

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

From the Washington Globe.

## Curious Dialogue.

SCENE.—"A Log Cabin"—"Hard Cider" written beside the door with chalk—the same words on a red flag fixed to a pole on the top—half a dozen empty cider barrels about the door—and three men in dandy dresses and ruffled shirts walking too and fro in front.

John C. Wright.—More impertinence, I suppose. When will the blockheads be done coming!

ENTER A HOOSIER FARMER.

Hoosier.—Good morning, strangers. Is General Harrison at home?

David Guyne.—Yes. Do you want to see him?

Ho.—Yes—I am one of his old soldiers, and now living on a farm of my own in Indiana.

Wright.—You can't see him. Don't you see the string of the latch is pulled in?

Ho.—Thunder it is! He told us if we'd call and see him, we "shouldn't find the string of the door latch pulled in."

Wright.—He was not the Federal candidate for President then.

Ho.—Well, what of that! Because he is a candidate, I have come twenty miles out of my way to see him, for I want to ask him a few questions.

O. M. Spencer.—Well, well, tell us what the questions are.

Ho.—Some of the people up our way say he's an abolitionist, and some say he ain't—some say he's a Bank man, and some say he ain't—and so it goes. So I just thought I'd come and ask him.

Guyne.—The General has heretofore made known his principles in various letters and speeches. Why don't you read them?

Ho.—I have read them; and some seem to be on one side, and some on 't'other. So I thought, to be certain, I'd come and ask the old General plump. Let me rap.

Wright.—No, no! You can't see him—he is very busy.

Ho.—Very busy! Is he too busy to see one of the veterans, and answer a few questions?

Wright.—Yes; he's qualifying himself for the Presidency.

Ho.—How so?

Wright.—Drinking hard cider, to be sure—don't you see the empty barrels? Huzza for the hard cider candidate!

Guyne.—Hark ye, friend are you a friend of General Harrison?

Ho.—If I hadn't been his friend, I reckon I wouldn't have come so far out of my way to see him.

Guyne.—Well, well; his friends ought not to ask him questions, because his answers might do him harm. You know he can't be elected without the votes of the Abolitionists; and if he were to say he was opposed to them, he would lose their votes, and if he should say he was in favor of their plan, he would lose Kentucky, and thousands of votes every where.

Ho.—Do you mean to say that the General means to keep his opinions to himself, and so cheat one side or 't'other?

Guyne.—O, my, dear sir, it is not the General, but we "his confidential committee." If it is wrong, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than General Harrison. We have determined "that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position."

Ho.—The devil you have! And has the General agreed to this?

Guyne.—Certainly; or we should not be stationed here to keep off inquiries.

Ho.—And you are authorized to answer for the General!

Guyne.—To be sure we are.

Ho.—Will you be so good, then, as to tell me, plump and plain, whether General Harrison is an Abolitionist or not?

Guyne.—My dear sir, you mistake. We are not put here to answer questions for the old General, but only to prevent him from answering. All the answer we give is, that it is not politic for him to answer. Come, come; you are a friend of HARRISON's; you should treat him with a "generous confidence," and believe he will make a good President, without troubling yourself about his principles.

Ho.—Snag me, if I can stand this! I always thought the old Chief was wrong in taking the advice of the Indians as to where he should encamp at Tippecanoe; but I'd be turned into a turkey buzzard if he hadn't made a roaring fight of a worse mistake now. If he gets out of your hands as well as he got out of the Indians', he will be a confounded sight better off than I think he will. You have shut him up there, and won't let him speak a word to the people about his sentiments, and you go hurraing "log cabin candidate," "hard cider candidate," as if you thought the people cared nothing for their country or their principles, but would vote for any dumb brute that lives in a log cabin and drinks hard cider! I'll tell you what, no old soldier or farmer, either, will vote for a man for President, or any thing else in this free country, who puts himself into the hands of keepers to keep the people away from him, or refuses to answer their reasonable questions, though he may get drunk on "hard cider."

Ho.—Hard cider? To be sure! Why, you are every day fools, strangers, to think the people such fools. Them's my sentiments, and I reckon the General won't get a vote on Coon creek this hitch.

EXIT FARMER.

Wright.—A GEORGE KREMER of a fellow, that.

Guyne.—Mr. Wright, this is an ugly business; but any thing is better than to let the poor old fellow speak for himself.

All three.—Hurra for the "hard cider" candidate, the hero of jugs, mugs, barrels, and "Tippecanoe!"

Gen. HARRISON within.—More "hard cider," Wright.

[Curtain falls.]

DAVID CROCKETT.—A man signing himself W. C. While has written a letter to Austin City, Texas, from Comago Taumalipas, saying that he has had an interview with David Crockett, of Tennessee, working in the Mexican mines, near Guadalupe.

He adds that he took letters from the prisoner, which had been conveyed to his family in Tennessee.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.—To profess one thing and do another!

## Expenditures of the Government.

The Expenditures of the Government in the year 1839, were \$38,000,000!!! The Whigs say this is most abominable extravagance—shocking prodigality in the use of the Public money—hurl this wasteful Administration from power!!! Why don't they tell the whole truth about it? Why do they not tell the people the items which make up this sum? The plain reason is, they know, if the facts were given, the whole charge of prodigality and extravagance, would be overthrown. We give a Table, which we published in our last spring's paper, and which Hugh A. Garlin, Esq., Clerk of the House Representatives, said was correct.—Valley Star.

The aggregate appropriations in round numbers, are	\$38,000,000
From this amount, deduct those for occasional contingent and extraordinary objects, and we shall see the real amount of the expenditures of the government.	
1st. For the contingent service of fifty thousand men to resist British aggression, if necessary, in Maine.	\$10,000,000
2d. For the Post Office Department, which is not a drain on the treasury but is paid by the office itself.	5,000,000
3d. For expenses of the Florida war, over the regular Army.	1,850,000
4th. For the Indian Department—embracing removals and subsistence of the emigrating Indians compensation for their lands, &c.	1,776,000
5th. For pensions—not an expense of government, but as gratuity; and this exclusive of nearly as much more paid under permanent pension laws.	2,500,000
6th. For protecting the Northern Frontiers, for protecting Western Frontier, and for military road.	500,000
7th. For public buildings, &c. viz:	80,000
New Treasury building, Post Office building, Jail in City of Washington.	150,000
Custom House, New York.	30,000
Custom House, Boston.	150,000
Survey of U. S. coasts.	75,000
	90,000
These amount to	\$22,492,000
which being deducted from the aggregate, leave for the expenses for Government.	\$15,508,000

This amount is but about 2,000,000 more than J. Q. Adams' government cost, though the expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

## What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federalists of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law-ymers have given us many a happy suggestion during the past week, on "government banking." We have heard them, in all the earnestness of hungry office seekers, deplore the loss of the late monster, a catalogue of the meritorious deeds of which we here submit. Read the wonder, that such an institution should ask of freemen a charter!

In 1819, it nearly ruined the country from the excessive overtrading; it had induced through its extensive loans.

In 1823, it first assumed the character of "a great electioneering machine."

In 1831, it authorized its president to spend as much out of its vaults as he chose, although one-seventh of its whole stock belonged to the people of the United States, to bribe presses, and issue such publications as would prejudice the people in favor of the bank. It then also began to lavish its treasures upon members of Congress.

In 1832, it denounced the President of the United States as a violator of the law and constitution—and assimilated him to counterfeiting felons! That president too, who is now so near and dear to the hearts of Bank whigs!

The same year it expended thousands and tens of thousands of the people's money, in endeavoring to corrupt the elective franchise. The same year it violated its charter in illegally interfering with the public debt. The same year its partisans began the proscription policy of discharging every poor man from their employ who would not vote for the bank ticket. The same year it ran its two attorneys for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

In 1833, it excluded the people's directors from all participation in the important business of the board—called them "Spies," and sought to coerce them to resign, that it might be unwatched in its works of iniquity.

The same year it seized the pension fund and refused to permit the government to pay off the hoary-headed sires of the revolution. The same year it set up its claims against the people of \$158,000 on French drafts, when it had rendered no service, and sustained no loss.—The same year it commenced its pressure and panic, to the ruin of thousands, under the vain hope of ruling the people through fear.

In 1831, it turned Saul Alley, one of the people's directors from the board, although bearing in his hand the commission of the government. It contemptuously refused to submit its books and papers to a committee of the people's representatives for investigation. It seized, in violation of all law and in derogation of all justice \$153,000 of the people's money, upon the shadow of a claim it had set up the year before; and threatened to seize the remaining million that had remained in its vaults, and their dividends on the public stocks because the deposits had been removed from its care and custody.

Fellow freemen, these are facts that have been proven to the world, and yet we find those who openly appeal to you to lend your inherent power and influence to create a similar monopoly that shall prey upon the vitals of your country's institutions, and wield the wand of despotism

over the dearest rights that other man was heir to. Is it not time to be up and doing, when the poor man finds arrayed against him all the aristocracy of wealth and talent in the land!—Hootier.

ELECTIONS.—The following table will be found handy as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be accurate:

State.	State Election.	Pres'tl Elec.
New Hampshire, March 10.	April 6.	November 2.
Connecticut, " 15.	" 13.	" 13.
Rhode Island, " 23.	" 21.	" 21.
Virginia, " 23.	" 21.	" 21.
*Louisiana, July 6.	" 3.	" 3.
Alabama, August 3.	" 9.	" 9.
Kentucky, " 3.	" 3.	" 3.
Indiana, " 3.	" 2.	" 2.
*Illinois, " 3.	" 2.	" 2.
Missouri, " 3.	" 2.	" 2.
Tennessee, " 6.	" 19.	" 19.
North Carolina, in August.	" 19.	" 19.
*Vermont, Sept. 1.	" 10.	" 10.
*Maine, " 14.	" 2.	" 2.
*Georgia, October 5.	" 2.	" 2.
Maryland, " 7.	" 6.	" 6.
South Carolina, " 12.	by legislat.	
*Pennsylvania, " 13.	November 6.	" 6.
*Ohio, " 13.	" 6.	" 6.
*New York, Nov. 23 and 24.	23 & 24.	23 & 24.
*New Jersey, " 3 and 4.	3 & 4.	3 & 4.
Mississippi, " 2.	" 2.	" 2.
Michigan, " 2.	" 2.	" 2.
Arkansas, " 2.	" 2.	" 2.
*Massachusetts, " 9.	" 0.	" 0.
*Delaware, " 10.	" 10.	" 10.

Those States marked with an asterisk, choose members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

The electors meet at the Capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give their ballots for President and Vice President.

## A Travelling Emisary.

On last Tuesday afternoon there was a man passing about the streets of our city, and obtruding himself into the houses leaving word that a "gentleman" would address the people at the Court House at early candle lighting—that after the address he would offer for sale the Life of Gen. Harrison, and take subscriptions to a federal newspaper, a specimen of which he held in his hand. After tea, a small crowd collected, and sure enough the same "gentleman," made his appearance and opened his discourse by telling the audience that he was hired as a missionary to make speeches and travel about and distribute the book called the LIFE OF HARRISON. He sang two or three "Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" songs, made a speech, sold two primers and went home to his lodgings. He told at the tavern where he put up, that he would make a speech on the next day at Louisville—said he would take day light for it in that city, lest, as they did the night he spoke in Cincinnati, the people might pelt him with rotten eggs. He is a very great simpleton.

The course pursued by this travelling emisary reminds us of the two yankees. One went ahead a reasonable distance to give the disease time to manifest itself, and gave the itch to all who came in contact with him; then along comes his partner with an infallible cure.—N. Albany Argus.

## Desecration of the Battle Ground.

On Wednesday, 8th inst., we have been informed, there were a number of the ruffe-shirt gentry, who are the supporters of HARRISON, and who claim the chief intelligence and management of that party about here, visited the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, having in company with them a number of innocent and respectable young ladies; and when they arrived upon the sacred field, instead of paying that honor and respect which would naturally be expected from American citizens, as being due to the memory of the mighty dead who had fallen victims upon that sacred spot, to the relentless steel of the savage foe, they, in imitation of the midnight assassins who caused that earth to drink the blood of the immortal Davies, Spencer, Warrick, Owen, and a host of others, the choicest sons of Kentucky and Indiana, committed a violence upon the ashes of the lamented dead. Instead of revering the heroism and chivalry of those departed martyrs, a bacchanalian row was introduced, such as would have been viewed in the darkest ages of Paganism, as a disgrace, a lasting reproach upon the actors in such a scene.

Not being content with a ludicrous promenade over the spot where that heart-rending scene of desolation had taken place, on the 7th of November, 1811—where the immortal spirits of the slaughtered army of Gen. Harrison had taken their eternal flight from tenements of clay to worlds unknown, they sacrilegiously introduced both fiddling and dancing; and upon their return home, whilst the fumes of Nectar were yet, upermost, some of them boasted that they had danced the graves perfectly smooth!

We ask an astonished world if another scene of equal barbarity can be produced upon the page of history, let alone among civilized men! if there can, we will then be in possession of a parallel with the refinements of Harrisonism.

[Indiana Eagle.]

## Americans Read This.

The London Herald, in speaking of the naval armaments of England, uses the following language:

"These movements are in the right direction, but they are ludicrously disproportioned to the real emergencies of the times. Twenty thousand seamen, in addition to those now engaged in the public service, and ten new line-of-battle ships are required, at this moment, to protect our coasts, to secure the interests of England in the Mediterranean, to overawe the Democratic Party in the United States, (and thereby prevent the overthrow of the British money power, its ought to read) the invasion of the Canadian, and finally to protect our flag from insult in South America and elsewhere."—New Era.

Col. CROCKETT.—The Boston Traveller has been informed that the son of Col. Crockett, (a member of Congress from Tennessee,) has received information inducing him to believe that the report in relation to his father being in one of the mines of Mexico, is correct. Steps will be immediately taken to ascertain its truth, and procure his liberation.

## Adopted Citizens!—Read This.

Extract from the speech of HARRIS'S ROOR, a British Whig senator, on the Registry Law, lately passed by the New York Legislature, and which received the signature of the federal whig Governor:

"Paupers and Strangers, and sojourners among us—LOAFERS, according to the modern term which had no definition—who contribute not a cent to the maintenance of the Government, and are not found, save on the days of election, and never seen afterwards—who swear falsely with perfect impunity, as respects punishment in this world—and, according to whose faith, perhaps, the price of a day's labor gives them absolute security for the next."

## OBITUARY.

"In the midst of Life we are in Death."

DIED.—In this place on Thursday evening, the 30th ultimo, Mr. EDWARD SCHENAU, aged 23 years.

## New Steam Trading-Boat, MERCHANT.

THE subscribers, having arrived from Wheel-ling at Portsmouth, may soon be expected at Ripley, Cincinnati, Lawrenceburgh, Rising Sun, Warsaw, Vevay, Madison, and Louisville. They have fitted up their new Steam Trading-Boat, Merchant, in a superior style, and have supplied themselves with a splendid assortment of

## GOODS,

which they will be pleased to furnish to their friends and the public.

J. & T. HORNBROOK.

April 24

Cheaper than ever for Cash!!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS.

R. J. FRISBY & CO., have just received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of fashionable spring and summer DRY GOODS, to which they respectfully invite the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing bargains.

Together with which they also offer a general assortment of

China, Glass and Queensware,

GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Slippers, &c.

R. J. Frisby & Co., being connected with one of the largest wholesale houses in Baltimore, are enabled to offer the above lot of goods at the very lowest Baltimore prices.

All kinds of country produce will be received, at the market price, in exchange for merchandise.

May 2, 1840.

22c

ONE CENT REWARD.

STRAYED to Paris unknown, on Thursday the 30th ult., a supposed loafer by the name of McDANIEL, about five feet six inches in height, light complexion and light hair; had on when he left, a Jeans frock-coat and pantaloons, a blue cloth vest and fur cap. Said loafer having left here indebted to me for boarding, any person taking him up and securing him in any Jail in the State, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN S. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1840.

22c

Dun Trimmer,

A beautiful Dapple Dun, with black mane and legs, about five years old, fifteen hands high, and well adapted to either saddle or harness.

DUN TRIMMER will stand the present season, (all public days, and a reasonable time allowed to travel between stands, excepted,) at the following times and places: On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at the stable of the subscriber, one quarter of a mile above the town of New York, upon the bank of the river, and on Fridays, and Saturdays, at the stable of Jesse Warden, in Vevay.

Pedigree of Dun Trimmer:

Dun Trimmer was sired in Virginia, by the old Dun Trimmer; the old Dun Trimmer by the imported Russian Dun of Pennsylvania. Dun Trimmer's dam was bred by J. Wickley of Virginia, and was sired by the young Pioneer, and he by Duroc, and Duroc by the old Diomed.

Thus you see that he is a descendant of as fine stock as any horse in the State. For further information and particulars, gentlemen are requested to call and see him.

The season commenced on the 1st of April and will expire on the 1st of July next. For further particulars see bills.

JOHN CLINE.

May 2, 1840.

LOST.

A NOTE of hand for \$65 00, drawn by Elijah Gilbert and attested by John McMillan, in favor of James Sullivan—the time given and when due not recollected. Said note was sold at Constable's sale, to satisfy several judgments, and purchased by the undersigned, who will be thankful to the finder by returning the same. The payment of the note has been suspended, and therefore it can be of no use to any other than the rightful owner.

EDWIN RIGBY.

May 2, 1840.

22c

JUSTICE'S BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

M. G. BRIGHT AND J. M. KYLE,

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Switzerland Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care in said Court.

M. G. BRIGHT may be consulted at Madison, and J. M. KYLE at his office, opposite the Court House, in Vevay.

April 25, 1840.

21c

BLANK DEEDS AND MORTGAGES for sale at this office.

## MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana, one in favor of Smith & Brother, and against James T. Pollock and others, one in favor of Sporing, Innis & Co., and against James T. Pollock and others; and one in favor of Samuel Bieppham, and against James T. Pollock and others. I have levied upon and will offer for sale on the 25th day of May, 1840, at the Court House in the town of Indianapolis, and District aforesaid, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described property, lying and being in Switzerland county, to-wit: Part of the north east quarter of section 23, Town 3, range 2 west; containing 80 acres and sixty-two hundredths, the east half of the south east quarter of section 25, Town 3, range 2 west; and west half of the south west quarter of section 23, Town 3, range 2 west, containing 154 acres and forty-eight hundredths; the south west quarter of section 19, Town 3, range 2 west, containing 160 acres, the south west quarter of section 23, Town 3, range 2 west, containing 160 acres; part of the west half of the south east quarter of section 14, Town 3, north of range 12 east, and the south east quarter of section 14, Town 3, north of range 12 east, containing 93 acres and twenty-six hundredths; it being the south part of the north east quarter of section 14, Town 5, north of range 12 east; and by virtue of the execution in favor of Sporing, Innis & Co., I have levied upon and will at the time and place aforesaid, offer the rents and profits for seven years, of a part of the north east quarter of section 23, Town 3, range 2 west, containing 80 acres, taken and levied upon as the property of James M. Shepherd, replevin security in said case. Should there not be a sufficient sum bid for the rents and profits for seven years to satisfy said executions and all costs; I will then and there offer the fee simple of the above described property to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand. Sale to take place between the hours prescribed by law.

GABRIEL TAYLOR,

Late U. S. Marshal, Ind. Dist.

May 2, 1840.

pr's fee \$4—22c

STATE OF INDIANA,

SWITZERLAND COUNTY,

Switzerland Circuit Court, April Term, 1840.

Elizabeth Lee, George

Lee, Catharine Lee, and

Mary Lee, who sue by

their Guardians Nathan

Lee and John F. Doan,

vs.

Josiah M. Doan, Jun.

Josiah M. Doan, Sen.

and Daniel Doan.

IN Chancery.

PROCESS in this behalf having been return-

ed as not executed against the said Josiah

M. Doan, Jun. and in consequence of being a

non resident of the State of Indiana.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Vevay Times, and Swit-

zerland County Democrat, of the pendency of this suit, notifying the said Josiah M. Doan, Jun.

to be and appear before the Judges of the Swit-

zerland Circuit Court, on the first day of the next

term thereof, to be holden at the court house in