

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Proceedings of the Switzerland County Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to public notice given in the Vevay Times, the delegates appointed in the several townships of Switzerland county, consisting of about two hundred persons, met in Contion, in the town of Vevay, on Saturday the 25th day of April, 1840.

On motion, THOMAS ARMSTRONG was appointed President; JEREMIAH THOMAS and ALLAN MCKAY, Vice Presidents; and R. J. RABE and THOS. T. WRIGHT, Secretaries.

The delegates being called, and there appearing a full delegation from each township in the county, the President arose and explained the object of the Convention, when

The name of MARTIN R. GREEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of State Senator; ELLWOOD FISHER for Representative, and DANIEL L. LIVINGSTON as a candidate for County Commissioner, were presented for consideration as the nominees of the Convention, which selections were responded to by the unanimous voice of the Convention, and confirmed by general acclamation.

Abst and patriotic addresses were delivered in the course of the day by Ellwood Fisher, Jas. M. Kyle, Phineas M. Kent, and Col. Tibbatts, of Kentucky.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Convention.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, an election is approaching for Federal and county officers in which are involved the dearest rights of freedom and a struggle making by the Federal Whig party, hitherto unprecedented in our country for power—and whereas, this same party under different cognomens, have been fighting with unmitigated zeal for the last twelve years against the Administration of the General Government, and making every effort to bring disgrace and ruin upon the Government of the people's choice, by bank influence and the creation of panics in which speculators and whig brokers have alone fattened upon the distresses of the people; and whereas, this same party have evinced a degree of non-committalism unparalleled in an electioneering canvass, by the appointment of a committee to answer all interrogatories propounded to the nominees of the Harrisburg Convention, and questions of vital importance to the welfare of our common country, have been asked of said committee, and said committee have in direct terms refused, alleging as a reason—that it is not politic or wise to make any further declaration of his opinions to the public eye, showing by their acts that the object is to deceive, and to operate upon the people by the advocacy of a certain set of principles in one section of the country that may be popular, and in another the adverse, as it may suit their interests, and the advancement of their favorite "Hero;" and whereas, the Democratic party have ever viewed a concealment of political opinions in a candidate soliciting the suffrages of the American people for a high and distinguished office, as an anti-republican and deserving of the severest censure, as it is principles and not men we support; and whereas, viewing as we do in the North, the union of the abolitionists with the whigs and the exultations with which the nomination at Harrisburg was hailed by the "Liberator," and other abolition papers in the Union, as a complete triumph over Henry Clay, as ominous, should the whigs succeed in their canvass, of the greatest political calamity that ever befel a free people, and as tending, directly to undermine the fairest and best government, that an illustrious ancestry ever conceived; and whereas, we recognize in the openly avowed sentiments of Martin Van Buren a deadly hostility to any effort on the part of Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery, in the different states, or in the District of Columbia without the consent of the slave holding states, a devotion than which nothing can be more compatible with the Constitution and the sacred compact entered into and ratified by the formation of our happy government, and as the surest guarantee against that disunion which the opposite doctrine must necessarily produce.

Entertaining therefore the true Jeffersonian doctrine, that this government is of limited and specifically delegated powers, and that State rights and State sovereignties should be maintained without infringement, we are opposed to those principles which have always characterized the Whig party, a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, by means of which we have been created a privileged monster, black with corruption and stained with crime, infusing poison into the body politic, controlling the elections of our government, creating panics and distresses at its will, in short seizing with violent hands the reins of government and attempting to overthrow the Democracy of the land—we look upon the Independent Treasury Bill as plain simple Democratic measure—a measure which embraces two important principles, that the dues of the Government shall be collected and disbursed in gold and silver, in conformity to the act of Congress of 1789, and that the money of the government shall be placed in the hands of the officers of the people for safe keeping to whom they are alone responsible, and not in the vaults of banks who are responsible to nobody, and seek every opportunity to riot upon the calamities of a plundered people.

Holding these to be the true principles of Democracy, it should be the aim of every friend of the Administration to come to the rescue; we should know that it is a battle of principle, so far as the Democracy of the country is concerned, and that nothing short of actual vigilance can preserve unswilled the golden sentiments of the Jeffersonian school.

We should know that names cannot change principles, and that although our opponents have assumed the attractive name of Whig, yet they are a branch of the old Federal party, and a large majority of them were the strong advocates

of the administration of the elder Adams, and the odious alien and sedition law. And indeed, we find some of the leaders of the whig party, even now, notwithstanding their odious "gag law" drove them from power, ardently advocating the very doctrines, if not in a worse shape, embodied in a bill of John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, which seeks to close the mouth of every officer of the Government expressing his sentiments on any subject or matter which may effect the political condition of the country. A measure which is unconstitutional, and to say the least of it, strikes at the root of all our Democratic institutions.

We should know furthermore, that our young and growing State has for years been under the control of a whig dynasty, whose whig Governors have pushed and recommended a system of Internal Improvements upon us, that has well nigh brought the State to bankruptcy and ruin. And whereas, we can find

nothing in the address and resolutions of the Whig Convention assembled at Indianapolis, on the 10th of January last, condemnatory of this system, we are led to believe that should said party succeed again to power, their efforts will be still further to prosecute the works, and further to increase the taxes of the people; who are already groaning beneath the load of their high-handed injustice. And knowing as we do, the great body of the Democratic party are opposed to the system as laid out and commenced under the late whig administration of our State policy, we feel as a party, an absolute obligation to rally around the standard of Democracy, not only to save the government from the avaricious hands of whig office seekers, but to protect the once proud, but now crest fallen Indiana, from the impending ruin that awaits her.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That we have undeviating confidence in the wisdom and ability of Martin Van Buren, and that his unwavering adherence to the constitution and the cause of the people, merit the gratitude and hearty support of every American freeman.

Therefore, we will use all honorable means to re-elect Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, Ist. Because he has always been the consistent advocate of Jeffersonian Democracy.

2d. Because he openly and boldly avows his views on all political questions.

3d. Because he is fully capable, (without appointing a committee of three,) to discharge the important duty of giving his views on all political subjects which now so deeply agitate the people of this country.

4th. Because he has done more towards decreasing the patronage of the Executive, than any other President since the formation of this Government.

5th. Because of his independent course towards keeping the people's money from forming the basis of Bank capital, or for the use and benefit of monied institutions, by the recommendation of the passage of the Jeffersonian Democratic Independent Sub-Treasury Bill.

6th. Because of his untiring zeal and perseverance in supporting the measures of the Democratic party, during the severe struggles of the last war—and his firmness and attachment to the administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

7th. Because several hundred millions of dollars of the people's money have passed through his hands—and not a cent ever went into his pocket.

8th. Because he has always been the poor man's friend—born of humble parentage, in early life, he imbibed the feelings, the sentiments, and the habits of the people.

Resolved, That the integrity, love of country, and honesty of purpose, of Richard M. Johnson, are the highest evidence of the patriot and statesman, and deserving the undivided support of the Democracy of the United States.

1st. Because he is the acknowledged friend and advocate of the Revolutionary veterans, and emphatically the friend of the poor man.

2d. Because of his invaluable services rendered in the cabinet and in civil life.

3d. Because of his military operations and undaunted courage during the last war—his acknowledged heroism at the battle of the Thames—his skill as a commander, and his triumphant success as the real hero of that battle, in defeating the enemy, at the shuddering cost of having received five balls through his body and limbs, sinking under his wounds, and being borne from the field of battle covered with blood and glory; his clothes and accoutrements being perforated and cut from head to foot with balls, and the horse which he rode receiving fifteen wounds by rifle balls, of which he died in a few minutes after the action was over.

4th. Because he cheerfully gives his views on all political subjects, and is ably qualified to do so.

5th. Because he is uncompromising in his hostility to the re-charter of a National Bank, and to the creation of a monied aristocracy.

6th. Because he is a firm supporter of the present Administration—a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and the friend of liberty and of man.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of the Hon. Trigman A. Howard, for Governor, and the Hon. Benjamin S. Tuley, for Lieutenant Governor; and that we will use all honorable means, and patriotic exertions to secure their election.

Resolved, That we will give our hearty and undivided support to Martin R. Green, for State Senator, Ellwood Fisher, for the House of Representatives, and Daniel L. Livingston, for County Commissioner; they being the nominees of the Democratic party, this day made by the delegates from all the townships in the county.

Resolved, That the political conduct of Gen. Harrison and his immediate advisers—the operations of the federal whig party in the United States—the dangerous and fatal state policy heretofore adopted by many of that party, who are now canvassing the State for office, is sufficient to enlist the untiring energies of the Democratic party, to put forth one united effort to correct the alarming and increasing abuses of our State legislature.

Resolved, That the political conduct of Gen. Harrison is so shrouded in mystery, and so perfectly inexplicable and contradictory, that we have little or no confidence in him.

1st. Because in the year 1822, "he said that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional," but now his friends in Kentucky, Ohio, and many other states, are supporting him because he is in favor of the re-charter of a National Bank.

2d. Because in his Cheviot speech he declares his opposition to a protective tariff—yet he is supported in all the manufacturing States by the federal whig party, and by many throughout the Union, upon the ground of his being in favor of a high protective tariff.

3d. Because in his letter to Sherrod Williams, he says, "that no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on internal improvements," but he is warmly supported by a very large majority of the federal whig party, with the avowal, that he is in favor of that measure.

4th. Because in a letter written in 1822, he declares that candidates for office are bound freely to answer all political questions; but he now refuses to give his opinions on any of the "leading politics of the day," and has appointed a committee consisting of three, who have announced to the American people "that Gen. Harrison make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye while occupying his present position."

5th. Because during a long life of nearly three score and ten years, his public deeds prove him to have little or no regard for the poor laborer, and the pioneer of the west.

6th. Because he is not a consistent and true Democrat of either Washington or Jeffersonian political principles.

7th. Because he voted to sell poor white men as slaves, for the non-payment of fine and costs; and if they left their masters before the term of service expired, they were to receive thirty nine lashes, and labor two days for every one they were absent.

8th. Because he is in favor of Congress making appropriations for the purchase, transportation, and colonizing of the slaves, and for aiding the slave States to get rid of their slaves.

9th. Because he is warmly supported by all the leading federals of the Hamiltonian school—the abolitionists, and every disaffected party of every name and nature, and of every description of political sentiments, existing in the United States.

Resolved, That a sense of duty we owe ourselves as freemen—the sacred principles of equal rights—and the rendering unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's,—demand our untiring vigilance in opposing the election of Samuel Digger, the federal whig candidate for Governor.

1st. Because he voted for the Survey bill, which forms the present system of internal improvement; a bill which Mr. Eggleston the whig candidate for State Senator of this county, has repeatedly declared on the stump "was the entering wedge to the system."

2d. Because he is in favor of carrying on and completing all, or a part of the works embraced in the system, so soon as the credit of the State can be revived.

3d. Because he is in favor of measures of state policy in direct opposition to the repeatedly expressed wishes of the entire electoral vote of this county, and contrary to the best interest of a large portion of the people of this State.

Resolved, That we solemnly believe that the principles for which we are contending, are the same great principles for which we struggled in the days of Jefferson and Jackson; that the measures of the present Administration, are founded upon those principles; and that the principles and measures of our opponents, are the same as those which were promulgated and advocated by the old federal party, under their able leader, Alexander Hamilton.

Resolved, That we do firmly believe, that the object which the federal, whig, abolition, Harrison party have in view, is the establish-

ment of a national bank of \$100,000,000—a high protective tariff—a splendid system of Internal Improvement by the General Government—and a repeal of the naturalization law; and to effect these objects, a very extensive combination has been formed to reduce the circulating medium—keep down the price of labor and produce—create general distress throughout the country, and charge its effects upon the party in power.

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

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, President.

JEREMIAH THOMAS, Vice President.

ALLAN MCKAY, Secretary.

R. J. RABE, Secretary.

THOS. T. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Democratic Association.

The democratic citizens of Jefferson township are requested to meet at the Court House, on to-morrow evening at early candle-light, for the purpose of forming a Democratic Association for the furtherance of the cause of Jeffersonian Democracy in this county.

Democratic Meeting.

We are requested to say that there will be a democratic meeting held at Quercus Grove, in Posey township, on Saturday the 23d inst. The Democrats of the county and the citizens generally, are invited to attend. Several speeches will be delivered.

Public Notice.

The citizens of Switzerland county, Indiana, are hereby notified that the undersigned, candidate for a seat in the State Senate of Indiana, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

At York, on Saturday the 30th day of May, 1840, at one o'clock, p. m.

At Patriot, on Saturday the 6th day of June, 1840, at one o'clock, p. m.

At Allensville, on Monday the 8th day of June, at one o'clock, p. m.

At Centre Meeting-house, in Pleasant township, on Saturday the 13th day of July, 1840, at noon.

At Moorefield, in Pleasant township, on the 18th day of July 1840, at noon.

At the store of Wilson B. Benefield, Esq., in Craig township, on the 20th day of July, 1840.

At Jacksboro, at ten o'clock, on the 22d day of July, 1840.

At Mount Sterling, at one o'clock on the same day.

At Vevay, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1840, at noon.

The undersigned is particularly desirous of replying, at the several appointments above named, to sundry charges against himself, which have been industriously circulated through the county since his nomination. He invites all those who have been active in censoring his conduct while a member of the Legislature, to attend at the above named times and places with their proofs, as he is anxious that his conduct should be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. In order that he may not be misunderstood, the undersigned specifies one charge particularly, to wit: the attempt to make him out an advocate of the present or some other system of Internal Improvements. He expects not only to refute this charge, but to show that in public and in private life he has always been, and now is, the uncompromising opponent of any and every system of State Improvements; and all his legislative acts relating to internal improvements, had no other aim or tendency than the total stoppage of the present system. He expects further, to prove that these acts have been deliberately sanctioned, approved, and advocated by the originator of the slander, whose name will be given if desired.

The Editor of the Vevay Times is also invited to attend and bear the answer. The undersigned will not be permitted to complete at the Van Buren meeting, in reply to the President Cashier & Co. of the New-port Lyceum (Mr. Tibbatts).

J. C. EGGLESTON.

May 14, 1840.

N. B. If the Editor of the Times can name an attorney of Mr. Kent, relating to any thing said by him, I will endeavor to reply to it.

The Editor of the Political Beacon will please insert the above three times, and forward his account to me at Vevay.

J. C. EGGLESTON.

HYMENEAL.

"The silken cord that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED—On the 12th inst. by John Beal, Esq., Mr. MONROE REDD to Miss ALBINA ANDREWS, both of this county.

The Editor of the Political Beacon will please insert the above three times, and forward his account to me at Vevay.

J. C. EGGLESTON.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

C. Thiebaud and T. Haskell.

CHARLES THIEBAUD would inform his friends and former customers, that he has resumed his business of boot and shoe making in all its branches, at his old stand in the brick building on Main, one door west of Ferry street, Vevay, Ia., and has taken into partnership with him Thomas Haskell. They are determined to spare no pains or expense to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom. They have now got hand a large quantity of the best quality of stock which is being put together by mechanics of the very first class, so that their customers may depend on having work of the best quality, at prices to suit the times. All orders in their line thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 14, 1840.

24c*

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL who are indebted to Dr. Wm. Armington, ton, by note or book account, will please call on me for settlement at the residence of I. R. Whitehead, Esq.

JOHN L. ARMINGTON.

May 9, 1840.

23c*

Cheaper than ever for Cash!!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer