

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. EVING, of Miami.

- 1st. District. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey.
2d. " HENRY SECRET, of Owen.
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?"

For the Vevay Times.

Internal Improvements and State Debt.

In order to carry on an unjust, unwise and injudicious system of Internal Improvements in this State, by which to aid speculators and gamblers in stock to enrich themselves, by plundering the citizens of this once happy and prosperous State—a Federal Governor, aided and backed by a Federal majority in the legislature, who appointed Federal Fund Commissioners, a Federal Board of Internal Improvements, (with one or two exceptions) have so far succeeded in their unlovely, unjust, and iniquitous project, as to create a state debt of about *Thirteen millions of dollars!!* (including the State Bank debt); and have brought this once prosperous state to the very brink of ruin, destruction and disgrace. A debt of \$13,000,000, saddled upon the citizens, tax paying citizens of this state, only for the purpose of making some rich nabob still more rich, and eating out the very vitals of the people!

Farmers, and producers of Indiana, you who have to bear the burthen of this enormous debt, let me ask you, when will this debt be paid? Mothinks I hear you one and all answering, never! no never!!

Farmers, mechanics, and producers of Indiana, just imagine to yourselves a heap of money, say thirteen millions of dollars, now being collected off you to pay the debts of the State,—this thirteen millions of dollars collected together at Indianapolis, the seat of government, and that it must be conveyed to New York city to liquidate the debt of the State. How many four horse teams, drawing 2500 pounds each, would you suppose necessary to draw this money to the place where it is to be paid over? Try and decipher what number would be required. Would you believe it would require 325 four horse wagons to take it to New York?

I will now try by plain, simple arithmetic to make it out, and if you doubt the correctness of it, try it for yourselves, one and all.

For example, sixteen dollars in silver makes one pound, which divided into 13,000,000 will make 812,500 pounds, which again divided by 2500 pounds (which is allowed to be a load for a four horse team,) and we find that the product is 325, which is the number of wagons required to draw that number of pounds.

But lest some of my Federal friends may answer, Oh! my dear sir, this can be sent in bank notes. For their especial benefit, I will inform them that those bankers and stock jobbers to whom we owe the debt, will receive nothing but gold and silver.

But this is not all, the State has to pay interest on the 13,000,000 of dollars, at from 5 to 6 per cent. semi-annually.—Suppose then that the interest is stated at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent., which it will certainly average, it appears that the interest alone will amount to 715,000 dollars per annum—or in silver dollars weighing 42,816 pounds, and would require about twenty, four horse teams to draw it.

Allowing 40 feet to each wagon and horses, it would form a line about two and a half miles in length.

Farmers, mechanics, producers, and all you who have the future honor, interest and prosperity of Indiana, and your children, and children's children's welfare at heart, only pause, reflect, and ask yourselves candidly, what brought about such a state of things? And when you go to the polls on the first Monday in August next, ask of your own conscience, can I, (and do my duty to my country, myself and posterity) vote for any man, or set of men (for state officers), who had any part or lot in bringing about such an appalling state of things?

My word for it, if you so act and vote, Indiana may yet rise from her own ashes as a Phoenix, and stand in the ranks, which Nature and Nature's God has assigned her by her peculiar local advantages.

I now warn you, that you are in danger of having your chains still more closely riveted by secret foes. Tell me if you can, why the open, ardent, and powerful friends of the "system" are traversing the State, and going from county to county, bribing or buying up federal newspaper editors. Think you, that it is only to carry the State for Harrison!—Not fellow citizens, this is not the object. The main and only object at which the friends of the "system" are applying all their means and influence—and the champions of the

"system" traversing the State from county to county—becoming political missionaries, as they say for Harrison, is to elect Biggar and Hall, who avow themselves friends to the system. But I warn you not to be deceived by their sycophantic songs of hypocrisy. One of the "system" champions from the county below us, pays this place a visit almost every week, and is puffing blowing and snorting about our streets as one bereft of reason. Nor is this all—our Federal friends in this county, imported (as I have understood) a Federal "system" champion from the county above us, to draft the preamble and resolutions which were adopted at their convention in April last,—one on whom in August last, the people of this county put their mark of censure and condemnation.

Farmers, mechanics, producers, whether you be Whigs, Democrats, or of whatever political party, when you go to the polls in August next, recollect and vote for Howard and Tuley, and the State may yet be redeemed and disenthralled.

EQUALITY.

Switzerland Co. July 1840.

The Standing Army.

It is one of the most lamentable characteristics of the present times, that men opposed to the administration, however exalted in station, and in name, are as reckless of truth in their public speeches and documents, as is the most subservient instrument of British whiggery in its daily editorials. The conduct of the federal friends in the National Legislature, on the introduction into that august assembly of Mr. Poinsett's plan for the better organization of the Militia,—their gross perversion of its provision,—their abuse of the President, and their subsequent interference in the recent elections in the state of Virginia, are striking illustrations of this fact. Immediately on the presentation of this bill, these truth-loving, immaculate patriots went to work—manufactured documents, and fraudulently circulated them under their franks throughout that state. In these documents the President was openly charged with an intention of raising an immense army—of uniting the purse and sword—of aiming directly at the liberties of the people—and in short, of converting this republic into a Nero-like despotism, of which he himself was to be absolute prince. A bold and reckless effort was then made to carry democratic Virginia by storm—by a storm so bold, low, and incessant—that the "still, small voice" of truth should not be heard in the uproar.

So glaring were the frauds and falsehoods then perpetrated and circulated to alienate the affections of the people from the present administration, that Mr. Poinsett, in compliance with a call from Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, was induced to give a further exposition of his plan for the organization of the militia. In to-day's paper we conclude the publication of this able document of the Secretary of War, a careful perusal of which must satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the utter and entire falsity of these base and most infamous federal charges. In this letter, the Secretary of war, takes a very comprehensive and able view of this subject—presents the policy of every succeeding administration in reference to it; and no candid man can compare his plan, with that of any preceding one suggested, from General Knox's, Secretary under Washington, to that of Mr. Barbour, Secretary under Mr. Adams, without perceiving that it is the most economical, Democratic, and least burdensome of any ever proposed; that it has not only the advantage over all others in being cheaper to the government, and less onerous to the individual—in being just to all, in paying the private as well as the officer, and in making the economy to consist in reducing the number to be trained; but has the advantage over General Harrison's in particular, in the features, which discriminate a militia force under the state authority, from a standing army under the General Government.

And yet the federalists would torture this simple proposition into a suggestion for a standing army of 100,000 men! How often within the past two months, in high places and in low—in speeches and in editorial paragraphs, has the President—who was entirely ignorant of Mr. Poinsett's plan till after its introduction—been denounced for, and charged with, endeavoring to organize a standing army!—to get into his possession, uncontrolled by Congress, both the purse and sword!—How loudly and virulently has piebald federalism in every form held him up to execration for it, as a Caesar and a Nero!

But this unmerited abuse of the President is perfectly in keeping with the principles of the Federal party. They are so BRITISH in feeling that they would willingly place us under the domination of that tyrannical nation, did they possess the power, by their deep-rooted hostility to militia trainings, and by leaving the country in an entirely defenceless state. They oppose the training of the militia; they oppose the fortification of our sea coasts and frontiers; they oppose the appropriation of money towards carrying on the Florida war against the Indians; and are in favor having the inhabitants of that territory cruelly butchered by a relentless savage foe; in short, they are so anti-American in feeling, in sentiment and principle, that they oppose every measure which could in any way tend to the perpetuation of this happy Republic, and they have long been aiming in vain to render the cords which bind us together as a free people. Old John Adams's Administration, or as it has been justly denominated the reign of terror, was but a shade better than a monarchy; and yet odious, monarchial, tyrannical as it was, it found warm and uncompromising advocates in William Henry Harrison and other leading federalists of the present day.

Let us now take a glance at Harrison's views of the militia system in 1817. He was at that time a member of Congress from Ohio and chairman of a committee when the subject of the militia was agitated in Congress. He then made a report, from which we take the following extract:

"As the important advantages of the military part of the education of the youth will accrue to the community, and not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment should be borne by the public Treasury.

"That to comport with the equality which is the basis of the Constitution, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend,

without exception to every individual of the proper age * * * that it should be a branch of education in every school within the United States."

General Harrison concluded this report by offering the following resolution: "Resolved, THAT THE SECRETARY OF WAR BE REQUIRED TO PREPARE AND LAY BEFORE THE HOUSE, AT THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS, A PLAN FOR THE MILITARY INSTRUCTION OF all the youth of the United States, in the way which is best calculated for the purpose, with as little injury as possible to the ordinary course of education."

A most wonderful project indeed is here proposed by Gen. Harrison, the candidate of a party who have lately expressed so much horror for a standing army.

Gen. Harrison proposes that EVERY CITIZEN in the United States shall have a military education, at the expense of the Government. But Gen. Harrison does not stop here. He was not satisfied with the power already granted by the Constitution. Six weeks after the report, he proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; "giving Congress, concurrently with the States, the POWER TO PROVIDE FOR TRAINING THE MILITIA, AND WHILST ENGAGED IN THAT SERVICE THAT THEY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MILITIA, WHEN IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES."

Here you will perceive that Gen. Harrison proposes in Congress not only a military education of all the citizens of the United States, which at the moderate sum of \$10 for each person, being about 1,500,000 persons, would amount to FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, but further, offers a resolution proposing an alteration in the Constitution, which would place the militia of all the several States, under the entire control of the General Government, instead of being under the guidance, of their respective States. This is the old Federal doctrine of consolidating all power in the Government. These are the sentiments expressed by Gen. Harrison, the Federal candidate for the Presidency, as collected from his past official acts. He now tells you, through his "Confidential Committee," THAT HIS PRINCIPLES HAVE UNDERGONE NO CHANGE.—Spirit of Democracy.

HERMITAGE, June 23, 1840.

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:

Sir: From the many letters which have been recently addressed to me asking for an expression of my views relative to the leading measures of the present administration of the General Government, some of which are from well known and respectable sources, representing that efforts are made in various quarters of the Union to incite a belief in the public mind that my confidence in the present Chief Magistrate has been impaired, it seems to be proper that some steps should be taken by me to undeceive those who are thus imposed upon. For this purpose, sir, I beg the favor of you to give a place in your columns to this note which I trust will be as acceptable to those who have written to me on the subject as a direct answer in the form of a letter would be.

From whatever cause, or on whatever authority, statements may be made representing me as having changed my views of the leading measures of the present administration they are unfounded and unjust.—Of the wisdom and importance of these measures, and particularly that which aims at the establishment by Congress of a fiscal agency for the Government without the use or aid of banks, time and the fullest opportunity for reflection have left not a doubt on my mind. And the ability which Mr. Van Buren has manifested in developing the bearing of this great question, and of its antagonist one, on the free institutions of our country, and the firmness he has displayed in holding on to the true interests of the people when there has been so much temptation to compromise them, entitle him in my judgement to a rank not inferior to that of Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison as a Patriot and Statesman.

With such opinions of the present Chief Magistrate and of the measures to which he has given his sanction—opinions which I have never failed to express when I have had occasion to speak on the subject—it is surprising how any one could take up the idea that my confidence in him had been impaired, or that I had become indifferent as to the choice to be made at the next election between him and Gen. Harrison. Looking upon the latter gentlemen as the representative of Federal principles in the present contest, and knowing that he has never been identified with the Republican party in any of its great struggles against the influences which have been calculated to take power from the people and the states and give it to the General Government, to suppose that I would for a moment think of giving my support to such an individual as a candidate for the Presidency, would be a mockery of all public principle.

In respect to the statements which have been made in several of the newspapers of the day that I disagree with many of my political friends in the estimate they have formed of Gen. Harrison's military merits I am not aware of having said any thing to justify them. Having never admired Gen. Harrison as a military man or considered him as possessing the qualities which constitute the commander of an army, I have looked at his political relations alone in the opinions I have formed or expressed respecting his pretensions to the Presidency, and the consequences which would result to the country, should the suffrages of the people place him in that high office.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Who will charge General Harrison with being an Egotist? In his speech delivered at Fort Meigs, the pronouns I, ME and MY, only occur one hundred and twenty-nine times. As another specimen of his extreme modesty in this respect, may be mentioned a letter to Mr. Williams of Tennessee, of 40 lines, in which the pronouns above mentioned, only amount to twenty-nine. Again we ask, who will charge Gen. Harrison

Joseph Copperthwaite Esq., has resigned his office of Cashier to the U. S. Bank, and has been elected a Director of that institution.

From the Dearborn County Democrat.

Another Change.

It is with heartfelt pleasure that we give place to the following communication, and at the same time welcome Mr. Dumont to the ranks of those who are now rallying under the glorious banner of Democracy. We do so with more pleasure, because we believe it is the honest conviction of his heart that modern whiggery is not the 'clean thing.' To those who do not know Mr. Dumont, we will say that he is a lawyer of considerable reputation for his years, has been a member of the Legislature, and is at present treasurer of this county:

WILMINGTON, June 25, 1840.

A. E. Glenn, Esq.

Sir: Finding after much reflection, that I can no longer act with the party to which I have hitherto belonged, without doing violence to my own feelings, I deem it a duty I owe to myself to declare to the public the position I occupy, and think the present the most appropriate time to make the declaration.

It is natural to distrust the motives that produce any sudden change of opinion, and therefore a man abandoning a party cannot reasonably be ever so humble, it is his duty to shun even the appearance of evil as far as he can. And now that the two great political parties are preparing for battle, the result of which time alone may decide, if I declare, which I now do, my determination to yield my humble support to the administration of Martin Van Buren, it will not I trust, be hereafter said that my opinions were influenced by the results of the elections.

Be pleased, sir, to yield me a sufficient space in your paper for the publication of this.

Respectfully,

EBENEZER DUMONT.

Gen. Howard Resigned.

As soon as Gen. Howard arrived at Indianapolis he deposited his resignation, as a member of Congress; with the Secretary of State.

Gen. Howard had obtained leave of absence from Washington city for two weeks. According to a rule of Congress, no member receives pay when absent on leave, and Gen. Howard drew pay up to the time when he left, and for no longer a period. The rule of Congress above referred to has been adopted by the Richmond Palladium; but other whig papers are out in full blast, complaining of Gen. Howard receiving eight dollars a day, while electioneering for the situation of Governor of Indiana. They dared him to come home and resign, like Judge Biggar; and now that he has done so, and they begin to see the thousands of log cabin boys that come out to hear him, they turn their tune into this pitiful and unfounded abuse. We forgive them for their sinking cause will soon go down. As citizens of Indiana, we again begin to feel proud of our state. With such men to sustain a Governor as we saw assembled on Saturday last, Indiana must soon become, in truth, the young Lion of the West. Under the auspicious name of Howard, victory over temporary embarrassment will soon perch upon the standard of young and beautiful Indiana. The day will soon come, when all parties will be proud to flip the name of "Our Howard."—Constitution.

From the Coxackie Standard.

"Reduction of Wages."

The Federalists are raising a hue and cry about the tendency of the Independent Treasury to "reduce the wages of labor." The Democracy in general deny that it will produce any such effect. But we believe in a great many cases, not one of which however has yet been enumerated in the Federal catalogue, the tendency of the measure will be just such as has been predicted by its enemies to reduce their wages. Let us cite cases where the Independent Treasury will "reduce wages."

It will "reduce the wages" of the stockholders, directors, presidents, cashiers, tellers, clerks, and runners of the nine hundred banks in the United States, whose wages, drawn from the laboring and producing classes, have enabled them for years to occupy marble palaces for shaving shops, dwell in magnificent mansions, support extravagant carriages and equipments, with a host of servants, banquet upon the luxuries of the world, and to loiter in ease and idleness.

It will "reduce the wages" of a legion of speculators who have been employing the taxes collected from the people to monopolize the business of the country, and thereby cheat producers and the real laboring classes out of their just dues.

It will "reduce the wages" of Federal members of Congress, who have heretofore been paid hundreds of thousands of dollars, in the shape of loans, to sustain that corrupt and blighted British machine—a United States Bank.

It will "reduce the wages" of the Conservative Judases, who, ceceded from the Democratic ranks for the "wages of their hire," in the shape of heavy loans for their leaders in Congress, and small facilities for their runners in the country.

It will "reduce the wages" of your Swartwouts and other Conservative defaulters—by placing the penalty of felony over their heads, and arresting them, even in a foreign country, if they attempt to fish a farthing of the people's money.

It will "reduce the wages" of the authors of irredeemable shinplasters and broken bills, who grow fat upon their impositions, and of brokers who hang in squads about their "dens of iniquity"—because it will tend to purify the paper circulating medium, by furnishing the people with more of the precious metals, or constitutional currency.

It will "reduce the wages" of bar room rangers, who are hanging in idleness about your groggeries, laboring to reduce the honest and industrious poor from their labor and political principles, to aid the faction who supported them in their indolence and disgraceful employment.

In brief, it will "reduce the wages" of all who are living in indolence, at the expense of honesty, and the industry of the laboring and producing classes. But to pretend that it will have a tendency to injure their interest is sheer nonsense. The reverse will be its whole effect. It will regulate business, and direct and confine it to its legitimate channel. It will secure to the producer an equitable and steady remuneration for his toils, and to the laborer a fair and permanent reward for his services.

It is estimated that there are 1,555 newspapers, magazines and other periodicals in the U. States.

HEAVY LOSS.—The loss sustained by P. M. Lapice, Esq. of Arno Plantation, below Vidalia, from the effects of the late dreadful tornado, is estimated at \$30,000. His negro quarters were all blown down, four or five negroes killed, twenty dangerously wounded, and thirty or forty slightly injured.

The Criminal Court in the city of Washington has sentenced the Hon. Kenneth Rayner to pay a fine of \$50 for an assault and battery on the Hon. W. Montgomery, in the Capitol.

CARRIED FLOCK.—A pigeon was shot near Pittsburgh, a few days since, having fastened around his neck a piece of paper on which was written, "Rocky Mountain, May 6, 1840."

The Picayune says, a fellow in this city, drank so many cobbler's the other evening that he woke up in the night and found himself mending his own shoes!

Sketches of the Life of Martin Van Buren.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: By Moses Dawson, Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser and Western Journal.

The public are informed that this work is now in the press, and will be, it is expected, ready for delivery within the first week of July next. Our democratic brethren of the corps editorial, will please notice the above in their papers, and the favor shall be reciprocated by us with pleasure.

The Newport (R. I.) Mercury, begun by the Dr. Franklin, has now completed its 83d year.

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

At the store 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 23th day of July, 1840, at noon.

J. C. EGGLESTON.

Public Speaking.

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

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

and will address the people alternately, at each place.

H. J. DURBIN

ELLWOOD FISHER.

July 9, 1840.

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 H. 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.

with the will annexed.

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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. Kelso Daniel
Armstrong Thomas Jr. Kirtley Abram
Armstrong James Krutz Charles H.
Armstrong Robert 2 Lancaster William
Allard Jonathan W Latham Shadrick
Anderson John Distl London Daniel W
Alan Martha Lindley F S
Banta Jacob Lewis James B
Bellamy Samuel McCulloch George
Burns John McKay Allen
Barks Levi McKay Moses
Burb Mr. McDaniel Alexander
Brothers Aribable Matts Isaac S
Buchanan John McCleary John F
Bears John McFadden William
Cotton Miss Mary Mansfield Ward
Cotton Miss Margaret McKensie John
Cotton Robert F McMakin Henry
Cotton James M Neal William A 2
Cox Nathan Orr John
Campbell S A Putman William 2
Carson 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 Stoops George
Earheart John K Stevenson Robert
Forester A H Sloan Eliza B
Fox John Speirs Hugh
Goutant John Weitzer Shaddy John
Golay Constant Soyne Mr
Gilbert Amos Smith Thomas
Gibson Elizabeth Sippenthal Pauline
Gray John Smith George A
Gatewood Wm Schenck Ulysses P
Grimes Abijah H Tobson Lewis
Gray William Torrence Mary
Griard Frederick L Voris C R
Heady George W Weaver John
Holland Gustavus Wiserman John
Hall Miss Jane Weaver Jacob
Haycock Thomas M Weible George
Hafford Ebenezer Wiley Lemuel
Jones B 2 Woolley Silas
Kent P M Watkins Margaret

PERRET DUFOUR, P. M.

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