

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY, INDIANA:

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 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.

"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 panics and pressures, to enforce submission to the money power!"

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—We are requested to give notice that a Democratic meeting will be held at York, on Saturday. Several speeches, it is expected, will be made. Attend.

WE learn from the Globe of the 18th, that JOHN M. NILES, of Connecticut, has been appointed Postmaster General, vice Amos Kendall, resigned.

ON to-morrow evening, as usual, the HICKORY CLUB will meet at the Court House.—Those who wish to spend an evening Democratically, should pop in and take a seat at an early hour—if whigs, we promise the Club will shield them from all harm.

WE learn that the Democrats of Posey township had a very large and encouraging meeting at Quercus Grove, on Saturday last. Several able and animated speeches were delivered on the occasion, and those who attended the meeting from this place represent it proceedings to have been highly interesting throughout. The meeting was principally composed of farmers, and it gives us pleasure to add that, as usual on such occasions, there was an apparent satisfaction and fixed determination evinced by the hard-fisted yeomen composing it, to adhere to the Democratic faith.

VIRGINIA ERECT.—The Pittsburgh Mercury publishes a carefully compiled statement of the majorities given at the late election in Virginia, which exhibits an aggregate Democratic majority of the popular vote in that State, of 3,308. The Mercury remarks that the statement is made from the most reliable returns, and assures its readers that it is fairly and correctly given—and any alterations or corrections must result in an increase of the Democratic majority. This is the true state of the case. The feds who began to howl before they had got out of the woods, will now haul in horns.

IT will be seen by a letter from George Boon, Esq., to the editor of the Vincennes Sun, which will be found in another column, that he has reluctantly been compelled to withdraw his name from the Democratic electoral ticket of this State, in consequence of the peculiar condition of his domestic affairs. The vacancy has been supplied by the contingent elector of his district, George Secret, Esq., of Spencer county.

AND YET ANOTHER SIGN.—We are informed that there was a barn raising in Craig township on the 20th inst., the owner of the building and framer both whigs. Thirty-two voters, in all, were present, and upon a vote being taken for President, the following was the result:

For Van Buren, 25

" Harrison 7.

On the School Section in the same township there are 18 legal voters, and among them there is not to be found a solitary whig. "Straws show which way the wind blows," as Uncle Toby said ven the breeze capsize his summer hat.

THE "Dug Out" is the title of a little federal sheet which hails from Madison. We notice nothing very wonderful in its appearance, except that it is embellished with a goodly number of primer cuts, etcetera, which will have a tendency at least to render it amusing to children. It strikes us, however, that the third number, which appears with an empty "dug out" for its head, is minus of a letter N in the name. We will leave the reader to infer where it should be placed.

SHORT AND SWEET.—The following resolution was adopted at a democratic meeting recently held in Pennsylvania:

"RESOLVED, That WE DON'T BELIEVE IN BEING SOLD AS WHITE SLAVES."

THE General Appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, has passed both Houses of Congress and become a law.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Among the items of intelligence brought out by the British Queen, on her late trip, we notice an account of a most destructive conflagration at Sellancher, in Switzerland, by which nearly the whole town was laid in ashes.

GEN. HOWARD.

By the following correspondence, it will be seen that Gen. Howard has consented to visit this county on his return from Congress, and address his fellow-citizens, of which timely notice will be given, so that the people of the county may all have an opportunity of hearing him:

"Vevay, May 1st, 1840.

"HON. T. A. HOWARD,

"Sir:—We, your political friends in Switzerland county, would respectfully invite you to visit our county immediately after making your speech in 'Old Dearborn.' If it is possible for you to accept this invitation, we will expect you to give us an answer at as early a day as possible, and we will endeavor to have the citizens of Switzerland county generally to hear you."

[Signed by a large number of the citizens of Switzerland county.]

Gen. Howard's Reply.

"WASHINGTON CITY, 21st May, 1840.

"GENTLEMEN:—In answer to the flattering invitation contained in your communication of the 1st inst. it affords me pleasure to state, that I am not aware of any thing which will prevent me from visiting Switzerland on my return from Washington. I will endeavor to give you notice in time for the assembling of such portions of the citizens as may be pleased to turn out to hear me address them.

"I am, with great respect,

"Your fellow-citizen,

"T. A. HOWARD.

"B. F. DEXTER, and others."

MORE HUMBUG.—In addition to the various devices, toys, and baby representations of log-cabins, which the federal whigs are constantly exhibiting in the cities and on board of steamboats, to gull the people into the support of Gen. Mum, they have procured the valuable services of a two-legged Bear to perambulate the country and hold forth in favor of the General's election, wherever he can get any person to listen to him. This bug-Bear of the federal party is said to be a blacksmith from Ohio by the name of Bear. The last account of him, was at Cynthiana, Ky., where he undertook to follow Judge French in a speech, which he concluded by singing a Tippecanoe song, and wound up by hawking about a gross or two of ballads at fourpence a copy. At another place his Bear-ship exhibited a couple of horse shoe nails, which he declared he made himself. One of our exchanges very properly denominates them a pair of whig arguments. They are certainly as strong arguments as any advocated by Gen. Mum's guardians, and bruis should procure a patent right for them.

THE following "spirited" resolutions were read and adopted at a late meeting of the Jefferson township Hickory Club:

Resolved, That we, as the followers of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe & Jackson, will oppose with all fair and honorable means in our power, the applying of the surplus revenue to the emancipation of the slaves of the South, by purchase or otherwise; as in our opinion it would be both unconstitutional, unwise, unjust, and oppressive to tax the citizens of non-slaveholding States for the purposes aforesaid.

Resolved, further, That we will use all fair and honorable means to defeat the election of Wm. H. Harrison as president of this fair Republic, because he is in favor of such a measure by Congress.

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to defeat the election of Samuel Bigger, as Governor of the State of Indiana, because we believe he will will if elected, continue to use his official influence to continue the present unwise, unjust, oppressive system of Internal Improvements in the State of Indiana, which will increase our taxes and oppress the people of Indiana.

Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of T. A. Howard and B. S. Tully, to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, as we believe the future welfare of the State and the pockets of the people, depend upon the choice we make for Governor; and as Judge Bigger said at this place in reference to the General Government, we had to choose between "Gen. Harrison and Gen. Ruin," we now say to the taxpayers of Indiana, in reference to the State Government, We have to choose between Gen. Howard and General Ruin and Bankruptcy.

NOT AS YOU KNOWS ON.—Somebody (we presume the hard cider editor himself, and if so he must be a hard case), has sent us a number of the Cincinnati Chronicle containing a marked notice of "the Harrison Log Cabin Almanac for 1841," which is now in press by Truman and Smith. At the bottom of it is appended the following paragraph:

"Editors who are disposed to allude to, or copy the above, will give a lift to the great cause of Harrison and Reform."

You can't come it, gentlemen. Old Solomon Thrifty is the only "Log Cabin Almanac" used in these parts, and our farmers are all supplied with the article.

THE "YANKEE DOODLE" is the title of a neat little Democratic paper just commenced by Geo. J. Trotter, editor of the Western Globe, at Covington, Kentucky. It is a very spirited little sheet, and will give the feds the tups of sweet "Yankee Doodle" from this time until November next.

Resignation of the Postmaster General.

By the following address to the public, from the Hon. AMOS KENDALL, it will be perceived that a feeble state of health, rendering it difficult for him to perform the arduous duties of Postmaster General, has induced him to resign that office. Mr. Kendall has long filled the important station from which he is about to retire, with credit to himself and honor to the country; and although the resignation of so able and efficient an officer, who has discharged the multifarious duties connected with the post office department with such general satisfaction, cannot but be regretted by all, it will nevertheless be gratifying to his friends and the Democracy of the country to have it in their power to welcome his valuable services in the more humble capacity of editor of a public journal. Mr. Kendall, as will be seen by his address, has accepted a proposition of Messrs. Blair and Rives to contribute for the Extra Globe until November. Mr. K. is a talented political writer, and under his editorial charge the columns of the Globe will speak volumes for the cause of correct principles.

To The Public.

Finding it impossible, in consequence of enfeebled health, to perform the duties of Postmaster General in a satisfactory manner, I have resigned that office, to take effect as soon as my successor can be appointed.

Not having been fortunate enough to accumulate wealth in a public office, I am under the necessity of resorting to such private employment as is suited to my strength and condition, for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of a considerable family.

A few hours each day devoted to the pen, leaving an abundance of time for relaxation and exercise, I have found by experience, from the excitement of composition, to be rather conducive to health than injurious; and this is the occupation, above all others, most agreeable to my taste and my present inclination.

Messrs. Blair and Rives have kindly offered me the profits of such subscription to the Extra Globe for the present season, as may be raised on my account, and I have consented to contribute to it until November next; if such a number of subscribers shall be obtained as will warrant that step.

I am the more inclined to this devotion of my time from a desire to prevent any misconception of the motives which have led to my resignation. I wish to satisfy the whole world, that no dissatisfaction with the President or his administration, no indisposition to render it the utmost support in my power, no distrust of its designs, has had any effect in determining me to prefer a private to a public station. On the contrary, my confidence in the President, in his integrity, his principles and his firmness, have increased from the day I was first officially associated with him; my relations with every member of his Cabinet have been uniformly of almost friendly character; and my devotion to the great measures which have been, and still are sustained by the Administration, knows no abatement.

The leading principles avowed by the President I look upon as essential to the preservation of liberty and a Government of the people; and if I had supposed that my resignation could endanger their success, I should have clung to office as I would to life.

As soon as the necessary arrangements are made, proposals, with a more extended address, will be presented to the friends of the Administration.

AMOS KENDALL.

May 11, 1840.

An old gentleman and three sons called at the office of the Albany Argus last week, who said they had voted for Gen. Harrison in 1836; and the whig ticket ever since, and desired to see the proof of the Generals vote in the Ohio Legislature and the law he had signed in Indiana to sell free white men into bondage for debt. After examining the records one of the sons exclaimed to his father that he was no longer a "whig"—nor I—nor I—responded all. The old gentleman remarked that there were three of his neighbors who would now back out from federal whigery, and he did not see how any man could vote the whig ticket after being satisfied of the fact, that Harrison had favored the principle of making slaves of white men, and the leaders were defending the principle.

Judge Bigger and the "System."

The position occupied by Judge Bigger at present is, indeed, a critical one. Nominated as a candidate for Governor of Indiana, by different factions, contending for different interests, he must encounter innumerable difficulties in bending his positions so as to meet the approbation of all, and give offence to none. In his southern tour, we are told that he positively disclaimed his identity with the "system," and took the very cause he is well known to have repudiated when John Dumont was a candidate before the people in '37. It is known to the people of Rush county that the Judge has ever been favorable to the "system"—and it is known too that when one Mr. Tingley was a candidate for representative of this county, in the legislature, that the Judge took him to task for his reckless denunciation of the "system," on the stump. Now we censure no man for an honest change of opinion, when "error stares him in the face;" yet why not be honest and tell the people that he was once a friend and advocate of the "system," which can be proven if required. No; it is the policy of the federal party, with a view to influence the November election, to carry that of Governor, even at the expense of truth and honesty—knowing they have nothing to lose of fairness and veracity.

Judge Bigger's former expressed friendship for the "system," together with the fact of his receiving his nomination through the influence of the "system," faction, gives evidence that in the event of his election, he will be induced to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor."

Are the people of Indiana prepared to see the State plunged still deeper into debt? Let their votes answer in August next.—Hoosier.

Did John Rogers' wife have nine or ten children? that's the question. "Nine small children and one at the breast." Exactly so.

Adjustment of the Boundary Question.

By the arrival at New York of the British Queen, thirteen and a half days from Portsmouth, which place she left on the 1st May, files of English papers up to that date have been received, the tone of which indicate a speedy and amicable settlement of the Maine boundary question. The most direct items of intelligence are embraced in the following extracts from the New York Journal of Commerce:

"It is with heart-felt satisfaction we find that the delicate and difficult question of our North Eastern boundary is, in all probability, adjusted.—It appears that the award of the King of the Netherlands, which made the river St. Johns the boundary between the two countries, is to be the basis of the new arrangement, and that as an indemnity to Maine for any supposed rights she may possess to land north of the St. Johns, the British Government is to pay her £200,000, or about a million of dollars. Most sincerely do we rejoice in this compromise: not so much because it is, or is not a good bargain in itself, as because it removes a bone of contention which has long existed, and the right to which each party has claimed with so much confidence, that it was impossible to say when or how the affair could be amicably adjusted. It would ill become us to object to the arrangement said to have been agreed on, since a reference to our files will show that it is exactly the arrangement that we recommended, save that we did not specify the amount which England ought to pay to Maine by way of compromising her claims to the lands relinquished."

Below will be found extracts from two of the leading Administration papers of England,—one of them, the Morning Chronicle, whose articles may be taken as semi-official.

Doubtless despatches have come forward by the British Queen, which will apprise our Government of the precise posture of the negotiation; but we trust it will be found not far different from what is indicated above.

From the Manchester Guardian, April 30th.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Reports have recently become current, to the effect that ministers have agreed with the American Minister upon a basis for the settlement of the long disputed boundary question, by the adoption of the intermediate line proposed by the King of the Netherlands, and the payment of the sum of £200,000 to the State of Maine; by the British Government. These rumors—for which, we believe, there is some foundation—have, of course, set the conductors of the Tory press in motion, with the view of attacking the proposed arrangement—just as they would have attacked any other course which ministers might have pursued in the matter. If they keep the question unsettled they are abused; if they propose to compromise, they are abused; and if they were to propose to insist on the immediate surrender of the whole question by the American Government, they would be much more loudly abused for plunging the country into a war in order to force a claim of very doubtful justice, to say the least of it. Of course the ground now taken up, that ministers ought to concede nothing, and the very parties who abused and still abuse them, for not enforcing the award of the King of the Netherlands, fall into the ridiculous inconsistency of denouncing that award as exceedingly unjust towards England and one that ought not to be submitted to. We think that before these parties attack ministers, they should make up their minds as to the course which ought to have been taken, and not to prefer charges manifestly inconsistent with each other.

From the London Morning Chronicle, April 23.

There are two questions pending between us and the United States.

1. The great question of the settlement of the boundary line.

2. The subsidiary question growing out of it, the provisional arrangement respecting the occupation of the disputed territory.

It is with regard to the last, and most important of these two questions, that any difference of views between these two governments is delayed, in the recently published correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth. The President of the United States, in assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, "at other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the Government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a third party. This determination Mr. Forsyth, in the name of the President, explicitly repeats, and expresses his extreme satisfaction at the communication from Mr. Fox, that "her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal, upon the subject of the boundary negotiation."

DEFAULTERS.—Let the federal party now examine Gen. Harrison's default, as set forth in the following extract of a letter from the city of Washington to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer: "It is true to the letter. If Gen. Harrison is not a defaulter, he is undoubtedly in arrears to the government on account of the default of his son:—

"It is a fact no less astounding than true, and the archives of the government will place it beyond a controversy, that J. C. S. Harrison, the son of General Harrison, and a receiver of public money at Vincennes, in Indiana, was removed from office by President Jackson, because he was a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000 to the Government; and a large amount still remains due to the Government; notwithstanding General Harrison was his security. Behold the auspices of the new Administration! Behold the harbinger of Harrison reform!"

WASHINGTON.—The last Washington (Pa.) Examiner contains the following cheering intelligence:

"Straws show which way the wind blows."—There are at this time about sixty persons in the borough of Washington who, at the last Presidential election, either voted for Harrison or did not vote at all—they are every one determined to vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN at the next Presidential election. Every day adds more force to the Democratic party in Washington county VAN BUREN and DEMOCRACY is all the go.

portunity of enriching himself, by purchasing the house and the home of this poor settler over his head, and thus depriving him of the fruits of his honest labor! No, sir, no; the laboring men of the country know too well which party is their true friend to be persuaded to enlist under the whig banner by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The right of suffrage is the most sacred political right which the citizens of a free Government can enjoy. Like the right of conscience, it ought ever to be regarded as a question between the individual man and his Maker, with which no human power ought to interfere, unless by convincing the reason. This is the very foundation upon which our Republican institutions rest. All men are regarded as equal in the sight of the law; and they ought all, therefore, to be equally free when they approach the ballot box. I ask has this principle been respected in regard to the laboring-man in our extensive manufactories? Have they never been told that unless they voted according to the dictation of their employers, they should be immediately discharged? Have they never been accompanied to the polls by their employer or his agent, to see that the tyrannical mandate should be carried into execution? The man who would act in such a manner, and thus abuse the little brief authority which his station has given him over his fellow men, is at heart a despot and a tyrant. These things I have never witnessed myself, but have often heard.

I now come to answer the question propounded to me by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) in regard to the political prospects in Pennsylvania; and permit me here to say, that although I do not complain, I should not have been the first to introduce such topics upon this floor. Unlike some of my friends in the opposition, I have made no predictions here which the result has not verified. I am, therefore, entitled to some little character as a prophet, which, small as it may be, I should be sorry to lose.—The smoke which was raised by the late Whig National Convention has had time to vanish away; and we can now see objects in their true colors and just proportions. I have endeavored to view the party struggle in my own State in the light of truth, so as not to deceive myself or others; and I have had the best opportunities of acquiring correct information. I now declare that I firmly believe the Keystone State will remain true to her ancient political faith; and from present appearances, no future event can be more certain than that she will sustain the present Chief Magistrate and his principles, by a triumphant majority.

There is one circumstance which, in my opinion, renders the result absolutely certain. It was our misfortune to have been under Whig rule for a period of three years, during the administration of Governor Ritner. In what manner did that administration treat the laboring men employed upon the public works? No laboring man was permitted to remain in the employment of the State unless he would pledge himself to support the re-election of Governor Ritner. He was deprived of the means of earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, unless he would abandon his right to feel and to think and to act, as a free and independent citizen of the commonwealth. In many instances, the superintendents on our rail roads and canals marched up to the polls at the heads of numerous bands of the laborers, to enforce a compliance with the pledges which had thus been extorted from them, and to see that they voted for Governor Ritner. The election came, and Governor Ritner was defeated at the polls by a handsome majority. Immediately afterwards, it was announced from high official authority that this election should be treated as if it had never taken place. The attempt to carry this mandate into execution produced what has been most unjustly called the Harrisburg mob. A revolution was threatened, but the leaders fled from the fearful responsibility which they had assumed, at the first moment of fancied danger; and what had begun in tragedy, thus ended in farce.

Now, sir, I shall not say one word to the prejudice of General Harrison. It is his misfortune in Pennsylvania to be identified with the leaders of the party which I have just described. They are his chief and most prominent supporters, and were the most active and influential in procuring his nomination; and they are sufficiently heavy to drag down any candidate for the Presidency in Pennsylvania to whom they are politically bound. This very fact will lose Gen. Harrison thousands of independent Whig votes in Pennsylvania. I trust I have now sufficiently answered the inquiry of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Battle of Tippecanoe.—In order that the people may see in what estimation Gen. Harrison's Tippecanoe affair was held at the time in which it happened, and before it was thought expedient to manufacture it into a San Jacinto affair to bungling electors with, who were then unborn, we give the following extract from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, of November 19th, 1811:

"The news by yesterday's mail, is not of the most pleasing character. The army under Gen. Harrison has been surprised and butchered by the Indians. Why were they surprised? After all the experience we have had of the art and treachery of the Indians; after the examples of Braddock, and Harmer and St. Clair—why were they surprised? Because their Commander wanted foresight—the first requisite for a General. He could write childish letters to Governor Scott, and he built a fort!—Yea, with an army of 950 men, he suffered that army to be surprised in their shirt tails! In sight of the prophet's town, and butchered by three or four hundred Indians, headed by the very same Indians, to whom Governor Harrison declared in one of his letters to my dear Governor Scott, he would 'now give an opportunity of proving whether he was as good a warrior as he pretended to be a saint!'"

Nothing but stern necessity could have induced the federal party to seize upon this calamity as material for the manufacture of military fame wherewith to shout their candidate into the Presidency.—Plattsburgh Republican.

The Whig legislature of New York a short time since, created a new town and called it Secard, in honor of the Governor. At the late charter election, the town returned the compliment by electing the democratic ticket, by a large majority.