

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

moth system, until his nomination for the office of Governor.

James Strange	G. Hogan
William Crooks	J. Haworth
James Haworth	A. Punney
R. H. Wedding	A. McPherrin
Alex. Kirkpatrick	C. Burton
Eliphalet Allen	W. Payne
J. Stephens	M. Cornelison
J. Halestad	A. Hatfield
J. Fairbank	A. Ball
T. Miller	R. Cornelison
J. Garrigus	P. Swain
J. Ball	J. Cornelison
J. S. Henry	J. Jesup
D. Smock	W. Roberts
A. Cox	S. Jessup
T. J. McClellion	J. Ball
J. K. Carpenter	R. F. Mays
J. McGinnis Sr.	J. S. Coonts
R. H. Gadswood	E. E. Beemis
J. Nincent	R. Stinhard
J. McGinnis Jr.	J. Miller
T. T. Williams	J. Miller Jr.
J. Crooks	J. Reach
W. McGinnis	T. Crooks
B. Allen	T. Bullington
P. Doggett	W. Odle
D. Ball	W. W. Wolderton
M. Lindsey	W. W. Benson
W. Kirkpatrick	

## No. 7.

The undersigned citizens of Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, and vicinity, do certify that we never heard any attempt made to identify Gen. Howard with the General system of Internal Improvements of 1830, until since his nomination for Governor. Nor did we ever hear until lately, that he or any other person wished to illuminate the Town of Rockville on the receipt of the news of the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill of 1830. Nor did we ever hear until the appearance of Mr. Bradley's certificate that he (Gen. H.) threatened to discontinue his subscription to the Rockville paper in consequence of the publication thereto of anti-Internal Improvement articles.

And we further state that Gen. Howard was understood at the time of the passage of the Bill of 1830, to be in favor of a system of Internal Improvements commensurate with the means and resources of the State. That as soon as the simultaneous prosecution of all the works was agreed upon by the Board and commenced, Gen. Howard came out and was understood to be a classifier and has uniformly from the passage of the Bill to the present time, supported anti-Internal Improvement candidates for the Legislature. And in the great contest between Wallace and Dumont for Governor in 1837, ardently supported, and advocated the claims of Dumont on the ground of Classification.

Andrew Boyd Solomon Pinegar  
Caleb Williams Levi Sidwell  
Dioclesion Cox John Saum  
Samuel N. Baker John McGilvery  
G. Houghman Eli McDonald  
Joseph Halston Samuel Lawson  
Joseph A. Wright David Todd  
E. M. Benson Isaac Romano  
John J. McEachan Harrison R. Painter  
William B. Boyd Alexander Puet  
Josiah Jones Hugh S. Comingore  
Wm. Fisher Thomas White  
Irod Jones John McDaniel  
Enoch Jones A. Locke Roache  
Stephen Roach Edward Brown  
Wm. S. Todd

In conclusion, we would say to our fellow-citizens, that this attack has fallen still-born at home, and we hope it will share the same fate abroad. It will be seen that the ground occupied by Howard since he has been canvassing for Governor, is no new one to him; it is the same that he occupied in 1830 in the county elections; the same that he took in the election between Wallace and Dumont in 1837. Gen. Steele, who is extensively and favorably known, shows most conclusively that he was, as he says, in favor of Internal Improvements, that in his letter to Maj. Puet he so stated, and that he stated in that letter that it was not to be regarded by Puet as instruction. The certificate of Gen. Steele also shows that Mr. Noel is altogether mistaken about Howard being in favor of the system in the summer of 1830. The whole of the evidence submitted goes to show that an attempt has been made by a few persons here, in conjunction with the great *bull-ender* Sigler, to place Gen. Howard in a false light before his fellow-citizens. Several whigs have joined us in doing this act of justice to an injured and slandered fellow-citizen.

At a meeting of a portion of the friends of Gen. T. A. Howard hastily convened in Rockville, Parke county, on the 17th July 1810, Gen. Arthur Patterson was called to the chair, and E. M. Benson appointed Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the foregoing address, certificates and letters be published to the country as a vindication of the views and character of Gen. Howard, who is now absent from home canvassing for the office of Governor.

ARTHUR PATTERSON, Pres't.

E. M. BESON, Sec'y.

Good Company.

The whig procession to the hill, on Saturday last, was headed on the right by Mr. Levi, of Penitentiary memory, and Plum-Creek notoriety; on the left by an Hon. gentleman from Madison. The difference between these worthies is very material. The former can produce the most satisfactory certificates from that useful institution—the latter is not, as yet, in possession of those honors.—

"Come through the heathor,  
Come a' the gither."

Every villain is overlooked by the whigs, in their rage to form coalitions against Democracy. The Devil himself might be a party to Whiggery, if he would only promise a legion of imps to assist in rooting out Liberty and Truth.

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 York in York township, on Friday, the 1st of July, at noon.

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

ELLWOOD FISHER.

## VEVAY:

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1810.

### 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 SEBEST, 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. LEMON, of Lapeorte.

Our readers will find on the fourth page of to-day's paper, the course Judge Bigger took while a member of the Legislature. We hope our readers will give it an attentive and unprejudiced perusal.

It is in vain for the friends of Bigger to make him out, otherwise than the friend and leading advocate of the system. His votes while in the Legislature, as well as his speeches delivered there—taking the stump against Dumont, and in favor of Wallace in 1837,—almost all the leading system men in the State resorting to every possible means to elect him—his being in favor of carrying on part of the works as soon as the money can be borrowed; and the deep interest felt for his election on all the lines of the public works, and in the towns and cities where these works commence and terminate, or pass through, is the most conclusive proof of his ardent attachment to the system, and that he will, if elected, lend his executive influence to prosecute the system—which will increase our taxes, annually, from one to two hundred per cent for many years to come.

People of Switzerland county, are you prepared to sacrifice your all, and the prosperity of unborn generations, for party considerations alone? Arise! and on Monday next, come to the polls, and redeem the State from her plundered enemies, and all may yet be safe, and we a happy and prosperous people.

Some of our intelligent opponents say the Vevay-Extra, containing the refutation of certain charges made by Mr. Sigler, against Gen. Howard is proof itself of those charges.

What sagacious gentlemen these are. Are they so politically blind, as not to be able to distinguish, between the being in favor of a system, and the system of 1830. Balaam's ass could instruct such political instructors.

#### Worse and Worse.

We state as a fact, on the strongest authority, that several attempts have been made by certain "copper headed" whigs to exert a money influence on voters. Men in making their purchases on credit, even of bread stuffs, have first been called on for their political creed, and if that was satisfactory, treated accordingly. In certain parts of the county this is well known.—And this is one of the beauties of the credit system.

Let now a National Bank be established, or the Deposites restored to State Banks, and forthwith

mercantile credit is expanded abroad and at home. It is extended throughout the mass of our citizens and in coming elections, the debtor is threatened with the constable, unless he gives a vote to suit his mercantile creditors. And this is the reason why the merchant hates the Sub-Treasury—He cannot borrow the public money.

In 1837 the Van Buren party brought out Gamaliel Taylor candidate for Governor—at that time whole hog system man.—Statesman.

We could not have selected out of the very numerous falsehoods published in the Statesman, one of more atrocity—one affording positive and conclusive evidence that the editor of that paper is as destitute of honor and truth, as Nero was of mercy and compassion, when he assassinated his mother.

The truth is, that Gamaliel Taylor was at that time in favor of classification, and while he remained a candidate received the support of the leading men of this county, all of whom were classifiers. But his circular published at that time, is conclusive on that point. From it we learn that he was most decided in his opposition to the manner in which the system had been prosecuted, and strongly and ardently advocated the classification doctrines. And who do you suppose printed those circulars? A no less dignitary than W. H. Gray, the editor of the Statesman—the man whose political course has gained the undiminished confidence of the Tippecanoe Club of this town.

We have been for some time past paying some little attention to the operations of the federal whig dynasty of our town, and shall notice the manner they are working the British wires, and deceiving the honest yeomanry of the country.

We advise those who are conscious, (and God knows they are numerous hereabout,) of their base political intrigues, to beware how they conduct themselves, and deceive the people, lest the Kent Bugle, should sound a note more disastrous to them, than the sound of the rams horns around the walls of Jerico, were to the people of that ill fated city.

#### The last Tricks of the Whig Leaders.

No man in this county, has ever mortified his friends, or amused his opponents, so much as Mr. Eggleston, in his attack on the expenditures. Assuming to be a high-minded son of Virginia, and put forward by his new friends as their choice of "all the talents" in their party, he has paraded the county to repeat like a political parrot, the stories and stuff of such men as Oglo, Proffit, Stanley, Gregg and Dunn; on state politics he is the echo of Gregg and Dunn; who have instructed him how to manage the State Bank!—and pay off the State Debt!! Mr. Gregg has been one of the managers of the Lawrenceburg Branch—and Geo. H. Dunn was once more certain that the Lawrenceburg Railroad would quickly pay for itself, than he is now of the success of his new scheme. But when Mr. Eggleston wants to show out in his new character of whig, he decorates himself in the plumes of Proffit, Stanley, Gregg and Dunn.

On all these topics Mr. Eggleston has been answered by Mr. Fisher, before the citizens of the county, and we are quite willing for Mr. Eggleston and his cause to remain where these answers have left them in the judgment of the people, who were present and heard both gentlemen. But the whigs are not content. The editor of their new paper, must now be called in to help his fellow deserter, out of his humiliating predicament. And he makes the attempt, as might be expected from one who has long been violating the "dictates of his conscience" for his bread. He says:

PUNTO EXPENDITURES.—The Ajax of the Van Buren party in this county, Mr. Fisher, has a rather singular way of getting round Mr. Eggleston's expositions of the extravagance and prodigality of the present Administration. He thinks that none but men of *talent* and great *acquirements* are capable of filling offices, and as those qualifications will command all the comforts and luxuries of this life, in other situations, they have a perfect right to speculate upon the people, if the stipulated salaries of those offices, are not sufficient to secure those luxuries.—*Urge*, great *talent* and *acquirements* give a man a perfect right to become a rogue!

Now, let us carry out this principle; and see where it leads. In our opinion Mr. Fisher is a man of *talent*, and pretty extensive *acquirements*—and we presume he entertains a similar opinion himself—he is a candidate for the legislature; and we will suppose him elected—he goes to Indianapolis, rents or buys a splendid mansion, to live in—fills its saloons with gaudy furniture—such as *Tabourets*, *rays*, *stars*, *looking* glasses and chandeliers at one thousand dollars each, artificial flowers &c.; and his garden with *alanthes*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *macrophylla* and *Morus Multicaulis trete*, and has the whole charged to the people of Switzerland county, and smuggled in under another head, on the ground that his *talents* and *acquirements* entitle him to those luxuries! Would you not think, gentle reader, that Mr. Fisher's *talents* would be dog cheap at that rate?

He attempts to get round them in another way. He says they are more trifles, and besides the President cannot expend a dollar without the consent of Congress. This last position is true in point of law, but not in fact. Congress supposes the President and his Cabinet to be honest—they ask that body for an appropriation for repairing the President's house or some other very proper object.

In the first paragraph, he ascribes a sentiment to Mr. Fisher, never cherished or spoken by him. In the second, he indulges his fancy in a flight after something to be found without going half as far. Mr. Eggleston is decidedly more partial to *Morus Multicaulis* trees than Mr. Fisher, it is well known.

In the third paragraph he resumes his vocation, and tells what even himself could not be so stupid as not to know to be untrue: That the President and his Cabinet ask Congress for an appropriation to repair the Presidents house, &c., when no such request ever has been made.

The very repairs and furniture objected to, were according to custom, proposed by a committee of Congress without consulting the President, and according to law appropriated by that body, having in the lower house a majority of whigs. Gov. Lincoln himself denies the misapplication of the money.—The sensible and manly portion of the whigs are sick and sore enough about the course that has been taken by their own side in this county on the expenditures. The Democrats are quite willing for Messrs. Eggleston and Gray, to go on with the "expenditures"—of character and confidence they have been lately making.

—Million Gregg, Geo. H. Dunn and J. G. Marshall, are now confident that neither W. H. Gray nor J. C. Eggleston will change back to the Democratic party before the August election.—Mr. Eggleston will not have time to make out a new scrap book, and the *tender conscience* of Mr. Gray can certainly stand it a week longer.

It is now doubtful whether W. H. Gray will be forgiven for supporting Democracy, heretofore, unless the whigs can succeed at the next election. The *conscience* of that gentleman must be in great distress.

—A federal whig of this county, conspicuous only for his vulgarity and ignorance, after the lamentable accident happened at the whig barbecue, remarked: "That he would wade up to his knees in blood, but that the speaking at the whig barbecue should go on."

The man capable of uttering such a sentiment, under like circumstances, is destitute of moral, political, and honorable principles—a fit associate, only for outlaws and fallen angels.

#### The Two Barbecues.

On Saturday last, a greater number of people assembled at this place, than were ever seen before in this county. The Democratic barbecue was given in a beautiful grove of beach above the town on the river—the whig entertainment, was back of the town on the hill. The number present at each has been variously estimated, at from two to three thousand. The ladies alone at the Democratic, were counted as they sat at the table, two hundred and seventy-nine. Opinions vary as to which had the greatest number: each side claims the most. And those who visited both were very liable to mistake—since they did not leave their own until it was comparatively late, and did not see the other until many had retired. One thing, however, is acknowledged, that a far greater proportion of this county were at the Democratic than at the whig festival.

The whigs were joined by a steamboat load of their friends from Madison—perhaps seven or eight hundred—ladies and all; whilst the Democrats of Madison and of the county, about the same number, who had assembled in that city for the purpose of coming, were prevented by the failure of the boat they had chartered at Louisville the day before. Their absence was seriously regretted by their fellow-Democrats here, who acknowledge with pride and pleasure, the spirited efforts they made to be with us.

Both parties were likewise disappointed; by an accident which befell the Renown, who broke her shaft on her way down, full of passengers from Lawrenceburg and all the intermediate country—which prevented their arrival until the latter part of the afternoon. They were several hundred in number, and about equally divided in politics. Many of the visitors came as far back as Ripley county on one side of the River and Owen on the other.

The Democrats as usual had but one flag—and that the flag of our country—the stars and stripes.

Its ample and magnificent folds were given to the sun from a hickory flag staff, that towered far above the tops of the gigantic forest trees under whose grateful shade the multitude were assembled. The whigs as usual had a characteristic variety of banners, mottoes and devices. Some of them were pretty enough, but one was so utterly flat and ridiculous as to make even themselves ashamed. This was a very large, hollow, painted, wooden ball, painted in streaks of different colors, with the names of Harrison and Tyler, of the States, &c., superscribed in large letters. This concern came down in a flat-boat from Cincinnati, where it was constructed by the intelligence party for the edification of democrats, but was hissed and spurned out of town. Here it met with no better favor, and was towed down by the Madison delegation to try its fortunes with them.

Both entertainments were enlivened and delighted with the music of a splendid band—the Democratic from Cincinnati—the whig from Madison. We understand that none of the distinguished speakers expected by the whigs, attended—and the Democrats were disappointed in their hope of seeing the Vice President. He was detained by engagements in Ohio, from being at either of the two late festivals given for him in Kentucky as well as the one here. We had, however, an able and eloquent address from Gen. McCalla, a soldier of the late war, and a generous, candid and courteous son of Kentucky.

He reviewed in a masterly manner the military career of Gen. Harrison, from public documents, and completely vindicated the estimate lately made by Gen. Jackson in his Nashville letter, of Gen. Harrison's pretensions as a military commander.

He was followed by Maj. Pratt, who delivered with all his peculiar spirit and pungency, an exposition of the leading principles, measures and men, of the two great political parties in the country, and defined Gen. Harrison's position as a statesman, with an array of facts and argument, that carried conviction to the minds of his audience; who testified their delight at his eloquence, by frequent exclamations and bursts of applause.

Then followed our young and talented candidate for elector, JOHN L. ROBINSON. He took the disguised whiggery of this State in hand and stripped off the Lion's skin, and showed us the real animal, in the style of a dauntless young backwoodsman. In his speech then, and in the evening afterwards, he displayed the amplest capability for the trust confided to him by the Democracy of his district. Completely informed on the various topics—armed at every point with documents—clear headed, fluent and impressive—warm hearted, yet well tempered—he is a fine specimen of the talent and character of our Hoo-sier State.

In the evening Mr. Fisher addressed the assembly at the court house, consisting of those who arrived too late for the other speaking, and the citizens of town and country present.

It now becomes our duty to relate some of the occurrences of the day that were disastrous, and some that were disgraceful.

The whigs had secured for their festival, the attendance of an Artillery company from Cincinnati, with a brass cannon. This company we are informed, consisted of whigs exclusively, no Democrat by their own rules being allowed to join. They were skillful and rapid in the management of their gun.

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