

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 pole on the top—half a dozen empty cider barrels about the door—and three men in dandy dresses and ruffled shirts walking to and fro in front.

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

ENTER A HOOISIER FARMER.

Hooisier.—Good morning, strangers. Is General HARRISON at home?

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

Hoo.—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!

Hoo.—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.

Hoo.—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.

Hoo.—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.

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

Hoo.—I have read them; and some seem to be on one side, and some on the 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.

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

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

Hoo.—How so!

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

Gwynne.—Mark ye, friend are you a friend of General HARRISON?

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

Gwynne.—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.

Hoo.—Do you mean to say that the General means to keep his opinions to himself, and so cheat one side or the other?

Gwynne.—U, 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 publick eye, whilst occupying his present position."

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

Gwynne.—Certainly; or we should not be situated here to keep off inquiries.

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

Gwynne.—To be sure, we are.

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

Gwynne.—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 polite 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.

Hoo.—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 sight 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 hurring "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."

"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 hutch.

EXIT FARMER.

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

Gwynne.—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. White has written a letter to Austin City, Texas, from Comago Tamaulipas, 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—hurt 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 profligacy 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.

2d. For the Post Office Department, which is not a drain on the treasury but is paid by the office itself.

3d. For expenses of the Florida war, over the regular Army.

4th. For the Indian Department—embracing removals and subsistence of the emigrating Indians compensation for their lands, &c.

5th. For pensions—not as expense of government, but as gratuities; and this exclusive of nearly as much more paid under permanent pension laws, &c.

6th. For protecting the Northern Frontier, For protecting Western Frontier, and for military road.

7th. For public buildings, &c. viz: New Treasury building, Post Office building, Jail in City of Washington, Custom House, New York,

Custom House, Boston, Survey of U. S. coasts, This amount to

which being deducted from the aggregate, leave for the expenses for Government, \$15,000,000

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 gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.

What has the U. S. Bank Done?

The Federals of our State are again in the field for a United States Bank. The Bank Law gives 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 law 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 expenses of Government since have necessarily increased.