

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 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. PEASLEE, of Shelby.  
7th. " JOHN M. LEMON, of Laporte.

The only apology we have to offer our readers for not issuing a paper last week is, that Mr. Simmons, the foreman of our establishment, burnt his hand so severely as not to be able to work.

The communication of "Brutus" has come to hand, but we are sorry to add, too late for insertion in this week's paper. It will appear in our next.

**LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.**—For sale at this office, and at the store of Le Clerc and Golay, a few copies of the Life of Van Buren, written by Dawson. It has just issued from the press, and should be read by every man in the county.—Price 50 cents.

In our next paper we shall probably be able to give the official returns of the election in this State and Kentucky.

Bigger and Hall are elected by about 8000 majority. The whigs will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.—Thus they will have an opportunity, free from the control and influence of the dangerous loco-focos, of extricating us from the complicated difficulties into which they have brought us. As they are justly chargeable with our present bankrupt condition, and the evils resulting therefrom, it is to them we look, and from them we expect remedial assistance. Shall we be disappointed?—that is the question.

**KENTUCKY.**—The Louisville Journal of the 10th, gives returns from 51 counties in the State for Governor, by which it appears that Letcher is 14,454 votes ahead.

**APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT HARRISON.**—Joseph M. Molinoux, Minister to the court of St. James.

W. H. Gratholically, Commercial Agent in Mexico.

J. C. Elation, Secretary of Legation in Austria.

The Election.

The Whigs have prevailed. According to the returns, the vote in this county on Monday the 3d inst., was as follows:

Townships.	Jefferson.	York.	Posey.	Cotton.	Pleasant.	Craig.	TOTAL.
For Governor.							
Bigger, Whig.	395	113	206	140	110	50	1044
Howard, Dem.	369	107	191	110	51	26	864
Whig maj.	26	6	10	30	89	14	160
Lieut. Governor.							
Hall, Whig.	306	113	205	141	111	51	1047
Taley, Dem.	368	107	190	110	43	35	850
Whig maj.	29	6	15	31	92	17	159
State Senate.							
Eggleston, Whig.	404	110	203	140	140	50	1047
Green, Dem.	360	107	186	111	51	35	850
Whig maj.	44	3	17	29	89	15	197
Representative.							
Durbin, Whig.	299	112	202	145	144	50	1052
Fisher, Dem.	359	101	188	105	46	35	834
Whig maj.	40	11	14	40	99	15	219
Commissioner.							
Henry, Whig.	404	111	204	147	155	51	1072
Livings, Dem.	359	106	190	102	39	36	832
Whig maj.	45	5	14	45	121	15	245

The entire vote is very large, much beyond the calculation of any—being 1913. Last year, the vote was much beyond any previous one, and yet fell short of this, nearly 300.

It will be seen by a comparison of the two years, that the Democratic strength is greater even now, than then. Mr. Fisher's vote last year was 776, this year 834—and it is well known that Smith received more than the difference, between his vote last year, and Howard's this, in whig votes.

In 1837, the whig majority in this county was 321, more than their majority now, by 40 votes.

If the great increase of the aggregate vote of the county has been honestly polled, the whigs have succeeded, by carrying their papers filled with falsehood and humbug into the dwellings of those who have heretofore taken no interest in elections, and who have not examined the con-

duct of the two political parties for the last few years. This portion of the people feeling the pressure of hard times, and the consequent discontent, have been told that Mr. Van Buren was spending millions of their money for finery—that he had already reduced their wages, and property, and was trying to do it still more by the Sub-Treasury—that if Gen. Harrison was elected money would at once become plenty, and all such stuff.

The people who have heretofore been attentive to political affairs, have not been lulled by these stories. For as we have shown, the Democratic vote of last year has been more than sustained. The Democratic party, then has withstood unwavering, the combined influence of hard times, hard cider, and of hard lying. The whigs have succeeded, by bringing to the polls a new element, a class of citizens not heretofore voting, and they have been led to the ballot box, by promises as delusive, with respect to the future, as the tales they have been told of the past. Well the whigs have succeeded in Indiana, we suppose,—as the report from neighboring counties are all as favorable to them as the result in ours. They will have the government of Indiana at least, to complete the grand career of prosperity in which they have conducted us for the last five years. Now let them fill the pockets of the people with money—let them carry on the system, let them go on with the Bank. Before one short year can roll around, the humbug they have undertaken will stand unmasked. If Gen. Harrison should be elected, they will be worse off yet. Some of his party will expect a National Bank, a tariff, national Internal Improvement, and some will oppose them—all will expect fine times, and plenty of money. But Gen. Harrison will not dare to go forward, in a single change, nor will he dare to stand still. Either course will produce discontent. The fine promises will be broken—the deceived, the disappointed will rebel;—whilst the Democratic party, united, consistent, and determined, will be constantly gaining by the defection of the honest but before deluded Whigs. We have said that Gen. Harrison would not dare to go forward with whig policy or to stand still. If the tariff should be re-established it would sever the Union. The South would never submit to it—nor to a National Bank or Internal Improvement. If he were to do nothing, New York, Pennsylvania, and all the north, would accuse him of treachery and infidelity to promises.

The truth is, as has been remarked, if Mr. Van Buren is to be defeated, it will be by the action of the empty headed, and we will add falsehearted politicians of the country upon the empty pockets of the people. Of the people whose pockets have been made empty, by the system of state Internal Improvement and state banking, that have been carried on by the very men who seek to convert the very calamities they have inflicted on the country, into an accusation against Van Buren.

The election in this county between Howard and Bigger, was, with very few exceptions, a test vote, as between Harrison and Van Buren. The Presidential election was the all exciting, and all absorbing cry; and all voted with reference to the bearing it was to have on that election. But when we take a glance of past events, and dispassionately look at the present, the Democracy have nothing to fear, as to the future success of the great principles for which we have heretofore so nobly, and successfully contended.

In the Presidential election of 1836, Harrison's majority in this county, was 111.—The vote for Harrison was 630, and for Van Buren 519. The increase for Harrison in four years, is 414—and for Van Buren 345, making a difference only in favor of Harrison of 69 votes.

This is the victory of which our opponents boast—this is what they call more than a Waterloo defeat. Yet, this is only what they have been enabled to accomplish, by falsely charging the Administration with all the distress of the times—with contracting the circulation, and bringing down the prices of produce about one hundred per cent.

North Carolina Election.

We learn from the North Carolina Register the result in the following counties, which is as follows:

	Whig maj.	V. B. maj.
Pitt,	109	
Franklin,		253
Warren,		617
Granville,	113	
Edgecomb,		1380
Nash,		550
	223	2800
		222
Majority,		2578

The Editor of the Statesman, pronounces the entire statement we gave in regard to the federal barbecue at this place, utterly false.

The highest evidence of the truth of our statement, is the denial of its correctness, by the conscientious editor of the Statesman.

A reward of three quarters of a cent will be paid for the apprehension of the Logo editor of the Statesman—if delivered in Mexico.

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 democrats now-a-days, so much more patriotic are they than Jackson! Here 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.—Statesman.

Who does not know that the first sentence of the above paragraph, is absolutely false! What a National Bank not strictly before the people at this time! The election of Harrison—a National Bank—better times—log cabins, and hard cider, has been, and still is the unceasing song of the whig party in this State. Yet we are told by the very conscientious editor of the Statesman, that that measure is not strictly before the people at this time.

The avowed too, that Jackson declared that a National Bank 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, is an unjustifiable attempt to mislead the people, as to his expressed views on that subject. In his veto of the Bank Bill, he says, "a Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the government, and useful to the people—entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief, that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank, are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of Congress, to the practicality of organizing an institution combining all its advantages, and obviating these objections.

In his annual message of 1830, he says: "In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present Bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

"It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the government, and the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank: and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The states would be strengthened, by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks: while the bank of the United States, though issuing no paper, would check the issue of the state banks, by taking their notes in deposit, and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions."

Here we have the outlines of Gen. Jackson's plan for establishing a United States Bank, as a branch of the Treasury department—a bank without the power to make loans, or purchase property—not being a corporation—having no stockholders, debtors, or property—and issuing no paper. Here we have in theory at least, and nearly so in detail, the provisions of the constitutional Sub-Treasury Bill. That bill is a branch of the Treasury department—without the power to make loans, or purchase property—not being a corporation—having no stockholders, debtors, or property—and issuing no paper. Yet we are gravely told by "the only really able editor the Indiana loco focus ever had," that Jackson declared a National Bank might be formed, that would be free from constitutional objections;—one that would answer all the purposes of the old bank.

The amount of lands purchased from Indian tribes since the election of Martin Van Buren, are 45,000,960 acres—costing the Government the sum of \$14,073,634 00.

Will the whigs have the candor to give Van Buren the credit for extinguishing Indian titles to so large an amount of land, or will they say it has been one of the causes of the present distress and embarrassments in our country. We shall see.

Beggar on Horseback.

We are told that the late editor of this paper, thinks the Democratic Central Committee who now conduct it, too small game. At the same time he gives as his best excuse for his late support of Democracy, that he was himself supported (victualled) by it. Now then, when he thinks he has a better sop, he licks his greasy chops, and talks big of his consequence. Does not every body believe, that any body could get him by throwing him a bone.

Change in the Expense of Living.

We learn from Dr. Henry's History of Great Britain, that in the 15th century, the expense of living to the lower and middle ranks of the people in England was, nominally ten times, and really five times less, than at the beginning of the 19th century, to persons of the same rank. To understand the distinction between the nominal and real difference, we have only to reflect: let. that our nominal money pound in the 15th century, contained as much silver as two nominal pounds contain at present;—and, therefore, a person who had then an income of ten pounds a year, had as much silver to expend as one who hath now an income of twenty pounds a year: and 2dly., that the same quantity of silver, suppose a pound weight would then have purchased as many of the necessities of life, as five times that quantity will purchase at present.

In the 10th century, the expense of living in England, was about twice as great as in the 15th century; or about five times less than in the beginning of the 19th century. The wages of a common laborer in the 15th century, was 1d., and in the 16th, 3d. a day. But he was as rich, and could live as well, as a laborer in our times, who earns 15d. a day. What a lesson do we here learn of the effects of the Banking institutions of Great Britain upon the industry of her half starved, and half clad laborers.

As there has been so much said, about Gen. Harrison's non-committalism and refusal to make known his sentiments on the various exciting subjects which agitate the country, we invite particular attention to his Fort Meigs speech, and his letter to Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, both of which will be found in this paper. They will put to the blush the miriads of Van Buren cohorts who have been endeavoring to make political capital by calumniating and misrepresenting the views of Gen. Harrison.—Statesman.

The Editor of the Statesman is deserving much praise for his ability at misrepresentation. It requires a man of ability to discover in Gen. Harrison's speech at Fort Meigs, his sentiments on the various exciting subjects which agitate the country. But the able editor of the Statesman is equal to the task—he finds no difficulty whatever in discovering the political views of the General on all the exciting subjects of the day, fully and ably developed in the Fort Meigs speech. As he invited particular attention to it, we presume the readers of that paper have given it an attentive perusal: if we are correct in this, we put the following interrogatories to them and will publish answers thereto:

1st. Is the subject of the Abolition of Slavery mentioned in the speech?

2d. Is the charter of a National Bank referred to in that speech?

3d. Did the Gen. express an opinion in that speech, whether or not the General Government could, constitutionally, engage in a system of Internal Improvement?

4th. Did the Gen. make known in that speech his sentiments on the exciting subject of the Tariff?

5th. Did the Gen. express his views on the General Bankrupt Law?

But there is one subject, however, noticed in the speech, which has created much political excitement, and which proves beyond all controversy the non-committalism of the General! In that speech he says, "that it is my opinion that no pledge should be made by any individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the people"—and the General strictly adhered, in that speech, to the principle that no pledge should be made by any individual when in nomination for office. Then surely the miriads of Van Buren cohorts who have been endeavoring to make political capital by calumniating and misrepresenting the views of Gen. Harrison, should blush, because the Gen. has said that no pledge should be made by any person when in nomination for office, and because of the fidelity, and tenacity with which he has adhered to this new democratic whig doctrine.

The editor of the Statesman, talks as familiarly about Pontifical memory, as though he had served a regular apprenticeship in one of them—which is altogether probable, from the character he established in —, where, it is said, no man excelled him in obtaining money upon false pretences.

We advise those who are conscious, (and God knows they are numerous herabouts,) 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.—Kent Bugle.

Do the people understand the above threat? Let us give them a key. It is known by many of us, that an important law suit, which has occasioned no inconsiderable excitement in this county and elsewhere, is now, and has been, for some time pending between two of our citizens. In this suit, the writer of the above was a prominent witness for one of the parties, in its first stages. His evidence was so contradictory that many who heard it, were forced to the belief that he knew very little or nothing of the matters involved, and that he was naturally unprincipled, or had been directly or indirectly suborned, to "bear false witness against his neighbor." We do not pretend to say that these conclusions were well founded, but we do know, that they were at the time, and are now, extensively entertained in this county; and so reckless is this individual of his own character, that he is in order to injure that of the party concerned, is endeavoring to give coloring to the belief that he was so suborned, by throwing out such threats

as the above! Yet this pink of pure Democracy will talk bravely about moral honesty, honor, political consistency, &c. &c. We hope we may have no further occasion to recur to this subject.—Statesman.

It will be seen from the above text and commentary, that the editor of the Statesman has undertaken to single out by some circumstances Mr. Kent, one of the Democratic Central Committee, and to make insinuations not at all provoked by the passage that is quoted for the text—and to the last degree base and malicious.

Mr. Kent pronounces the insinuations contained in the above extract from the Statesman, utterly false as to the meaning they are intended to convey, and utterly infamous in the motives in which they originate. And he both dares and defies the prompter of the editor to stand forth and make a specific derogatory allegation on this or any other subject for which he can be held responsible in character, or in any other way which the usages of society prescribe or permit.

Mr. Kent cares not a whit for any hearsay stuff the conscientious editor of the Statesman may talk of, nor is it surprising to him that there may be persons who, like that editor, are notoriously and confessedly mercenary themselves—men who would sell their country or their souls for gold, that can judge others by themselves, and ascribe base motives to every action.

If Mr. Kent was suborned to bear false witness against his neighbor, he must have been suborned by some one—and is not the money-master of the editor the one to whom he alludes. If so, is he, or is his hired mental slave the man to broach that subject.—Out of their own mouths, do they stand condemned.

Sale of Public Land.

The following is the quantity of public land sold in each year: and the amount paid by the purchasers therefor in each year, from the commencement of the cash system (1st. July 1820,) to the 30th Sept. 1838.

Years.	Quantity of land sold.	Amount paid by purchasers.
1820.	303,464 00.	\$424,982 26.
1821.	781,213 32.	1,169,221 93.
1822.	801,236 18.	1,023,267 81.
1823.	653,310 52.	854,126 36.
1824.	742,323 04.	954,790 04.
1825.	893,461 09.	1,205,063 77.
1826.	843,032 26.	1,128,617 27.
1827.	926,727 70.	1,318,105 36.
1828.	965,000 36.	1,221,357 99.
1829.	1,244,563 01.	1,572,563 54.
1830.	1,926,733 79.	2,433,435 04.
1831.	2,777,650 68.	3,557,023 78.
1832.	2,462,312 10.	3,215,376 09.
1833.	2,850,227 57.	4,072,381 81.
1834.	4,658,219 71.	6,099,091 04.
1835.	12,504,175 85.	15,999,594 11.
1836.	20,074,570 92.	25,167,534 04.
1837.	5,601,103 12.	7,000,524 04.
1838.	1,389,733 49.	1,749,161 96.
	63,450,733 70.	\$80,970,073 73.

The following is a statement of the Imports and Exports, in the years 1835-6.

	Imports.	Exports.
1835.	\$151,030 363.	\$93,531 026.
1836.	\$159,950 035.	\$123,663 010.

The Importation exceeds the Exportation, \$123,816 337; interest at 6 per cent., \$7,422,950 22.

Thus we see, there was more land sold in the years 1835 & '36, by the sum of \$10,115,135 62, than there was for fourteen years preceding that period—and that we became indebted to Europe, for the importation of goods during the same years, over and above the exportation of goods, &c. to the alarming sum of \$123,816 337. And what makes the reflection more humiliating is, that we imported during the year 1838, 3,921,259 bushels of wheat, costing about the sum of \$5,043,761 00.

That the present distress, was produced by the speculations in land and otherwise, and the enormous imports of goods during the years of 1835-6, there cannot be a rational doubt. And it is equally certain, that the Administration of Jackson did not so act upon the body politic as to be justly chargeable, either directly or indirectly, with bringing about all the calamities, resulting solely from speculations without prudence, or even ordinary foresight. Then why is the present administration culpable in this matter? Why is it held up to public scorn and indignation? And why charge Martin Van Buren with having brought about the distress of the times, when the facts sustain no such charge? How, in what manner, could the executive of this nation have prevented the too heavy importation of goods, in 1835 and '36—and the ruinous speculations in Congress land, during the same period? It is idle to suppose he had the power,—and it is equally so, to blame the Administration for the extravagance and speculations of those years, and the evils resulting from such madness and folly.

A legal gentleman of this county, in the platitude of his republican compassion, remarked some days since, in the presence of several gentlemen, "that citizens from foreign nations, who have become naturalized citizens of this, should not have any voice in political affairs here;—that they should be excluded from voting or taking any part in politics."

Wonder if the learned gentleman would not desire to extend his proscription still further, and render them incapacitated, by law to trade and traffic, buy and sell.