

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

The Question Settled.

We here give the certificate of our irreproachable friend and neighbor, Gamaliel Taylor, (a man known throughout our county) that puts an end to all uncertainty about Gen. Howard's views of Internal Improvement:

Madison July 18, 1840.

I certify that I have been intimately acquainted with Gen. T. A. Howard for the last six years, and have often conversed with him upon the subject of the internal improvement system, and have always regarded him as being opposed to the system, and when I was a candidate for Governor we were together at Indianapolis attending court and roomed together, where Gen. Howard assured me unless I took strong grounds in favor of classification of the public works, that I could not get the support of the party.

GAMALIEL TAYLOR.

Let us now look at the other side of the question. Judge Bigger voted for the Survey Bill, he voted for Caleb B. Smith's system bill, he supported David Wallace, the system candidate, against John Dumont, the classification candidate in 1837, he was supported in the whig convention by Wallace and his friends; and finally he, as he publicly declared in Vevay, for carrying on several of the public works. And accordingly he is supported by all the system men of Madison, some of whom are running over this county to defeat Howard, by humbugging us with the story that he is a friend to the system—they themselves still professing to be its friends.

Let us now see whether the people of Switzerland county will sacrifice their local interests, as well as personal friendships, for the great interests, "of J. G. Marshall, G. H. Dunn, and Milton Gregg's party."

—The editor of the "Statesman" we see is out with a furious attack on Mr. Fisher.

He assails his consistency. The people of Pleasant township will long remember Mr. Eggleston's effort in that way, and Mr. Fisher's reply. The people of every other part of the county have, however, also heard Mr. Fisher, and it is amusing now for the apostate Gray to attempt to injure him.

The editor of the Statesman says Mr. Fisher is a politician by trade, and seeks for office and emolument. Mr. Fisher is quite willing to compare trades with Mr. Eggleston or Mr. Durbin. Mr. Fisher has never been a candidate so often as Mr. Eggleston, and has declined more nominations than he has accepted.

As to motives, who can listen to a man who concretes like Gray, that he tried to ruin the republic, and make pack-horses of the people for hire!

We are accused of charging the people of this county with being dictated to. Not at all, at all. We ridiculed the attempt of certain old enemies of this county, to become its new political leaders. And the facts we exposed, have thrown their confederates here into spasms,—the dying agonies of approaching political dissolution.

Glorious News.

Louisiana redeemed from Federal misrule and Bank Aristocracy.

News from N. Orleans of the 20th inst. came to hand last evening of the most cheering character. There can be no doubt of the following result of the late election there. Dawson and Wian, (Dem.) are both elected to Congress, which is a gain of two members—and a majority of Democrats in the Legislature on joint ballot.

—Mr. Eggleston sometimes complains of the attacks made on his political course by the Vevay Times. Does he allude to those which were penned by Mr. Gray, whilst he was editing this paper—or to the notices taken of him since? If he refers to the former, why we confess that from Mr. Gray's subsequent course, any thing he has ever said has become suspicious.

But it is really amusing to hear Gray himself complaining in his last paper of our course towards Mr. Eggleston, when he himself, in his last Vevay Times, was the very first to question Mr. Eggleston's information and his veracity!—And Mr. Eggleston then thought quite as well of Mr. Gray. Politics makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows.

March of Mind.

The party of "all the talents," are now contending for the fallen cause of Federalism by running round the country and reading from the stump, long second-hand inventories of second-hand furniture—made out by those respectable political criers, Ogle, Stanly, and Proffitt.

And in addition to the hard cider-ing which has been going on, the people are now to be treated with extraordinary outpourings of strong lie-ing.

Shades of Hamilton, of Adams, and of Marshall—behold the deep degradation of your party!

EVIDENCE OF HIGH AUTHORITY AGAINST THE WHIGS.—Mr. Samuel L. Beal, one of the leading Whigs in this place, publicly declared in presence of several gentlemen, that the handbill of the Whig Barbecue contained a positive falsehood—that it was not true in point of fact, and he regretted very much that it was published. "Boys, do you hear that?"

"Mr. Eggleston has faithfully and ably served us in the Legislature."—Western Statesman.

Yes. But he served himself more faithfully and ably.

W. H. GRAY, ESQ.
Editor of the Western Statesman and Democratic Whig, formerly of the Courier and Enquirer, Madison—and lately of a few numbers of the Vevay Times.

SIR.—Those who believe that you have abandoned your party and changed your political principles, from an honest conviction that the former was corrupt and the latter were erroneous, and not from motives of personal interest, will find themselves grossly deceived. The true version of the matter is,—you have varied your conduct to suit circumstances, you have shifted from one party to another for pecuniary advantage; but of sincere and genuine attachment to either party, or of any thing like honest, political principle, you appear at all times to have been totally destitute. With the several parties in Mexico, which you in turn served and deserted, I will not trouble you at present, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." My design is to quote to you from the "Courier and Enquirer," and from the few numbers of the Vevay Times which you lately published, such passages as may serve to place in its true light your sudden, and seemingly mysterious conversion to whiggery.

In the Courier and Enquirer, published by you in Madison, you came forward the voluntary advocate of Democracy. You embarked with thousands of others in a course the most important, and the most honorable, in which any human being could be engaged—viz: to defend the threatened liberties of your country—to support the inalienable rights of man—to encourage the best principles of human happiness—and to defend the great mass of your fellow-citizens from the ambitious grasp and tyrannical encroachments of an insolent, supercilious, would-be aristocracy.

You rallied her broken troops; you were foremost in the foremost ranks in the political contest; and your constant professions of anxiety for the "good cause," were expressed with a degree of favor that placed your sincerity above suspicion. You wished to be considered the first champion of the day, and in the height of your zeal to support the administration; and inculcate "the pure principles of Democracy," you even sometimes overstepped the bounds of decorum. Take the following as a specimen from the "Courier and Enquirer." This was too much tinged with vulgarity, especially coming from a man who pretends to be a stickler for decency and good breeding. "O, wad some pow-

"Hoco poco or hocus pocus, is a most apt name for the panic whig party. Let it be put upon them till it raises a blister. It is a good dictionary word, full of meaning, and may be found in Johnson and Junius. Junius derives it from hocoed, Welsh, a cheat, and poko or pocus, a bag. D'Estrange defines the term, 'a joggle, a cheat.'

The application is as classic as it is apt. The Whigs are Hocos, who thrive by cheating in speculation; cheating in panics; cheating in Bank trickery; cheating in politics; cheating by all manner of hypocrisy in morals, temperance, government and religion. They are Pocos too, contriving to hoodwink the people by all manner of lies and misrepresentations; and moreover, in all their attempts to court and seduce the people, they always "get the bag." Let them then be called ever hereafter, the Hoco Pocos."

The friends of Democracy highly appreciated the value of your assistance, and willingly gave you credit for more talent than you possessed.

You were ranked among the principal Editors of the State, and if you did not catch the "golden shower" so congenial to your feelings, yet you had the satisfaction to know that your labors

were not in vain, and that your exertions were highly applauded and gratefully acknowledged by the whole body of Democracy throughout the State. But lo! on the eve of battle—when your comrades were buckling on their armor, and the trumpets about to sound the charge, you deserted to the camp of the enemy—and, "for so much trash, as may be grasped thus," sold your honor,

your character, and your high standing as a gentleman, to men whose breath, like the Sirocco of the desert, has a pestilential influence on every thing that has life, whose acquaintance is fatal to reputation, and whose friendship invariably leads to ruin and disgrace. In vain, sir, you endeavor to screen the sordid transaction by a pretended conversion brought about by a discovery of the corruptions of government. It will not do. To have made it in any way plausible, it should have been miraculous, and as you seem to believe in revivals, by a little aid from the imagination, you might have converted your self—swallowed the delusion—and then told your experience in apostolic style—"at mid day, O King." But let us proceed to a fair and impartial investigation of the article referred to.

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"As we have been somewhat associated with the Van Buren party for some years past, it may occasion some little surprise, affected or real, in certain quarters, on seeing our name at the head of this paper. A proper deference, therefore, to our former associates, compels us to frankly state that we have abandoned the support of the present administration,—not because we are tired of true Democratic principles, or of the great mass of honest men with whom we have heretofore acted—but because we are tired, disgusted, and even alarmed at the anti-democratic and dangerous practices of those who enjoy the confidence of that party—Because we can no longer support an administration of corruption, whose practices are notoriously at war with the professions, and whose pernicious influence, like the poisonous breath of the Sirocco, is now sweeping over the length and breadth of this land, carrying moral death and destruction in its on-

ward course!—An administration, which, in the outset, laid down economy and the integrity of public functionaries, as its leading principles—but whose practices have been so little in accordance with these principles, that the public expenditures have been almost trebled, and instead of integrity among public functionaries, the modern Democratic principle, that to the "victors belong the spoils!" and the scrupulous exactness with which Mr. VAN BUREN carries it out, has rendered the tens of thousands of offices within the gift of the President, as were so many means wherewith to reward partisan services—thus openly encouraging political and moral depravity, and proclaiming to the world that in this enlightened and Christian Republic, venality and party subserviency are quoted at a premium by its Executive.

"Fellow-citizens, this may seem very strong language, but we sincerely regret the facts justify it. Our faith in the honesty and purity of purpose of the present administration was long since shaken; but, *propter securitatem*, that incubus which infests the land—pride of opinion, and other causes combined, induced us to overlook many of the shameful practices, in the vain hope that they were the results of temporary party excitement, but developments are daily making which satisfy us at least, that such is not the case, but on the contrary, that they are the inevitable results of a settled course of policy, which, if longer persisted in, will change the character, if not cause the entire annihilation of our institutions. It is a well known fact that nine tenths, if not all, the appointments made by Mr. Van Buren, have been as rewards for past, or as bribes for future partisan services, without the slightest regard to the honesty or capacity of the individuals thus appointed—and many of whom are notoriously known as the most servile, unprincipled scoundrels, morally and politically, that this or any other country could possibly afford!"—Western Statesman.

This idle jargon—for it is something more than common nonsense—reminds me forcibly of the sophism of Iago to Rodrigo. "I protest," says the villain of Shakespeare, "I have dealt fairly with thee." "It hath not appeared so," says the simple Venetian. "No," says the subtle scoundrel, "I grant it hath not appeared." But nevertheless it is so."

Read the following from the "Courier and Enquirer":—

"What delight the Whigs seem to take in the false notion that our Government is bankrupt—How often do they tell us, that to supply the extravagance of the present Administration, twenty millions of Government shipplasters have been issued! But what are the facts! During a time of general pressure, the Government humanely extended the time of payment of merchants bonds to the Custom house, thus cutting off for a time the principal source of revenue, and in order that the operations of the government, as well as the progress of the various public works, should not be interrupted by the arrangement, a temporary emision of Treasury Notes was resorted to. These notes thus forced into circulation for public convenience, and as a representative of money—actually due the Treasury, form the grounds upon which the Hoco-pocos base their assertion that the Government is bankrupt. Now, that the time which was granted the importing merchants for the payment of their bonds has expired, and the money is flowing into the Treasury, these notes are being redeemed, and in a short time they will be entirely drawn from circulation. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his Circular, bearing date the 20th ult., giving notice, "That all the outstanding Treasury Notes, which bear date on or before the 21st of May, 1838—being those issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 12th October, 1837—will now be paid, on presentation at the Treasury, in advance of the period on which they fall due." This, in our opinion, does not look much like bankruptcy."

"The first resolution that is offered at every Bacchanalian gathering of the Hoco-pocos is, 'That we consider the course of the present administration of the general government, from its commencement to the present time, as totally at war with the interests of the country—as designed to perpetuate power in the hands of an ascertained minority, in disregard of the known interests and wishes of the great mass of the people.' How does the result of the late elections in Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, contrast with this sentiment! Do not they show conclusively that the people have no confidence in the Hoco-poco slang; unaccompanied by the least argument! Most assuredly—and since they have failed in deceiving the people, we advise the Hocos to couch this standing Resolution in terms more ambiguous. To ensure success they should alter it so as to read as follows: Resolved, That we consider the course of the present administration of the general government, from its commencement to the present time, as totally at war with the interests and privileges of the rising Aristocracy of the country—as designed to perpetuate power in the hands of an ascertained minority, in disregard of the known interests and wishes of the wealth portion of the community, who alone have an interest in the soil!"

The conflicting opinions expressed in the above paragraphs speak for themselves. I would only ask you, how long since have you discovered the corruptions of the general government! What developments have been lately made, that led you to the discovery? And lastly, how long have you been knowingly assisting "the most servile, unprincipled scoundrels, morally and politically, that this or any other country could possibly afford," to make us "pack horses" and slaves! I am a plain man, and to the above questions I expect direct, categorical answers.

"These considerations, with many others of a like character, have occasioned our abandonment of the party in power. As for great principles, there are but few strictly involved between the two parties, and we sacrifice none by the change."—Western Statesman.

My dear sir, you have by the change sacrificed every principle, great and small, (if you ever had any,) that constitutes a true Democrat. But I cannot explain the matter better than by referring you to an article written by yourself in the Courier and Enquirer. It is ably written, and

I am sorry that the length of it prevents me from giving the whole of it to the public.

Here it is, read:

"THE OLD FEDERAL COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT WHIG CREAM.

"The Whig party of the present day contend that there is no identity of the principles for which they are contending with those of the Federal party of 1787, the time of the adoption of the Constitution; and when the fact is charged home upon them, they adroitly avoid an issue, by pointing to men in the Democratic ranks, who are suspected by them for having been educated in the Federal school—thus seeking justification rather than directly disclaiming the truth of the charge. If there are any federalists in our ranks, they have been admitted through the merits of a thorough repentance and an unqualified abjuration of their former principles." As well might we attempt to reconcile virtue and vice—patriotism and treason, as to unite Federalism with Democracy by any other means.

We have, on various occasions, endeavored to render visible through the mists and revolutions of time, the silicon chain which connects the self-styled Whig party of the present day with the old Federal party of '87, and as often have we received the anathemas of those who are no less interested in preserving that chain, than they are in deceiving the people as to the fact. Nevertheless we believe that our efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful. On the contrary we have submitted facts, connected with their general course of policy, which must have satisfied every unprejudiced mind that the Federal party of by-gone days and the Whig party of the present, are one and the same, and that the hidden spirit of their principles has a direct tendency to the subversion of self-government.

"In addition to the evidences already adduced to prove the identity of the two parties, we have selected a few articles of the Federal creed of 1787, and placed opposite to them an equal number from the creed of the Whig party of the present day, which ought to dispel, even from the minds of the most skeptical, every shadow of doubt which may hang over the subject."

The above needs no commentary. An attempt to explain, would only mystify.

"For three years past the Sub-Treasury Bill has been the great bone of contention, and in the very face of its own self-condemnation, it has recently become a law of the land. Whether its operations will, hereafter, be for the weal or woe of this country, will now be fairly tested—and, although we once favored the measure, let political demagogues mark our prediction—that the time is not far distant, when they will dread an identity with this measure as they will political destruction, for it will be one and the same thing."—Western Statesman.

This is an important discovery, but unfortunately too late. You have heretofore advocated the measure too long and with too much ability to induce any person to believe that you are at present serious on this subject. Read:

* * * * * "They should not, however, forget that Gen. Thompson is a little better than half Democrat. He is a State's right man, and will oppose a National Bank, and give the Sub-Treasury his decided support. This is all we care for. All other things are mere chaff."

Again:

"THE SUB-TREASURY.

"Numerous indications of public sentiment throughout the whole country in favor of this prominent measure of the Administration afford a cheering augury of its becoming the law of the land. Although defeated at the last session of Congress by the combined influence of the friends of national and local banks, when doubtless money had secret operation, the advocates of this constitutional Treasury need not despair. They will have the mass of the people to sustain them. The storm of clamor and denunciation which was raised by the eight hundred banks and their million of dependents to mislead the popular mind, has nearly passed away, and the people already recognize the correct common sense and constitutional grounds upon which the system is placed. Thank God, the eight hundred banks cannot succeed in corrupting the moral sense of a majority of the people."—Courier and Enquirer.

Yet again:

"The cry about the safety of the Treasury being jeopardized is not the alarm of patriotism. It is the clamorous cry of the rapacious class of Bankites, greedy to make use of the money for their own selfish ends."—Courier and Enquirer.

These, with hundreds of similar passages which might be selected from your editorials, on this subject, even until within these few weeks, clearly prove, that there is something wrong—something rotten in the state of Denmark. I will not descend to vulgarity, nor am I in the habit of using scurrilous language—all, therefore, I shall say on this subject is—that you have made yourself a living monument of pity and contempt.

"Though not strictly before the people at this time, the antagonist measure of this dangerous and destructive scheme, is a United States or National Bank. Upon this subject the followers of Mr. Van Buren, have even lost their ancient landmarks, and now forget that they differ with their former revered leader, Andrew Jackson. He declared that an institution might be formed, which, at the same time that it would be free from constitutional objections, would answer all the purposes of the old Bank. Doctrines like these would subject one to excommunication by Van Buren Democratic now-a-days, so much more patriotic are they than Jackson! Now, since it has been admitted by the head and front of Democracy, that a National Bank might be formed; free from the objections which attached to the old one, and as there is not one man in a hundred of the Van Buren party, so ultra in his loco-sociism as to

To conclude—taking all circumstances into consideration, and the unprincipled of those characters who employed you—your late somerset looks very suspicious. "Nature, no doubt, placed you on the side of Democracy, but you have unfortunately fallen into not only bad, but the worst company; and you are now," for a few pieces of silver, "defacing the great purpose of your creation." From such a humiliating situation—good Lord, deliver us!!!

"Mr. Eggleston is well known in this country."—Western Statesman.

So were the fallen angels known in Heaven.

"What a melancholy comment is this fact, upon the intelligence of the people of Indiana."—Western Statesman.

What fact! To be humbugged by the unprincipled editor of the Statesman? 'Tis truly, a melancholy comment of the degeneracy of the times.

contend for an exclusive metallic currency, we would ask, in the name of common sense, if it would not be infinitely better for us all to have a bank paper whose value would be uniform throughout the country, and not subject to depreciation—than to be cursed, as we now are, with the thousands of different kinds of worthless skin-plasters, with which the country is overrun? We do wish to be understood, as advocating a United States Bank—that question, as we remarked before, is not now before the people. Our object is merely to show upon what questionable grounds, an unprincipled army of office seeking demagogues, have succeeded in keeping up such a fearful division among the people of this favored country."—Western Statesman.

Here, sir, you approach with careful steps the grand object of federal aristocracy—a U. States or National Bank. Against such an institution, however, you have been so violently opposed, that you are ashamed to come forward boldly as its advocate. It is no wonder. Such a measure was so uniformly and strongly opposed by you on all occasions, that even your new Whig effrontery must feel a little delicate in recommending it. Take the following as a specimen of your former hostility to "the monster."

Speaking of the Sub-Treasury—

"Interested stock-jobbers may denounce it as odious. Odious it is in truth to them, as it will take from them the exclusive privilege of banking upon the public funds, which ought not to be held in a Republic. No where in the Constitution is a bank mentioned, nor is there any idea in that guide of our government, of a banking system to manage the finances of the nation. On the contrary, in the convention which formed that instrument, there was a marked disapproval of the project of a bank."—Courier and Enquirer.

DANKS.