

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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

James Strange
William Crooks
James Haworth
R. H. Wedding
Alex. Kirkpatrick
Elphalett Allen
J. Stephens
J. H. Leland
J. Fairbank
J. Miller
J. Garrigue
J. Ball
J. S. Henry
D. Smock
A. Cox
J. J. McClellan
J. K. Carpenter
J. McGinnis Sr.
H. H. Gatewood
J. Niscent
J. McGinnis Jr.
T. T. Williams
J. Crooks
W. McGinnis
B. Allen
P. Dogget
D. Ball
M. Lindsey
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 1836, 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 1836. 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 therein of anti-Internal Improvement articles.

And we further state that Gen. Howard was understood at the time of the passage of the Bill of 1836, 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
Caleb Williams
Dioecleson Cox
Samuel N. Baker
G. Houghman
Joseph Ralston
Joseph A. Wright
E. M. Benson
John J. Meacham
William B. Boyd
Joshua Jones
Wm. Fisher
Irod Jones
Enoch Jones
Stephen Roach
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 1836 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 1836. 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-dog Sigler, to place Gen. Howard in a false light before his fellow-citizens. Several whigs have joined 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 1840, 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. Benson, 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 hearth,
Coma a' the gither."

Every villan 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 31st of July, at noon.

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

ELLWOOD FISHER.

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1840.

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. PEASLER, of Shelby.
7th. " JOHN M. LENOX, of Laporte.

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? Arouse! 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 1836. 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 Deposits 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 a 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 doctrine. 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 county.

We advise those who are conscious, (and God knows they are numerous hereabouts,) 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, Profit, 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 Lawrenceburgh Branch—and Geo. H. Dunn was once more certain that the Lawrenceburgh Railroad would quickly pay for itself, than he is now of the success of his new scheme. But when Mr. Eggleston wants to shine out in his new character of whig, he decorates himself in the plumes of Profit, Stanley and Oglo.

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:—

PURLOIN 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 profligacy 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.—Urgo, 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 *Toujours, rays, stars*, looking glasses and chandeliers at one thousand dollars each, artificial flowers &c.; and his garden with *alanthus, Magnolia grandiflora, macrophylla* and *Morus Mulicaulis trees*, 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 Mulicaulis 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 President's 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.

Milton Gregg, Geo. H. Dunn and J. G. Marshall, are now confident that neither W. H. Gray or 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 men 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 Renova, who broke her shaft on her way down full of passengers from Lawrenceburgh 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., superimposed 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 pugnacity, 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 auditory, 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 Hoosier 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.

A number of them came to the Artillery company of our place, and challenged a trial of skill—

offering to bet five hundred dollars on their own superiority. Now, the Vevay company is renowned all over the Union for its extraordinary proficiency in gunnery. Some of its members served in the armies of Napoleon; and when in 1825, Lafayette came to this country, the company went up to Cincinnati to meet him. They there astonished the whole city by the rapidity of firing—beating all that then undertook to rival them. This company happens to be Democratic. They however refused to accept the wager proposed, but expressed the belief that they could not be beaten. It seems, however, that an understanding existed next morning that a trial of relative skill should be made. From the whig lodgement on the hill and the Democrats in the bottom, both fired at the same instant. The next fire was made by the Democrats three seconds before the others, and the third was seven seconds before them,—then the Democrats heard a report from the hill which they knew at once to be accidental, and desisted from firing; when the tidings soon arrived, that one man had been killed and another mortally wounded, and a third slightly mutilated, by the explosion of a charge before it was rammed down.

A meeting of the Tippecanoe Club was forthwith called, and a committee therefrom called on the Hickory Club, with the following proposition, viz:

"The sad accident which happened this morning, resulting as it did in the death of one of our guests from Cincinnati, and the serious injury of two more of them, induces the Whig committee of arrangements to propose to their Democratic brethren, that a committee on each side attend at the Ohio River, to the reception of invited guests. That out of respect to the memory of our deceased fellow citizen, and to the feelings of their surviving friends, no more firing of cannon take place on either side—and that there be no music or noise made within the town, likely to disturb the wounded sufferers. Our Democratic friends are also invited, should it suit their convenience, to attend the corpse of the deceased person to the mail-boat this afternoon. The band of music invited by our Democratic friends are invited to accompany the procession to the river and play some solemn march. A short address will be delivered on our station on the hill, and the assemblage on our side will then be adjourned."

"SAMUEL L. BEAL."

"Secretary of Com. Arrang't."

It was promptly agreed to, by the following reply:

"The committee to whom have been referred the propositions of the committee of arrangements, beg leave to state, that it is with feelings of deep regret they learned this morning the melancholy circumstances of the death of one of their guests, and the serious injury of two more, and have deeply weighed the propositions thus submitted to them. The firing of the cannon is cheerfully dispensed with, provided the said club will comply with their last proposition in dispensing with the festivities of the day, except an appropriate and solemn address suitable to the occasion. With regard to attending the remains of the deceased to the boat this evening, we will cheerfully attend and lend the aid of the band on that occasion—and also dispense with all music calculated to disturb the wounded sufferers."

"W. ARMSTRONG."

"Chairman of Com."

And in pursuance of this written and solemn engagement, the Democratic Artillery remained totally silent through the whole day. The procession of Democrats already formed, proceeded to the grove, and avoided the neighborhood of the house, where lay the wounded sufferers.

Just then, the whig steamboat party arrived from Madison, firing cannon as they came. For that, however, they were not to blame, as they were ignorant of what had occurred. But what shall we say of them, when after landing they formed a procession with banners flying and their band of music playing, as they marched close by the door where the unfortunate victim of the morning lay in his agony, and his groans mingled with their music. They went on the hill, led by the very men who proposed to decline all such doings,—and public speeches were made of a bitter personal and party character. Mr. Fisher's conduct in the Legislature, was discussed and slandered.

The whig barbecue broke up, and the Madison delegation marched back to the river in procession, went on board, gave three cheers at the wharf, ran up along the shore, turned and passed down before the town, fired three guns, with loud cheering, at the very time that the corpse of their fallen companion was approaching, and after it was resting at one of the wharf boats; having been attended thither by a portion of both parties from town—and at the very time too, when the other victim was writhing in the agonies that terminated his mortal career the next morning. He could hear them all.

The call of the whig barbecue contained as we stated in our paper an unfounded statement, that ours had been proposed to defeat theirs, when in fact, ours was spoken of long before they thought of one, and our public notice given six days the earliest.

Thus was the whig barbecue, begun in hostile party feelings, excited by false statements, attended with most melancholy disasters and disgrace, and terminated, with most shocking outrage on decorum, and on the most sacred feelings of our nature.

"A man that will steal a shoat, will go the whole hog."—Western Statesman.

Wonder if the editor of the Statesman could not without much conscientious scruples, go the whole hog, the shoat, and a drove of asses in the bargain.