

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 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 SECRET, of Owen.  
3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.  
4th. " JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.  
5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.  
6th. " WILLIAM J. PEASE, of Shelby.  
7th. " JOHN M. LEMON, of Laporte.

THE MERCHANTS BECOMING CONVICTED.—The Journal of Commerce, a Whig paper, says that Mr. Biddle has caused the ruin of more business men than have been overthrown by all other causes for the last twenty years.

REMEMBER! Col. R. M. Johnson has plenty of wounds upon his body, but not a single certificate of bravery in his pocket!

Gen. W. H. Harrison has plenty of certificates of bravery in his pockets, but not a single wound upon his body.

There is a marked difference between a real hero, and a sham hero.

It is generally known that hogs often have the hydrophobia.—Evening Signal.

We have had several cases here.—Its terrible ravages upon the editor and Sub-Editor of the Statesman exceeded in malignity any case which has come under our observation for some time past.

A SIX.—In the great political contest of 1800, the city of Richmond, Va., gave about 251 votes for John Adams; of these 33 survive, and, with one exception, they now go for Harrison. Richmond gave but 91 votes for Jefferson, of these 6 only survive, and all with one exception go for Mr. Van Buren. This is a species of statistics, says the Richmond Enquirer, which cannot much err. The Federalists are living monuments of their political faith—the Republicans of theirs.

EARTHQUAKE.—The people of Hartford, Ct., were frightened on Sunday afternoon the 15th inst., by the shock of an earthquake. It was accompanied by a low rumbling noise, and its duration was from fifteen to twenty seconds. The buildings were very much shaken, and some alarm manifested. Our devil thinks it was not the shock of an earthquake, but the fermentation of hard cider in a large cask, which burst with a tremendous explosion, shaking the Federal city.

It was said of some one, who was in the habit of taking something rather often, that he was decidedly democratic.—Natick American.

Then must the editor of the Statesman be altogether "democratic."

The Chicago Democrat prescribes the following recipe for a Whig speech: Twenty grains of hard times; fourteen drachms of distress; one of abuse, mixed with a gallon of falsehood and no scruples of conscience.

And must we defend and never attack? God forbid! General Harrison needs no defending.—There he is, look at him! as Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts. We repeat, Gen. Harrison needs no defending.—Dutchman.

"There he is, look at him! as Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts." Yes, "there he is," just as blue as Massachusetts and Daniel Webster both together. "We repeat, Gen. Harrison needs no defending!" for whenever you attempt to defend a federalist from federalism, it is no go, especially if Dan's in company.

The Hon. Mr. Fowler, who was a member of Congress with Harrison, has published a letter, in which he says that he knows Harrison as a supporter of the elder Adams, and that he has seen him wear the black cockade.—Morning Post.

The Editor of the Boston Courier, an avowed Federalist, and an ardent supporter of Harrison, publishes the above, and adds—

"Well—he could not have worn a more honorable badge, nor could he have supported a better man. Now, we shall certainly go for Harrison.

Now is not Harrison a Federalist?

The editor of the Statesman has the unblushing hardihood to deny ever stumbling against, capitalizing a certain building, and falling into the pit. But he does not deny taking and using the ruined building for firewood.

There is a lady residing in New York city, one hundred and twelve years and five months old. She is said still to retain her intellectual and physical faculties, in a remarkable degree.

The Detroit Free Press of the 4th inst., says: "Since the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, Bank stock has declined, and agricultural products have risen."

FEDERALISM.—Dr. Dwight, the strong supporter of Harrison, and leading Federalist in Connecticut, said: "The Declaration of Independence is a wicked thing—I thought so when it was proclaimed, and I think so still."

The Hon. Silas Wright, Jr., a Senator of the United States, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

The "Standing Army"—the President.

In another part of this paper will be found an answer to the last interrogatory of a letter from the President, in reply to certain interrogatories from Virginia, "thoroughly putting to the rout and utterly annihilating the phantom 'Standing Army,' which, to the number of 200,000 men-at-arms, the Whigs have been for some months so industriously marching and countermarching before the imagination of an honest people. What the stimulated inventions of the hard cider leaders may conjure up next, it is impossible to tell; but of one thing there can be no doubt: their fury against the 'Magician,' whose wand has converted their 'army' into thin air, will be greater than ever. How roundly they abuse Gen. Jackson, simply because he will not let them lie by his authority! And can Mr. Van Buren hope to escape, when he will not quietly let them attribute to him designs his soul abhors, and sentiments he never uttered? The National Intelligence and other Whig organs have already commenced the war upon him. Because Mr. Van Buren, in a letter to Kentucky, expressed his opinions freely, they charge him with interfering in the elections. They desire him to remain silent, like their own chosen candidate, that they may manufacture opinions and designs for him to suit their own unholy purposes. That the people shall know the real opinions of our candidate or their own, is the last thing they desire. They are, therefore, consistent in defending Gen. Harrison's reserve and censuring Mr. Van Buren's frankness.

"But Democracy is proud of such a Representative as Mr. Van Buren. On all occasions ready to answer the reasonable interrogatories of his countrymen upon all matters connected with the office of President, he conceals no opinions, and fears not the use his enemies may make of them. He does not charge his correspondents in every letter not to let it get into the newspapers; he does not tell them that he will make no further declaration of principles for the public eye; having but one set of opinions for the North and the South, the East and the West, he throws them broad-cast before the country, appealing only to the public reason, and does not expect to be supported, unless they find a response in the bosoms of the people.

"The reader will find the letter of Mr. Van Buren further evidence of the Republican principles by which he is governed. It is only by a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, that the General Government can obtain the control of the militia for the mere purpose of training them. The object of those who adopted that instrument evidently was, that the militia should remain under the control of the States, except only when required by the General Government to suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Although deference to the opinions of his predecessors may restrain him from announcing a positive conclusion, the President's mind is evidently impressed with the conviction that the General Government cannot muster the State militia into its service for the purpose of training or for any purpose other than those expressly designated in the Constitution. So far from deeming it right to convert the militia into a 'standing army,' he does not think the General Government can, in time of peace, take them out of the control of the States, or order them into the service of the General Government at all, even as militia. He thinks all this Government can do is to prescribe the rules by which they may be trained under the authority and command of the several States to which they belong.

"This is the safe, the Republican doctrine—the doctrine that leaves to the States all their reserved powers and means of defence. They may train their militia as much as they please, and make it as efficient as they can, and the United States can only make use of it in times of insurrection and invasion as authorized in the Constitution.

"The insufficiency of the militia system has been palpable to every man who has made himself at all familiar with it since the organization of our Government, and it was the consciousness of this fact which has induced so many Presidents, Secretaries of War, and distinguished citizens, to press a change in Congress, without due examination as to their constitutional powers. General Harrison, when in the Senate, not satisfied with the power to be acquired by the most liberal construction of the Constitution, of which it is susceptible, proposed an amendment to that instrument, placing the militia completely under the control of the General Government. To his former acts and declarations the people are constantly referred for his opinions, which, it is alleged, have undergone no change. He is, therefore, now in favor of taking the control of the militia out of the hands of the States, and vesting it in the General Government. He is now in favor of giving this Government power to convert it into a 'standing army,' leaving the States entirely defenceless, inasmuch as they cannot maintain regular troops in time of peace. He is in favor of destroying the safe arrangement of the Constitution, which gives to the General Government exclusively the power to maintain regular troops in time of peace, and leaves to the States the exclusive power of controlling the militia.

"Here is real danger. If General Harrison's opinions were to prevail, the militia might in-

deed be converted into a 'standing army,' while the States, deprived of all means of defence, might easily be made the victims of some ambitious and unprincipled 'military chieftain.'—Some Ritner might then be able to 'treat an election as if it had never been held,' and keep the reigns of power in his usurping hands.

"In the Constitution as it is, and in Mr. Van Buren's construction of it, there is safety and peace. The States cannot be deprived of their means of defence, and it is not possible for the General Government to assimilate the militia to a 'standing army.'

"Upon the President's exposition of his own opinions, will the Whig leaders retract their charges? Not they. If they find a hook of the country where the truth has not reached, there they will press them with redoubled pertinacity. And for those portions of the country where the intelligence of the people has rendered this falsehood unavailing, they will invent a new one. To deceive the people by every conceivable device, is their only hope, and in this they will persevere to the end."

Missouri Election.

This State has more than equalled our expectations. Forty-two counties give Reynolds, (Dem.) 21,270; Clark, (Whig) 18,370. In the same counties at the last election, the Democratic majority was 1,938—which fact shows a gain of 931, thus far.

The St. Louis Argus of the 15th inst. says:—

"The remaining twenty counties all gave Democratic majorities in 1838. Harrison beat Allen in those twenty counties, 4,376 votes. Supposing that they should do no better this year than they did in 1838, Reynolds' majority over Clark would amount to 7,213. The Democratic candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Congress, have received probably a majority of 7,500 over their Federal opponents—being an increase in the majority of about 1,300 since the election of 1838, and of about 6000 since the last election for governor, in 1836. The Democrats in Missouri are going on steadily, increasing their majority, and they are fully able, if they will only make the effort, to give Van Buren a majority of 10,000 over Harrison in November next.

In the Senate of the State there will be 15 Federalists, and 18 Democrats. As far as heard from, the members of the House stand 51 Democrats; 43 Federalists, and 6 more Democrats probably elected—which will give the Democrats a majority on joint ballot of 17.

The majority in Missouri will not fall any short of 6000, and the probability is it will be seven or eight thousand.

[For the Louisville Journal.

The people of Elizabethtown and Hardin county to the Whigs of Louisville, Greeting:—send, we charge you, the great Whig Ball through by this route, by all means. Every arrangement shall be made for its accommodation and acceleration. The good cause is advancing here beyond all anticipation, and, with the Ball, we mean to roll it onward! onward! ONWARD!!! When may we expect the wonder!

A. H. Churchill, Chas. G. Wintersmith,  
J. W. Larue, W. R. Lucas,  
Jas. M. Crutcher, Hugh Mulholland,  
James Crutcher, H. Slaughter,  
W. L. Highburg, A. A. Cunningham,  
B. R. Young, Thos. M. Yates,  
T. W. Shedd, J. S. Waide,  
Samuel B. Thomas, Jos. H. Thomas,  
C. H. P. Craig, R. W. Montayne,  
John Barret, Wm. T. Vertous,  
P. J. McMahon, P. W. Bibb,  
G. Walker, Samuel Maycroft,  
Benjamin Helm, Fal. Florid,  
C. S. Craig.

Elizabethtown, August 5, 1840.

The assumption of the above letter, communicated to the Louisville Journal, is evidence of the low estimate put upon the intelligence of the people, and their capacity for self government. How dishonoring to the character of freemen, to be thus taunted,—to be told that with the assistance of the Great Whig Ball, the whig cause will roll "Onward! Onward! Onward!" But it is in harmonious keeping with the political catechism of their corrupt leaders. Henry Clay, in his speech at the Young Men's Convention at Baltimore, said "the time for argument and reason had passed by—that the passions and coarser appetites of one nature must be appealed to;" and in strict accordance with the leading tenet in the Whig catechism, we see them substituting Big Balls and small ones, which correspond with the different grades of Whiggery—log cabins—hard cider—sham forts—canoes—and mottoes and designs of every possible name and meaning, for the great principles of Democracy, upon which are based this fair proportioned, and beautifully constructed Republic. Yes, and reason too, that great distinguished trait between man and the brute creation, has no congenial abiding place in the ludicrous manoeuvres of the Federal party. And the time for argument, that all-powerful intellectual machine, has passed by as of no consequence to the advancement of Whig principles. The passions, and the coarser appetites of one nature are alone addressed. The great mast of the people are treated as though they were devoid of reason and common sense; and it is upon this false assumption that the leaders of the Whig party have any hope of success.

A GOOD ONE.—The following equib is from the Buffalo Republican:

"If old Satan should lose his tail, where would he get a new one? Why, he would go to the log cabin, where they re-tail bad spirits."

Duff Green.

This notorious and depraved being now edits a paper in Baltimore called the "Pilot," which advocates the election of Harrison to the Presidency. His opinions now, with men who value truth, are good for nothing in favor or against any man. Perhaps our Federal readers may not agree with us; and for fear they should not, we quote the following from the United States Telegraph of the 15th April, 1839, then edited by Duff Green. He then said:—

"GEN. HARRISON.—The Richmond Whig assails the President with great force for the recall of Gen. Harrison, and laments over the expense of the mission to Columbia, in a manner that justifies a belief that Mr. Pleasant considers the salaries attached to offices, of more importance to the Government than the faithful discharge of public duties.

"It is useless for the Whig to speak of Gen. Harrison and his services. We believe we speak truly when we say that he has cost the nation more blood and treasure than any individual living. We refer to the transactions on the north-western frontier. All who know Gen. Harrison intimately, must be fully sensible that he is unfit to be the representative of this Government under any Administration; and those who know the commanding influence exercised over him by Mr. Clay, must admit that he is not such a man as this Administration ought to select, for the delicate negotiations with which our Minister to Columbia is charged."

What think you of that, Faddies! Is Duff Green's testimony worth anything? If so, eleven years ago, when Harrison was comparatively in the prime of life, he was unfit to represent our Government at a South American court. The eleven years which he has since lived must have added to his unfitness, yet Duff Green now thinks him fit to be president! Out upon such knavish hypocrisy! Duff Green told the truth in the above extract, and he is now lying when he talks of Harrison's fitness. He wants to revenge himself on the party in power for fancied injuries, and cares not what means he uses, so that the end is obtained.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.

And the Richmond Enquirer further remarks: "Who was it, that opposed the appointment of Gen. Harrison, as commander of the army, when Gen. Macomb was appointed? Mr. Clay—and as we learn from a letter of a distinguished gentleman, which we have just seen, upon the ground of inferior qualification.—And yet, now fifteen years after, he is thought fit to wield the highest Executive office in the country! Wonders will never cease. The antics of party, when assisted by the aspirations of ambition, will never fail to produce the most extraordinary acts of inconsistency and folly.

The Sub-Treasury.

The vote in the House of Representatives upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, is thus classified by the Journal of Commerce:

CLASSIFICATION BY STATES.

States.	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
Maine,	6	2	0
New Hampshire,	5	0	0
Vermont,	2	3	0
Massachusetts,	2	0	1
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
Connecticut,	0	5	1
New York,	20	18	2
New Jersey,	6	1	0
Pennsylvania,	17	13	0
Delaware,	1	0	0
Maryland,	5	3	0
Virginia,	13	5	3
North Carolina,	7	6	1
South Carolina,	7	2	0
Georgia,	3	6	0
Alabama,	3	2	0
Mississippi,	2	0	0
Louisiana,	0	3	0
Tennessee,	6	7	0
Kentucky,	2	9	0
Kansas,	1	0	0
Missouri,	1	0	0
Illinois,	1	2	0
Indiana,	3	3	3
Ohio,	10	7	2
Michigan,	1	0	0
	123	107	13

MORE PROOF.—The following is an extract from the Cincinnati Philanthropist, a paper solely devoted to abolitionism:

"We fear the conduct of General Harrison on the slavery question has been marked by duplicity.

"In two interviews we had with Gen. Harrison on this subject, about four months since, he was at pains to assure us, that he had himself belonged to an 'Abolition Society' in Richmond. He did not hesitate about the phrase; he did not use any other. 'Abolition Society' seemed the only name, which he knew or cared to know."

Standing Paragraphs.

The Cleveland Advertiser keeps the following paragraphs standing at the head of its columns, which must be annoying to its collar neighbor, who is compelled to eat his own assertions. It is a fact that the losses in 1838 to the Whigs in the counties that Harrison visited before the election, electioneering for himself, were nearly sufficient of themselves to have wholly revolutionized the state; and from all we hear, his recent visits have been quite as fatal to Federal hopes. All we ask is to let him out.

Causes assigned by Whig editors after the overthrow of Whiggery in 1838.

It is a fact that the name of Harrison was not kept in a sufficient prominence before the people! Cleveland (Whig) Herald.

ANSWER,

by the Clev. Herald; J. A. Harris, editor.

"Was not the NAME of HARRISON kept standing at the head of two-thirds of the whig papers in the State? Did not the NAME of HARRISON take precedence in the proceedings of the two Conventions of the people? Did not HARRISON IN PERSON, attend one of them, and did not the OLD HERO make a tour to the Reserve and address his fellow-citizens, in various

places, on the political topics of the day, NOT FORGETTING HIS OWN CLAIMS TO THE PRESIDENCY! The sober truth is, GEN. HARRISON HIMSELF, AS WELL AS HIS NAME, WAS TOO MUCH BEFORE THE PEOPLE. Else why the great falling-off of whig strength, IN EVERY COUNTY, WHICH HE VISITED! Our defeat is humbling enough surely, and the friends of Harrison should have spared their allies in the great battle, the mortification of assigning reasons for the disastrous result!!

Clev. Herald & Gaz., Oct. 17, 1838.

FURTHER ANSWER, by the Ohio Transcript, edited by A. H. Lewis, now of the Ohio Star.

"We also beaten; routed, rowed up in the election of this State. A brief enumeration of the causes which appear to have operated to produce this result, may not be amiss."

"The Presidential question has been agitated enough to operate against the Whigs. We have no doubt GEN. HARRISON'S VISITS to some COUNTIES HAVE OPERATED AGAINST US; THE PEOPLE LOOKING UPON HIM AS NOT THAT GREAT MAN THAT FAME HAD MADE HIM OUT TO BE, and CALLING in their attachment to a party of which SUCH A MAN was contingently to be a candidate."

Ohio Transcript, Oct. 18, 1838.

"GOD BLESS OLD TIP."

Clev. Her. & Gaz., June 5, 1840.

A surgical operation for Consumption of the Lungs was recently performed in Philadelphia, which is thus described in the Inquirer:

We understand that an operation was performed upon Mr. John Beitzel, of Kensington, on the 13th of May last, which promises entire success.

The disease was in the right side, a great portion of the lungs being occupied by an abscess which communicated with the cavity of the chest—the diagnosis being based upon physical exploration.

The operation was performed by Dr. J. P. Bethell, in presence of Drs. J. E. Taylor, J. R. Knorr, C. Baker, G. W. Patterson, and T. A. Reilly.

An incision was made about three inches long, between the sixth and seventh ribs; a gum-elastic tube was introduced into the cavity of the abscess, and the pus drawn off by means of a pump. The orifice was kept open, and the tube applied until the pus (which amounted to 24 ounces) was entirely removed.

The patient immediately after the operation, became entirely relieved; his cough subsided, and his respiration became easy. He is now convalescent, having had no bad symptoms since the operation, and remains under the care of Drs. Bethell and Taylor.

The Distress in New York.

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 16th inst. says:

"Money is very plenty in Wall street—so plenty that shinning has changed sides, and now lenders have to perform that service, seeking for notes to discount. The Banks take up all the good business paper which is offered them, nor are they so squeamish and nice in their selection as they were when money was worth three per cent, a month, nor as they would be now if that were the present rate. On the contrary, they discount notes by the batch.

"The Banks at this time are taking more or less Southern paper again, under the impression that such funds are likely to improve as the next crop comes in, and the time of resumption approaches. We heard a Bank President the other day inquiring among the brokers for such paper.

[From the St. Louis Argus.

HARD TIMES.—Shocking Hard.—The Boston Post says there are eight new ships now building at the little town of Medford, and one more contracted for. The Baltimore Patriot says that a greater amount of ship-building is going on in that city than has ever been known before, and specifies four ships and a brig, all of the largest class, building, besides others ordered, and a vast number of schooners, clippers and small craft. The New Yorkers and Philadelphians are equally well employed, and the last mentioned are about building a larger Atlantic steamship than any now afloat. When in the face of facts like these, commercial prints are filled with croakings about "hard times and the decay of commerce," it is evidently all guilty hypocrisy, put on to mark atrocious political schemes, and meant to keep down by panic and noise the prices of produce, in order to fleece the farmers and producers of the country.

The whigs shout "Victory! victory!!—Indiana redeemed!!!" Should England yet conquer America, she would, without doubt, shout "redemption!" Satan, the ministers tell us, will shout redemption in hell. Indiana redeemed!—from what? Happiness and prosperity? The State has been sunk millions in debt by whig administration, and now is to be sunk still deeper by the same power. This is redemption with a vengeance! Farmers, if redemption lies in endless taxation, prepare now to be DOUBLE taxed! We are sorry; but the majority seem to have chosen their own fate, deceived or not.

[True American.

TEXIAN INDEPENDENCE.—In The Cosmopolite of the 10th inst., we find the following—"the English minister, by order of his government, has sent a note to Mexico, notifying the government that if within a given time, which he named, the Mexicans shall not have re-conquered Texas, the independence of that country will be acknowledged by Great Britain." The note, we understand, says the Baltimore Clipper, has been referred to a committee of congress.—Daily News.

SUPPOSED FIRE AT SEA.—A great light visible from the highlands and neighborhood, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, during the storm, seems to preclude almost the possibility that it could have proceeded otherwise than from a ship at sea.—Daily News.

The Democrats of Indiana are rowed up Salt River, where they will be well preserved till next November. The whigs are rowed down Hard Cider Gulf in the high pressure steamship TAXATION, where they will soon explode and sink.—True American.