

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

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 SECREST, of Owen.
3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.
4th. " JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.
5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.
6th. " WILLIAM J. FRASLER, 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?"

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 ladies of Switzerland and the adjoining counties and of Kentucky, are respectfully invited to attend the Democratic Barbecue to be held in the town of Vevay, on the 25th instant.

Col. Richard M. Johnson.

The admirable letter of the gallant hero of the Thames, Col. R. M. Johnson, in reply to one addressed to him, enclosing the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, recently held at Trenton, New Jersey, will be found on the first page of this paper. Upon its merits, it is needless for us to say any thing—it speaks for itself, in language that will gladden the heart of every admirer of its author—a man whose scarred frame is a living witness of the valuable services he has rendered his country. We hope our readers will give it an attentive perusal. It breathes the pure spirit of philanthropy, and a love and deep anxiety for the glorious cause of Democracy and equal rights. How any man can oppose his election, upon party considerations alone, without doing violence to his conscience, is more than we can possibly conceive.

Harrison's Federalism.

The proof of Gen. Harrison being a federalist, and wearing the Black Cockade, daily accumulates on our hands. As the friends of Harrison have been compelled to resort to certificates to prove his military achievements, and his mental soundness and qualifications for the Presidency, they cannot object, if we pursue the same necessary course to prove that Gen. Harrison was a federalist, and did wear the Black Cockade. Then for the proof—Read! read! the testimony of John Fowler and Robert Price, men of the first respectability and standing—men who have grown gray in the service of their country—men who have filled high and distinguished stations in the councils of the nation, and men who are above suspicion, and then ask yourselves the question, whether you can consistently with duty to yourself, your country, and your God, aid in elevating a man to the highest office in this nation, who was one of the leaders, who attempted to destroy the republican institutions of this land of liberty and equality.

Judge Bigger and the System.

On the first page of this paper you will perceive that Mr. Bigger was the warm advocate for the Survey Bill, which now forms the system—and that he made a speech in favor of the system while in the legislature. If any person has any doubts of his ardent support of the system, and that he voted for it, let him call at the Clerk's office, and peruse the journals of the House of Representatives and he will find ample testimony to prove the fact, which should render him unworthy the support of Switzerland county. Be not deceived—for your all is at stake in the issue, which the leaders of the system party dare not discuss before the people, and which they studiously and intentionally avoid.

The President's letter to the people who invited him to a barbecue at the White Sulphur Springs in Kentucky, we insert in our paper to-day. It is able and dignified. Compare its tone, sentiment, frankness, and courtesy, with the recent intemperate, contradictory, and undignified letters and speeches of Gen. Harrison, and who can hesitate which to prefer.

The spotless public and private life of the President; his mildness of temper, yet firmness of purpose, and devoted attachment to Democratic principles, and the great Democratic chieftain in the day of trial and strife, have won for him most nobly the high honors which his country has already conferred on him and will confer again.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The legislature of this State is now in session. On canvassing the votes for Governor, it appears that Gov. Page, the Democratic candidate, has a majority of 8,605 over his federal opponents, being an increase of 2,215 democratic votes over the preceding year.

The New Coalition.

"Old friends become new enemies—old enemies become new friends."

The new paper established for the whigs of this county, made its first appearance last Thursday, with the ambitious title of "Western Statesman and Democratic Whig."

W. H. Gray is editor. He announces his abandonment of the Democratic party, which he supported about three weeks ago—and gives his reasons. Like all renegades, he is violent in abusing those whom he has deserted—like all ingrates, he is most venomous against his former benefactors—like all changelings, he is positive and confident in his new opinions—like all new converts, he is surpassingly zealous and extravagant. The man who but yesterday could hardly find words to express his admiration of Van Buren, can now revile and defame him, beyond those who have made it their vocation. Men of sense and decorum, look upon a course like this with contempt; and scorn to give their attention or their confidence to one who attempts to impose his opinions and example on others, at the very moment that he confesses that he has always heretofore been a hypocrite or a blunderer. But as his new comrades appear to exult over their disciple, and attempt to influence the unreflecting by his course, we will now in fulfillment of our promise, proceed to expose the motives of his movement.

First, however, let us consider his own apology, as given to the public in his paper. In the prospectus, we find the following:

"In giving our support to William Henry Harrison for President, we are not actuated by personal preferences, or his great military fame, much less by party spirit. We do so in obedience to the dictates of our conscience, regardless of party trammels or the pride of consistency."

In the editorial address "to the Public," the reasons given are "his alarm and disgust at the anti-democratic and dangerous practices of those who enjoy the confidence of that (the democratic) party."—The opposition of those practices to the professed principles of the Administration—and the practice of the "modern democratic principles" that the spoils belongs to the victors.

He then goes on to say that few great principles are strictly involved between the great parties. This is the substance of the apology thus published to his subscribers. That in obedience to the dictates of his conscience he abandons an Administration, whose practices are at war with its professions, &c. &c.

All this sounds well enough. But this is not all. When he retired so suddenly from the Vevay Times, he wrote the following letter:

Vevay, June 29, 1840.

"Sir:—A sense of gratitude for the many favors which I have received at your hands, naturally impels me to approach you in the extremity of my political, as well as pecuniary embarrassments."

"Sir, my natural good sense has long since admonished me that party excess, is fast driving this happy Republic, to the very brink of destruction—that all principle among our leaders, is merged into one universal scramble for office and place, and that we, the people, are reduced to the degraded station of pack-horses, upon which political demagogues endeavor to ride into power. Notwithstanding these facts were staring me in the face, duty to my family compelled me to accept a station which rendered it my imperative duty, to you and your friends, to contribute to the advancement of this monstrous imposition! Finding it impossible for me longer to fulfill, conscientiously, the duties of that station, I now propose to return to you and your friends, the establishment which your and their generosity placed in my possession, on the same terms upon which it was purchased. Should you not be willing to accept it upon those terms, you will please inform me as soon as practicable, and the money which you so generously advanced, shall be immediately returned, and you must not think hard of me, for following the course which my feelings and interests may dictate. Should you accept the proposition, however, you will be placed in possession of the establishment at any moment, by releasing me of the obligations which I have contracted."

"Begging that you may look charitably upon this decision, which in the nature of political feeling at this day, will sever many friendly ties."

I remain your obedient servant,

W. H. GRAY."

To Edward Patton, Esq.

Here then is an acknowledgment, that this man has been knowingly engaged in advancing the "monstrous imposition" of reducing the people to the degraded station of pack-horses for political demagogues. And the excuse given for such conduct, is duty to his family.

In this, our country, where the land yields so large a return for industry, and the habits of the people are so plain and frugal, that the mere manual labor of one man will support a large family in comfort, we are told by an individual of talent and with a small family, that he has "long" been engaged in "driving this happy republic to the very brink of destruction," in discharge of his duty to his family.

How can a Republic be called happy that compels one of her citizens to undertake the ruin of his country, in order to provide himself and wife with bread.

People of Switzerland county, of Indiana, you know this is not true—no such necessity exists. And it is both singular and significant, that this apostate, in endeavoring to assign an excuse for his conduct, has found it necessary not only to defame the government of his country, but the country itself.

But let us proceed. The very next day after

the above letter was written, a new press was sent for, to be devoted to the other side of the question—a larger press, a larger paper, a promise of more subscribers and more compensation. We will not insult the good sense of the people by affecting to imagine that this arrangement was not previously understood.

The very same sort of inducement then that led him to assist in the ruin of his country, is the inducement under which he writes now,—only made stronger. Accordingly he comes out, denounces the present administration, and extols Gen. Harrison, as we have seen on Thursday last the 16th inst., about one short month after he penned the following lines for the Vevay Times, of June 11:

"We will do this (i. e. contend for Democratic principles) the more cheerfully, from the fact that we are equally well satisfied, after thoroughly examining the subject, that the indirect, though inevitable tendency of the principles of the opposition, is to benefit the few at the expense of the many—while the grand object of the Democratic party, is to diffuse the greatest benefits among the greatest number."

If the editor of this new paper is now to be believed, he was then uttering these falsehoods for hire—if he was then to be believed, he is now working at higher wages, in the service of "the opposition," the tendency of whose principles is "to benefit the few, at the expense of the many."

As, however, the testimony of such a man, though it might be sufficient to cover himself with shame, would for that very reason lose its effect against others, and even against his own party, we shall now proceed to show, in what manner it is to be received, by examining the motives and conduct of his comrades, the other NEW POLITICAL LEADERS OF SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

The whig convention of this county last spring, was attended by Milton Gregg, Geo. H. Dunn, and Joseph G. Marshall. The two last named, addressed the convention, at which the following resolution was adopted:

"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 personal interests."

This is the first time for many years, that any body of men in this county have thrown the firebrand of party spirit into our local elections. And it is the first time that this county has been called on, not only to sacrifice personal friendship, but local interests, to party ends. And for the honor of the county, be it known, that the political incendiary who penned this resolution is not one of our citizens. In our last it was imputed on report to Geo. H. Dunn, but we have now, by his own confession, the name of the real author: it was Milton Gregg. Geo. H. Dunn, however, and J. G. Marshall were at the Convention. Joseph C. Eggleston, and the Rev. H. J. Durbin, since as nominees of this convention, are the responsible endorsers of this odious and degrading declaration.

Let us now look into the conduct, the position and the opinions of all these men, and we will see how it comes that they are now banded with W. H. Gray, to direct the political course of Switzerland county. And we shall confine ourselves to their public political course—we scorn to intermeddle with private affairs, or personal matters.

In the first place, what do these citizens of Dearborn or Jefferson county mean, when talking of the local interests and local prejudices of Switzerland county. In the last four or five years, this county has been distinguished at home, and for a portion of that period in the legislature, by her decided hostility to Internal Improvement. When the mammoth system bill passed, it received the vote of this Milton Gregg, then a member from Dearborn, in violation of his solemn pledges to his constituents. A part of the bill was drawn by Geo. H. Dunn himself. In the two following sessions, when efforts were made to arrest the system in its career of ruin, J. G. Marshall stood forth as a champion "of the system—the whole system and nothing but the system." On these occasions, the opposition of Switzerland county, was pronounced to be the effect of "local interests and local prejudices."

Well, at the last session, the favorite policy of Switzerland county was triumphant for the first time. In the lower house, the democrats had a majority, and Mr. Fisher was most decided in his fidelity to the local interests and local prejudices of Switzerland county, against the system. In that body the system received its death blow. In the Senate Mr. Green was equally steadfast and true.

But this was not all. In the lower house, Mr. Fisher was placed by the Speaker on one of the most responsible, and by far the most laborious, of all the committees, and drew up the Bank Report.

In that document, it was proven that the Bank had been managed like the Improvements. The loans of the Bank had been made, like the public works, mostly in the same twelve or thirteen counties, out of eighty-five. The money had been chiefly lent to merchants, so as to encourage the importation of foreign and fancy goods into the State; and the government of the Bank, as well as the principal part of its funds, had fallen into the hands of between one and two hundred men. And a law had been passed

the year before to add five millions of state stock more to the Bank, by the sale of State bonds,—all to remain under the same control as before. Mr. Fisher in the report, proposed to turn out the President and state directors for their mismanagement—to reduce the proposed addition of state stock one half—to give the state the appointment of half the directors—to provide that the other half of the stock should be taken in other counties, so as to equalize over the State the government of the Bank.

This report received the concurrence of the lower house, but the Senate containing a majority of whigs, refused to reform the State Board. This report against the management of the Bank, excited of course the deep hostility of those who had thus controlled; enjoyed and abused the credit and capital of the State. The President of the Bank told Mr. Fisher significantly, that he (Mr. Merrill,) had many influential friends in Switzerland county. And behold shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, that gentleman paid a visit to this county,—and then the rumor went forth that Mr. Eggleston and Mr. Dumont, were to be brought out for the legislature. Then came on the whig primary meetings, in which the spirit of party was excited, to act on our local elections. Then came the whig county convention, attended by Milton Gregg, who was one of the directors, under whom the Lawrenceburgh branch had been more grossly mismanaged than any of the others; and he drew up the proscription and degrading resolution we have quoted. The convention nominated Joseph C. Eggleston Esq., for the Senate, Rev. H. J. Durbin, for the House, and was addressed by Geo. H. Dunn, the author of the Bank charter, and part of the mammoth system bill; and by J. G. Marshall, the Attorney of the Bank at Madison, and champion of the "deep diggings." The only other person who spoke at the convention, according to its report, was John Dumont, Esq.

Mr. Eggleston accepted the nomination thus made and took the field promptly, armed with a scrap-book of newspaper extracts on National politics, to prove that none but a whig ought to be elected to the Legislature of Indiana; and of course to put down Mr. Green and Mr. Fisher, who are Democrats and who having served but one term, were in accordance with a common custom in this county, running for a second. And this although they had both zealously supported both him and Mr. Dumont as candidates before the Legislature last winter, the one for Prosecuting Attorney, the other for State Bank Director. And not to put them down merely, but to establish a principle of proscription, that would for all time to come, put down and disqualify for any office of trust, profit, and honor, any member of that party that had taken Mr. Eggleston on his arrival as a stranger to our land, warmed him in their bosom into political life, and exalted him to public honor. Yes, the very men by whose active and warm hearted support, Mr. Eggleston had been heretofore promoted, were to be taught that they must not aspire to similar honors, without like him they forsook their party. How natural for one, who had taken such a position, to attract the support of such as the editor of the new whig paper. One accepts a nomination from a Convention, who declares at the very time by the resolution we have quoted, that, but for his new party relations, he would be unworthy of their support. The other, claims the confidence of the people after the avowal, that he had for a long time been helping to make packhorses of them for political demagogues, against the dictates of his conscience.

We have done with the new political leaders of Switzerland county, and proceed to the NEW POLITICAL LESSONS

they teach us. And here we fall under the deepest obligations again, to our aforesaid friends. The favorite and leading reasons offered by Mr. Eggleston in his speeches, for the election of Gen. Harrison and himself, are the passage of Clay's Land Bill and the re-establishment of a protective tariff. Both, in this very connection, well known hobbies of George H. Dunn. He supported the land bill in a long and labored report made to the Legislature, some years ago, and helped J. H. Cravens to concoct a similar one for the Senate last winter. The arguments of Mr. Eggleston, about the tariff making the rich pay our taxes, and enabling the West, to take the proceeds of the public lands to pay the State debts—all emanated from the luminous intellect of George H. Dunn. The only objection yet publicly made by Mr. Eggleston to Mr. Fisher's course in the Legislature is to that part of the Bank report concerning the disposition of the Bank Stock, and this very objection—the argument—the quotation—were furnished in a speech delivered in this county the very day before by this same Milton Gregg. And when Mr. Eggleston goes on to show why the administration should be overthrown—why the long tried, unflinching, and uncompromising friend of Gen. Jackson should be deserted, he arms himself, not with the lofty sentiment, not with the dignified argument of Webster, Adams, Lincoln, and other prominent federalists, but with such trash, such humbug, as Ogle, Stanley, and Proffit manufacture for home consumption—stuff which meets with the silent contempt or candid rebuke of the talent and respectability of their own party in Congress.

He has charged Martin Van Buren for decorations of the President's house and of the North Carolina mint, and other expenditures, when in fact, the specific appropriation bill for the very heaviest expenditures made, passed the House of Representatives of the last Congress almost without debate, when that house contained a majority of about twenty whigs and Conservatives.

If the people of Switzerland county and their candidates must ask counsel on State and National politics of others, let them not seek it from their enemies; if they must depend on others for argument and for facts, let them invoke names of higher authority for knowledge and for reason than Gregg, Ogle, Stanley, and Proffit.

It may be asked why the system men should desire the election of Mr. Eggleston who has always been opposed to that policy. First, because no man tainted with the sin of the system, could have any hope of success; and secondly, because of the well known facility with which he can be persuaded. Mr. Eggleston, when he opposed the system, opposed the Whigs. He now supports the whigs—his views about the system may also change.

One word as to the Rev. Mr. Durbin. - He accepts the nomination under the proscription resolution, and he has declared some singular notions about banks. He is for having bank loans, made liberally to produce dealers, not for their benefit, as he says, for they are generally ruined by them, but for the good of the farmers.

Mr. Fisher proposed in his Bank Report, that bank loans should be more equally made to all classes—and condemned the practice of special or unequal favor to any.

We have now exposed the influences at work to manage the people of Switzerland county.—We think it a good rule in public as in private life, that a man is known by the company he keeps, and by the teachers he resorts to. We have confined ourselves to the public political movements made before our eyes, and expressed ourselves in the language of moderation and decorum.

We have understood that Mr. Eggleston complains of our notices of him. Can he say that we assail any thing but his public course, and does he expect, while he stands before this county as the first responsible endorser of the proscription of his old friends, that they will not frown down, aye or laugh down, any such undertaking.

We shall see whether in the conflict of opinion and of party in this county, it makes any difference, on which side Mr. Eggleston belongs; or whether the old friends of the Democratic party, who have become its new enemies, or the old enemies of Switzerland county who have become its new friends can succeed in their schemes.

The Two Barbecues.

The Whigs have circulated a hand bill, announcing a Barbecue to be given by them on the 25th instant—the same day on which one is to take place, which the Democratic party give to Col. Johnson, the Vice President. In that handbill, it is stated, that "To prevent fair discussion and defeat the object of this meeting, the Van Buren party of this place design making a Barbecue on the same day."

From this statement, one would understand that the Whig barbecue was proposed or undertaken first, and that the Democratic party has meanly interfered to defeat or prevent it. In these times, men who wish to be thought respectable, will tell what is not so, by implication; and that is the case in this instance. The impression made by the statement of that handbill, is not only not true, but is the reverse of what is true. The Democratic party first projected and published the intention of giving a barbecue on that very day at this very place to the Vice President. And that happening to be the day which Mr. Eggleston had appointed for a stump speech, some of the whigs resolved to give a separate barbecue in opposition to ours.

Will it be pretended that the Democratic barbecue was fixed on the day of Mr. Eggleston's appointment, to call off the people from him? That would be too ridiculous. The reason why that day was fixed on, was that on the very day before it, a similar entertainment is to be given to the Vice President on the opposite side of the river, about ten miles distant, and it was thought that his near vicinity to us at the time would secure his presence.

It is true, the whigs proposed to us to convert our entertainment into a political dispute. But can any man, not lost to all sense of propriety or hospitality, imagine that we would invite the Vice President to hear himself abused by political slang wangers?

The plain fact is, that the whole effort of a few whigs here in this matter, is to evade or diminish the effect, which they know the presence of the old veteran and patriot will leave on the people of the county.

R. M. Johnson at the Barbecue.

A gentleman just arrived, informs us that the Vice President arrived at Mayaville two days ago and went right on homeward. It is therefore now almost certain that he will be here on Saturday.

Gen. Howard,

Also has been sent for. And we see by the Louisville paper that he was to deliver an address in Floyd county on yesterday, which will give him ample time to be here to meet the President.