

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

From the Indianaian.

JUDGE BIGGER. HIS IDENTITY WITH THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM.

We believe it is only necessary for the people to be fully convinced that Samuel Bigger is identified with the system of internal improvement; in order to induce them to cast their votes against him. When we reflect upon the condition of the State four or five years ago—out of debt—prosperous and happy—and compare her condition *then*, to what it *now is*, while borne down and oppressed by that system of internal improvements which has blighted the fairest prospects of the Young Giant of the West—that system which hangs like an incubus upon the citizens of our once happy State. Is it not enough to arouse us to a sense of our danger? Is Judge Bigger identified with this system? We answer he is and we can prove it. But we hope his friends will not act so recklessly as to deny it. Here is some of the evidence we have to adduce that he is identified with it:

"In the journal of the House of Representatives, of the session of 1834-'5, page 60, Mr. Vawter introduced a resolution instructing the committee on canals and internal improvements to report a bill authorizing a loan of one million four hundred thousand dollars, and pledging the three per cent, fund for the payment of the interest thereon, and the faith of the State for the principal, for the commencement of the following railroads to wit: From Evansville to Lafayette, from Lafayette to Michigan City, from Madison to Indianapolis, from near the falls of the Ohio river to a point of intersection on the Madison road, from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, from New Albany to Terre Haute, from Leavenworth to a point of intersection on the New Albany and Terre Haute road, from Connersville to the county seat of Huntington county. For this beautiful batch of railroads, Mr. Bigger, the anti-internal improvement admiral of the Whig convention for Governor, gave his warm and decided support. Page 167, he voted for a survey of three different canal routes, one of them extending the whole length of the State. Page 201, Mr. Evans moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Vawter so as to authorize a loan for internal improvement purposes, without specifying the works. Mr. Ward moved that the resolution and amendment be postponed until the first Monday in August following, that the subject might be laid before the people for their examination. Mr. Bigger voted against this motion. The question then recurred on Mr. Evans' amendment, which was adopted, Mr. B. in the affirmative. Page 267 the resolution as amended was adopted. Mr. Bigger again in the affirmative. Page 314, Mr. Evans made a report upon Mr. Vawter's resolution in which he advocated the immediate commencement of a general system of internal improvement, which was accompanied by a bill with this specious title: A bill No. 1, to provide for the Wabash and Erie canal and for the commencement of a general system of internal improvements in Indiana. This bill provided for the construction of the White Water canal, and for a survey of a canal route from Munseytown to the Ohio River, the route on which the central canal has since been located. The bill provided prospectively for all the works embraced in the present system, and some others. This was the first bill ever introduced into the Legislature for a great system of internal improvement, and may justly be regarded as the entering wedge to the present system. Page 350, Mr. Smith, of Ripley, moved to commit the bill with instructions to provide alone for the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal which was the true doctrine of that day as well as this. But no, the Wabash and Erie canal must be made the stool pigeon, by which the people were to be gullied into the support of the system, the bill was, however, committed to a select committee, Mr. Bigger voting in the negative. Page 492, Mr. Smith, of Fayette, introduced a bill (No. 224,) with precisely the same title as that introduced by Mr. Evans. Page 417, Mr. Bigger voted in favor of giving the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad company authority to borrow on the credit of the State \$221,000, which was done and the State received as security wild lands, mostly swamps in the counties of Ripley and Green, at from five to ten dollars per acre, more than three times their value, and the result must be a great loss to the State. The company, in addition to other outrages, has failed to pay the interest on the loan, and the people, oppressed as they are, must be taxed to meet this interest. To Mr. Bigger we are indebted for adding this to our already long list of Egyptian plagues. From p. 428 to 440, various amendments were made to bill (No. 101,) which put it in a shape that did not suit its friends, and there being another bill with the same general features before the House, it was laid upon the table by a vote of its friends, a thing very common in legislation. Page 459, bill (No. 111,) to provide for the Wabash and Erie canal was reported from the Senate. Page 501, this bill passed and the title thereof amended by adding thereto the words "and for other purposes." This is the bill commonly known as the survey bill, and was the grand forerunner of the system of internal improvements. The root of all evil—the great Jugernaut which has crushed a young and flourishing State under its iron wheel. Page 465, Mr. Howard moved the following proviso to the bill: Provided that the expenses of the surveys authorized by this act, be paid by the counties through which said surveys shall be made. This was a reasonable and just proposition. The counties asking surveys could surely afford to pay the expense, besides it was unjust in the extreme to tax the counties that neither asked nor expected works of internal improvement for the benefit of those that did. But Mr. Bigger, true to his purpose of oppressing one portion of the State, for the benefit of the others, voted against this motion. Page 499, Mr. Bigger voted to authorize a loan of \$100,000, for the commencement of the White Water canal, and \$100,000 more to carry into effect the survey bill.

That the people may understand more fully the provisions of this bill of Caleb B. Smith, for which Mr. Bigger voted, we will here give some of the provisions of said bill:

"The pages of the journal to which I have referred will show that Judge Bigger voted for this bill in all its stages, as well as all other preliminary steps towards the commencement of a general system of internal improvement.

"Sec. 1. Provides for the election of a board of internal improvements.

"Sec. 2. Gives the board the unlimited pow-

er over all the works of internal improvement in the State.

"Sec. 3. Locates a portion of the Wabash and Erie canal, and provides for letting contracts thereon.

"Sec. 4. Provides for the immediate commencement of the White Water Canal and pledges irrevocably the faith of the State for its completion.

"Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of said board, when organized, to cause as soon as practicable a survey and estimate of the cost of a canal to be made from Lafayette to Covington, a detailed report of which survey and estimate of cost shall be laid before the next General Assembly."

"Sec. 6. The said board shall cause to be made during the ensuing summer and fall such surveys and estimates as may be necessary in order to determine the practicability, and cost of constructing a canal down the west fork of White river, towards the junction of the two White rivers, and thence to a suitable point on the Ohio river if found practicable; if not, to the Wabash, and if it should be deemed practicable to construct said work, the State hereby irrevocably pledges her faith for its commencement and completion. A report of which survey, together with the estimate of cost and such other matters in relation thereto as they may deem advisable, the said board shall report to the General Assembly at its session next after such surveys shall have been completed. The said board shall cause accurate topographical maps of all the surveys authorized by this act to be made out and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

"Sec. 7. Authorizes an enlargement of the Wabash and Erie canal for Hydraulic purposes at Lafayette.

"Sec. 8. Transfers the powers of the Board of Canal Commissioners to the board of internal improvements.

"Sec. 9. That the Canal Fund Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized and directed in behalf of the State, to contract with any individual, company, or corporation, at such times as they may deem most conducive to the interest of the State, for a loan or loans sufficient in all to fulfill contracts, subscriptions and surveys, contemplated by this act, on a credit of fifty years, but redeemable in whole or in part after the expiration of thirty years; said loan to be at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be negotiated that the same may be drawn and bear interest at any time as early as practicable, when they may be advised by the board of internal improvement that it will be required for the progress of the work on the canals, or for such surveys and subscriptions as are herein authorized and the said Commissioners shall for such loans issue and transferable certificates of stock in the name of the State, which when signed by them shall be valid. And to facilitate the purposes herein contemplated; the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall have power to make such arrangements relative to obtaining loans, the payment of interest thereon, the transfer, transmission and deposit of money, as they may deem conducive to the public interest, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to keep the Wabash and Erie Canal Fund separate and apart from the funds provided for other works of internal improvement."

"Sec. 10. That for the punctual payment of the interest, and the final redemption of the principal of all the sums of money borrowed under the provisions of this act, there shall be, and are hereby, irrevocably pledged, and appropriated, the canals themselves, with the portions of ground thereto appertaining and privileges thereto created, and the rents and the profits of the water power thereof, belonging to the State together with the net products of tolls collected on the canals, herein described and the net profits accruing to the State to her subscriptions for the railroad stock hereinafter mentioned, the sufficiency of which for the purposes aforesaid, the State of Indiana doth irrevocably guarantee. And let us all go forward in favor of reform, to re-instate Indiana if possible AS SHE WAS!—Washington, *La. Republican.*

"From the *Olive Branch.*
Religious Persecution:

We would like for every citizen of this State, who has any acquaintance with Gen. Howard, to look over the last number of that filthy sheet, published at Indianapolis, misnamed the "Spirit of '76." On the first page of that paper of the 4th inst., among other things that are charged against Gen. Howard, we find the following:

"Was he [Gen. Howard] not a member of the old school branch of the Presbyterian Church about the time he was nominated for Congress? Was he not a whole hog temperance man, left the society just before the canvass, and I understood treated afterwards] at the same time!"

This is but a specimen of the stuff in that paper against Gen. Howard, and this added to the remarks of the young Pettifogger from Terre Haute, made at Roseville last week, that Gen. Howard was "morally and religiously a hypocrite," together with sentiments of the same character in other papers of this State, induce us to believe, that in various sections of Indiana, the whole vocabulary of slander, detraction and calumny, will be let loose upon him just upon the eve of the election.

"Sec. 11. Appropriates the funds to the various works authorized by this act, and defines the manner in which they shall be accounted for.

"Sec. 12. Provides for the payment of damages for stone, timber, and other materials used in the construction of works of internal improvements.

"Sec. 13. Provides for the appointment of a Board of appraisers by the Governor to assess all damage sustained by individuals, on account of the public works.

"Sec. 14. Authorizes the purchase of a sufficient quantity of ground at each lock, and at other suitable places on the canals, for hydraulic purposes.

"Sec. 15. Authorizes the leasing of water power.

"Sec. 16 & 17. Relates also to water power.

"Sec. 18, 19, 20, & 21. Appropriates \$150,000 to a turnpike road, and provides for its expenditure.

"The remaining sections of the bill provide for the construction of a railroad, from Madison, via Indianapolis to Lafayette—upon condition that individual companies and corporations shall subscribe for one third of the stock necessary for its construction, and the State the remaining two thirds, but are in fact so ingeniously drawn as that the State would have been ultimately bound for the whole amount. This is the bill for which the Whig candidate for Governor voted. Comment upon its provisions is unnecessary, as the people will readily perceive that they are more outrageous and extravagant than even the bill of '30 with all its enormities."

The people should ponder well, on this question. The Internal Improvement Whigs are doing their best to operate against Howard, in some quarters, because he is anti-system. The monster is not dead but only sleepeth. We say fellow citizens arouse to a proper sense of your condition in regard to this matter.

To the *Editor, of the New Albany Argus.*

"PRINCETON, July 10, 1840.

"Sir:—We gave General Howard on Monday last a warm reception in this place. He was met four miles from town by 60 or 70 of the warm hearted democrats and escorted in. He addressed from 5 to 600 in a masterly manner in a speech of three hours in length. Such was the good order at the meeting, that a pin might have been heard to drop on the floor. He made great impression on the minds of the people and is considered a powerful debater."

Indiana as she Was—and as she is.

When we first came into Indiana from our native State, (Ohio,) in the year 1834, this State was enjoying all the visible appearance of general prosperity. The currency was stable and sound—money was plenty—produce was high and a demand for all the surplus—TAXES were LOW. In short, every interest in society was in a highly flourishing condition.

There was just enough collected from the people, by taxation, to pay the necessary number of officers required to keep in healthy action the State Government. There was no State debt, her credit was good at home and abroad—she was justly styled "the young giant of the West." Indiana at the time we are speaking, was on the high road to wealth, and her people fondly imagined that they would soon reach the desired haven of happiness, prosperity and ease. Little did they expect that so soon their cup of happiness would be dashed to the ground. At that time peace and plenty prevailed, the people, by the advice of smart Whig lawyers, elected a Whig Governor and Lieutenant Governor. And continued to elect a majority of Whigs to both branches of the Legislature at every session. The Whig party, having got control of the State Government, thought they would perpetuate their power, and to this end, after some preliminary surveys, adopted a system of internal improvements. Whig rulers thought the people were not doing well enough and their policy would make every body rich at once. Well, four years have passed by since this happy state of things existed, and what is our present condition? A deep gloom settles upon us, whenever we think of Indiana as she was, and as she is. The currency of the state is now deranged, produce very low—the prices of labor of the poor man, are so low that he is reduced to want—the people of the State from the centre to the circumference are experiencing distress and embarrassment—money is scarce—HIGH TAXATION, to pay a large additional number of office holders, is all the Whig have done. The State credit at home is destroyed. A large State debt is fastened upon the people; and what is more shameful they have tarried the fair fame of Indiana. Our Whig rulers have practiced the most wanton extravagance, and squandered the people's money, not only by thousands but by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Whig Fund Commissioners parted with upwards of \$3,000,000 dollars in the East, on a credit, without taking any security. Afterwards, securities in a SOAP FACTORY, water lots, wild lands in Florida which is a morass swamp, covered with alligators and frogs, internal improvement stocks, and bank stocks all over the Union. She cannot borrow any more money on her credit, and the works are all stopped. Indiana is considered a bankrupt State. Is there one Indiana, that is not indignant of our Whig rulers, for their corrupt mismanagement? And let us all go forward in favor of reform, to re-instate Indiana if possible AS SHE WAS!—Washington, *La. Republican.*

"Up jumped the old feds, and the bank feds shivering with excitement and screaming at the top of their voices—“White! White! White! White!” But Mr. White seemed to have lost his “cue” entirely. It was no go. He found he had got the wrong pig by the ear. He saw he couldn't shone in that crowd. He backed out. *He did not DARE to attack Howard, though backed by a majority of whigs.* He saw he had mistaken his man; and we could have told him as much beforehand.

The Democrats beginning to assist the whigs in calling for Mr. White, he at last mounted a bench, and stated, that so far as State policy was concerned, he had no disposition to enter into a discussion; but in regard to national politics he would have been pleased to reply to Mr. H., but as it was late, (quarter past 5) and the country people were anxious to get home, and as he could not make any kind of a speech in less than three hours, he would postpone it until Saturday.

And this was the end of the the tremendous up-coming which Mr. Howard was to get, poor man! The whigs felt cheap enough, if rufus faces are indexes of feelings. And the next time they attempt to play a trick of this kind with Howard, they had better be certain they have a game cock to fight against him. Mr. White may console himself as Sancho did, “that many go out to shear who return home shorn.”

Evansville Sentinel.

Harrison's Resignation.

The Cincinnati Republican, Whig paper, of the 2d inst., contains a correspondence from J. R. Poinsot and others, which precede the resignation of Gen. Harrison in 1841. The following extract of a letter addressed to the War department, contains the resignation of General Harrison, in his own words:

"Apart from consideration of duty to my country, I have no earthly inducement to remain in the army, and if the prerogatives of my rank and situation as the commander of a district, be taken from me, being fully convinced that I can render no important service, I should much rather be permitted to retire to private life."

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(signed) WM. H. HARRISON.
Head Quarters,
Cincinnati, Feb. 13th, 1841.

On the 31st of May, 1841, President Madison issued the following order:

"Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed Major General in the Army of the United States, in the place of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, resigned."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—A log cabin and hard cider carousal took place at Springfield, Ohio, a few days since, since which time Nine Whigs, who became so disgusted with the folly and buggery of their party, have come out and declared they can go with them no longer.

Rates of Advertising.—The following rates of advertising, agreed upon by the Indiana Editorial Convention, are strictly observed at this office:

For one square, 3 insertions,	\$1.50
Each additional insertion,	20
One square, 3 months,	3.00
" 6 "	6.00
" 12 "	10.00
Two squares, 12 months,	15.00
Three squares, 12 months,	20.00
One column—4000 cms.—per annum,	60.00
Three fourths of a column,	50.00
Half a column,	35.00
Fourth of a column,	25.00

A deduction of 20 per cent, will be made on advertisements longer than a quarter of a column, when inserted by the half year or year, and not altered.

All advertisements authorized by statute must invariably be paid for in advance.

Advertisements coming from abroad must be accompanied with the cash, unless ordered for publication by a brother publisher.

M. G. Bright may be consulted at Madison, and J. M. Kyle at his office, opposite the Court House, in Vevay.

April 25, 1840.

21st

EDWARD PATTON, Clerk.

June 4, 1840.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

C. Thiebaud and T. Haskell.—CHARLES THIEBAUD would inform his friends and former customers, that he has resumed his business of boot and shoe making, in all its branches; at his old stand in the brick building on Main, one door west of Perry street, Vevay, La., and has taken into partnership with him Thomas Haskell. They are determined to spare no pains or expense to render satisfactory to those who may favor them with their custom. They have now on hand a large quantity of the best quality of stock which is being put together by mechanics of the very first class, so that their customers may depend on having work of the best quality, at prices to suit the times. All orders in their line thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 14, 1840.

21st

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

M. G. BRIGHT AND J. M. KYLE,

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Switzerland Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care in said Court:

M. G. Bright may be consulted at Madison,

and J. M. Kyle at his office, opposite the Court House, in Vevay.

April 25, 1840.

21st

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Doctors

A. William Armington &