

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY, INDIANA:

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 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 expansions and contractions of the currency, and of new political parties and pretenses, 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 HEDRICKS, of Jefferson.

George W. EWING, of Miami.

1st. District. Robert D. OWEN, of Posey.

2d. " George BOOS, of Sullivan.

3d. " Thomas J. HENRY, of Clark.

4th. " John L. ROBINSON, of Rush.

5th. " Andrew KENNEY, of Delaware.

6th. " William J. PEASLEE, of Shelby.

7th. " John M. LEMONS, of Lapeer.

FOR GOVERNOR,

TILGHMAN A. HOWARD.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

BENJAMIN S. TULEY.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!—To-day the Democratic County Convention will be held at the Court House in this place. We hope to see the delegates of Jefferson township, and our democratic citizens, turn out to a man on this occasion. We are assured that all the other townships in the county will be well represented. The Convention will be addressed by Mr. Fisher and others, in the afternoon.

PAUL PRY IN VEVAY.—We copy an article in our paper to-day, from the Louisville Advertiser of Tuesday last, giving an account of Paul Pry's visit to this place, and the way Judge Digger was used by friend Fisher. The Advertiser's correspondent has been misinformed with regard to the Democratic majority in this place—we only claim from thirty-five to forty majority. But, although there may be some little minutia in the communication we cannot subscribe to, it is an amusing article and will edify our readers.

—The distinguished personage Milton Gregg, editor of the Lawrenceburg Political Beacon, was present at the Federal Whig Convention in this place last Saturday, and his readers will no doubt be regaled with a glowing description of the proceedings in this day's Beacon. Milton arrived in town on Friday evening, but we were not aware of the fact until our paper had gone to press; therefore his friends must excuse us for not noticing his arrival. Great men will be neglected sometimes, in the hurry of business.

—For the last two weeks our town has been swarming with federal Whig lawyers, and other important whiggies; and a more fulsome train of misrepresentation, braggadocio and bitter invective, we presume, never was retailed out to our citizens in the same length of time. On one occasion, we are told, a federal whig from Jefferson county, was heard to say he would rather see a monarch elected President of the United States than Martin Van Buren. This is no doubt the sentiment of many federal whigs. Such illiberal feelings are unbecoming an American citizen, and they carry with them their own comment.

EXTRA GLOBE.—In our advertising columns to-day will be found the prospectus for the Extra Globe. The proprietors propose issuing an extra sheet for six months, at \$1 per copy, or a less price in proportion to the number of copies subscribed for. Our Democratic friends who wish to avail themselves of an excellent and cheap medium of acquiring political knowledge, until after the Presidential election, will do well to subscribe for the Globe. Peter Duray, Esq., or the editor of this paper will act as agents in forwarding subscriptions.

100 GUNS for the City of New York!—Great Democratic Triumph!

The Democracy of the city of New York have gained a triumphant victory in the recent charter election, which will be hailed by the friends of the constitution throughout the Union as a criterion of much moment. Mr. VARIAN, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a majority of SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR votes—a clear gain of 637 since last year. The Democrats have carried TWELVE wards out of the seventeen, sealing all their Councilmen except five. What do the federal whigs think of this, coming upon the heel of their boasted meagre victories in New Orleans and Cincinnati, where it was expected they would succeed?

—A subscriber of the Political Beacon wishes us to suggest to his friend "Milton," the "detur," the propriety of changing the name of his paper to the "Lawrenceburg and Switzerland County Democratic Republican Whig." He thinks inasmuch as subscribers to the Beacon in this county help to keep it up, they ought to have a share in the name.

—Flour has advanced to \$3.00 and \$3.12 per barrel, in Cincinnati.

Federal Whig Convention.

On Saturday last the federal whigs held a convention in this place and nominated a county ticket. After all their efforts to get up a big show on that day, the number of delegates in attendance were very slim, and upon the whole the convention was but poorly attended on their part, and would have presented rather a lean sight, had there not been a goodly number of "log cabin" Democrats of the county in attendance at Court.

The convention met at the Union Hall about 11 o'clock, and after some considerable labor brought forth the following ticket:

For State Senator,

JOSEPH C. EGGLESTON, Esq.

For Representative,

Rev. H. B. DURBIN.

For Commissioner,

DAVID HENRY.

The nominations, as far as we can learn, have been very favorably received by the feds of the county, with a few exceptions. Mr. Eggleston is a gentleman who, in his private and professional capacity, commands the highest esteem of all that are acquainted with him. He has heretofore represented this county by a large majority of the popular vote, without respect to party, but it was at a time when the feuds of party strife did not extend to our local elections; he was then numbered among the warmest supporters of the administration, and notwithstanding his attachment to the Democratic party, he received alike the support of political friends and political foes. There are no doubt many of his warmest and most intimate personal friends, with whom he was a zealous co-laborer in the glorious cause which he delighted to honor at that period, who would be glad to give him their hearty support now; but the circumstances under which he appears before them as a candidate, will render it impossible for them to do so consistently with the principles they sustain—the principles which they cherish and hold dear.

Should the opposition be so fortunate as to elect Mr. Eggleston, they may well be proud of the man they have selected, setting aside his unsettled political notions. But we doubt whether the more consistent of that party will relish the idea of putting up with a new-born Whig of mushroom growth.

Mr. Durbin, the nominee for Representative, is a man with whom we have but slight acquaintance. He is a Rev. Divine of the Methodist church, and we hear him spoken very favorably of as an intelligent, deserving citizen, and a good pulpit orator. The station in life which the Rev. Mr. Durbin at present occupies, renders him a valuable member of society. What talent and tact he might evince in legislating for the people, we are unable to say.

With regard to Mr. Henry, the nominee for Commissioner, we presume the reader has a better knowledge than ourselves, and therefore we shall say little in regard to him. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the same office last August, and for eight we know has made a very good Commissioner during his short period of service. Mr. H. is a steadfast whig, but in his common conversation—so mild and unassuming—might easily be mistaken for a very weak and slippery brother of the federal whig fraternity. We merely mention this fact so that our democratic boys may not be deceived. He had no opposition last August, but there will be a nail in the west.

FEDERAL PROSCRIPTION.—The new fledged editor of the Madison Banner, a federal whig paper, refused to give employment to a journeyman printer, because he was a Democrat. The individual had been employed in the establishment for some time previous to its purchase by the present editor; he is master of his business, is a resident of Madison, and has a family dependent upon his labor for support. This is federal sympathy for the poor with a vengeance. Let the federal press no longer exhibit their *deceitful* friendship towards the laboring class.

A VALUABLE ACCESSION.—We learn that Joseph C. Eggleston, formerly Representative from Switzerland county in this State, and said to be one of the best orators in the State, and universally beloved by all acquainted with him, has within a few weeks, abandoned the cause of the federal dandy, and has espoused the cause of the gallant Harrison.—*Brookville American.*

And as a reward for his discretion he received the nomination of the whig convention of this county for State Senator. Stick a pin in there, will you!

CHARLES W. CATHCART is announced in the Lapeer Herald as a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from Lapeer county. Mr. Cathcart is a zealous and uncompromising democrat of the true Jeffersonian school; his talents and industry as a Senator during the two past years, have gained for him a high reputation both at home and abroad.

The Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, died at his late residence in Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 10th inst.

CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL.—Henry Clay made a labored speech against the Cumberland Road in the Senate, and voted against the appropriation. Mr. Preston moved to amend the bill by altering the sum from 150,000 to 75,000. This shows plainly which party opposed the bill.

The Chicago (Ill.) Democrat says the Whigs in that State are fast declining to do Post Masters under the present wicked Administration.

—Bob, our Devil, thinks the friends of "Milton" ought to have prepared a public dinner for him on Saturday last. But instead of that, there was little or no attention paid to him, and scarcely any body knew he was in town.

—The death of the Hon. THADDEUS BERRY, United States Senator from Connecticut, was

no doubt they considered it a great victory over the Vevay Times. For the truth of the article read by Johnny from the Times, and by him pronounced a flat lie, we refer the reader to a letter in another column of our paper to-day, over Geo. WILLIAM CARROLL's own signature, and published in the Nashville Union of the 8th inst., subscribing to and confirming that report of his speech to be true in point of substance and fact—by, he even repeats the same charges against Gen. Harrison, and says he is ready and willing to sustain them before the people. Let the reader turn to the letter, and it will be discovered that the Vevay Times is better capable of publishing the truth, than Johnny Dumont is at guessing for the people.

—Be the "authority" of the Vevay Times what it may, this same John Dumont is indebted to its columns for a large share of support he received for Governor in 1833. The Vevay Times was considered good enough authority for him at that time. O yes, he could then carry the Vevay Times around in his hat and read a great many nice things from it in praise of himself. But now, alas! Johnny's no candidate, and forsakes the Vevay Times is a "contemptible lying sheet!"

Well, this is the gratitude we receive from John Dumont for saying so many fine things in his favor when he wanted to be Governor of Indiana. It will be recollected that we supported Dumont upon principle alone, he being the "anti-slavery improvement," or "classification" candidate. In taking the warm stand we did in his favor, we not only warred against our private interest in some respects, but immediately against the feelings and wishes of many of our most intimate friends in this place. To them we have this apology to make. We did not know Johnny as well at that time as we do now. That is the only act of our political life which we regret—it is one of the greatest sins we ever committed, and if God will only forgive us we shall never be found guilty of the like again.

APPALLING CALAMITY.—The Providence (R. I.) Herald, of the 13th inst., states that a tremendous fall of rain had caused such a rise of the waters in the vicinity of the village of Simonsville, that the embankments of the reservoir gave way, and the rush of water carried off several houses with their inhabitants. The bodies of twenty of the sufferers had been found. Six persons had been rescued alive, and four were still missing.

—The Cumberland Road appropriation has been lost in the Senate, by a vote of 20 to 22. Henry Clay, who has heretofore been friendly to the road, voted against the bill. The appropriation was opposed by several distinguished federal Senators, no doubt with the sole object of manufacturing political capital to work upon in the west.

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Martin Van Buren and the Right of Suffrage.

The old and oft-repeated calumnious charge that Mr. Van Buren is opposed to universal suffrage, being still reiterated by the federal press, and their stump orators in this and other sections of the country, has led us to place before our readers the following letter of Mr. Van Buren, in reply to certain queries from a committee of mechanics of the State of Rhode Island. This letter was written nearly four years before his election to the Presidency by an overwhelming vote of the people. A more glaring perversion of truth with regard to Mr. Van Buren's course on this subject, never was exhibited by human invention. Read the letter, then mark the lying subterfuge of the federal party in relation to the matter.

WASHINGTON, July 6th, 1833.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting information concerning the manner in which the right of suffrage is regulated in the State of New York, together with my opinion upon the utility and practical operation of the system now in force there.

I can have no objection whatever to furnish the information you desire, but I feel some delicacy, under the circumstance of the case, in expressing an opinion on the several points to which you refer. The right of suffrage not only controls the election of the State juntas, but that of the elective officers of the General Government, is, by the Federal Constitution, made dependent on it, and, in this respect, it is undoubtedly to be considered, not only as a matter of primary importance to those who are immediately interested in it, but as a subject of interest to all parts of the Union. The settlement of all questions connected with this franchise in any particular State, has, however, usually been regarded as belonging exclusively to the people of that State; and under ordinary circumstances, any interference by a citizen of another State, would justly be considered as impudent. Thus viewing the matter, I certainly should not have ventured an opinion upon any point bearing on the question now under discussion in Rhode Island, had it not been for the request contained in your letter, which the relations I hold to the People of the United States, make it my duty to respect.

By the first constitution of New York, the possession of a freehold estate of the value of \$250 over and above all debts charged thereon, was necessary to entitle a person to vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators. Members of Assembly were chosen by persons paying taxes and possessing freeholds of the clear value of \$50, or renting tenements of the annual value of five dollars.

The obvious injustice, and ascertained inutility of this regulation, together with other causes, led, in 1821, to the call of a Convention for the revision of our State Constitution. Of that Convention I had the honor to be a member; and in the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by that situation, I labored, and in conjunction with a majority of the Convention labored successfully to abolish the freehold qualification.

The principle which I then advocated, and which was established by the amended constitution, extended the right of voting for all elective officers of the State government to every citizen who should contribute to the support of Government, either by the payment of taxes in money, or by labor on the highways, or by service according to law, in the militia. The results of experience and the progress of liberal opinions, soon led to a further extension; and by an amendment to the constitution finally adopted in 1826, the right of suffrage was given to every male citizen of full age, who shall have been an inhabitant of the State for one year, and of the county for six months, preceding the election. This provision, however, does not extend to persons of color, who, by the constitution of 1821, are not allowed to vote, unless they have been, for three years, citizens of the State, and for one year before the election, seized and possessed a freehold of the clear value of \$250, and have been rated and paid a tax thereon.

The government of New York has, for several years, been administered under the liberal system established by the new constitution, and the still more liberal amendment of 1826, in a manner which appears to have been satisfactory to the people. It is possible that there may be some who regret the extension of the right of suffrage, and who would be gratified by the revival of the old qualifications; but I do not believe that such a feeling is entertained by any considerable portion of our citizens. I am very sure that any attempt to restrict the exercise of the right, and more especially to restore the freehold qualification, would be put down by an overwhelming majority.

In acting upon this subject, my own course has never been influenced by an apprehension that it would be dangerous to the rights of property to extend the right of voting to those who were without property. Our experience, has I think fully demonstrated, that in a community like that which composes a great majority of every State in our confederacy, there is no reason for alarm in this respect.

At an earlier period of my public life, I was not entirely free from apprehensions of the influence of wealth upon so extended a suffrage as that which is now possessed in New York. Upon this head, however, we are now able to speak from full and satisfactory experience; and it has given me the highest gratification to be convicted that my fears were without adequate foundation. Numerous opportunities to test the firmness of our citizens, and their ability to resist the seductions of wealth, have been furnished within the last twelve years; and although some local and temporary advantages may have been occasionally gained through such means, the general incorruptibility of our citizens has been triumphantly established. Nor have I any doubt that such will long continue to be the history of our people; for, although a great disparity in their condition may naturally be expected from an increase of population and other causes, yet on the other hand it may be hoped that the means of education and moral improvement, will be proportionally increased, and that under their influence the spirit of independence and of intelligent patriotism, which now prevails among all classes will be cherished and exhibited by every succeeding generation.

With my best wishes for your individual prosperity, and for that of the State to which you belong,

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. William L. Tallington, Lawrence Richards, William Mitchell, Seth Luther, William Miller, and David Brown.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.—The report on the militia, made by General HARRISON in 1817, terminates with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to prepare, and lay before this House, at the next session of Congress, a plan for the military instruction of all the youth in the United States, in the way which is best calculated for the purpose, with as little injury as possible to the ordinary course of education.

A Stranger—Not Quite.

Last Sunday afternoon, a lank, lean and disappointed looking man, mounted on a tolerable fairing, was seen wending his way along up the river bank. His looks attracted much attention, and various were the conject