

# 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. " HENRY SECRETAR, of Owen.  
3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.  
4th. " JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.  
5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.  
6th. " WILLIAM J. PEASLER, of Shelby.  
7th. " JOHN M. LEMONS, of Lapeer.

An INDEPENDENT TREASURY—whose officers, responsible to the people, instead of privileged corporations, shall guard the people's money. Democracy risks in vain—what claim have the Banks to use this public treasure for their own—again to convert it into an engine of ruinous expansions and contractions of the currency, and of now political panics and pressures, to enforce submission to the money power?"

For the *Vevey Times*,

### Internal Improvements and State Debt.

In order to carry on an unjust, unwise and injurious 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 Land Commissioners, a federal Board of Internal Improvements, (with one or two exceptions) have so far succeeded in their unholly, 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? Nothinks I hear you one and all answering, never! 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 debt 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 decypher 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 5½ 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 42,916 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 hypocritical 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. Not in 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 subversive instrument of British oligarchy in its daily editorials. The conduct of the federal leaders in the National Legislature, on the introduction into that august assemblage 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.

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 VICTORY NO CHANCE.—*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 in 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 occa-

sion to speak on the subject—it is surprising

how any one could take up the idea that my con-

fidence 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. Har-

risson. Looking upon the latter gentleman as the

representative of Federal principles in the pres-

ent 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. Har-

rison'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 con-

sequences which would result to the country,

should the suffrages of the people place him in

that high office.

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."

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sequences 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 pronoun above mentioned, only amount to twenty-nine. Again we ask, who will charge Gen. Harrison with Egotism?

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