

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Political Dictation.

At Moorefield on Saturday last, Mr. Eggleston charged the Democratic Central Committee of "being minions, the small fry, that he would not condescend to notice them but their masters, King Martin and King Amos. A very ambitious gentleman, indeed. But it was an unlucky hit.

"He that of old would rend the oak,
Dream'd not of the rebound."

Mr. Fisher showed the position he, Mr. Eggleston, occupied. He showed that not only Mr. Eggleston, but the Whig party of Switzerland county were put under the guardianship, politically, of such men as Milton Gregg, Geo. H. Dunn, and Joseph G. Marshall; men who were instrumental in bringing the State of Indiana to her present bankruptcy and ruin. Ah! we wish the whole county of Switzerland could have been there to have heard the withering response of Mr. Fisher to the charge of political dictation.

"What!" says Mr. Fisher, "Did I hear the gentleman talk about political dictation—about minions! Who I ask you fellow-citizens, have assumed the political guardianship of Mr. Eggleston! Who have prescribed the course he shall pursue! Who drew the famous resolution of the Whig Convention at Vevay, when the gentleman was nominated, that told the people of Switzerland county that they must sacrifice 'local interests—personal friendships for the great interests of their party.' Yes, to raise the cry of log cabin and hard cider, to promote Milton Gregg, the author of that resolution, and his associates, George H. Dunn and Joseph G. Marshall again to power, who by their councils and management, have plundered the people and ruined the State. These are the men who have assumed the political guardianship of the gentleman, and he talks about political dictation, and about minions."

Freemen of Switzerland county do you hear that! These statements of Mr. Fisher are true, as far as circumstances and inferences are to be drawn. The Democratic citizens of Switzerland county have had to meet, thus far, the combined efforts of the copper-headed whigs of Dearborn and Jefferson counties; and those very men, too, are well known to have been the uncompromising advocates of the Internal Improvement system.

Believe not different, fellow-citizens of Switzerland county, that you are to meet in the coming election of county and state officers the political dictation of these very men, and you are to become to them "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Independent Freemen awake!!!

Last week we published the views of Gen. Howard on the all exciting subject of Internal Improvements, from the commencement of the system, up to the present time; and his avowal, if elected, not to sanction a return to the prosecution of the public works in the manner in which they have been prosecuted from the commencement. We now call upon the people of this county, unbiased by party considerations, to remember on the first Monday in August next, that Gen. Howard and Benjamin S. Tuley have been opposed to the system from the commencement, and the profligate policy pursued by the federal reformers in the management of it—and that their enlightened views on state policy, entitle them to the enthusiastic support of the people of Switzerland county.

But Mr. Bigger's course was far otherwise. He was in the Legislature when the Survey Bill passed, which now forges the system, and voted for it; and ever since that period he has been the warm and ardent supporter of the system—and is now in favor of carrying on all, or a part of the works, so soon as the State can borrow more money. And when Dumont and Wallace were the candidates for the gubernatorial chair, the latter the whole hog Internal Improvement candidate, and the former the classification candidate, we find Gen. Howard giving Mr. Dumont his ardent support. But how stands the case with Mr. Bigger! He not only advocated the election of Mr. Wallace, but influenced the editor of the whig paper published in Rush county, (who had come out against the system, and in favor of Dumont), to oppose classification, and support Wallace; which he accordingly did, with a zeal worthy of a better cause.

How stands the case with Samuel Hall, the whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, and what part did he act in the sad drama which has brought the State to the verge of ruin and bankruptcy! Why, fellow-citizens, he was one of the members of the first board of Internal Improvement, which let out contracts on almost every work embraced in the Mammoth System. He was foremost in what was then termed a glorious work, and he gloried in the eminent part he acted. These are the men selected by the whig party, to fill the high and responsible office for which they now aspire—and for the evident reason of their being the warm friends of the system.

We again call upon the people of this county to beware how they vote on the first Monday in August next. Yes, the decree has gone forth from the leaders of the whig Internal Improvement party, that the people of this county must be governed in the approaching election by party consideration alone. They must plunge the State still deeper in debt—increase our taxes, entail

upon posterity for all time to come, a debt which can never be paid, and which will wring from the laborer, the mechanic, and the farmer, a large portion of his hard earnings, for party consideration.

We ask the honest yeomanry of this county, what kind of influence, of principle, and policy is that, which demands of the people the ruin of the State, of themselves, and entailing upon posterity, burdens which can never be extinguished.—What presumption! How dangerous are such sentiments. Such profligacy in political affairs, will, if long persisted in, soon destroy the liberties of this happy republic. Is it possible that the people of this county will overlook the great and momentous affairs of state;—sacrifice their interest, for the present, the future; blast forever the future glory and prosperity of Indiana, for the insignificant consideration of party alone. It cannot be. Then freemen of Switzerland arouse, and come to the rescue. Every man to his post. The day is ours, and victory will once more perch upon the standard of Democracy—and Old Switzerland will have escaped from a long trial of evils and burthens in the form of taxes, for the prosecution of the system in the manner it has been heretofore conducted.

The Cincinnati Gazette, the organ of Gen. Harrison, and the strong advocate of federal reform, in speaking of Gen. Jackson's parentage, once said:

"Gen. Jackson's mother, was brought to this country by British soldiers! She afterwards married a mulatto man, with whom she had several children, of which number Gen. Jackson is one."

Do you hear that, you who were the old supporters of Jackson! Can you, will you, support a party, whose leading papers, endorsed by the minions of lesser note, use language only fit for the degraded inmates of a brothel! Never!—no never! Then teach these slanderers, who are destitute of moral and political principles, that you despise their vile calumny; and consider them morally incapable of honorable emotions towards those who have been and are now conducting the vessel of state, by supporting the cause of Democracy and equal rights.

Three Cheers for Louisiana!

A friend at Cincinnati writes us the cheering intelligence that we have elected two congressmen, and that there is a probability of having a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot.

WHAT A NOISE THEY MAKE!—The reason why the whig politicians make so much noise now-days is, that, like their hard cider barrels, they are empty. How can they help being full of wind!

Pennsylvania Elect.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman residing at Washington, Pa., to a citizen of this place:

"Our county is true to the core. At the last Presidential election, Harrison received four hundred of a majority, but she has this spring made a complete somersault. I feel confident that we will get five hundred majority for Van Buren in November, our force having been thoroughly tested in the spring elections. To back this assertion, bets are offered here in any sum from \$500 to \$1,000 on the above stated majority.—In our borough, which contains a small population, we can count nine who have turned from Toryism to Democracy, viz: Wm. Hays, A. Means, J. Lindley, Jas. McKinley sen., Jacob Kountz, Alex. Akins, John Margim, Robert Shannon, and Mr. Cooper. So goes the good work in this place—we get the State by at least four thousand."

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, Doct. Duhan, Col. Tibbatts, and Gov. Hendricks, are expected to be here on that day.

For the Vevay Times.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you please inform the editor of the Western Statesman, that the substance of his reply to a communication that appeared in the Times of last week, over the signature of "Wayne," savors too strong of filtered filth, to entitle it to any other notice from me, than that of the most marked contempt for the equib, and disgust for the dirty sewer through which it crept into existence. As familiar as I am "with vulgarity of thought and expression," I trust I am not so unkind of what belongs to a gentleman, nor so recreant to every rule and principle of good breeding, as to notice such stale whitticisms, as "go it ye cripples—wooden legs are cheap," further than to show the imbecility of a mind, capable of using such low vulgarity. I should feel ashamed to be seen walking along a public street, after giving utterance to such a sentence as the above; one that is common too, in the mouths of the veriest blackguards that disgrace the species to which they belong. I should feel sure that the finger of scorn and contempt would be pointed at me from every one, capable of judging the difference between a gentlemanly off-hand retort, and that of a stale hackneyed "by-word" fit only to be used by persons whose minds are as barren of an original idea, as are the scorched sands of Zarahali, of the soul, refreshing luxuries of a tropical climate.

WAYNE.

Vevay, July 23d, 1840.

Letter from Martin Van Buren.

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive the invitation which you have been pleased to give me in behalf of the democratic citizens of the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Scott, to be present as a guest at a public meeting and entertainment to be held by them at the White Sulphur Springs, in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 11th inst.

Truly grateful for this mark of their respect and kindness, I can but regret that my public duties will not permit me to express my gratefulness face to face.

That I have been so fortunate as to secure "the entire approbation of the democracy of Kentucky," that they look upon me as "true to the constitution of the United States," "the representative and advocate of their principles in the executive department" of our government, cannot but afford me peculiar satisfaction, coming as it does from a highly respectable portion of the ancient and time-honored patriots of that noble state, and from the sons of those who in their day were the pillars of the republic. History, gentlemen, must be false to her duty when she ceases to inform mankind, that it was by Kentucky that the first effectual blow was struck at the dangerous principles introduced into the administration of our government soon after the adoption of the constitution—principles which had already led to acts of fearful usurpation and threatened speedily to destroy as well the rights of the states as the liberties of the people. It was the Kentucky resolutions, backed by those of her patriotic parent state, which changed the current of public opinion and brought back the administration of the government to the principles of the revolution. For forty years the democracy of the union have looked upon those resolutions as the creed of their political faith; political degeneracy has been marked by departure from that standard; and like the original language of the Bible in matters of religion, they are the text book of every reformer.

Nothing could more effectually prove the purity of the principles then announced than the progress they have since made in the minds of men. While even the name of the proud and powerful party which opposed them, has come to be considered a term of reproach, if not of ignominy and insult, the principles of the Kentucky resolutions, in profession if not in fact, now enter into the creed of every political sect, and the once derided name borne by their apostles and advocates, is considered an essential passport to popularity and success. Nay, more, the people almost with one voice have recently recognised and consecrated the principles of those resolutions by an act as impressive and emphatic as it is possible for a nation to perform. Since your letter has been laying before me waiting for a reply, it has become my agreeable duty to cumulate the fiat of the nation settling for ever the unconstitutionality of the sedition law of 1793, by approving an act for the relief of the heirs of Matthew Lyon, refunding to them a fine collected of their ancestor, under the law in question. Party prejudice, judicial authority, dread of the precedent, respect for that which has assumed the form of law, for forty years have successfully resisted this act of justice; but at length all are swept away by the irresistible current of public opinion, and the sedition act has been irreversibly decided to be unconstitutional by a tribunal higher than the courts of justice—the sovereign people of the United States. The patriarchs of Kentucky and Virginia, the men who in that day, midst obloquy and insult, voted for or sustained the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1793, cannot but rejoice with a joy unpeakable in witnessing the final triumph of the pure principles to which they then announced their allegiance. They and their descendants have a right to glory in seeing those principles recognised even at this late day by the acclamations of a nation, and one of the tyrannical acts against which they protested and virtually expunged from the records of the country. While to aged patriots it is a subject of congratulation and joy, it teaches the young that efforts at reform in the government of their country ought never to be considered hopeless as long as there is anything to improve, and that if the fathers do not enjoy the fruits of their exertions in the cause of democratic principles, they are certain to fall in blessings upon the children.

I am most happy to inform you, gentlemen, that I have this day signed the bill for the establishment of an independent treasury, a measure of which you speak in decided commendation. By this measure the management of an important branch of our national concerns, after a departure of nearly half a century, will be brought back to the letter as well as the obvious spirit and intention of the constitution. The system now superseded was in fact one of those early measures devised by the friends and advocates of privileged orders for the purpose of perverting the government from its pure principles and legitimate objects, vesting all power in the hands of a few, and enabling them to profit at the expense of the many. I need not inform you, gentlemen, that the effect of depositing the public money in banks was to lend it to those institutions, generally without interest, to be used as a part of their capital, and that they lent it out upon interest to their customers, thereby largely increasing the profits of the stockholders. Thus the few were enabled to enrich themselves by using the money which belonged to the many, and the public funds were in fact drawn from the treasury without an appropriation by congress, in clear violation of the spirit of a constitutional prohibition.

The manner in which this abuse crept into the government and fastened itself upon the country with the acquiescence of the whole people, is an impressive lesson, teaching the necessity of perpetual vigilance and energy in detecting and resisting the first encroachments, however seemingly trifling, upon the principles of our government. From the deposit of the public money in banks it did not necessarily follow that the banks should use it. Its use was never until lately, and then only to a limited extent, directly authorised by any act of the government. But as the banks were in the habit of using deposits, they silently treated those of the government like those of private citizens, and the government as silently acquiesced in the practice. As for many years the revenues of the government were moderate and the surplus was wanted to pay the principal and interest of the public debt, the amount loaned out by the banks was comparatively small and the profits of the stockholders less considerable. But in the progress of the government its revenues increased and

the amount unexpended became greater until it amounted to five, ten, and after the extinguishment of the public debt, to nearly thirty millions. The disastrous effects now became apparent. An extensive interest had sprung up deriving wealth from the use of the people's money, and having powerful inducements so to act upon the government as to increase the source of their income. Their influence was first directly felt in interference to prevent the payment of the public debt; then in efforts through the use of the public press and in attempts to secure the influence of leading politicians and of men in authority, to procure a prolongation of their chartered privileges; and finally in panic and pressure inflicted upon the country with the hope of controlling the action of the government through the alarms and the sufferings of the people. By shifting the deposits from one great institution to many smaller ones, the unity of this interest was destroyed, but not its power. Though enfeebled, it still existed in a force which the bold might fear, and has made itself felt in the contests of the last few years. But the intelligence and virtue of our people have triumphed over art, panic and pressure, and the act of deliverance is this day consummated.

It is hoped that the business of the country will no longer be disturbed by the struggles of the banking interest to get possession of the money of the people that they may make a profit out of its use; but that they will settle down, contented with the use of that which legitimately belongs to them, leaving the funds of the government to be kept and expended according to the letter and spirit of the constitution. But should it be otherwise, the intelligence and firmness of our people are equal to any emergency. They now understand the whole subject. They see no reason why the stockholders and debtors of banks should have an exclusive privilege to make themselves rich out of the use of the public money. They see no reason why they should be taxed to raise money for such a purpose. They see that its effect is to build up a rich, privileged order at their expense to control the government and destroy all equality among the people. Seeing all this, and that the plan for which that interest has so long struggled to the derangement of the business of the country, is in palpable violation of the spirit of the constitution, their firmness will be equal to every effort necessary to prevent its re-establishment.

In the progress of our government the most gratifying evidences have been furnished that our people are in intelligence, integrity and determined resolution equal to the task of self-government. In that administration which has been appropriately named "the reign of terror," so appropriately that men of all parties now repudiate its acts and are prompt to redress, as far as they can, the wrongs it inflicted, the force of statute law and the arm of the judiciary were called in to aid the influence of the executive and the advocates of a strong government, in putting down the rising spirit of the people, and controlling the current of public opinion; but all combined powers were exerted in vain. The Sampson of democracy burst the cords which were already bound around its limbs, and in the election of Mr. Jefferson vindicated its principles, its firmness and its power. A web more artfully contrived, composed of a high protective tariff, a system of internal improvements and a national bank, was then twined around the sleeping giant in the vain hope of subjecting him forever to the dominion and will of the ambitious and grasping few; and you have seen how he has scattered the whole to the winds when roused by the warning voice of the honest and intrepid Jackson. Again, in the triumph of the independent treasury, we witness the triumph of the popular intelligence and firmness over the arts, arguments, appliances and alarms of the interested few who desire to enrich themselves by the use of the public money—another and most gratifying evidence that the people, when aroused, are competent to maintain any just principle and correct any abuse, however sanctioned by precedent or sustained by wealth.

On these evidences of popular intelligence and firmness, the republican patriot rests with well grounded faith, that all means which may be used to mislead or intimidate the people, now or hereafter, into a surrender of their constitution and their liberties will, as they ever have done, meet with a signal and withering rebuke.

I am, gentlemen, with thanks for the friendly spirit in which you have individually performed the duty assigned to you, very respectfully, your friend and ob't. serv't. M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. John M. McCalla, T. M. Hickey, B. Taylor, and G. W. Johnson, esqs. committee.

HIGH COMPLIMENT!—No republican in the United States can be a stranger to the noble character of Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina: the high praise of such a man is one of the high eulogiums which any one can desire. The Warronton (N. C.) Reporter last Saturday states that Mr. Weldon Edwards (one of the distinguished sons of N. C. and Mr. Macon's Executive) in his powerful speech made in the Democratic Meeting of Warren county last week, stated the fact (which was corroborated by many present) that but a short time before the death of this lamented patriot he expressed the belief, that Mr. Van Buren was better suited both by his political principles and excellent private character, for the Presidency, than any other man he knew. No man was better able to judge of his correct republican principles than the venerable Macon, for they served long and intimately together in public life.—Richmond Enquirer.

The 400th anniversary of the invention of the art of Printing, celebrated at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 24th inst. Printers in every part of the Union, together with their associates in the art—meaning editors, we suppose, although they may not be practical printers—are invited to attend.

To Carpenters, Plasterers, and Painters.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that proposals will be received on the 25th 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.

ULYSSES P. SCHENCK.
JOHN F. DUFOUR.
PHINEAS M. KENT.
Superintendents.

Vevay, July 10, 1840.

AUGUST ELECTION.

Every Man to his Post.



"Union, Concession, 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 Slavson'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 Allen'sville in Cotton township, on Saturday the 1st of August, at noon.

ELLWOOD FISHER.

July 10, 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 myself.

E. F.

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 12th day of July, 1840, at noon.

At Moorefield, 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 23d day of July, 1840.

At Mount Sterling, at one o'clock on the same day.

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

J. C. EGGLESTON.

May 14, 1840.

Administrator's Sale.

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

THOMAS T. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

with the will annexed.

July 9, 1840.

Public Notice.

THE undersigned, Deputy Collector for 1839, of street taxes, appointed by the corporation Trustees, in August 1839, on Ferry street in the town of Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, for the improvement of said street, will sell for the taxes unpaid, on Monday, the 28th of this instant, on the premises, lots, No. 227, fifty feet—taxes \$6.25, No. 230, fifty feet—tax \$6.25, No. 233, forty-five feet—\$5.021. If the owners, E. S. Lockwood, & heirs of J. H. Dufour, do not previous to that time call and pay the above taxes, I will also on the same day, offer part of lot No. 7, 291 feet for the taxes levied as above, for improving Ferry Street,—amount \$3.70c.

W. NORTHCOTT.

Dept. coll. under H. McMackin.

July 9, 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 22, 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.

July 16, 1840.

ALL kinds of Blanks on hand and for sale at this office.