

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1840.

The Democratic Club will meet at the court house on Saturday evening, the usual time of the meeting of the Club. Mr. Fisher will address the meeting. Democrats turn out. Our whig friends are invited to attend.

There will be a Democratic meeting at Patriot on the 18th day of July, 1840. Several speeches will be delivered. Gov. Hendricks is invited and expected to be present.

The late democratic editor of this paper while it was under his control, for some cause unknown to us, erased nearly every Democratic paper from our exchange list.

The Late Editor.

We promised in our last paper, to present in the present number, an exposition of the facts relative to the retirement of our late Editor. We must defer these developments still longer, as there are some things which we would like to lay before the public, but are not yet supplied with the testimony. We are somewhat disposed to hesitate on another account—we know not what course the gentleman intends to pursue. We are informed that he is about to assume the editorial department of a new Harrison paper to be established in this place. But although this statement is made to us on good authority, it is so discreditable to the gentleman's natural good sense, to his consistency of opinion, and to his emphatic and repeated declarations, since he relinquished the paper, that we really must wait for the gentleman to speak for himself. He has often said, even since the measures were taken for the establishment of the proposed newspaper, that he believed the Harrison party to be more corrupt than the Democratic party—that he was still in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill—that he would not conduct any party paper, &c., that we really must pause before we pronounce judgment on the motives which led to the extraordinary course he has taken. Far be it from us to impute political depravity or sordid venality to one, who after all, may only labor under an infirmity of judgment, or fickleness of disposition; to one whose offer and on politics, may yet suffer him to support or to vote the Democratic ticket in August next. If, however, the gentleman has changed, and changed at a time not remarkable for any outpouring of hard cider, nor for any change in the political relations of the two parties, why, then the facts we possess and expect to ascertain, will in connection with the course he may adopt, be sufficient to remove the mystery to the people.

In looking over the political history of our country, we are struck with the dissimilarity of political sentiments in different classes of society. Merchants, importers, stock-jobbers, brokers, capitalists, speculators, lawyers, &c., from the days of John Adams to the present moment, have supported the federal party, and advocated federal doctrines. Now for the opposite picture. Farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c., have ever since the days of Jefferson, been manfully contending for the pure principles of equal rights and republican institutions, and they have gloriously and triumphantly succeeded. But it is a singular fact, that so large and influential a class of citizens as the lawyers, whose subsistence mainly depends upon the common people, should be found to compose so strong a body in the federal whig party. Such, however, is the fact. Their feelings and sentiments are aristocratic. This aristocratic character of American lawyers, proceeds mainly from their legal studies. They have a passionate taste and reverence for what is old. They have retained the law of precedents, and continue to found their legal opinions and the decisions of their courts upon the opinions and decisions of the legal professions in England, and the English common law. De Tocqueville says, "the profession of the law in America is the only aristocratic element which can be amalgamated without violence with the natural element of Democracy; and the lawyers belong to the people by birth and interest, to the aristocracy by habit and taste." He also adds: "The object of lawyers is not, indeed, to overthrow the institutions of Democracy, but they constantly endeavor to give it an impulse which diverts it from its real tendency, by means which are foreign from its nature."

The great available in his late speech at Columbus, Ohio, "called Van Buren a magician—that the administration is corrupt."

How dignified the expression, and what makes it more so, is, because General Harrison made use of it. Fellow-citizens, think for one moment upon the import of the above, in connection with the fact of its coming from one who is before the American people for the Presidency. While Van Buren is at the seat of Government attending to the high and responsible duties of his office, his opponent alarmed at his prospects in his own State, is now on an electioneering tour, delivering speeches, making personal remarks against his opponent, and charging him and his administration with all manner of corruption. Such is the very dignified and exalted position the General now occupies before the people.

Switzerland County Politics.

Although the whigs effect to rely so much on Gen. Harrison's pretended log cabin and hard cider popularity, their political manoeuvres evince quite a conscious want of other aid. Their first movement here, was to nominate Mr. Eggleston for the Senate, in the hope that his recent connection with the Democratic party, and his family connections who are Democrats, would enable him to lead off from their principles, some of his former political friends. But this scheme is a total failure. Not one of his connections have followed him to the camp of the enemy.

So in the nomination of Mr. Durbin, who has been a popular preacher of the Methodist faith. It is well known that the professors of that plain and primitive faith, have generally been partial to a corresponding plain and unassuming faith—the Democratic. Yet it was hoped that by thus withdrawing the Rev. Mr. Durbin from his ministrations at the altar of God, to assist in restoring to power, the party which has for nine long years been overlaying the state like the nightmare—that his brethren, the democratic methodists would turn traitors to their principles and their country. This however is another failure—we do not know of a solitary one that deserts.

Again, if it be true that the late editor of this paper has fled to the enemy at the very hour of battle, not one of his connections either, we are assured will go with him. Meanwhile these things all have their effect on the people. Editors, lawyers, and even ministers may go for power, the people more than ever are steadfast for liberty. The political history for the last twelve years is most instructive. Year after year one great man after another fell from Jackson and Democracy, and at every desertion the shout rose from the federal ranks. But still at each succeeding election, the people grew stronger, until the whigs at last desperate and almost destroyed are making one more rally of their scattered cohorts, under false colors and names, and in ambush. But if they were the very spirits of evil themselves, our "little magician" would bind them in his potent spell—or if, as Indians, they fight behind trees, as Judge Bigger said, Dick Johnson is the man who led the charge against Tecumseh, and dislodged them from their ambush.

Geo. H. PROFFITT, the Federal member of Congress from this State, in a letter recently published in the Indianapolis Journal, speaking of the operations of the Democratic party, and Mr. Howard resigning his seat in Congress and returning home, says: "I hope that the yeomanry of Indiana, with that good and sound discrimination which are so peculiarly their characteristics, will see through the juggling of this political scene shifting and party management, and take their own interest in their own good keeping."

What a great misfortune it is, that the people have not had their own interests in their "own good keeping" for the last four or five years. If they had, we would be out of debt, and the people would have little or no taxes to pay. But it is lamentable to think and know it is otherwise, yet it is a pleasing reflection to know that the people are determined to "take their own interest in their own good keeping," and hurl from office those men, and that party, who have been "juggling" the people of this State out of their dearest rights, and entailing a debt upon them, which is a lien upon every acre of land in Indiana, and which will wring from the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, and the producing classes four or five hundred thousand dollars annually, in the form of taxes, and that two in gold and silver. For it should be remembered that these great capitalists and bankers, will take nothing but gold and silver for the interest of the money borrowed.

We learn from the Ohio papers, that Gen. Harrison is out again, and is on an electioneering tour through the State. On the 13th June, he delivered a speech in Cleveland, Ohio. In speaking of his military services, he said, "I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen. I care nothing for the opinion of those who have come hither 3000 miles across the water."

What care nothing for the opinion of those who are adopted citizens of this glorious Republic. Do you hear that, you who have fled this your adopted country—you, who have fled from European despotism, and sought an asylum and a home in this land of freedom—who have from feelings and choice renounced all allegiance to every foreign prince and potentate, and cheerfully took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States? We seriously ask how can you support a man for the highest office in the nation, who avows such sentiments—who has no regard, whatever, for your opinions—who, when he speaks of you, does it in a style and manner, which at once evinces his contempt of your understanding, and a total disregard of your feelings.

Proslavery.—A Mrs. Haines, in Tennessee, wife of a mechanic, lately gave birth to three daughters and one son.

The Chicago Democrat says the Eagle presented to the boys of Chicago at the "hard cider" show at Springfield, turns out to be a turkey-buzzard.

The Democracy of this county will have a large Democratic barbecue in the town of Vevay, on the 25th July 1840. The Democracy of the adjoining counties are invited to attend; and our Whig friends are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion, and hear the other side of the question.

Col. R. M. Johnson, Harry Daniel, Robert W. Wickliff, Elijah Nuttall, Col. Butler, Doct. Duncan, Col. Tibbatts, and Gov. Hendricks, are expected to be here on that day.

A PAPER CURRENCY AND HIGH WAGES.—The Pittsburgh Mercury, in a statement of the situation of Texas in comparison with this country, shows that an increase in the quantity of paper money would not by no means benefit the laborer. The paper currency of Texas exhibits the condition to which whig hankering after inflated prices would reduce the United States, if they could get the currency fixed to their mind. There is no limit to the amount of paper money in Texas, and prices there are as high as the federalists, most anxious for the distension of our paper bubbles, would desire. Flour is selling for one hundred dollars per barrel, corn for fourteen dollars per bushel, and pork for seventy-five dollars per hundred. But mark the wages of labor, and see how sadly the working man falls short of a compensation proportionate to the enormous prices paid for subsistence. His wages are but three dollars a day. For the three dollars which he receives in Texas for his day's labor, he can buy but six pounds of flour, or four pounds of meat—or a one peck of corn. Six pounds of flour is all the subsistence a laborer can obtain for a day's toil in that paradise of paper money. We would earnestly press upon the laboring man, the consideration of this subject. He is constantly appealed to by the whigs to support their cause as a means of increasing the amount of remuneration for his labor. And how do they propose to do this? Not by increasing the amount of specie—the real money in the country—by no means. It is to be done by increasing the amount of paper money, until it becomes as plenty and worthless as it is in Texas. Let the laboring man inquire, not how much money he can earn, but how much subsistence he can buy with the proceeds of a day's labor.

A FINE PRESENT.—We were on yesterday presented with a very rare treat, in the shape of ripe peaches, by Mr. John F. Dufour, Esq. of this place, which, at this season of the year was quite a rarity. This is earlier than we ever knew peaches to be ripe in this county. They were of the ordinary size, and very palatable.

STONE OF THE TIMES.—The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, a whig paper says: "We cannot go for Harrison!" The Athens (Geo.) Banner, an opposition paper, says—"Both parties will repudiate Harrison!" The Columbus Enquirer, of Georgia, opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren, says—"That if the contest be between Van Buren and Harrison, the State will go for the former!" This is "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union" with a vengeance.

We find in the "Campaign," a federal paper the following affidavit. It is undoubtedly genuine.

"An elder brother of mine, named Norris Foster, had twins and named them both Harrison. I have named one of mine Win. Henry Harrison, and my best wish is, that he may always pattern after Gen. Harrison, right or wrong. If Gen. Harrison is a coward, I wish my son to be a coward too."

I certify that James Foster was sworn to the foregoing affidavit. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1840.

N. LEE, J. P. D.

What infinite nonsense—consume folly, and hireling puppyism. We hardly know who is deserving the greatest censure, the affidavit maker, or the Editor for inserting it into his paper. Such grovelling vassalage is far beneath the dignity of Americans. We hope for the honor and dignity of the American character, never to see the like again.

The Albany Argus gives a description of a most awful conflagration, which recently visited Pen Yan, N. Y., by which almost the whole business part of the town was destroyed. The Farmer's Bank was burnt, but every thing of value was saved. Fifteen extensive stores were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at from 80 to 100,000 dollars.

A WONDER.—We yesterday saw a dog with a muzzle on, passing up the street.—Signal.

It must have been one of the Florida blood-hounds the whigs had muzzled, in imitation of the great available at North Bond.

The Baltimore Patriot, a whig paper, "says that if Judge Bigger (whig) himself had not strength enough of his own to be elected, Gen. Harrison's popularity would take him in, even if he was fastened, as he is not, to all the canals and railroads projected in the State."

Gen. Harrison could not do that, if he had, as he has not, as much popularity as a Jackson could drag down the inclined plane of the "deep diggings" at Madison.

INFORMATION WANTED.—When and where is Gen. Harrison's next appointment? Wonder if Bear, the singer of Tippecanoe songs will be there.

Independent Treasury Bill Passed.

This great event occurred in the House of Representatives on the 30th June last, a day which has thereby become memorable in American history. The people are now delivered from the political power of money—from the dominion of brokers and merchants, the most ignoble of all nobility. No longer will the prosperity of the people, and the reward of honest toil, depend on the will and schemes of stockholders and speculators, the drones and the burthen of society. The 30th June 1840, becomes in the American calendar, a day to be ranked side by side with the 20th July 1832, when the United States Bank was overthrown; and the 4th of July 1776, the day of our delivery from British thralldom. The following is the vote on the bill:

So the main question having been ordered to be put, and the question now being "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Dromgoole demanded the yeas and nays, which having been ordered, were—yeas 121, nays 107, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beirne, Black, Blackwell, Lloyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Buttler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Colquitt, Connor, Mark A. Cooper, Wm. R. Cooper, Craig, Cray, Cross, Dana, Davee, John Davis, John W. Davis, Dickerson, Doan, Doig, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Fly, Fine, Fletcher, Floyd, Foranace, Galbraith, Gerry, Griffin, Hammond, Hild, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of North Carolina, Hilden, Holleman, Holmes, Hook, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Care Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Kille, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lewis, Lowell, Lucas, McLellen, McGulloh, McKay, Mallors, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Newhard, Parrish, Parmenter, Pariss, Paynter, Perikion, Pielens, Pioniss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rheet, Rives, Robinson, Edward Rogers, James Rogers, Hyall, Samuels, Shaw, Shepard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Sienrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweeney, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philip F. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpool, Vroom, David D. Wagener, Waterson, Weller, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams and Worthington—121.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Alford, John W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Boits, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, John Campbell, Wm. H. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chinn, Chittenden, Clark, James Cooper, Crab, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Davies, Garrett Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dulle, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Graves, Green, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, Wm. S. Hastings, Hawes, Henry, John Hill of Virginia, Hoffman, Hunt, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnston, William Cost Johnson, Kempshall, King, Lincoln, McGarty, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Nibler, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Peck, Pope, Proffit, Rajdolph, Rariden, Rayner, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Saffmatt, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanley, Stewart, Taliaferro, Waddy Thompson, Tilghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, Warren, Edward D. White, John White, Wick, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, and Christopher H. Williams—107.

So the bill was passed.

"Our Indiana friends, we regret to say, had an exceedingly wet time for their yesterday's bar, because? Nearly all our whig festivals appear to be attended with rain."—Louisville Journal.

No impiety Prentice.—Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth.

The Whigs at the late log-cabin raising in the city of New Orleans poured a hoghead of hard cider into the street, and the swine came along and got drunk on it.—Louisville Journal.

What a wretched multitude was at that raising.

Administrator's Sale.

I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the farm of the late George Craig, deceased, on the River, four miles below Vevay, in Switzerland county Indiana, at noon, on the 22d day of July 1840, the following personal property, belonging to the estate of the late Jane B. Craig, to wit:—One large gray Mare, one mule Colt, one Horse, one yoke of Oxen; also a lot of fat cattle, a lot of Hay and a lot of old Corn, some stock hogs, a lot of pickle pork, and various other articles for farming and other purposes, to tedious to mention.

THOMAS T. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

July 9, 1840.

Public Speaking.

The undersigned, candidates for the Legislature, expects to attend the following appointments of J. H. Cravens, viz—

Patriot, Friday, 17th July.
Moorefield, Saturday, 18th "
Bonnefield Monday, 20th "
Vevay, Tuesday, 21st "

and will address the people alternately, at each place.

H. J. DURBIN.
ELLWOOD FISHER.

July, 9 1840.

Public Notice.

THE undersigned, Deputy Collector for 1839, of street taxes, appointed by the corporation Trustees, in August 1839, on Ferry street in the town of Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, for the improvement of said street, will sell for the taxes unpaid, on Monday, the 23rd of this instant, on the premises, lots No. 227, fifty feet—taxes \$6.25, No. 230, fifty feet, tax \$6.25, No. 233, forty-five feet—\$5.625. If the owners, E. S. Lockwood, & heirs of J. H. Dufour, do not previous to that time call and pay the above taxes, I will also on the same day, offer part of lot No. 7, 294 feet for the taxes levied as above, for improving Ferry Street, amount \$3.70 per foot.

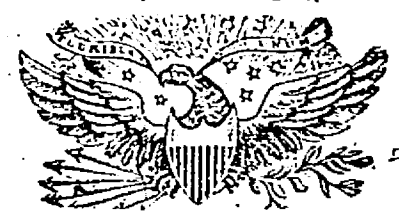
W. NORTHCOTT.

Dept. coll. under H. McLaughlin.

July 9, 1840.

AUGUST ELECTION.

Every Man to his Post.



"Union, Concension, Harmony—Every thing for the Cause—Nothing for men."

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Tilghman A. Howard.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

Benjamin S. Tuley.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATED TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,

Martin R. Green.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

Ellwood Fisher.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

Daniel L. Livings.

THIS IS THE TRUE ANTI-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TICKET, AND THE FRIENDS OF REFORM WILL RALLY TO ITS SUPPORT.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons are notified that the undersigned A. has been appointed administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Jane B. Craig, deceased, late of the county of Switzerland, Indiana. The estate is probably solvent.

THOMAS T. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

July 9, 1840.

Public Notice.

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

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

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

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

At Jacksonville, at ten o'clock, on the 22d day of July, 1840. At Mount Sterling, at one o'clock on the same day.

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

J. C. EGGLESTON.

May 14, 1840.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Vevay, Switzerland county, State of Indiana, on the 1st day of July, 1840, which if not taken out of the office within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Armstrong Thomas Sr. Kelo Daniel
Armstrong Thomas Jr. Kintley Abram
Armstrong James Krutz Charles H
Armstrong Robert 2 Lancaster William
Allard Jonathan W Lanham Shadrack
Anderson John Dietl London Daniel W
Alan Maria Lindley F S
Banta Jacob Lewis James B
Bellamy Samuel McCulloch George
Burns John L McKay Allen
Barks Lovi McKay Moses
Burb Mr. McDaniel Alexander
Brothers Arthable Matte Isaac S
Buchanan John McCreary John F
Bears John McFadden William
Cotton Miss Mary Mansfield Ward
Cotton Miss Margaret McKensie John
Cotton Robert F McKakin Henry
Cotton James M Orr William A 2
Coz Nathan Orr John
Campbell S A Protzman William 2
Carnes Alexander Peak John
Cook John 2 Roberts William M
Dufour Julius Riley Elias
Dufour John D Rogers John
Davis Joel Rankin John
Delks Joseph Rochat Ernestine
Drysdale William Raymond Philip
Dickson William Rigby Edwin
Dumont John 2 Scoops George
Earhart John K Stevenson Robert
Forester A H Sloan Eliza B
Fox John Spels Hogg
Goutent John Weirter Shaddy John
Gelay Constant Sovine Mr
Gilbert Amos Smith Thomas
Gibson Elizabeth Sippenthal Pauline
Gray John Smith George A
Galwood Wm Schenck Ulysses P
Grimes Abijah H Tobson Lewis
Gray William Torrence Mary
Grissard Frederick L Voris C R
Hoady George W Weaver John
Holland Gustavus Wiseman John
Hall Miss Jane Weaver Jacob
Haycock Thomas Weible George
Hafford Ebenezer Wiley Lemuel
Jones Blain B Wooley Silas
Kent P M Walkins Margaret
Knox George G

PERRET DUFOUR, P. M.

Post Office, Vevay, Ia., July 1, 1840. 31c

To all whom it may Concern.

THOSE indebted to the undersigned for subscriptions to the Vevay Times, advertising, &c., are requested to come forward and make settlement either by cash or note. Our book accounts must be closed forthwith, and those who fail to comply with this call in a reasonable length of time, will find their accounts in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

I. STEVENS.

June 25, 1840.

LOOK AT THIS.

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

JOHN L. ARMINGTON.

May 9, 1840.

23c