

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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 HULL, 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 monaster 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 delights 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 selection.

Resolved, That the ability, wisdom and unwavering 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 Atkinson; James Gray, George W. Headley; Garrett Ricketts, A. H. Grimes; Abraham Atkinson, George Anabutz; Andrew Shuck, James S. Long; Robert Ricketts, John Anshutz; John Manford, Squire Hulley; William Grimes, Noah Martin; John Francis, John Shaddy; Francis Atkinson,

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

JAMES S. LONG, President.

SQUIRE HULL, 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 guns from behind a sub-treasury lie, until they were exposed and put to flight. Then they put a scarecrow in the public lands—and pelted 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 all 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-four 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. I trust 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 connexion 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 embittered 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 disputation. 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 done, 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 in 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 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, 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-Harrisonian 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 nowadays) that he held a firm grasp on the “slippery eel 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 as 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—

“Hoosier! 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! Wist you hear that last gur! 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 group.

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.”

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 winding-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.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the house of Samuel 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.

J. 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.

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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.

Abel Jacob, Huston William

Albro Joseph, Jones William

Arington G V, Jenkins Dr. Wm.

Anshutz George, John L.

Adams John, Jacobs-Ruel

Banu Henry D 3, Krutz Charles II

Brocklebank O II, Kelsaw Daniel

Barcus Levi, King John M 2

Banta Jacob, Lancaster Mallory

Bellamy Samuel, Lee John

Burns John L, Lutz Naomma

Baird John, Layton Thomas

Cotton Nathaniel, Lee David

Cotton John F, Lewis James

Cox Nathan, Lightfoot John G

Cox Graham, Montanye P O

Cotton Ralph, Mounts P

Cotton Lemuel G, Mix N

Cotton Miss Mary, McCawley John

Coutney Elias, McClintick Nathaniel

Chandler Whitean, Morgan Williams

Craig Mies, Melting Henry

Danglade John L 2, Marsh Mary Ann

Dufour James II 3, Ogles Iliram 2

Dufour Vincent, Oran Samuel & Levi

Dufour Joseph, Pickett Arnold

Isaac Stevens, or Plewes R.

Dyer David, Peter Henry

Dunham Jonathan, Peabody Stephen G.

Damon Dimoe, Pickett William

Duffles Isaac, Porter Moses

Dumore John, Palmer Rev. Daniel

Dumore Matilda, Place Joseph W.

Dodd Silas, Phillips William M.

Demont Lewis P., Roberts Hezekiah

Dyer David, Reid H C

Dunham Jonathan, Romril Philip

Frasier Miss C