

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Coxcombs and dandies, and loafers and nibblers; Shavers and blacklegs, and pedlers and scribblers; Bunkers and brokers, and cunning boozers; Thieves that steal millions, and thieves that steal spines; Rascals in ruffles, and rascals in rags; Beggars in coaches, and beggars on nags; Quakers and doctors, with scalps and equills; Pettigiers and lawyers, with green bags and bills; Shylocks unfeeling, and dealers in stocks; Some dashing fine ladies, in splended silk frocks. Such is the crew that for Harrison bellowers, Always excepting some very fine fellows.

Do you desire to know the feelings of the Western people in relation to Harrison, Jackson, Johnson, and their relative services? I can tell you, if a Western man is asked his opinion of General Harrison, his answer will be nineteen times out of twenty, that General Harrison is a very good man, and was a tolerable General. He has done his country some service, and that perhaps he discharged his official duties in the last war, about as well as could be expected, all circumstances considered. This, sir, I repeat will be the general answer. In some instances, a higher opinion will be expressed in some instances a lower one. My colleagues on this floor, Whigs and Democrats, will bear me out in what I say; but when you hear Jackson and Johnson named, they are named in praise and song, in affection and pride. Yes, sir, in praise and song: Were you ever at a camp meeting in the West? If you were, you never left it without hearing the wool hat and linsey hunting shirt boys sing.

Mary Rogers are, a case.

And so are Sally Thompson,

General Jackson is a horse,

And so are Colonel Johnson.

I see, sir, in some of the Western Whig papers, the name "Harrison Democrats." This is a new name under the sun. Well, sir, as the world grows older, names will increase. New names will run pari passu with the world's age, and with the cunning and trickery of Federalism. "Harrison Democrats" in the West are like the Frenchmen's flee, when you attempt to put your finger on them they are not there. "Harrison Democrats" may be put in the list with mermaids, sea serpents, and sirens. They are names in fancy, fiction, and poetry. Sir if you can catch a *Harrison Democrat*, take him to Ohio and exhibit him. I would advise you also to accompany the exhibition, with Whig button that can jump "Jim Crow" to the music of the psalms, fumigating, and the seabut. You will clear more hard cash in one day than you will by playing Congre-seeman a month.

In conclusion, let me say, the Democracy understand and appreciate their principles. They have stood by them in prosperity and adversity, through bank panics and Federal frauds, through good and through evil report. They are not now to be driven from their position by the snare of "panic!" "panic!" or drawn from their principles by the empty show and button display of log cabins, hard cider, and shingle-plaster certificate-military-renown. Principle is the watchword with the Democracy, and principle they will maintain. The Democracy of this country cling to their bosoms, and cherish in their hearts their principles as they revere the sacred memories of their ancestors, who secured them with their treasure, their blood and their lives; they will as soon be guilty of the base ingratitude of forgetting the one, as to desert the other, either by threats, flattery, or bribery.

Votes for President and Vice President.

The following table, which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the most prominent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the different elections since General Washington's retirement:

1796.—President J. Adams 71, T. Jefferson 65.—Vice President, T. Pinckney 58, A. Burr 50; 1800.—President, T. Jefferson 23, J. Adams 61.—Vice President, A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney 59.

1804.—President, T. Jefferson 161, Chas. C. Pinckney 14.—Vice President, G. Clinton, 163, R. King 14.

1808.—President, J. Madison 152, C. C. Pinckney 45.—Vice President, G. Clinton 118, R. King 47.

1812.—President, J. Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 99.—Vice President, E. Gerry 128, Livingston 59.

1816.—President, J. Monroe 183, R. King 34.—Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820.—J. Monroe 218, no opposition, except one vote given from New Hampshire.—Vice President, D. D. Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824.—A. Jackson 91, J. Q. Adams 81, W. H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828.—President, A. Jackson 173, J. Q. Adams 83.—Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173, R. Ross 83.

1832.—President, A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49, John Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7.—Vice President, Martin Van Buren 169 & the Sergeant 49, Wm. Wilkins, 30.—Lee 11, Amos E. Baker 7.

1836.—President, Martin Van Buren 170, W. H. Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, D. Webster 11.—Vice President, R. M. Johnson, 117, F. Granger 63; scattering 84.

The electors meet in the capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

From Mexico.—The schooner Ocean arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, having left Campeachy on the 3d June. The papers of that city, give at full length the details of the movements of the federalists, in the vicinity of Campeachy, and the progress they are making in the siege of that place.

The town of Campeachy, after a bombardment of five days, surrendered to the Federalists on the 2d June. On the 3d, the victors were to enter the town, and the government troops were to be despatched the same day to Vera Cruz.

The Federalists intended marching upon Tabasco, where a great part of the population have declared themselves in their favor. A detachment of 400 men, garrisoned in Tabasco, had been sent by the commander to reinforce the besieged, but before they had arrived at their destination the order was countermanded.

Don't forget, ladies, that this is leap year, Make hay while the sun shines.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONGRESS.

Monday, June 15.—In the Senate, the discussion on the subject of the renewal of the charters of the District Banks was resumed, and, after an animated contest on every amendment proposed, the bill, as ordered to be engrossed, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, with the amendment, adopted. It was ordered to be engrossed. By this bill the charters will be extended for two years on certain conditions; viz, that they shall not pay out nor issue any paper of non-specie paying banks, and that they shall not avail themselves of any stay of execution, unless on affidavit of merit. The Senate next went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

The House of Representatives, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Banks, of Virginia, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Independent Treasury bill. Mr. Pope, of Kentucky, who was entitled to the floor addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. Mr. Fillingham had the floor at the hour of recess.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamboat Great Western has arrived at New York, having sailed from Bristol on the 4th June. She brings intelligence nineteen days later than previously received. From New York papers, we extract the following items:

We have seldom found the foreign journals more destitute of intelligence of interest. Nothing was doing in parliament; and commercial matters remained pretty much as they were at the time of the last adjourn. Cotton had experienced a further decline of one fourth of a penny per pound, but the money market was easy, and a favorable harvest was anticipated from the present aspect of the crops. Exchange were against England, and some exports of silver to the continent are noticed.

The English prints contain long descriptions of the rejoicing which took place on May 24th, the twenty-first birth day of the Queen. In all parts of the kingdom there were great celebrations. Many of the public institutions of London were thrown open to the people, and splendid illuminations took place at night.

A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the 1st inst., for the extinction of the foreign slave, trade, and the civilization of Africa.—Prince Albert took the chair, and made a short and appropriate speech.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Villiers made a motion that the House resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the Act of George the IV., regulating the importation of foreign grain. On a division, the numbers were, in favor of the motion 177, and against it 300—majority 123. This for a time put an end to the cornlaw agitation.

Admiral Sir Sydney Smith died on the 24th of May at his residence in Paris, aged seventy-six years. The plague is increasing frightfully at Alexandria.

The President, steamship.—The 10th of July, has been fixed upon as the day on which this splendid vessel will commence her first voyage hence to New York. Meanwhile she will make an experimental trip to Cork.

York Minister was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. The loss, it is supposed, cannot be repaired for less than 100,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Her Majesty, through Lord Bellhaven, Chief Commissioner to the General Assembly of Scotland, has presented 2,000. for the propagation of the Gospel in the Highlands.

Kino Oru.—Advice from Athens state that King Otto had refused to sanction the treaty of commerce lately concluded by his Ambassador, Zographos, with the Ottoman Porte.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris prints are occupied with the debate which took in the Chamber of Deputies, on the bill for the removal of Napoleon remains from St. Helena to Paris.

The remains of the Emperor Napoleon are at last to be brought to France, and will be interred, as he desired, on the banks of the Seine.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday, after some discussion, agreed to the *projet de loi*, granting an additional credit of 540,000 francs for the blockade of Buenos Ayres. The French Government, added M. Thiers, intended to send a superior agent to La Plata, who it was hoped, would restore the harmony for a moment disturbed in that quarter.

It seems to be conceded by the French prints, that the expedition to Algiers has turned out a failure. Marshall Valles is strongly condemned for not having conducted the campaign with more ability. The question of Algerian occupation has been elaborately examined on the occasion of a demand for supplies; the money was voted, and enough stated by the ministers to show that the French Government really intended to retain its authority in that country.

SPAIN.—May 22.—A sanguinary action has taken place in the environs of Ripoll; between the troops of the Queen, commanded by General Carbo and those of the Carlist chief Sotile, in which the constitutional troops are said to have had the advantage. The band which infested the environs of Oliana, has fallen back on Berga, in consequence of the defeat of Sotile. It was reported at Madrid that the siege of Berga was abandoned for the season. General Espartero left Monroy on the 18th, but such was the dreadful state of the weather that he was compelled to encamp about midway between the Headquarters of San Miquel and La Plata. So intense was the cold in the mountains, that men and horses perished. Great disorder prevails among the Carlists of Catalonia. Desecration daily increases from the Carlist bands. Detachments of from three to four hundred each, have successively retired and proceeded to their homes. Six hundred men who had thus abandoned the insurgents, met on the 20th near Castellbal. It was reported that their commander-in-chief, General Segura, had left Berga, and sought refuge at Andorre. The death of Marche Copons is confirmed.

In the House of Representatives, it was resolved that the daily hours for the meeting of the House for the remainder of the session be 10 o'clock instead of 11. A motion was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution requiring the clerk to publish, in one or more of the daily papers the names of all members of Congress who shall be absent at the call of the House, or at the call of the yeas and nays; on which the votes were—yeas 106, nays 70. Not being two thirds, the motion failed. The Independent Treasury Bill having been taken up in Committee of the whole, Mr. Bell resumed a speech against it which he had commenced the day previous.

Thursday, June 19.—No public business was transacted in either branch of Congress, in consequence of the announcement of the death of the Hon. Anson Brown.

In the House of Representatives, immediately after the journal was read, Mr. Curtis, of New York, rose and announced the death of his friend and colleague, the Hon. Anson Brown. The customary resolutions in honor of his memory were adopted, and the House immediately adjourned.

In the Senate, a message was received communicating the resolutions of the House; whereupon Mr. Pallmidge rose, and, after a eulogium upon the character of Mr. Brown, and some appropriate allusions to his sudden death, moved resolutions corresponding to those adopted by the House; and then the Senate adjourned.

Friday, June 19.—In the Senate, the resolu-

tion offered by Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, on

Wednesday, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of electing an equal number of reporters from each of the two political parties, who shall be sworn to report the proceedings with all practical fidelity, was taken up for consideration, and discussed by Messrs. Tappan, Walker, Clay, of Ky., Calhoun and King, and then laid over for the present. The bill for the Mount Carmel and New Albany Railroad was next taken up, and was advocated by Messrs. White, Young, and Webster, and opposed by Mr. Benton.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of a few reports from Committees, &c., the Independent Treasury bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Evans addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. Mr. Fillingham had the floor at the hour of recess.

INSURRECTION IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BUCHGRADE.—*Frontiers of Turkey, April 7.*—A serious insurrection has taken place in Servia against the new order of things and especially against the appointment connected with it of the new counsellors of the Prince. There have been, in several parts of the country, meetings of the people, and the public voice has everywhere pronounced against the counsellors, accompanied by a wish that the seat of government may be transferred to Kragujevatz, and that bounds may be set to the generally believed squandering of the public money.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The postscript of our Paris letter, dated Saturday evening, announces the arrival of a telegraphic despatch in the afternoon of that day, with the intelligence of the demise of His Majesty, Frederick William, King of Prussia.

It is now definitely understood that the remains of Napoleon will be placed under the dome of the "Invalides." Turenne and Vendome are already there, placed by the order of the Emperor himself; but none others, it is now decreed, will be deposited in that sanctuary, which now becomes *inviolable* and *sacred*.

The Westminster Review, for May, has a long and able article on the subject of the Maine Boundary Question. It says:

"It must be confessed that the many delays which have marked the whole of the proceedings of our government, give but too much color to this opinion; and though the recent survey has been one of the best steps taken by it in reference to this matter, the delay which it has occasioned in the acceptance of the proposals made by the President last summer, has been most injurious. It is incumbent, therefore, on Lord Palmerston to give the public of both countries some visible evidence of a determination to settle the question at once. We believe that there is no single act by which the present government could enlist so large a share of public opinion in its favor, as one which should settle this most mischievous dispute."

The French had to raise an additional million of francs by subscription, to meet the expenses of the transfer, taken of Bonaparte's ashes from St. Helena. It reached \$30,000 and was then abandoned as a failure.

A voice from over the waters—President's Message—Ruinous effect of paper money.

In looking over a file of old English papers, we were struck with the force of the following comments upon President Van Buren's last annual message. They are from the Manchester Advertiser, of January last, written on the receipt of the message. Pursuit was immediately made by Captain J. B. Mason, of the Florida volunteers, who, being in advance of his men, was accidentally killed by the firing upon the escaping Indians.

The Indians who committed the outrages in this neighborhood a fortnight ago, and surrounded the dwelling at North River, proceeded to the settlement at Mondaria, and were reconnoitering about there when their signs were discovered.

A party of gentlemen immediately started in pursuit, and came upon five of the rascals. They took to a high grass, and as the party were too small to surround it, the grass was fired, when the fellows escaped under the smoke. The tracks were numerous in and about the settlement.

A passenger on board the schooner Francis, reported that intelligence had been received at St. Augustine that Col. Green, operating in middle Florida, had come in contact with a party of Indians and succeeded in killing three warriors and a white man who was with them—also capturing several prisoners.

HAIL STORM.—A destructive hail storm passed over Salem, Washington county, in this State, on Sunday last, doing much injury to the crops. The hail was nearly as large as a hen's egg, and continued to fall fast and thick for about ten minutes. At least 2000 panes of glass were broken in the town of Salem alone.

Revoltions in South America.—The following is an extract from a letter received in Boston, dated Panama, Isthmus of Darien, April 15, 1840:

"The Lexington passed the island of Panama, the other day, on her way to the United States. The whole republican system of the South is in a revolt. The mail arrived here a few hours ago, informing us that the Central America had divided itself into five different republics. Bolivia had declared war against Peru and Santa Cruz, at the head of the Bolivian army—threatens to invade Peru immediately."

The St. Louis Republican of the 11th, states that a large company of Santa Fe traders arrived a few days before, at Independence, (Mo.) in all about forty wagons. Among other merchandise and products brought in, was some gold and silver; but in what quantities had not been ascertained. Mr. Alesservay, of St. Louis, one of the trading party, had arrived at that city in good health.

Major T. W. Lendrum and Capt. S. Duttenbier, both of the Quartermaster's department, have been honorably acquitted before the court martial at Baltimore, of which Gen. Wool was President, of the charges of using their official stations in the army to promote political purposes.

The soundness of the policy adopted by the banks of New York, in not yielding to the panic of suspension, is now triumphant. The New York correspondent of the Intelligencer, is obliged to acknowledge that in New York 'money continues plenty, and the banks have more specie than they know what to do with. Their circulation is considerably less than the specie on hand.'

HEELS WIN.—The eastern papers say that the receipts of Madame Celeste, a celebrated dancer, during her visit to this country, amounted to \$150,000, and that she has devoted nearly the whole of it to Mr. Elliott, her husband, who is in bad health.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.—The distance from Liverpool to Halifax, according to the measurement by the Unicorn, a steamship which recently arrived at Boston, is only 2,202—and from Halifax to Boston, 305 miles.