

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1840.

JOHN L. ROBINSON, the Democratic elector for this district will address the people of this county at Slawson's Post office in Pleasant township on Friday the 24th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The notice of the Democratic meeting at Patriot on the 18th, was inserted in our last number without a knowledge of the speaking at that place on the 17th. Therefore there will be no Democratic meeting on the 18th, as noticed.

FEDERALISM IN KENTUCKY.—The Federalists opposite here, in Kentucky, take a great interest in defacing, and tearing down the notices of the Democratic barbecue to be held on Eagle Creek, and then brag about the greatness of the deed. Truly, some of the party are disclosing their true principles.

We understand that Mr. Eggleston, in all his electioneering speeches throughout the county, is in the habit of making the most unfounded assertions and misrepresentations, in regard to the expenses of the General Government and evades the discussion of State politics. Why does he evade the discussion of State politics? Can any of his friends, or will he himself inform his former constituents why he pursues the course he has taken in the present campaign? Is it because he was guilty of some great political sin, while he had the honor of representing Switzerland county in the Legislature? We shall expect Mr. Eggleston or some of his friends and immediate advisers to answer. We shall see what we shall see—or as Richie of the Richmond Enquirer says, "noxa veritas."

Mr. DUMONT (whose letter abandoning the whig party will be found in another column) addressed the Hickory Club at the court house last Saturday evening and on the Monday evening following, in a very forcible and convincing manner. He said he had been identified with the whig party ever since he took any part in politics, but that, however, was a very short period; that he had been taught to believe that Martin Van Buren was a federalist of the old Hamiltonian school—that he was opposed to the last war—that he opposed the right of universal suffrage—that he was non-committal on all of the exciting political subjects which has, and still agitate the people—and that the liberties of this country are greatly endangered by the party in power. Alluding to the opposition, he said he doubted the non-committal policy so tenaciously advocated by the Harrisburgh Convention, and strictly adhered to by the party; and fully satisfied of the dangerous and reckless course pursued by the whigs, he was led to investigate the charges which had been made against Martin Van Buren. But, he remarked, that instead of finding Van Buren a federalist, he found the most ample and satisfactory evidence of his consistency in ardently supporting the great cause of Democracy and equality, from his eighteenth year up to the present time—that there was no person in America of his own age, who had given a more efficient support to the measures of the General Government, during the whole of the war than Van Buren—that he was an open and decided advocate of all the strong measures proposed against Great Britain, during the session of Congress of 1811—12 the war included—that while in the New York Convention, he strenuously opposed the property qualification, and was the warm advocate of universal suffrage so far as it related to the whites. That unlike his opponent, when respectfully called on, had given his views fully and clearly on all the political subjects at issue before the people; and instead of his policy, and that of the present Administration, endangering the liberties of this country, he said he found the reverse was the fact.

He said the non-committalism of the whig party, and the dissipating effects of their course, was truly alarming, and that every person who had the cause of his country's welfare at heart, should exert himself to the utmost in defending our republican institutions from the tyrannical power of Federalism.

Howard's Popularity. General Howard is storming the Internal Improvement lines in the State, after the fashion of Dick Johnson at the battle of the Thames. The system men follow Gov. Bigger's advice, in fighting from behind trees, but are struck with consternation and dismay. An express arrived in Madison the other day for reinforcement to fly to their relief, and the boys there bustled about and packed off post haste, the champion of the system, Joseph G. Marshall. As he has to carry the "deep diggings" on his back, it is probable he will break down before he goes half way.

Absence of Mind. 'Tis said that the whig candidate for Senator, and the whig Editor, often forget in the morning when they get out of bed, which way to put on their coats—and that they sometimes forget on which side they are, and fall into violent political disputes.

Why was man placed in the Garden of Eden naked? To keep him from turning his coat.

Political Guardians of Switzerland County. The Whig County Convention which met in this place on the 18th of April last, passed the following:

"Resolved, That in the approaching canvass for state and county officers, the line of political demarcation should be clearly and distinctly defined; and that we will not suffer ourselves to be drawn aside from the great interests of our party, by the allurements of personal friendship, or by private animosities, or by any consideration of local prejudices or interests."

It is admitted by some of the leaders of the party in this place, that the resolutions adopted by the convention were drawn up by Geo. H. Dunn. And we are told in their own report of their proceedings, that the meeting was addressed by Geo. H. Dunn and Joseph G. Marshall.

Here then, comes Geo. H. Dunn into Switzerland county and tells the people to disregard their local interests, and their personal friendship, to place "our (his) party in power." Our county gave a majority against him as a candidate for Congress, and he, with the brand of our political condemnation upon him, comes forward and modestly assumes to be our political adviser. And what are his motives? First, of course it is, to reverse our verdict against him last year—and then, as his resolution sets forth, to promote "the great interests of his party." Well, what are the great interests of his party? Let the question be answered by the acts, not the professions of Geo. H. Dunn and Joseph G. Marshall.

Geo. H. Dunn drew up that portion of the mammoth system bill, that provided for the loan of half a million of dollars to the Lawrenceburgh Rail Road Company. And in pursuance of that law, that company has already received about \$220,000, for which the farms of Switzerland county are now, with the rest of the State, mortgaged. The company took the money, applied it to their own individual pockets, and Geo. H. Dunn has several thousand dollars of it himself on a credit of sixteen years. And this is the way the great interests of his party are promoted. Joseph G. Marshall, our other political adviser, is the man who hung on as one of the last and hungry vampires in sucking the vitals of the State, to carry on the "deep diggings." And these two men, whose party and its interests Mr. Eggleston has heretofore opposed, (for Geo. H. Dunn he would not vote at the last election) now come into the county, persuade him to run to promote the "great interests of their party," and play second fiddle to their political dictation. And Mr. Durbin too, forsakes the high and holy calling of a minister of the Christian religion, to assist in the same design.

Is it thought that Switzerland county has lost all reason, all pride, all consistency? Switzerland county will answer the question the first Monday in August next.

Howard and Bigger on Internal Improvement.

We present to our readers the letters of Gen. Howard and Austin M. Puett, completely refuting the charge made by Mr. Eggleston, on Col. Sigler's authority, that Gen. Howard was in favor of the system of internal improvement in 1836. The letter of Gen. Howard, also declares his opinions of the course to be taken on that subject in future. He is for an immediate disconnection of the State from the system, by selling out the works to private companies on the various lines, at what they are worth. (By this plan, the money necessary for their completion will have to be supplied by those whose property is improved by their construction; and the counties excluded from the benefits of the system will be exempt from its burthens. The plan of Judge Bigger was stated in his speech at Vevay, where numbers of both sides were present. He is for going on with some of the works as fast as the State can get the means; that is, as fast as the money can be borrowed—and therefore the burthens of the people must be increased.

The people will now have an opportunity of testing the sincerity of certain loud professing enemies of the system. They will see whether such men, who admit that the prosecution of the works would be a greater evil to the State than any mismanagement of the General Government, will go for Howard instead of Bigger.

Mr. Eggleston's course deserves to be considered. He publicly declared, in his speech made after Judge Bigger's, that the Judge and himself differed widely. He was for nullification of the whole system, and now, behold, he tells the people that the state cannot dispose of the public works to private companies, because she pledges them to her foreign creditors for payment of the principles and interest on the debt. Does the gentleman believe the people of Switzerland county to be so devoid of understanding, as to think that the public faith would be better preserved by a nullification of the whole system, and thereby a total sacrifice of all the expenditures on it, than by selling out the works and applying the proceeds to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt? Such a doctrine is neither law, constitution nor common sense.

It is said that the whig candidate for Senator, and whig Editor of Switzerland county, devote an hour each day to learning the whig catechism. After which they conclude the exercise, by joining in the much admired fandango of jumping Jim Crow.

Political Slander.

The annals of party warfare, present no instance of the use of such infamous falsehood, as are now issuing from the magazine of the whigs. First, That the expenditures of the Government have increased from twelve millions under Adams, to thirty-nine millions, under Van Buren.

This is confuted by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which demonstrates beyond all doubt, that no previous administration has been more economical than the present.

Second, That from fifty to a hundred thousand office holders are engaged in the support of the Administration—and that these men have got into office by the proscription of their whig predecessors.

This statement is utterly destitute of proof, and is utterly false. The total number of office-holders does not exceed above seventeen thousand, of whom about thirteen thousand are Post-masters, and the most of them in obscure villages and cross-roads, with trifling compensation. And the fact is, that at this time there is a majority of all the officers of the General Government who are whigs. There is a majority of them in the District of Columbia, and they receive more money for their salaries than all the Democrats, including the President himself.

The following is a statement of those in the city of Washington:

Federal Whigs,	106.
Democrats,	178.

Federal Whig majority,

18.

The amount of salaries paid them is as follows, to wit:

To 196 Federal Whigs,	\$269,065.
To 178 Democrats,	239,149.

Excess paid Federalists,

\$20,916.

Whose hands are deepest in the public crib, even at the very seat of Government! Who secures most of the spoils of victory! Which party is composed of office holders! Here are the men who war against the Administration, which feed and clothe themselves and families. Now, if any "Whig" office-holder should read this article, (tell him to pocket the paper lest his neighbor may see it! Even in this county there are three Democratic and seven whig Post-masters, and among the latter, are the most busy and bitter party politicians amongst us.

Thirdly, That the present Administration has departed from the policy of Gen. Jackson, and lost his confidence; and that he is in favor of General Harrison, and that he admires General Harrison's military achievements.

The people will find this slander extinguished by the letter of Gen. Jackson, published in today's paper.

The whigs first belie the opinions of General Jackson, and if he writes a letter to confute them, exclaim against him for interfering in elections. But Gen. Harrison can leave his office of county Clerk, (but not the compensation of six thousand a year) to travel through Ohio, making stump speeches, and directly attacking his competitor—and all's right.

Sentence of the People on Political Apostasy.

Joseph C. Eggleston and W. H. Gray stand up. The people of Switzerland county have heard and read patiently the defence made by yourselves in your speeches and papers, and also by the able council in your behalf brought in from other counties. But can find nothing in the argument or testimony to disprove the ample evidence of your guilt, in deserting your friends and country when in danger—Wherefore it becomes the painful duty of this court to pronounce your sentence.

The court considers that this is only another melancholy instance of the effect of keeping bad company. You have associated with the politicians of the "deep diggings," until the lessons of primitive Democracy have been long since neglected and forgotten, and you have been led on step by step to your present melancholy fate. And forasmuch as you have committed political suicide, the court will adapt your punishment to established precedent. When a man commits bodily suicide he is denied the rites of christian burial in the church-yard, and interred at some cross roads. It is therefore the sentence of this tribunal, that you be hung up at the cross roads, where the Federal Whig Internal Improvement and Bank high road to ruin, is intersected by the great Democratic anti-system, sound currency high way to public and private prosperity—and may the country have mercy on your political souls, if you have any.

Democratic Barbecue.

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, Henry Daniel, Robert W. Wickliffe, Elijah Nuttall, Col. Butler, Doc. Duncan, Col. Tibbatts, and Gov. Hendricks, are expected to be here on that day.

I have not left the Democratic party, says Mr. Eggleston,—the party have deserted me. The whole world is turning upside down, as the drunkard exclaimed when he reeled into a gutter.

Below will be found a copy of the communication from the Hickory Club of this place, to the request of the Tippecanoe Club to join in with the Democratic party in a political discussion at a Barbecue on the 25th of this month.

The reasons assigned by the Hickory Club, we think are conclusive. The dinner, as the letters of invitation show, is given in honor of "the distinguished military and political services of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON." He has many friends, personal and political, in this county; some who was with him in the memorable battle of the Thames, who would be glad to meet him on the occasion, and rehearse the many deeds of chivalry and courage on the battle fields of their country.

Mr. Eggleston cannot complain of the barbecue being on one of the days of his appointments. For it is well known to him, that there is a barbecue to be held in Kentucky, ten miles from this place, on the 24th, which will render it convenient for Col. Johnson and several other distinguished gentlemen from Kentucky, to come to Vevay on the 25th, as they will be ten miles from here the day before.

Mr. Eggleston must know another fact, that he was respectfully invited to change his appointment on that day, to some other day, (prior to any notice being given of our barbecue,) if he was fearful our meeting would draw off his auditory.

To show the Whig party that we are not fearful to meet them on fair grounds, in any political contest, we now challenge them to the combat—let them name their time and place, on any day but the 25th.

Gentlemen of the Tippecanoe Club:

We, the undersigned have been appointed a committee to answer your correspondence, whether the Hickory Club, of which we are members, will agree for you to participate in the Democratic Barbecue in the town of Vevay, on the 25th of this month.

We have duly considered the matter, and have concluded that it is not prudent on that occasion. We have always felt anxious to meet our Whig opponents on fair grounds in the discussion of the great political principles which are now agitating the country, but having already sent forth our letters of invitation to the distinguished men of our sister state Kentucky—and as it is generally understood among the farmers of the Democratic party of Switzerland county, who have contributed liberally to said Barbecue, that it is in honor of the distinguished military and political services of Col. R. M. Johnson, we feel not disposed, without their consent, to convert said barbecue into an arena for political gladiators.

It may be possible that the distinguished whig candidate for the State Senate may accuse us of a want of courtesy, in making the barbecue upon one of the days of his appointment. If so, he must pardon us upon the ground, that we have not seen in that appointment the courtesy of a request for his political opponents to meet and reply to him. But notwithstanding all this, the Whigs are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the dinner on the occasion above alluded to.

ZADIC ROUS.
HENRY McMAKIN,
CHARLES THIEBAUD,
OLYSES P. SCHENCK,
THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES HENDERSON,

Harrison Logic.
May it please the court, says a lawyer, the defence in this case consists of three points.—First, this kettle was cracked when we got it—secondly, it was sound when we returned it—thirdly, we never had it.

May it please the people, says Gen. Harrison's lawyers:

First, Gen. Harrison is in favor of a National Bank.—Gov. Kent.

Secondly, Gen. Harrison is opposed to a National Bank.—W. C. Rives.

Thirdly, Gen. Harrison will not give his opinions on a National Bank.—J. C. Wright.

But we should like to have the reasons for these points says the log cabin men.

The time for argument is past, says Henry Clay.

Hurrah for log cabin and hard cider, screams the lawyers, clowns, and counterhoppers, at the top of their voice.

The following extracts which we copy from the New York Journal of Commerce, a whig paper, in regard to the United States Bank, should silence that portion of the whig party who are so clamorous in abusing the administration, and charging it with producing the present distress which the country is now laboring under, and that portion of the whig party who believe that the salvation of this country depends upon the existence of another great monied monopoly—a United States Bank, with exclusive privileges, and which has the power to expand to-day and contract to-morrow, just as their speculative interest or policy may dictate. The Whigs have always considered Nick Biddle since he has had the management of the old United States Bank and the present bank of Pennsylvania, the greatest financier in this or any other country, and we have no doubt if they should succeed in chartering another institution of the kind, that Nick would be made President, although he "has caused the ruin of more business men in this country, than have been overthrown by all other causes united for the last twenty years." Hear what the Journal says: it is whig evidence, and that party cannot dispute its authenticity:

"This institution seems to be making some decisive movements corresponding with its pre-

sent condition. Mr. Copperthwaite, the Cashier, has resigned; the President has relinquished \$2000 of his salary, and the number of officers and clerks is to be reduced one half. This looks like abandoning the expansion policy, and gives us reason to hope, that whatever the condition of the Bank may be, the best will now be made of it. What is to become of the ten thousand dollar salaries paid for the management of our two hundred thousand dollar branch!

"We hope our financiers will see the end of Biddle policy, its utter unsoundness and folly. Endless expansion is not the way to pay debts, neither do high salaries and a great display of establishment constitute a safe basis of credit. The old fashioned notion of keeping your expenses within your income, is worth more than all new schemes of splendid financing. At one time, Mr. Biddle's false principles of finance raised him high in popular favor. His doctrines proclaimed peace to daring speculators and temporary ease to all. But the end has been the overthrow of our institutions and the destruction of almost a whole race of merchants. We have no doubt, take it all in all, Mr. Biddle has caused the ruin of more business men in this country, than have been overthrown by all other causes united for the last twenty years. Yet such was the trust reposed in his skill, that men seemed rather to prefer to be killed by him than saved by the old principles of financial practice. He was a tremendous quack. But truth outlives opinion: Mr. Biddle's glory has departed, and the world is rapidly coming to estimate both his "head and heart" correctly.

Our representative in Congress writes us, that the 21st of this month, is the day fixed upon for the adjournment of Congress.

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.

Public Notice.

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

At Jacksonville in Jefferson township on Wednesday 22d July, 1840, at noon.

At Stapp's store in Pleasant township, on Thursday the 23d July, at noon.

At Quercus Grove in Posey township on Monday the 27th of July, at noon.

At Mount Sterling in Jefferson township, on Tuesday the 28th of July, at noon.

At Slawson's, in Pleasant township, on Wednesday, the 29th of July, at noon.

At Vevay, in Jefferson township on Thursday the 30th of July, at noon.

At York, in York township, on Friday, the 31st of July, at noon.

At Allensville in Cotton township, on Saturday the 1st of August, at noon.

ELLWOOD FISHER.

July 16, 1840.

Mr. Durbin is hereby invited and expected to be present at all the above appointments, and to have the privilege of speaking as often, and as long as himself.

E. F.

To Carpenters, Plasterers, and Painters.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that proposals will be received on the 28th July 1840, for completing the Switzerland county Seminary. Security will be required of the person or persons, for the faithful performance of the contract. The proposals will be received at the Seminary at 1 o'clock on said day.

OLYSES P. SCHENCK.

JOHN F. DUFOUR.

PHINEAS M. KENT.

Superintendents.

Vevay, July 16, 1840.

Proclamation.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "an act to authorize the qualified voters of this State to vote for or against a Convention for a revision of the Constitution of this State," approved February 23, 1840, the qualified voters of Switzerland county are hereby notified that a poll will be opened in the several townships, by the Inspectors and Judges of elections, on the first Monday in August next for the purpose of receiving their votes for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution of Indiana, and it is made the duty of said Inspectors and Judges at the time they announce the name of the voter, to put to said voter this question—"Are you in favor of calling a Convention, or not?" And in pursuance also of said law, the people of said county are hereby urged to vote for or against said convention; and they will not have the right to vote for or against another for the space of twelve years.

Given under my hand at Vevay, in said county, this sixteenth day of July, 1840.

HENRY McMAKIN, Sheriff.

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