon himself without the most absolute certainty of failing to meet the expectations of an embarrassed and oppressed community. The affairs of the State for years to come will need the most perfect harmony in her councils, and they will suffer just in proportion as those councils shall be divided and distracted. My wish is, therefore—and it is strengthened by my love of peace—that our canvass may be conducted without angry dispute. The question now is, not what has been done, but what shall we do?—This should be met by calm reflection and sober inquiry. To promote such a state of feeling is my anxious wish; and when it shall be my happiness to return home, and to address the people of the State, I trust that I shall be able to take that course which will be calculated to allay the bitterness of party animosity; so that, in the event of my success, I may feel that I am the Chief Magistrate of the whole State, not of a part only; or, in the event of defeat, to retire to the pursuits of private life, without having my happiness marred by reviewing the past.

To you, fellow-citizens, I tender the warmest tribute of a grateful heart. When I reflect that the worst that can happen to me in this controversy, according to the notions of the world, will be to return to my district, and resume my station as a private citizen, in the midst of friends to whom I owe every thing, I am made to feel that any trifling sacrifice I have been called on to make, or even the honors of that distinguished station to which the kindness of a portion of our people would elevate me, are matters of very little concern.

T. A. HOWARD.

Washington City, March 27, 1840.

A Shower Bath for the Whigs.

The Columbus Enquirer, Whig, says: "Should the contest eventually be between Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, and we be forced to choose, we have no hesitancy in saying that we will sustain the latter."

The Boston Courier, Whig, says: "We moreover doubt whether much would be gained to the community by exchanging Mr. Van Buren for any other man."

The New York Gazette, Whig, says: "The National Convention has closed its labors at Harrisburgh, and the result is the selection of William Henry Harrison as the party candidate for the Presidency. It becomes us to be quiet under any dispensation of Providence and politics, and we are so."

The Augusta Chronicle, Whig, says: "Desirous as we have been to support the opposing candidate to Mr. Van Buren, we cannot go for Harrison, and we think it time and labor spent in vain to attempt to elect him."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, Whig, says: "We confess we have some curiosity to learn which of the members of the delegation from this state can claim the honor of having given the vote of the state for a candidate [Gen. Harrison] who we are well assured is far from being the choice of the State."

The New Orleans True American, Whig, says: "Henry Clay had thousands of devoted friends Harrison has but a few supporters. We wish the whig cause success, but cannot hope for it now."

The Philadelphia Sentinel, Whig, says: "Dissatisfaction was loudly expressed by many of the leading Whigs of this quarter, on receiving the news of the nomination of the Harrisburgh Convention, and threats of resisting it were freely made."

The Hon. John S. Barbour, one of the most distinguished Whigs in Virginia, has come out "tooth and nail," against the Harrisburgh nomination.

The Richmond Enquirer, says: "We have seen several members of the General Assembly, who have just returned to their constituents. We understand that many whigs have protested against the nomination, and that several of them have already abandoned the Whig banner. There will be no serious contest in Virginia."

Daniel Webster's opinion of William Henry Harrison.—Mr. Webster, when asked in 1835, if he would be placed on the same ticket with General Harrison, replied, "I cannot be guilty of that shall, in the remotest degree, tend to the elevation of a man to the presidency, who is justly the scorn and ridicule of his foes, and the pity and contempt of his friends."

The Pulaski, Tenn., Courier, Whig, says: "The only remark necessary for us to make at this moment is, that we most cordially hope that no such nomination has been made. It has little favor with us, and we are strongly persuaded to believe it will have still less with the people of Tennessee."

Judge Bigger at Madison.

Samuel Bigger, Esq., the Whig-Harrissonian-Democratic (?) candidate for governor of this state, according to previous notice, addressed a portion of the citizens of Madison at the lower Market-house, last Thursday evening. We regret very much that the urgency of business preventing us from attending but for a few moments. Short, however, as was the time, we heard enough of his address, to enable us to form a tolerable correct opinion of the "Judge's" political character and talents. From flying whig rumors, (which are the only kind flying now-a-days) that he held a firm grasp on the "slippery reel of science," we started with the expectation of hearing a masterly effort, if not a good foundation, at least in endeavoring to "make the worse appear the better cause;" but how great was our surprise and disappointment, on finding this pseudo whig democratic candidate a destitute of general information, originality of thought, and correct views of national policy, and those cunning and reckless qualities which form the principal feature of the character of the whig politicians of the present day. As a whole the "address" was as weak and deceptive, as it was tedious and peevish, and his assertions, though made with impudence, equalled only by the desperation of their cause, might be easily refuted; for many of them were erroneous, and without the least foundation. He commenced by vainly endeavoring to absolve himself and the whig party from all the responsibility of the ruinous effects of our exploded system of internal improvement, and fasten it upon the democratic party; but in this Herculean task, as might have been imagined, he entirely failed. The effort was so absurd, that we deem it unworthy of notice, further than to enquire, who were its founders—who supported and fostered it—and what party has had the ascendancy during its progress? The answer is upon every tongue—the Federalists, and hence according to their own parity of reasoning in charging the general government with the cause of all the miseries which have fallen on the country, they must bear the responsibility, if responsibility there be; for at no time since its commencement, has the Democratic party, had the ascendancy in our state.

Having disposed of this part of the address, to the satisfaction, no doubt of himself, and his whig auditors, Mr. Bigger looked big,—said he would descend a while on national politics—arranged his documents—took a glass of "hard cider"—coughed—and

"put his face in a posture Of sapience, and began to bluster,"

about what he termed the "usurpations of power by the president,"—the nefarious conduct of leg. treasurers—the injurious tendency of sub-treasures—gave his opinion upon several measures of national and state policy—marked out those destined for favor, and those destined for opposition. One measure he particularly deprecated—the BABY LAW!!! On this subject, the Judge should have kept mum—for he was treading too close on the toes of some of his whig friends. After listening a few moments longer to some almost inconceivably erroneous deductions, and business being pressing, we left the market place, relying on some friend for the synopsis of the entire speech. Should we not be disappointed in this we may notice it again.

Madison Courier.

Persecution for Opinion Sake.

A few days since, a certain associate Judge of our city and county, had a lot of wood to saw. A German making application for the job, was asked by his honor, "who he was going to vote for?" The German promptly replied, "I vote for Van Buren." His honor then replied, "you can't saw my wood."

The Democrats of the Eastern States thus treat such federal tyranny.—Statesman.

BRITISH WHIG TIRANNY.

The Northampton (Mass.) Republican of Wednesday, says that a factory agent in this town has given notice to his workmen, that they MUST sign a PLEDGE to support Harrison for the Presidency! Two or three Whigs have already spurned the collar, and bid defiance to the soulless corporation! This atrocious DESPOTISM has aroused the people of Northampton to ACTION, and it will awaken the Democratic fire of '76 throughout the country! Go on Tyrants! You are forging chains for your own necks! The spirit of Democracy at the fall elections will trample the odious principles in the dust! The Federalists are crazy in Northampton, because their OFFICES, on which they have fattened, are in danger! Let the people—the hard-fisted yeomanry, maintain their rights at all hazards. Heaven will protect the just.—N. Y. Era.

Martin Van Buren and the Working Men.

The following paragraph, which we extract from the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, speaks volumes in praise of our worthy President, Martin Van Buren. It shows, in a clear light, his regard for the interests of working men, and substantiates the belief we have always entertained, that he considers the humblest individual in the country as much entitled to the respectful consideration and protection of the government as the most favored of fortune. Our opponents may boast of their friendship for the working men till they are tired, but they cannot convince the honest farmers, mechanics and laborers, that Harrison's professions are paramount to Mr. Van Buren's deeds.—State Capital Gazette.

"The President of the United States issued an order yesterday to the superintendents of all the navy yards, arsenals, public buildings, &c. directing them to require of the mechanics, laborers, and artisans, employed by them, ten hours labor only. Hereafter, this very useful, and most worthy class of society, have been required to work from sun to sun, this too, in the long days of June, July, August, and a part of September, actually laboring from 12 to 16 hours. The issue of the order of which I speak, is creditable to the liberality of the Executive."

Gypsy Writ.—A short time since, two young ladies near Camberwell were accosted by a gypsy woman, who told them, that for a shilling each she would show them their husbands' faces in a pail of water, which being brought they exclaimed, "We only see our own faces!" "Weh," said the old woman, "those faces will be your husbands' when you are married."

Beautiful Language.

The editor of the Beacon, in his last beautiful sheet, speaking of a paragraph going the rounds of the Van Buren papers, as he says, but which no one else has seen, in regard to an assertion made by John Davis, in the U. S. Senate, holds this most beautiful language:

"The Editor who is so lost to every feeling of moral honesty as to do the like, would not hesitate to steal the coppers off a dead negro's eyes, or rob his mother of her wedding-sheet!"

The foregoing is very becoming Milton Gregg, and of right pertains to him as a member of the decency party. We copy it for the purpose of showing what kind of stuff sometimes collects on his stomach.—Dearborn County Democrat.

HARRISON GUY!!—The whig press throughout the Union is making a tremendous noise! Snap! dash! pop! pop! bang!! whizz—zizz—ee—flizz!! Whoozee! What a fog! can't see for the smoke, Victory is certain! The "red flag" waves high on the breeze; and spreads out gushing full of wind! What did you hear that last gun? it still echoes all along the whig lines! Wo! wo! Democracy is fallen! fallen! fallen!!! Oh my country thou art safe now! you're shot to a dead certainty! no mistake, the whigs have got ye; and granny Tippecanoe is driving her plough right over the battle fields, and soon your bloody plains will be converted in one universal oat patch and tatar ground.

THE KEY-STONE.—This State is certain for Van Buren. The "Key-Stone" is a very cautious paper; never giving an opinion without good ground. Here is the estimate, which may be relied upon:

"GENERAL HARRISON'S PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Within a few weeks, we have conversed with numerous intelligent citizens, from various parts of the State, and they all concur in the opinion, that the federal hero of North Bend, has made his best run in Pennsylvania—that his popularity wanes as the knowledge of his competency spreads, and that he come nearer obtaining the vote of this State, by at least 10,000 in 1836, than he will the ensuing fall. This diminution of strength, is particularly observable in the western counties, where he ran best before. A federal humbug cannot deceive more than once. The federal party will find to their sorrow, that there is a wide difference between the Hero of New Orleans and the Hero of North Bend."

CINCINNATI, APRIL 15.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, the Steamboat Commerce, was discovered to be on fire. She arrived here from New Orleans about a week since, and was laid up for repairs. The fire appears to have broken out on the upper deck, and the flames raged so instantly that nearly the whole of the upper part of the boat was consumed before the arrival of the engines. On their arrival, the fire was soon subdued, which saved her hull. The damage is supposed to be about \$5,000, upon which we understand there is an insurance at New Orleans to the amount of 4 or 5,000 dollars. The vessel is owned conjointly by Messrs. Strader and Gorman and the Captain of the boat, Samuel Brickel. We are not informed how the fire originated.

[Advertiser.]

It seems that Harrison's courage at Tippecanoe was so much doubted at the time, that he got the officers of the Indiana militia to certify that he did not run away.—Old Dominion.

HYMENEAL.

"The silken cord that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 16th instant, by Perret Dufour, Esq., Mr. ASHTON CRAIG to Miss PULLY CRAIG.

COUNTY CONVENTION.



Organize! Organize!!

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.

J. MENDENHALL, Chairman,
I. STEVENS, Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Hastie, late of Switzerland county, Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them, legally authenticated, for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM HASTIE, Adm'r.
April 18, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE individual who by mistake took from the store room of Mr. Frisby the 2d volume of Horace's Poetical works, would much oblige the owner by returning it to this office immediately.

April 11, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between William Arrington and Gustavus Holland, in the practice of medicine, was on the 1st day of April, 1840, dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of Dr. Holland, who is authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM ARRINGTON,
GUSTAVUS HOLLAND.

N. B. Dr. G. Holland will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery, as usual—residence Mt. Sterling.
April 11, 1840.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the house of Samuel Gilliland, (being the late residence of Apn Gilliland late of Switzerland county, deceased,) on Monday the 20th day of April next, the personal estate of said dec'd., consisting of 1 Horse, Woman's Saddle, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day. Terms of sale, all sums over three dollars, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving note with approved security; under three dollars cash.

I. R. WHITEHEAD, Adm'r.
March 23, 1840.

Look out for Bargains.

THE subscriber, respectfully informs the citizens of Vevay and its vicinity, that he has taken a license and will sell all kinds of Goods, either at auction or private sale. The people will do well to call at John S. Robert's Tavern, before purchasing elsewhere.

Regular sales, Wednesdays, and Saturdays of each week.
JAMES F. RACINE.
March 21, 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.

Affolter 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	Krutz Charles H
Brockbank O H	Kelsaw Daniel
Barcus Levi	King John M 2
Banta Jacob	Lancaster Mallory
Belamy Samuel	Lee John
Burns John L	Lucas Naomma
Baird John	Layton Thomas
Cotton Nathaniel	Lee David
Cotton John F	Lewis James
Cox Nathan	Lightfoot John G
Cox Gersham	Montoya P O
Clements Charles	Mounts P
Cotton Ralph	Mix N
Chapman Lemuel G	McCurley John
Cotton Miss Mary	McIntick Nathaniel
Courtney Elias	Morgan Williams
Chambers Whitean	McLuig Henry
Craig Miss	Malin Joseph
Dangle John L 2	Marsh Mary Ann
Dufour James H 3	Ogle Hiram 2
Dufour Vincent	Oram Samuel & Levi
Dalmazzo Joseph	Potter Arnold
Isaac Stevens	Pickett Wm or M Meeks
Davis Jdel	Plewes R
Dinmore John	Peter Henry
Dumont Matilda	Peabody Stephen G
Dodd Silas	Pickett William
Demore Lewis P	Porter Moses
Dyer David	Palmer Rev Daniel
Dunham Jonathan	Place Joseph W 1
Damon Dimoe	Phillips William M
Dulleas Isaac	Roberts Hezekiah
Dalmazzo Elizabeth	Reid H C
Fisher Elwood 2	Romril Philip
Fowler John G	Schmidt Louisa M
Fraiser Miss C	Sheriff of Switz. co 2
Fagg James	Sherron Charles
Grover I E & Co.	Smith Robert
Grover Ira E 2	Sullivan James
Green Francis	Stepleton John
Gray Peter	Stone 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	Tayne Robert
F G Sheets	Thrasher Benjamin
Hill George	Todd John
Hoga Rachel	Trotter Sarah
Henry Jacob	Thurber John
Hockersmith Isaac	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
Barcus Levi	Leroy Jones
Brown James	McMillen John
Brown James H.	McCullough George
Blodgett Samuel	Merrill Albert
Cotton James	Parvey Samuel H
Cotton Jemima	Richards Anna
Clark Lewis A	Richards Calvin
Day Stephen	Reed H A 4
Dowler Bennett	Smith Simmons
Emmet William	Stevens Catharine
Griffin John	Stout Carlisle
Hall Pebe	Silvers Francis
Hall Nancy	Witcox Daniel
Higbee John	Washer Solomon
Lee David	Worstell Smith P
Lester David	Winscott Abraham
Louden Ann or	

ISRAEL R. WHITEHEAD, P. M.
March 31, 1840.

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, whose 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.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of William D. Colver, 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.

TAILORING.

W. M. W. MORROW has removed his shop back to the old stand formerly occupied by him, opposite R. J. Frisby's store, where he will accommodate his customers in quick despatch and in a workmanlike manner.
March 21, 1840.