

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

## THE TIMES.

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. PRASIER, 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 works 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!"

"The publication of Mr. Duncan's excellent speech, has excluded from our columns, a great mass of other interesting matter, but we will be through with it next week, when we will endeavor to characterize our columns with a greater variety.

"—The Democratic meeting at the house of our fellow citizen Allen McKay, in Craig township, on Saturday last, was a most spirited affair. Early in the morning, the Star Spangled Banner, was cast to the breeze from a majestic licker pole, and as its ample folds were unfurled on high, a salute of thirteen guns were fired from a field piece provided for the occasion.—

This was the signal for the gathering in of the Freemen of Democratic Craig, and before twelve o'clock, upwards of two hundred citizens, of that township, were collected together to deliberate upon the best means of preserving from Federal pollution, the principles for which our forefathers bled. After mutual congratulations upon the prospects before us, in a political point of view, the meeting was severally addressed by four or five gentlemen, in eloquent and stirring addresses—each one pointing out with great clearness, the dangerous tendency of the real principles of the opposition, and the necessity of vigorous exertions on the part of every patriot, to check their onward march.—

The day passed in the most harmonious manner, and every citizen went home with a renewed consciousness of the rectitude of his cause. Seed was sown on that day, which will yield an abundant harvest at the coming elections.

Too much praise cannot be awarded Mr. McKay for his liberal arrangements for the accommodation of the company. They were on the most generous and extensive scale, and did credit to his well known hospitality. The same compliment is due Mr. Russell, at whose house, the meeting in York township on the previous Saturday was held—but which was inadvertently omitted in our notice of the event.

"—Some fellow has just issued a hard cider Almanac in Cincinnati. Another has manufactured genuine hard cider hats. We expect to hear of hard cider bibles and prayer books ere long.

"—Correspondence in relation to the difficulties lately existing between J. C. Eggleston, Esq. and Col. J. W. Tibbatts.

VEVAY, June 3, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—

The undersigned have seen with regret two publications recently made, one by J. C. Eggleston, Esq., of this place, and the other by yourself, containing allusions to each other, leading to unpleasant feelings, and threatening still more unpleasant consequences. And we have concluded to take the liberty of interfering—the first on behalf of Mr. Eggleston, as his friend and relative, the second as your friend. And both as concerned in the invitation by which you became the guest of our political friends, on the occasion at which the difficulty originated. In this step we are acting so far without consulting either—but for the welfare of both. And in vindication of our own relations, as hosts whose hospitality on the occasion referred to, we wish to be shown inviolate.

We have both conversed with Mr. Eggleston since his publication, and have been distinctly assured, that the reference to yourself was lightly made from report, but without meaning, or supposing the allusion could be understood to convey any thing derogatory in the slightest degree to your character as a gentleman and a man of honor. We are equally well assured, that Mr. Eggleston would be ready to make this explanation himself, if he did not conceive all explanation precluded by the terms of your note.

Satisfied that the most punctilious self-respect on your part, would not demand satisfaction where no injury was intended, or inflict a wound on the feelings of one who designed no provocation, we take the liberty of suggesting to you the transmission of authority to us to withdraw so much of your note as is personally insulting to him, on the ground of your having been distinctly and voluntarily advised by a friend of each, that he meant to say or insinuate nothing in his notice which one gentleman might not courageously apply to another in a political controversy—and that this withdrawal is made with the expectation that this construction of the language used will be confirmed by Mr. Eggleston himself. We think ourselves authorized to mediate in this manner, for if we were not satisfied of the correctness of the view we have taken after conversation with him, we should think ourselves bound, as a part of the company whose guest you became on that occasion, to be the first to resist and to redress the injury.

With these explanations, and satisfied that the most chivalric public opinion would not in the

present attitude of the affair, authorize a resort to stronger measures, we remain in the expectation of your coincidence in sentiments with us, and are with great regard,

your friends,  
EDWARD PATTON,  
ELLWOOD FISHER.

J. W. TIBBATS, Esq.

Newport, Ky.

NEWPORT, June 8, 1840.

MESSRS. PATTON & FISHER.

GENTLEMEN:—Your esteemed favour of 3d inst. has been received, and its contents maturely considered. With Mr. Eggleston I have no personal acquaintance whatever: from his connections, and from what I have heard of him, I was disposed to think well of him. Though my note in relation to him is and was intended to be in the highest degree insulting, yet in it he is fully recognized as a gentleman, except as to the particular matter in hand; had I not so have considered him, I should not have noticed him at all. I have always treated my political adversaries with a proper courtesy and respect, and intend that they shall treat me in like manner. If still more unpleasant consequences grow out of this affair, I am, as I expressed in my note, ready and willing to meet them; though I frankly acknowledge it would be upon the point of etiquette merely; so far as I am concerned unmixed with any feelings of revenge or personal ill-will whatever.

Having full confidence however, that my honor would be safe in your hands—and under the assurances made to you by Mr. Eggleston, as detailed in your note, confirmed by himself and previous withdrawal of his remarks on which mine were founded, I do not hesitate to delegate to you in connection with my friend Geo. N. Sanders, (who understands me more fully in relation to this matter than I have thought it necessary to explain in this letter) the authority you request, satisfied that the honor of both parties will be preserved.

Your friend,  
J. W. TIBBATS.

NEWPORT, June 17, 1840.

SIR:—Various causes have united to delay the final adjustment of the difficulties existing between us, of which the principal was the illness and death of my mother-in-law, a member of my own family. Availing themselves of this delay, Messrs. Ellwood Fisher and Edward Patton addressed to me a note stating that they had conversed with me in reference to the publication of my notices in the Vevay Times, to which you had replied in the newspaper printed here; that they were satisfied my motives were not personal, and requested from you permission to withdraw your commentary with a view to an explanation at my hands to the same effect; your reply to them: gentlemen was informally submitted to me in the evening previous to the death of my relative. It appears from that letter that you published your card under the belief that a personal affront was intended you, but are so far satisfied of the contrary, that you will permit your correspondents in connection with your friend Geo. N. Sanders, Esq., to withdraw the comments alluded to, if I will, previously withdraw my publication in the Times, and corroborate Messrs. Fisher and Patton's vindication of my motives. These propositions were taken under advisement until last Friday, to allow me time to consult my friend Mr. Joseph G. Marshall, to whom I had written on the subject, and who was then supposed to be absent at Indianapolis, but expected home immediately. On Friday Mr. Sanders wrote Mr. Patton a note to the effect that he had been called off on sudden and important business, which note was received on Saturday. Mr. Marshall's professional business brought him from Madison to Lawrenceburg on Tuesday last, where he was detained till Saturday, when I passed him on the river as he was going down and I coming up, and I have not seen him at all.

At the very earliest moment after the discharge of paramount duties, I have determined under all these disadvantages to leave home and present a proposition for the ultimate settlement of this controversy. My friend Mr. Curry, coincides with me in my opinion, that at the present stage of the affair I may and ought to propose to Col. Tibbatts that I will recognize the explanation which Messrs. Fisher and Patton voluntarily undertook to make for me to him; and that both the communications be simultaneously withdrawn in the same public manner they were made—and I accordingly authorize him to submit that proposition and to receive such an answer as may be returned by Col. Tibbatts.

Yours, &c.  
JOSEPH C. EGGLESTON.  
Col. JOHN W. TIBBATS.

NEWPORT, June 16, 1840.  
J. C. EGGLESTON, Esq.

SIR:—Your note of this date by the hands of Mr. Curry has been received: having full and entire confidence in the honor of Mr. Curry, I should not have hesitated to have given you through him promptly an answer to your proposition, had I not have considered that in the present attitude of the controversy between us, I ought not to be governed solely by my own opinions, but that I should take the advice of gentlemen of high reputation for their honor and undoubted standing with both of the existing political parties—Gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to undoubted authority with all honorable men. Under these feelings I have therefore consulted with my friends Lorz Anderson, Maj. F. T. Helm, and Col. James Taylor, who unanimously advise me that I honorably can, and in honor ought to accede to the proposition contained in your note, which I accordingly do. As to any future publication in relation to the matter, if you or your friends should deem it necessary to be made, I am satisfied that the mode and manner thereof may be agreed upon by Messrs. Curry & Helm.

JOHN W. TIBBATS.

The difficulty which occasioned the foregoing correspondence, has been finally adjusted by the parties. We have thought it advisable to publish the letters in Kentucky and Indiana where the gentlemen reside, in order that their friends may determine that it has been settled honorably to both parties, and that the public mind shall be well informed upon the whole subject.

F. T. HELM.

NEWPORT, June 18, 1840.

For the Vevay Times.

MR. EDITOR:—

Never have the federalists, at any former period made such desperate efforts, as they now are making, to accomplish their long sought for, and often defeated attempts, to elect a president of their own odious principles. Log cabins have been raised, and hard cider enough drank, to make a ship canal from Maine to Florida; of sufficient dimensions to transport all the commerce of the country during the four years he will serve, if elected. Ingenuity has been put to the rack, to invent new mottoes, new inscriptions, and new devices, for their wigwam raisings, their floating banners, and their midnight caucuses. But gentlemen, it won't do, you can't go it.

You have always shown the cloven foot,

when chance or accident has put it in your power, and the democracy of the country have decreed that you can stand in *status quo*. The history of the reign of the elder Adams, very aptly styled the reign of terror, furnishes us with a sample of what might be expected, were the whigs of the present day to succeed in electing their favorite to the presidency. A strong government, a president and senate elected for life, with a strict supervision over the press, least it should do or say things derogatory to the dignity—or even dare to question the motives or policy, of those would-be kings, dukes, lords and nobles.

Gen. Harrison was a staunch supporter of old John Adams' administration; he held an appointment under him, and has been known to wear a black cockade—even in the city of Cincinnati. Now I would ask the good people of Switzerland county, if the frightful "reign of terror" is not too recent in their memory, to hesitate for one moment, in deciding who the federal candidate is; and as you value your liberty in standing aloof from him, as you would from a contagion of the most loathsome description. I would say, and in saying, I would wish it to be understood as my firm belief, as well as the belief of the great democratic party of this country, that if the federal whigs, and abolitionists, succeed in electing Gen. Harrison to the presidency, the same misrule, and even worse is to be dreaded, than was experienced under the reign of John Adams, of gag-law memory.—Worse for the obvious reason, that Gen. Harrison is himself an abolitionist, than whom, no class of the community, is to be more repudiated, or whose misguided views, more dreaded.

Slavery, as it now exists, and as it existed at

the time the federal compact was entered into, or the relation that subsists between master and slave, is a matter over which the general government has no control, without the sanction of those States where it exists; it is one of the rights reserved by the slave holding States, for which all are pledged to see held sacred and inviolate. If you say slavery shall be abolished, without the consent of the slave States, you take from the Union, one of the links by which it is held together; and consequently, the destruction of the whole would follow. Anarchy and confusion, with all their concomitant evils; necessarily would follow. The most beautiful governmental fabric; that was ever devised by man, would be totally subverted and annihilated, and with it, the hopes and expectations of the friends of human liberty, and human happiness. Your country would be convulsed from its centre to its circumference, by civil dissensions, petty feuds, and a routine of scenes, similar to those that have been acted in other countries, under similar circumstances. Whether Gen. Harrison is friendly to the chartering a National Bank, or not, is hard to tell. His persevering in silence to interrogatories put to him on that subject, leaves us in the dark, as to what course he will be most likely to pursue, if elected.

It is I believe, pretty generally thought that he is friendly to such an institution; and if so, so much the worse; we have had one or two trials of that kind already. The late United States Bank, with its fearful train of most pernicious evils, is not yet forgotten by the American people. Nor have they forgotten, with what pertinacity the monied aristocracy, clung to that corrupt monster of iniquity. This I say, is all, of too late a date, to be forgotten by the yeomanry of this happy, yea, thrice happy country. It now belongs to you the sovereign people to say, which of these two distinguished personages you will select, to fill the highest office in the gift of any people under Heaven. You have had the leading measures, by which either will be governed, portrayed to you; and it is now only remains for you to choose. And may He who governs and directs all things, according to His own will and pleasure, enable you to make such a choice, as will redound to the glory of our common country, and the prosperity of its free and happy institutions.

JIM CROW.

General Bankrupt Law.

The following is a synopsis of the law proposed by Mr. Webster. The subject is one of immense importance, and is exciting general interest. We hope our readers will peruse it with attention. The bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

1. That the circumstances of the country require that Congress should exercise the Constitutional power of establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

2. That it should be made applicable to all persons whatever, owing debts, not less in amount than \$—, who shall avow their insolvency, and by petition to the proper tribunal, pray for the benefit of this Act. These shall be deemed voluntary bankrupts.

3. That it should apply compulsorily to merchants and traders whose debts to one or more creditors, shall amount to the sum of not less than \$—, and who have or shall fail in business, or be apparently insolvent or unable to pay their debts. Such persons to be deemed involuntary bankrupts, and to be subject to the provisions of the Act, upon the petition of any creditor or creditors, whose debts together exceed the sum of \$—.

4. No voluntary or involuntary Bankrupt to be entitled to a discharge, who shall in contemplation of Bankruptcy, and intending to take the benefit of the Act, knowingly give any preference by any payment, or transfer of property, to one or more of his creditors, to the exclusion of his creditors generally.

5. Every Bankrupt surrendering all his property, and right of property, for the benefit of his creditors, and conforming to all other requirements, shall be discharged from all his debts, and shall receive a certificate of discharge from the proper tribunal. But if he is guilty of any fraud or concealment in respect to the property, he shall not be entitled to any certificate; or, if granted, it shall be voided on proof of such fraud.

6. All creditors coming in and proving their debts under the Bankruptcy, to be bona fide debts to share in the Bankrupt's property, pro rata, without any preference or priority, except debts to the United States which are first to be paid.

7. The District and Circuit Court to have concurrent jurisdiction in all matters of Bankruptcy, to be exercised summarily, and for this purpose, the said courts shall be deemed always opened.

8. One Commissioner only to be appointed in any one case to act in Bankruptcy on the proof of debts, &c., and one assigned to collect and administer the Bankrupt's effects. The commissioner and assignee to be appointed in each case by the court, and subject at all times to its orders, in all things touching their duties, and the sale and distribution of their effects.

9. The proceedings in each case to be finally closed within two years from the time of the Bankruptcy, except as to matters which may be then pending in law or equity, but the pendency of any such suits in law or equity is not to suspend the general proceedings in the case, nor postpone distribution and settlement so far as they can be made.

10. All suits, by, against or concerning Bankrupts, to be brought within two years after the Bankruptcy, and not afterwards, except on causes of action which shall not then have arisen. But all debts not payable till a future day, may be proved in the Bankruptcy, and paid pro rata, with proper abatement for interest or discount.

11. Any person proceeded against as an involuntary Bankrupt, to be entitled at his election to trial by jury, to ascertain the fact of such Bankruptcy.

12. No person to be entitled to a discharge, who shall be proved to have lost within years before his Bankruptcy by any ganging, wagering or betting of any kind, whether at one or more times, the sum of \$—.

13. The Circuit Court in each District to establish a rate of fees for the officers of the Circuit Court and District Court, in all cases of Bankruptcy; and these rates to be published.

14. This act to continue in force five years, and until the next session of Congress.

15. In looking over the huge mass of trash,

with which the majority of the papers of the day are filled, it does one good, occasionally, to meet with a gem like the following. It is from the Wilkesbarre, Pa. Farmer, and addressed particularly to the Farmer, Mechanic and laboring man; and if they will take the trouble to read it, they will subscribe to every sentence therein contained. The Farmer asks:

"Are you suffering from the reduction of prices, the scarcity of money, and the difficulty of obtaining employment? You owe your trouble to the banks and bankers. They manage the whole business of the country. They have all the money under their direction; and can flood the country with it, as they do sometimes; or they can lock it up in their vaults, as they are now doing. In this way, they have your business and your interests in their hands, and under their control; and they always are using this power to their own advantage. When it is in their interest, they expand their issues, and make business brisk; and when it is in their interest they contract their issues, and make business dull. Corporations are said to have no soul; we know they are miserly, oppressive, and hard hearted.

Business men! do you labor under inconvenience for the want of specie change, to such an extent that you are obliged to take the worthless small bills from other states? The banks are the cause. They have more than two thirds of the specie of the country locked up in their vaults; and they refuse to pay it out on their obligations. If your note is in bank, they enforce its payment, or sell your property; if you hold their note they won't pay it. And yet we are asked to legalize this monstrous wrong!

The Federal editors and Bank writers tell you that our troubles are owing to the action of the National administration. This is false and they only set up this cry to entice the attention of the people away from their own unjust actions. But we hope the hour of justice is at hand."

The United States and Texian Boundary.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that the commissioners on the part of the United States and Texas, for making the boundary between these two nations, met at Green's Bluff on the Sabine river on the 16th, in pursuance of the adjournment which took place in March last, for the purpose of allowing each of the 2 commissioners an opportunity to refer to his government a disputed question which was raised as to the proper point of commencement of the line, and whether it should run along the western bank of Sabine pass and lake, or along their middle from the sea to the head of said lake.

This question has been decided, sustaining the Commissioners on the part of the United States, in the position originally taken by him, that is,