

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY, INDIANA:

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
ELECTORS FOR INDIANA.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS, of Jefferson.
GEORGE W. EWING, of Miami.

1st. District. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey.
2d. " GEORGE BOON, of Sullivan.
3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.
4th. " JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.
5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.
6th. " WILLIAM J. PEASLEE, of Shelby.
7th. " JOHN M. LEMON, of Laporte.

We want Money. No further hint, we hope, will be necessary, at least for those of our Democratic friends who know themselves to be indebted to us for the Times.

Probate Court.

The May term of the Switzerland county Probate Court will commence on Monday next.

Contrary to our promise we are unable to lay the proceedings of the Switzerland county Democratic Convention before our readers until next week. Part of the resolutions were mislaid, and the committee failed to furnish us another copy.

JOHN NEWLAND MAFITT.—This distinguished pulpit orator paid our town a visit this week, and delivered a religious discourse to a large congregation yesterday at the Methodist Church. His labors here were not crowned with the same success that they have been elsewhere, owing to his short stay with us. He returned the same evening to Cincinnati.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.—To-day we commence the publication of Mr. Buchanan's speech in reply to Mr. Clay, on the Independent Treasury Bill. It is the most able and clear exposition of the operations and effects of the measure that we have seen published. As many misrepresentations are afloat, in direct opposition to the true character and bearings of this much abused bill, we do hope every individual into whose hands Mr. Buchanan's speech may fall, will divest himself of all prejudice, and carefully read and weigh his candid explanation of the measure.

DROWNED.—The body of a drowned man was taken from the river a few miles below this place on the 3d inst. An inquest was held over the body, and the opinion of the Jury was that he came to his death by accidental drowning. Nothing was found about his person that would lead to the discovery of his name.

We receive an excellent Democratic paper from Cincinnati, printed in the German language, and entitled the "Volks Blatt." Any of our German friends can have a perusal of it by calling at the office.

MILLING thinks it is very unbecoming in us, "a young man," to nickname a gentleman who is old enough to be our father, if not our grandfather. How extremely sensitive this duple refined editor has grown all at once—and how near his fatherly advice corresponds with his own actions! Give the old gentleman a little more hard cider to brace his nerves.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Can any of the Federal Whig gentry about town make us acquainted with the result of the labors of the secret caucus of the Federal Whig Junta which assembled at a certain brick corner on Wednesday evening? Don't all speak at once.

Among the choice articles contained in the last number of the Political Beacon, growing out of Milling's recent visit to this place, we find the following complimentary notice of our neighbor across the way, which we cheerfully transfer to our columns:

"But in regard to the dinner—we cannot in justice to our host, (Mr. A. Gilbert) pass by this occasion, without saying, that he gave us as good a dinner as we would wish to sit down to, and to which we did ample justice. Should any of our friends have occasion to pass that way, we hope they will not fail to call upon friend Gilbert, and at least take a glass of 'hard cider' with him. They will find his table well supplied, and to his other good qualities he adds that of being a good Harrison democrat."

Mr. Gilbert is a clever old gentleman, and deserves much at the hands of his whig friends. He is a strenuous co-laborer of Milling in the glorious cause of Harrison log-cabins and hard cider, and all good whigs who "put up on the question" should give him a call.

Come Milling, tell us whether you "put up on the question" and paid for your dinner honestly, like a good whig, or whether you received the meal in part pay for the above puff, and sung for the hard cider?

Milling says his late visit to this country was purely of a pecuniary character. No doubt of it. It has always been the "character" of federal editors like Milling to travel any distance out of their way and lie like blazes, to enhance their "pecuniary" interest.

There is some talk of raising a log-cabin in this place. A very small one will hold all the whigs hereabouts.

The high-minded and very honorable editor of the Political Beacon, Milton Gregg, in his last paper, calls us "an ill-bred and unmanly." This polite epithet is a perfect specimen of the moral man, and in exact unison with the language and matter of the corrupt *reuter of fifth* which he presides over as editor. And after making use of this beautiful and polished language, he very dignifiedly reads us the following "moral lecture":

"But then it is to be deplored that one who sets himself up as a political monitor, should so far compromise the dignity of his station, as to be constantly indulging in scurrilous and ill-natured remarks, in reference to others of the editorial fraternity."

"But Mr. Stevens is not alone in this particular. There are many other editors, of both political parties, whose course towards each other is but too well calculated to bring reproach upon the profession, and detract much from the influence and usefulness of the Press. But as it is not our design, on this occasion, to read a moral lecture to our professional brethren, we will leave it to their own good sense to correct the error."

This speaks the intelligent and moral editor of the Beacon. But how near will the past course of this great political Ajax, who sets himself up as an example of decency and undertakes to correct the faults of his brethren of the press, correspond with his gratuitous advice to his neighbors! The reader will recollect that an article appeared in the Beacon of the 15th February last, evidently aimed at our reputation, which was not only a complete heterogeneous mass of wilful and malicious falsehood from beginning to end, but clothed in language that would have been considered a lasting disgrace to the columns of the most paltry newspaper in existence. No editor, having the least regard for common decency or self-respect could have been guilty of publishing the like; yet the magnanimous editor of the Beacon, who descends so much upon the respectability of the press, and professes such great courtesy towards his fellow contemporaries of the profession, can with the greatest sangfroid imaginable, whenever occasion suits him, step aside from the path of moral duty and justice to satisfy his thirst for personal abuse—and in the very next breath, perhaps, like the hypocritical Mawworm, he will be found reading his dear "professional brethren" a most dignified "moral lecture." From such an example the Lord deliver us. In charity to Mr. Gregg, we advise him to take the beam out of his own eye before he attempts to remove the mote from his neighbor's.

Milling, speaking of the federal whig convention held in this place, says: "Judging from the delighted countenances which we saw in that crowded assembly, and the enthusiastic manner in which the speakers were received, we had good reason to believe that they were nearly all whigs." In this Milling was as much mistaken as though he'd burnt his shirt. The Democrats of this place pretty generally, and many others who were in from the country, of whom there were not a few (it being Saturday) turned out to hear the speakers; they like to "hear both sides"—not so with the federal whig party. Besides the Democrats present, who must have composed at least one third of the number, there were a host of federal lawyers and others from the adjoining counties—and an editor imported from Lawrenburg, whose presence, of course, was very essential to manufacture a good story. The convention was not composed of "nearly all whigs," nor was it entirely composed of citizens of this county.

MORE SIGNS IN SWITZERLAND.—There was a barn raising on the farm of Mr. Isaac Philips, in this township on Thursday of last week, at which there were 53 persons collected together. At the suggestion of one of the company, a vote was taken for President, and resulted as follows:

For Van Buren,	44
" Harrison,	7
Neutral,	2

On the following day (Friday) there was a log rolling at James Boyd's farm, in this township, and the whole company present, 12 in number, were for Van Buren.

At a house raising in Craig township, on the 1st inst., where there were 30 present, a vote was taken, and the following was the result:

For Van Buren,	25
" Harrison,	5

Verily the "log cabin boys" of Switzerland county begin to show themselves true to their own interests.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY.—A Democratic Convention in Switzerland county recently held at Vevay, nominated the Hon. Martin R. Green, as a candidate for state Senator and Elwood Fisher Esq., as a candidate for Representative. The nominees of this convention were the late members from Switzerland. They are both Gentlemen of high character and fine talents. Friend STEVENS, if the people of your county do not elect these men, they deserve to live under the glorious reign of a snap factory administration at least the period of another term.—Indianian.

The people of this county will return Messrs. Green and Fisher to the Legislature, by an overwhelming vote—just as sure as "Old Clark" will go for Howard and Tuloy. Mark it.

WHO IS THE ABOLITIONIST?—Gov. Morton, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the Abolition resolutions passed by the Whig Legislature of that State. The Democratic party are sound upon that subject all over the country.

Whig Concert of Action.

"'Tis strange what difference there can be,
'Twixt twiddle-dum and twiddle-dee."

We were assured by a leading whig of this place the other day, that Gen. Harrison is opposed to a National Bank in any shape, believing such an institution to be unconstitutional. So we are to understand that the whig party in this section support Gen. Harrison, supposing him to be opposed to a bank, while the whigs of Kentucky support him upon the sole ground of his being in favor of a bank, and believe he will, if elected, be instrumental in establishing one.—What a difference of taste between the whigs of our sister state, Kentucky; and those of Hoosier! The former swallow hard cider staves and all, while the latter are content to put up with soft-sawder.

There is one truth, however, which has fallen from Mr. Stevens in reference to this matter, for which we desire to give him credit. He says, "The nominations, as far as we can learn, have been favorably received." Yea Sir, they have been received with great unanimity by the Whigs throughout the county, and mark our word for it, the entire ticket will be triumphantly elected on the first Monday in August next. So Messrs. Green and Fisher may as well make up their minds at once to retire to private life.—Beacon.

Not so fast Milling. We stated that the nominations, as far as we could learn, had been favorably received by the feds of this county, with a few exceptions. Time has convinced us, however, that these exceptions turn out to be much larger than we at first anticipated. So the nominations have not been received with such "great unanimity" as our neighbor imagines; and instead of the necessity of Messrs. Green and Fisher making up their minds to "retire to private life," we advise Milling to charter and have in readiness by the first Monday in August next the dug-out built on Moore's Hill, in Dearborn county, so that Mr. Eggleston and the Preacher may take passage for Salt River.

In the preamble of the Federal Whig County Convention, published in the last number of the Political Beacon, we find the following among other reasons set forth for supporting Gen. Harrison:

"Because his opinions on the leading politics of the day, are always openly and boldly avowed."

We should be glad to have some whig point out any one principle which Gen. Harrison has "openly and boldly avowed," since his nomination by the Harrisburgh Convention.

Two respectable Democrats, citizens of Louisville, Ky., recently made a visit to North Bend bearing a very civil letter to Gen. Harrison, asking his sentiments on abolition, and what was the reply of this "great available" of the federal whig party? Why his reply was that he could answer no such communications either from friends or foes. Now we would ask if this pointed denial on the part of Gen. Harrison to answer one simple interrogatory, looks like "openly and boldly" avowing his opinions on the leading politics of the day? Does his answer, through his "confidential committee," to the Oswego association, and the many other interrogatories propounded to him from various quarters of the Union, on the leading questions of National policy which are of the utmost importance to the people, and which they have a right to demand, look like "openly and boldly" avowing his principles?

For the Vevay Times.

MR. STEVENS.—I noticed in your paper of the 2d inst., an enquiry of what Gen. Harrison had done with the large amount of money, "about \$100,000," which he has received at different times from the General Government, &c. For fear the whigs may not find an answer by the first Monday in November next, I would most respectfully refer them to the 15th chapter of St. Luke, 13th and 30th verses.

A Loco.

What do our whig friends think of this!—The annexed note is copied from the Philadelphia Gazette, a thorough going Federal print:

"We take some of the Cincinnati papers, and we have never seen a word in them concerning the Harrison 'gentle' Committee, and our conclusion is, there is a mistake about it, in some way or other. Furthermore, we say, that if there be such a self constituted body of TRASE, they are a congregation of impudent and impolite asses, with whom neither General Harrison nor any Whigs of the Union can henceforth hold sentiments in common, without a claim to ridicule, of which they are not ambitious."

GENERAL HARRISON.—We understand that General Harrison shows much solicitude that no bets shall be made against his election, having strongly advised the democrats not to bet against him, as he wears "by the Eternal G-d" that he will receive at least 240 electoral votes. This is quite a new system of canvassing for the Presidency, so unusual for a candidate for that high office, to enter personally into the canvass. We presume it is one thing new under the Sun, for a Presidential candidate to interfere in such a way in his own canvass.—Cincinnati Advertiser.

The Federal Whigs erected log cabins for their head quarters at all their young districts in New York at the recent election, and had them well supplied with all sorts of wines and strong drinks, in barrels and bottles labelled "hard cider;" but they were beaten harder than they ever were before. This shows that such tricks and foolery can give them no advantage, but only serve to make them ridiculous.

[From the Louisville Public Advertiser, OMINOUS.

The Federalists here, are either too modest to boast of home or not very certain of being able to keep their own in Kentucky. The daily accounts we get from various parts of the State are anything but cheering to the friends of Gen. Mum. We call their attention to the following letter from Owen county:

"Discussion is what the people want; bring them from the darkness in which they sleep into the light of truth, and they will awake and be up and doing. Col. Tibbatts, the Democratic candidate for Elector, has commenced the canvass with great vigor. He has put the whole Whig party in this section to reading and to thinking—not by committee as their hero does, but for themselves.—Col. Tibbatts has given them a perfect chart of democracy; he presents the true position of the parties from the time of John Adams, and draws the line with great ability. The three favorite and chosen subjects for discussion in this district, by Mr. Southgate, are, the distribution of the public lands among the States, a United States Bank, and a high protective tariff; but they have received their doom from the hands of the Colonel. Having been engaged more extensively than any other person in the west in manufacturing, he is able to give to the people his practical experience upon the operations of the protective system, and the ruinous effect the Bank operations have had on the manufacturer during its great expansion. Mr. Southgate's friends finding that he could not sustain himself on these important questions against the logical reasoning of the Col., have very wisely determined to send him out of the district, and import the Whig champion from Fayette. Mr. Menifee, Col. Tibbatts spoke to a numerous assemblage at Ghent, on the 25th ult. His argument told well; you may promise yourself high rejoicing over its effects in August. On the same day the Democratic party had a large meeting (at least eight hundred) in Vevay, Indiana, immediately opposite. They sent a delegation over to invite Col. Tibbatts to partake of their festivities. The Col. accepted the invitation and was welcomed to the Hoosier shore by three hearty cheers. He was escorted to the Methodist church, where he addressed the company in a brief and eloquent manner. Mr. Eggleston, the Harrison candidate for the Senate, very politely asked leave to reply. But Joe Eggleston, poor fellow, soon found that he was not himself. How dejected and downcast he looked. He tried but could not come it. Poor fellow, how I pitied him. He dealt in Brod's fables, but they recoiled upon himself. It is impossible that he can survive the election; death is depicted in his face—the somerset was too sudden and great for him. Would that I could say to him, 'Go Joe Eggleston and put on your better clothing—the log cabin and petticoat is unsuited to you; your friends mark the change; your constitution is fast sinking. In a few short months the Green soil will be flourishing over your grave.' A talented little Hoosier, named Kent, next addressed the company, much to the delight of all the Kentuckians present. The way he walked into Senator Smith for his opposition to the Treasury note bill, and bounced on Henry Clay for his defeat of the Cumberland road appropriation, was really cruel. Col. Tibbatts left in the evening for Owenton. When he arrived there, on Monday morning, I was informed that great restlessness was evinced by the Whigs on learning that Mr. Menifee would not be there, as they had expected and had given out. They had been boasting for some weeks that on that occasion the Col. should be completely used up. They, however, soon formed a caucus and appointed a delegation, to wait on James F. Robinson of Georgetown, and Mr. Buckner, Commonwealth Attorney from Lexington; both gentlemen consented and expressed a ready willingness to exert themselves for the party. Mr. Buckner first appeared and took his seat near the Col. for the purpose of taking notes. But the Col. carried on the argument on his side of the question with such singular ability, enumerating the most cherished arguments of the Whigs, and in the next breath showing their utter fallacy, that the young gentleman though of respectable talents, soon found that the Colonel would leave nothing for him to say. He then tore up his notes and slunk off. As soon as the Col. had concluded, all eyes were turned to Mr. R., Mr. B. having run off; but he could not come it. I fear that will be the way with the Whig champion, Mr. Menifee, when he gets an account of the Colonel's speech, from his friends Robinson and Buckner. The Democrats here are anxious to see Tibbatts grapple with Menifee, for the sooner he uses him up the sooner he will be ready for another. Tom Marshall stands at the head of the list with the Whigs in this region. Tell the party to have him in keeping, as Menifee will not be able to stand Tibbatts more than a week, and then we want him to close with the giant Tom."

From the Illinois Register.

Another refusal of Gen. Harrison to give his views on the subject of Abolitionism.

We insert a communication from Dr. H. Alexander, a member of the last Legislature of this State, embodying a series of questions sent by him to Gen. Harrison, and the reply of Gen. Harrison's Corresponding Committee thereto.

The reader will perceive that Dr. Alexander has confined his queries exclusively to the two leading measures for which the Abolitionists are now contending—measures which Mr. Van Buren has declared himself opposed to in his letter to a citizen of North Carolina, written in 1838, and recently published in this paper. The reply of Gen. Harrison's Committee is vague and unsatisfactory. If Gen. Harrison is really opposed to the designs of the Abolitionists, how easy it would be to say so. A single word "Yes," or "No," would remove all doubt, and relieve many of his friends from the fears which now oppress them.

It is now as evident to us, as the light of the sun in Heaven, that Gen. Harrison is pledged to the Abolitionists to carry out their designs, or he has impressed them with the belief that he intends to do so. What can be plainer to the common sense of every man, than that of one of the other of these positions is that of Gen. Harrison. It is bearing a burning brand through a magazine of gunpowder! The candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people is dumb upon a question, which, if successful, would destroy the very union which he seeks to rule!

Gen. Harrison's Committee has referred Dr. Alexander to a speech made five years ago, in which there is not one syllable on the subject of

Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, or on the prohibition of the "removals of slaves from State to State," the questions asked by Dr. Alexander. Thus nothing could be more unsatisfactory and uncertain reply than this reference to speeches. Gen. Harrison has made speeches and written letters, denying the power of Congress to charter a National Bank. The Sangamon Journal published one a few years ago, written in 1832. Yet the partisans of Gen. Harrison here assert that he is friendly to a National Bank! Here, then, is an instance of the uncertainty which hangs on the views of a public man, when we seek to obtain them from speeches and letters on general subjects. It is, in fact, an insult to the American people, for Gen. Harrison thus repeatedly to shuffle from a direct answer to questions of such vast importance, and which involve consequences of such import to the permanency of the American confederacy.

The reader will not forget that the reply made by Gen. Harrison's Committee to Dr. Alexander as copied below, is similar to the one copied in our last from a New York paper. They thus corroborate each others authenticity, of which there is no question. We are sorry to say they are but too genuine.

PALESTINE, Ill., April 9th, 1840.

Messrs. Walters & Weber:

GENTLEMEN.—In consequence of the great variety of opinions in relation to Gen. Harrison's views upon the subject of Abolition, I, early in March addressed the following letter to him upon that subject:

"PALESTINE, Ill., March 3d, 1840.

DEAR SIR.—As you are now a candidate for President at the next election for that office, and as there are a great variety of opinions in relation to your sentiments upon the subject of Abolitionism, I take the liberty of asking you early answer to the following questions, viz:

Has Congress the right, without the consent of the people of the District, and of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

Or, if President would you veto or sanction a bill, passed by Congress in compliance to the petitions of the Abolitionists of the present day, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or Territory, or prohibiting the removal of slaves from State to State?

Your early attention to the above will very much gratify the public desire in this part of the country.

Yours, respectfully,

H. ALEXANDER.

But instead of receiving an answer from the General, as I expected, I received the following letter from his committee in Cincinnati:

CINCINNATI, March 20th, 1840.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 3d instant, addressed to Gen. Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is rendered necessary in consequence of the many letters received by the General and to which his reply in person would be altogether impracticable.

For a correct and full understanding of Gen. Harrison's views upon the different subjects referred to in your letter, we call your attention to his VINCENNES speech in 1835.

The Committee are now embodying in pamphlet form, all the expressed opinions of the General upon the important questions of the day, which will be forwarded to you at the earliest moment.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

DAVID GWYNNE,

J. C. WRIGHT,

Cor. Com.

So the public are to have no more opinions from Gen. Harrison; they must be satisfied with his heretofore expressed opinions selected by the Committee for electioneering purposes. No matter what new subject may arise, or what new forms may have assumed, the General must keep or rather be kept, dark in relation to them, for fear of offending some fragment now using him. There is something to be extremely ridiculous in this Committee business; something revolting to candor and honesty of purpose. Free and open avowal of sentiment is the boast of every honest individual.

It will not do for this Committee to refer to his opinions expressed years ago upon the subject of Abolition—Abolition of former years is not Abolition of the present day—and until he does give his opinions openly upon this subject, without the intervention of a Committee; none but an enthusiast, or one lost to the value of the Union, can support him for President.

Yours, respectfully, &c.

H. ALEXANDER.

Important Development.

Foul conspiracy to violate the laws—to abuse official station and privilege—to deceive the people, and at the same time to make them pay for the means by which they are deceived!

We have received information from the interior of this state and New York, establishing the following facts, viz:

1. That soon after the meeting of Congress, the federal whig members formed themselves into a sort of secret JACOBIN CLUB, for the purpose of making use of their public stations, privileges and pay, to control the political action of the people of the United States.

2. That this club appointed an "EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE," who have taken upon themselves the power to appoint secret Committees, to aid them in every county throughout the Union. This committee is composed of Messrs. R. GARLAND, of Louisiana; JOHN BELT, of Tennessee; J. M. MOTTS, of Virginia; THOS. CORWIN, of Ohio; M. H. GRINNELL, of New York; LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Massachusetts; TAYLOR SMITH, of Connecticut; CHAS. NAYLOR, of Pennsylvania; and J. C. CLARK, of New York.

3. That the federal whigs in Congress have contributed large sums of money, and placed it in the hands of their secret Executive Committee, to be used in controlling the suffrages of the free and independent voters of these United States.

4. That this secret Committee, by means of their county committees and otherwise, are not only printing and circulating large quantities of speeches and essays, false and full in their character, but are in every quarter attempting to raise subscribers for the Madisonian, to give as wide a diffusion as possible to their libels upon the administration and the leading democrats of the country.