

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. 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?"

Q.—The leading men of the Federal party are constantly howling in the most piteous tones, that the country is ruined, that the present distress is caused by the party in power, and the veto of the United States Bank. But from whom does this cry of distress, which so frequently salutes the ear, emanate? The following just and forcible remarks, taken from Mr. Lowell's speech, clearly prove the inability of a National Bank, to avoid the too frequent recurrence of the general distress which has heretofore so deeply afflicted this country. It is the extreme of folly, and evincing either ignorance or political corruption, to charge the present administration with the present distress of the country, or that the United States Bank could have prevented it. If that institution had all the remedial power to save the country from such distress, why did she not exert herself to thwart the universal calamities and prostration of the interests and prosperity of the country in 1819, 1820, and 1824? She either had, or had not the ability to have prevented it. If she had the ability, it was not extended—or if it was, then we have conclusive evidence that she had no such distinguished power.

"The shrill cry of distress which so often salutes our ear, comes from the poor, the destitute, and the suffering. It comes from those gentlemen who are connected with, and have the control of, the nine hundred banks and branches in this country; from bank presidents, bank directors, and bank dependants, and their political associates, who desire to overthrow the Administration. It comes from the Whig merchants in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, who ride in their carriages, drawn by gay horses, surrounded by rich equipage, who live in marble palaces, furnished in the most splendid and magnificent style, who fare sumptuously every day, sitting down at tables which groan under the weight of the luxuries, and the dainties of the season; and while partaking of rich viands, and sipping old and choice wines, they will mourn over the hardness of the times, the pressure in the money market, the distress which prevails in the country, and the folly, extravagance, corruption and madness of the present Administration!

Such men cannot be pleased, while the Government is administered on Democratic principles. Though the Administration were as pure as the angels in Heaven, it could not command their approbation. They could not be satisfied. Like the horse leech's daughters, they would "cry, give, give, and never say enough."

In the judgment of a certain party, this country has been ruined many times within the last forty years. They considered it ruined, and the institutions of religion overthrown, when Thomas Jefferson was elected President—ruined again, when James Madison was elected—ruined when the embargo, non-intercourse, and non-importation acts were passed—ruined when war was declared against Great Britain for the protection of our rights on the high seas—ruined when General Jackson was elected President—when he vetoed the bill to recharter the United States Bank—again when the deposits were removed—when the specie circular was issued—when Mr. Van Buren was elected President—and is about to be ruined again, by the passage of the bill now under consideration; and notwithstanding it has been so frequently ruined, I most seriously and solemnly believe it is still the best country on the globe, with the best people, and the best Government. With all this distress and ruin, we have gone on from prospering to prosper; enlarged our borders until they extend from the Canadas to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific; have increased in population and wealth; erected institutions of learning and religion throughout the land; and established a gallant navy, which commands the respect and admiration of the world.

We have increased our power by land and water, until our commerce whittens every ocean, and our star spangled banner waves triumphant in every clime.

I admit that many persons are laboring under pecuniary embarrassment, and that there is a depression in mercantile affairs, which has fallen with great severity upon a portion of the community; but it is not confined to this country, or England, and is more severely felt in those countries which depend on a paper currency than in any other.

We have been told that no such depression of business occurred during the existence of a United States Bank; and here I take issue with those gentlemen, and will maintain and prove, by the most distinguished men in the Opposition, that there were two such revolutions during the existence of the late United States Bank, namely, in 1819 and in 1824; and yet further, that they were caused by the bank.

First. The Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, June 8, 1839, which is reported in *Gales and Seaton's Register*, vol. 8, part 3d, pages 3364 and 5, uses the following language:

"In 1819 came that sudden eclipse of the glorious scene I have described, which, for a while, was supposed to forbode a permanent

prostration of the interests and prosperity of the country. This was the result of a combination of causes. By the abuse of the paper credit system both in Europe and America, and the consequent depreciation of the currency, property of all kinds attained an extravagant artificial value. A universal delusion prevailed upon all subjects connected with trade, and the nature and theory of wealth. The machine of production had been stimulated to the highest exertion in every country, and in every branch of industry, peculiar to each, without reference to the amount of similar products in either, and without regard to the probable demands for them. Such was the effect of the steady advance in the prices of all descriptions of property and produce in this country, up to 1819, caused by the state of the currency, that a great portion of society began to imagine that a golden age had set in, which would have no end; that prices would continue to rise without limit, and that the readiest way to wealth was by trade or exchanges. The whole country became a nation of traders or exchangers, as well as the producers of the commodities of trade. The fall of prices in 1819 found almost every individual of the country either a debtor or a creditor, to an amount far beyond the bounds of a moderate adventure. The revulsion of 1819 was as sudden and unexpected as a clap of thunder in a fine day. It was as terrific, too, to thousands. The consequence was general consternation and depression."

Second. Hon. Henry Clay, in a speech delivered in 1824, reported in *Niles's Register*, vol. 20, pages 378 and 387, says:

"In casting our eyes around us, the most prominent circumstance which fixes our attention, and challenges our deepest regret, is the general distress which prevades the whole country. It is forced upon us by numerous facts of the most incontestable character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native produce; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; by successive untimely crops of grain, perishing in our barns and barn yards for the want of a market; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by the numerous bankruptcies, not limited to the trading classes, but extending to all orders of society; by an universal complaint for the want of employment, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor; by the ravenous pursuit after public situations, not for the sake of their honors and the performance of their public duties, but as a means of private subsistence; by the reluctant resort to the perilous use of paper money; by the intervention of legislation in the delicate relation between debtor and creditor; and, above all, by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of the whole mass of the property of the nation which has, on an average, sunk not less than about fifty per cent, within a few years."

"The truth is, that no class of society suffers more, in the present stagnation of business, than the laboring class. That is a necessary effect of the depression of agriculture, the principal business of the community. The wages of able bodied men vary from five to eight dollars per month; and such has been the want of employment, in some parts of the Union, that instances have not been unfrequent, of men working merely for the means of present subsistence. If the wages for labor here and in England are compared, they will be found not to be essentially different."

And third. Hon. Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered the same year, which is recorded in the same volume, at the 411th page, discourses as follows:

"The paper system of England had certainly communicated an artificial value to property. It had encouraged speculation and excited overtrading. When the shock, therefore, came, and this violent pressure for money acted at the same moment on the continent and in England, inflated and unnatural prices could be kept up no longer. A reduction took place, which has been estimated to have been at least equal to a fall of thirty, if not forty, per cent. The depression was universal; and the change was felt in the United States severely, though not equally so in every part of them. There are those, I am aware, who maintain that the events to which I have alluded did not cause the great fall of prices; but that fall was natural and inevitable, from the previously existing state of things, the abundance of commodities, and the want of demand. But that would only prove that the effect was produced in another way, rather than by another cause. If these great and sudden calls for money did not reduce prices, but prices fell, as of themselves, to their natural state, still the result is the same; for we perceive that, after these new calls for money, prices could not be kept longer at their unnatural height."

These three gentlemen, occupying, as they do, high and responsible stations in the nation, and being at the head of the Whig party, will, I presume, be regarded by our opponents as competent and credible witnesses."

Q.—We take the following from the Olive Branch, a paper printed in Rockville, Park county, where Gen. Howard resides.

Misrepresentation.

The "Spirit of '76" and Dan Sigler.

We observe an article circulating very freely in the whig papers of this state, copied from that infamous nick-named journal the "Spirit of '76," with the caption of "Tilghman A. Howard's position defined," which is made up of base fabrications and malicious falsehoods. In our next paper, we shall place such testimony before the public as will be entirely satisfactory on this point, and prove that Gen. Howard's views have been most grossly misrepresented in relation to Internal Improvements. Mr. Sigler's position will be defined, and that too in such a way as will make him feel very unpleasant.

The Missouri Republican states that a letter, dated 5th inst., from Fort Winnebago mentions that Gen. Atkinson has succeeded in removing 1043 Winnebago Indians from the Portage. This is the principal body of that nation, and had been residing at the head waters of Rock river and the Wisconsin river. A few scattering lodges yet to be collected, will, when removed, clear the entire transfer of the Winnebagoes to their own lands west of the Mississippi.

THE HUMAN HEART.—The heart of a man is said to weigh about nine ounces, that of a woman eight. As age increases, man's heart grows heavier, and a woman's lighter, after she is thirty.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Vevay Times.

To the Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.

DEAR SIR:—

Your private letter to a Richmond correspondent, which from its transcendent merit has been made public for the benefit of the Harrisonians, otherwise called in whig phrase, the "people," deserves all the popularity which it is gaining. I regret only that some mistrust of the power of its contents, on the part of your friends, should have led to the publication of your name appended to the letter. It is well known that but one pen in the country could have indicted such a communication—and who but your powerful and talented self could wield it! I regard it therefore, as derogatory to your merit, to deem the publication of your name necessary. It is a happy thing for our country that you carry with your great political power, such steadfast political honesty, such constancy, and so firm and undeviating a consistency. Had it been otherwise, sad would have been the fate of our beloved country at this alarming crisis.

For years you have acted as the representative of the Democratic party who have elevated Mr. Van Buren. Now, having become associated with his enemies, from your own declarations, we draw the glorious conclusion that you have actually carried the root and stem of Democracy with you, and transplanted them into the bosom of the whig party; while with equal magic power, the Van Buren party have suddenly been transformed by you into Federalists! Not only so—majority, that great balance that rules our country, is lifted from the head of the former Democracy and placed upon the new. Numbers as well as principles obeyed your mandate; O, most potent wizard!

Thus you have not changed your principles, but your party only; and that in a new way. Instead of the party changing you, it is you who have changed, reformed, remodelled the party. Into the old body, you have infused a new soul. The measures formerly most threatening to the Constitution and our liberties, have also been invigorated with the healthful spirit of Democracy. Old things are become new. Federal doctrines are now Democratic; a National Bank is Democratic, a high protective tariff, monopolies, assumption of State debts, a consolidated General Government, have all become Democratic measures, and Northern abolition, democracy for the South and West.

The new galvanic party which you have created, laud your exceeding candor. Such praise cannot be denied you. Modesty in your case might be deemed hypocrisy. A man who has wrought such wonders over such masses of men, might naturally incur the imputation of deceit, did he talk differently from the language in your celebrated letter. Accordingly, your prescience is unerring, and in your hands the States become the mere marbles of a truant boy—your "chancey allies and laws." "I have predicted the result for the last two years, with an accuracy almost equal to the official canvass. I have given Mr. Van Buren New Hampshire—(generous too amid all your greatness) which I know will be matter of complaint with our friends there. Perhaps I might too make a similar apology in regard to Arkansas; (considerate) I have also given him South Carolina."—unbounded liberality! Why are you so tantalizing as to give Mr. Van Buren those three States? I think your friends would not blame you, (seeing that even on a point of delicacy to a fallen foe, they could do Mr. Van Buren no earthly good) if you had kept them all.

Assuming the privilege of true friendship, one of your own attributes, unflinching candor, I do admonish you that your language in regard to South Carolina, as a sister of a solemn and majestic union of States, is unworthy of your high station as a Senator in Congress, from the Empire State. None can respect, honor and revere the Hon. Jno. C. Calhoun, more than I, but it is unjust and degrading to ourselves to speak of an independent and intelligent State, as stolidly under the control of any one individual, however pure, however lofty in talent. And were I a representative in Congress, or a citizen of that gallant little State, I would hold you personally responsible for your foul libel on her character.

You may probably have been deceived by some over-zealous friend in regard to the political character of Indiana, upon that ground alone do I withhold from you a merited chastisement. I will now therefore give you warning, that in your next private letter evidently intended (like the last) for the "public eye," to give Indiana to Mr. Van Buren, or I will most assuredly give you a caning. What! Indiana go for the Harrisonians, when she has been plunged into almost irretrievable debt by their policy! She is weary of the drain upon her resources.

The Harrisonians in shuffling off the coil of Whigism cannot escape the responsibility of former acts under another name. They are still the same men as the federalists always have been, seeking the aggrandizement of the few, and the leveling down of the many. General Harrison himself cannot go unscathed from the censure of our State. Whilst he was Governor of Indiana Territory, acts passed over his signature which were not in accordance with the character of a far-seeing, patriotic statesman. Would a democrat require a free-hold of fifty acres of land to qualify an elector? Would a

democrat have a free white man sold into slavery for five or costs—or for the sale of ale, beer, or hard cider, in a less quantity than two gallons! Would a democrat have a delicate female publicly given three hundred lashes on her bare back well laid on! No, never. Nor would a democrat ever countenance a man that has approved of such barbarous laws. Tell it not then that my own democratic Hoosier State will go for General Harrison. It is a foul accusation upon her good sense and fair name: she will give to Howard and Van Buren triumphant majorities. In the name of all that is dear, in that much abused word Democracy, I beg of you to increase your Argus-eyed and Janus-faced informers, lest from incorrect intelligence, Indiana and one or two other little States should slip you unawares.

Had you confined your assertions to your own State, they might have borne some appearance of plausibility in other parts of the Union; but unfortunately for your position as ruler of the Presidential election, in many of the States where your letter shall be seen, it will betray its ignorance by its assumption of excessive knowledge. As regards Indiana, I will only say that you have told an arrogant and unpardonable falsehood.

I have the honor to be,
A HOOSIER.

Switzerland Co. Indiana.

For the Vevay Times.

Mrs. M. E. JONES:—

The sudden flip-flap of Editor Gray, reminds me of two remarkable circumstances I have read about in my life. One is, the astonishing feats of agility, ground and lofty tumbling, slight of hand, legerdemain, and other never before equalled tourneys, by three Egyptians; Chum, Cham, and Chum;—after swallowing all the chairs, tables, sideboard and other furniture of the room, Chum was to turn a lofty somerset, and jump down the throat of Cham!—after which Cham was to take three grand and mysterious circles round the room, and conclude his feat, by turning nineteen somersets and (thus incumbered with Chum and all the furniture in the room) leap down the throat of Chum!—when Chum would conclude the evening's entertainment, by placing himself before the audience and in a manner never before equalled by any of his art, turn fifteen somersets backwards and swallow himself, and all would disappear in a majestical cloud!!!—I leave the application to be made by those skilled in necromancy.

The other is a passage from a very old book, which reads somewhat like this:—We unto you soribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass Heaven and Earth to make one proselyte, and when you have made him, he is tenfold more a child of deception than before!—Explanation is unnecessary. Alas! alas! for the depravity and deception of poor human nature. Who would have thought that the once respectable editor of a Democratic journal, could for the pitiful consideration of filthy lucre, be tempted to descend from the lofty eminence he once held, to peddle slang whang, and falsehoods, for a corrupt party. But so it is, and so it has ever been. There has always been Esau, and Judas, and Hells and Arnolds, who would sell their birth right for a mess of pottage, or betray their best friends for a few pieces of silver, or themselves and country, and every thing sacred, for the gratification of their own diabolical thirst for revenge, or some other unholy passions, closer allied if possible to the father of all evils, than any I have mentioned.

But Democrats, you will not be surprised when I tell you, that the scales fell from the eyes of this modern Judas, right in the midst of a great campaign party—yes, a great campaign party. He had only seen before a glimmering, as through a glass, darkly. Here in the midst of the uproarious conviviality on that occasion, suddenly a light burst in upon him brighter than the sun at noon day, and he could behold L's, X's, X's, and V's, almost innumerable floating before his astonished vision; and when he could not speak, so great was his surprise, lo! there was a voice heard behind the brightness of those oblong pieces of beautiful vignette paper, saying, all these will I give unto thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me; and so powerfully convincing were these said arguments, that when the power of speech returned, he was heard to say, Sirs, I am yours—yes, yours, wholly, solely and bodily; and let others do or say as they please, as for me, I am determined to go my whole length, in dealing out abuse against the party I have once acted with, and whose confidence I once enjoyed. In answer to which I would say, as Davy Crockett said to the man who asked his consent to marry his daughter, "Go ahead." You have sounded the tocsin, now collect your forces, and you will find us ready to meet you, on any and every assault you may see proper to make. To Democrats we would say, be not disconcerted—suffer not yourselves for a moment to be fobbed off your guard, have on your armour of truth, which is the cause of your country, and of equal rights. You can afford to loose a few more such big bellied bottles of smoke, as the former editor of the Madison Courier, and yet come off more than conquerors. Such milk and water politicians are a dead weight upon any party; you are happily rid of him. Let every Democrat in the county and State, take some respectable Democratic journal

let correct information and correct principles be liberally diffused among the people and all will go right.

Once more, I say to the yeomanry of this country, be vigilant—call primary meetings in your townships and neighborhoods; discuss freely the great political topics that are now agitating the country, let the people be correctly informed, and my word for it, you will be enabled again to shout victory, over the hard cider party, that are making such strong efforts to mislead and gull the credulous of all other parties.

If you suffer your adversaries to succeed, prescription for opinions sake, will be the order of the day. Indeed, already they have said that the loco focos shall feel the weight of their power, (if they succeed) such will be the length to which you will be proscribed, that not a Democrat in the country will be thought worthy of holding an office, the proceeds of which will be worth a quid of tobacco. Then I say, up and be doing, "now's the day and now's the hour," the minions of party strife and party warfare, are busy sapping the foundation of your dearest rights, your best interests—your are contending for the glorious liberties, handed down unimpaired to you by your revolutionary sires; hold on then to your inestimable inheritance and let it pass unsullied and untarnished to your posterity. Every thing is in your power; march on in solid phalanx to the polls, and again victory will perch on your standard.—The star spangled banner will continue triumphantly to wave, o'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Vevay, July 4, 1840. WAYNE.

Gen. Howard.

It is with pride and pleasure, says the Richmond Jeffersonian, that we read the favorable notices of our distinguished candidate for Governor, which are multiplying in every quarter of the Union, and in the papers of both political parties. Mr. Weed, editor of the Albany (N. Y.) Journal, the State paper, and whig organ in that State, speaking of Howard, says: "He is one of the ablest men from west of the mountains; and is possessed of that amiableness of character, that candor and honesty, which render him the favorite of the people of all parties." He says he is the ablest and most popular man of either party in this State, and says it is conceded by the whigs, in that State, that he will run ahead of his party, on the ground of his known opposition to our high taxes, and the past profligate management of our state affairs. He in fact, succeeds his election; but tells his whig friends that his election will result from his personal good qualities, and his judicious views of State policy.

Glorious Indeed.

The following appeared, on the 20th instant, as the leading article in a little Federal paper, published in Georgetown, D. C. It is more likely that Thaddeus Stevens would be the Secretary of War. The Abolitionists will not be content without a representative in the Cabinet, unless it is thought sufficient to let them have the President. Alas, poor Clay! He must fight the battle, and be banished!

"THE GLORIOUS PROSPECT.—We have been handed the following by one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Georgetown and lay it before our readers as a prophecy of what will be in 1841. Let our Van Buren friends calmly and honestly contrast this galaxy of talent and ability with the present cabinet, and we are sure they will all hope to be beaten in the coming contest. Such a cabinet will restore the country to the good old spirit of '76, when the Government was administered for the good of the people.

W. H. HARRISON, President.

JOHN TYLER, Vice President.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Secretary of the Treasury.

W. C. PARSONS, Secretary of War.

S. L. SOUTHWARD, Secretary of the Navy.

THOMAS EWING, Postmaster General.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.

HENRY CLAY, Minister to England.

A new Federal Fraud.

The following is from a gentleman of respectability in Kentucky:

NEWCASTLE, May 23, 1840.

"I perceive that the Harrisonites are parading through the Western country a fraudulently gotten up life of Mr. Van Buren, which they represent as his life by professor Holland, from which they read garbled opinions and expressions of his to the people. How can you send me an authentic one! If you can fall upon a plan to do so, send me one immediately."

We were told yesterday that a gentleman from Louisiana, on his way to this city, heard that Mr. Bear, the Buckeye blacksmith, as he is called by the National Intelligencer, in the course of his travelling harangues, read disparaging passages in regard to Mr. Van Buren's conduct, from a book which he called Holland's Life of Van Buren. There are no such passages in the work of Mr. Holland. It is probable that Mr. Bear has been furnished with one of the spurious volumes by his federal friends as a text book if there be no mistake in the information stated by the gentleman from Louisiana.

STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

—On Friday, the 5th of May, the Federalists of the city of New York held a celebration, in honor of their 'Abolition Hero,' Harrison; and, what is strange to tell, the British ships in that port hoisted their colors, in honor of the occasion. This shows the sympathy which exists between them, and proves indisputably, what we have often asserted, that the principles of the Federalists are, with Monarchy, "one and indivisible."—Harpersferry Constitutionalist.

BAD NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine News of the 29th ult. says:—"There is a rumor in town, and generally credited, that the Indians made an attack on one of the Alachua settlements, on Sunday night last; killing thirteen families, and garrison of six men. The attack was made at night, and is represented as a complete surprise."