

# THE VEVAY TIMES

AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

AT \$2 PAID IN ADVANCE.

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## THE TIMES.

VEVAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1840.

Mr. Clay in his speech at Nashville made an attack upon the official character of General Jackson, unbecoming his character as a statesman, and his high place in the Senate. When the acknowledged leaders of a great party,—men who are distinguished as statesmen at home and abroad, will so far lose sight of the dignity of their station and the high ground they occupy, as to make such vindictive and groundless attacks as Mr. Clay made upon the venerable Ex-President Jackson, without incurring the censure and contempt of the American people, then, and not until then, shall we be forced to the belief, that the noted motto of the same gentleman, "that the time for reason and argument hath indeed passed by, and that the only ground to hope for success, is to appeal to the coarser appetites of our nature," is about to be verified by the acquiescence of the people. But the burning rebuke which Mr. Clay received in the following letter from Gen. Jackson, for his gratuitous and unjustifiable attack upon him, places him in rather an undesirable position. The fact is, some people derive very little pleasure in calling up to their remembrance old deeds, and old associations. And Mr. Clay is one of the number.—Hence the reason of his floundering under the lash of Old Hickory.

"Sir: Being informed that the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, in his public speech at Nashville yesterday, alleged that I had appointed the Hon. Edward Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter and knowing him to be one, I feel that I am justified in declaring the charge to be false. It is known to all the country that the nominations made by the President to the Senate are referred to appropriate committees of that body, whose duty it is to inquire into the character of the nominees, and that if there is any evidence of default, or any disqualifying circumstances existing against them, a rejection of the nomination follows. Mr. Livingston was a member of the Senate from the State of Louisiana when he was nominated by me. Can Mr. Clay say that he opposed the confirmation of his nomination, because he was a defaulter? If so, the journals of the Senate will answer. But his confirmation by the Senate is conclusive proof that no such objection, if made, was sustained, and I am satisfied that such a charge against him could not have been sustained.

I am informed that Mr. Clay charged me with appointing Samuel Swartwout collector of the port of New York, knowing that he had been an associate of Aaron Burr. To this charge it is proper to say that I knew of Mr. Swartwout's connection with Aaron Burr, precisely as I did that of Mr. Clay himself, who if the history of the times did not do him great injustice was far from avoiding an association with Burr when he was at the town of Lexington in Kentucky.

Yet Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, and I may say confidently with recommendations for character and fitness not more favorable than those produced to me by the citizens of New York in behalf of Mr. Swartwout. Mr. Clay too at the time of his own appointment to that high office, it will be recollected, was directly charged throughout the Union with having bargained for it, and by none was this charge more earnestly made than by his present associates in Tennessee, Messrs. Bell and Foster.

"Under such circumstances how contemptible does this demagogic appeal, when he descends from his high place in the Senate and roams over the country, railing slanders against the living and the dead."

ANDREW JACKSON.

HERMITAGE, Aug. 18th, 1840.

In speaking of the matter the Louisville Public Advertiser of Tuesday says:

"The Nashville Banner of the 21st contains an address to the public from Mr. Clay, partly in explanation of the remarks made by him, and animatedly upon by Gen. Jackson in his letter to the editor of the Nashville Union. Nothing which Mr. Clay urges in his address invalidates Gen. Jackson's pungent exposition of facts; Mr. Clay's concluding remarks show how sorely he has smarted under the Old Hickory lash."

The following mysterious case in Boston has created great excitement, and is undergoing a legal investigation, as we learn from the Lowell News:

**MYSTERIOUS.**—A case is now being investigated in Boston of a very important and serious character, and involving the reputation of parties in tolerable high life. A Mr. Kenney lately died under rather suspicious circumstances, so much so that it was thought advisable to make a post mortem examination, in the course of which it was discovered that arsenic was contained in his stomach and therefore must be the cause of his death. The wife of the deceased was the widow of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, pastor of the first Baptist church in this city, who died a few years since under like mysterious circumstances. Under all these circumstances, it was

thought better to disinter the body of Mr. Freeman, as if his death came by taking arsenic, his body would be found in a good state of preservation. The body has been disinterred and found undecayed. These are the particulars as related to us.

### Influence of Banking.

The dangerous influence of the Banking institutions of the country, upon the elective franchise, was exemplified in the late elections in Kentucky. There were 13 counties in the State where the citizens were not borrowers or debtors to the Banks. In those counties the vote at the last election stood thus:

Democrats,	4,489
Federalists,	3,718

Democratic majority, 771

In 7 counties where the citizens were indebted to Banks, varying from \$300 to \$3,000 in each county, the vote stood thus:

Democrats,	2,952
Federalists,	2,603

Democratic majority 299

In 17 counties where the citizens were indebted to Banks, varying from \$3,000 to \$10,000 in each county, the vote stood thus:

Federalists,	6,627
Democrats,	5,506

Federal majority, 1,121

In 17 counties where the citizens were indebted to Banks, varying from \$10,000 to \$30,000 in each county, the vote stood thus:

Federalists,	11,793
Democrats,	8,229

Federal majority, 3,569

In 14 counties where the citizens were indebted to Banks, varying from \$30,000 to \$100,000 in each county, the vote stood thus:

Federalists,	11,451
Democrats,	7,293

Federal majority, 4,153

In 7 counties where the citizens were indebted to Banks, varying from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in each, the vote stood thus:

Federalists,	6,985
Democrats,	4,606

Federal majority, 2,379

In Louisville city the citizens are indebted to Banks in the sum of \$1,553,447, and the vote at the last election stood thus:

Federalists,	9,031
Democrats,	966

Federal majority, 1,115

In Louisville, Lexington, Maysville and Frankfort, four of the principal Whig towns in the State, the citizens owe the Banks the enormous sum of \$3,442,127;—and in thirteen counties, which gave the heaviest Whig majorities, their indebtedness to the Banks were far greater than in any other counties, being the amount of \$1,359,072. In these counties the vote stood thus:

Federalists,	12,697
Democrats,	6,722

Federal majority, 5,975

### A New Manufacture.

It appears by the following extract from the last Great Western, printed at New Orleans, that the secret of the late Whig increase of voters in that city is in part developed.

A new manufacture has been established, and one not very creditable to Whig honesty and honor, however productive it may be in political capital. It is the manufacture of voters, not by fives, tens, or fifties, but by hundreds, and those on less than a single ball section of land.

Let the people read below and judge:  
"It appears from the following letter, that the Whigs had gone into this business with great activity, as they had, some days previous to the election, a heavy list of names ready to convert into voters."

"LAND OFFICE, N. Orleans, July 10, 1840.

"Sir: The whole number of votes made by the Whigs at this office on the lands of the United States are 459—of which 32 were made for the parish of St. Mary, on the 29th of June, and 427 for the city of New Orleans, on the 1st of July. The amount of land on which these votes were made is 174 and 7-1000 acres.

Yours respectfully,

L. ST. MARTIN, Clerk.

Editor of the Great Western."

How the Federalists turn their own scurrility to account in more ways than one.—For the purpose of raising the outcry that the friends of the Administration persecuted and insulted Gen. Harrison, his partisans have again and again impudently to us and other supporters of the President, the origination of the charge of cowardice against the hero of Whiggery. From a communication in our paper on Friday, it will be seen that a friend has taken the pains to hunt through the files of old newspapers, and found that in 1835, when Mr. Webster was afraid of being superseded as the Federal candidate by Harrison, some of his leading organs, the Bangor Whig and Courier, denouncing him expressly, "for his cowardice at Sandusky," and proclaimed that he "had a petticoat vote him"—and now, to excite sympathy for him, they charge what they said to us and other Democrats!

From *W. A. Felt's History of the Late War in the Western Country.*

"HEAD QUARTERS, CINCINNATI,  
May 11, 1814.

"Sir: I have the honor, through you, to request the President to accept my resignation of the appointment of Major General in the Army, with which he has honored me.

"Least the public service should suffer before a successor can be nominated, I shall continue to act until the 31st inst. by which time I hope to be relieved.

"Having some reason to believe that the most malicious insinuations have been made against me at Washington, it was my intention to have requested an inquiry into my conduct, from the commencement of my command. Further reflection has however determined me to decline the application—because, from the proud consciousness of having palpably done my duty, I cannot believe that it is necessary, either for the satisfaction of the Government or the people, that I should pay so much respect to the suggestions of malice and envy.

"It is necessary, however, that I should assure you, sir, that I subscribe implicitly to the opinion that military officers are responsible for their conduct, and amenable to the decisions of a court martial after they have left the service, for any improper act committed in it.

"The principle was established in England, in the case of Lord George Sackville, after the battle of Minden; it was known and recognized by all the ancient Republics; and is particularly applicable, I think, to a Government like ours. I therefore pledge myself to answer, before a court martial, at any future period, to any charge which may be brought before me.

I have the honor, &c.

"W. H. HARRISON.

"To Hon. J. ARMSTRONG, &c."

If the editor of the Intelligencer had presented all the facts before him in the Army Register, he would have shown that General Jackson was appointed with direct "reference to the military command of General Harrison," and that General Jackson's appointment as a brigadier general previously in May, was (with an alacrity which proved the gratification it gave him) changed for that of major general, (made vacant by Harrison's resignation.) But here are the recorded acts of the President, as manifested in the letters of his Secretary at War, now in the archives of the Department.

First letter to General Jackson, appointing him Brigadier General of the line in the place of General Harrison.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1814.

Sir: The vacancy produced by General Hampton's resignation not having been filled during the late session of the Senate, cannot be supplied constitutionally during the recess of that body. All, therefore, that can be done at present in reward for your able and gallant conduct during the campaign, and in testimony of the public respect these have obtained, is to make you a brigadier of the line, with the brevet of Major General, and to invest you with the command of the 7th military district. Commissions of this character will be immediately prepared and forwarded, and I cannot but hope that they will be acceptable and accepted, and that it will not be inconvenient for you to assume this new command, without loss of time.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you my great respect and best wishes.

Very respectfully, &c.

JNO. ARMSTRONG.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,

Nashville, Tennessee.

Letter acknowledging receipt of Harrison's resignation.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 24, 1814.

Sir: Your letters of the 10th and 11th insts., have been received. Your resignation has been communicated to the President, who is now on a visit to Virginia.

Very respectfully, &c.

JNO. ARMSTRONG.

Maj. Gen. WM. H. HARRISON,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Letter to Harrison informing him of the President's acceptance of his resignation.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 28, 1814.

Sir: Your resignation is accepted, to take place on the 31st inst., as you requested, and General McArthur is accordingly ordered to take command of the district.

I beg you, sir, to accept the assurance of my great respect.

Very respectfully,

JNO. ARMSTRONG.

Maj. Gen. WM. H. HARRISON,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Second letter to General Jackson, conferring on him the appointment of Major General, made vacant by Harrison.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 28, 1814.

Sir: Since the date of my letter of the 24th inst. Major General Harrison has resigned his commission in the army, and thus is created a vacancy in that grade, which I hasten to fill with your name.

This circumstance does away the necessity of sending the commissions formerly contemplated.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

JNO. ARMSTRONG.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,

Nashville, Tennessee.

\*Giving him instructions for the execution of certain duties in the event of the acceptance of the appointment tendered to him in the letter of the 22d May.

POMPEII.—About thirty streets of Pompeii are now restored to light; it is a third part of the town. The walls which formed its ancient enclosure, have been recognised: a magnificent amphitheatre, a forum, the Temple of Isis, that of Venus, and a number of other buildings have been cleared.—*English paper.*

[From the Old Dominion.

Mr. Van Buren Ruined.

The federal whigs are stark mad—positively insane, or else they have become so desperate with the prospect before them, as to abandon all sense of propriety. Their late vituperation of President Van Buren, because he would not violate the law and the Constitution in the case of Lieut. Hooe, upon the subject of the negro testimony, is of a piece with their recklessness and injustice. It has been the uniform custom to receive such testimony in similar cases, ever since the formation of the Navy. The common law of England, which we have adopted to a great extent in this country, and which we believe governs Court Martials, guarantees to all whose testimony cannot be impeached, the right of testifying in such cases as are not forbidden by an express statute. Mr. Van Buren had no discretionary power in the case, and if he had complied with the demand which was made, the federal whigs would have clamored about a violation of the law, justice, and the Constitution. Did not Judge Marshall receive negro testimony in one case of the Tardy pirates tried at Norfolk—and were not men executed upon their testimony? But we have only room for the following, from the New York Commercial Advertiser, a bitter whig journal:

"With all deference to Lieut. Hooe and Mr. Botte, we incline to the opinion that the Court was right in its decision. The law forbidding the admission of colored men as witnesses is local; but the law which courts martial are appointed to administer is that of the United States, and recognizes no local peculiarities. Were it otherwise, the absurdity would be established, of different codes being recognized in different parts.—For example, if the trial of Lieut. Hooe had taken place on board a frigate lying in the harbor of New York or Boston, there would be no objection to the testimony of the witnesses; but if on board a vessel lying at Charleston or Norfolk, their testimony must be rejected. And, on the same principle, a trial on board a United States frigate lying in a port of France, must be governed by a French law, which permits the examination of the accused himself, and many other peculiarities not authorized by our law."

### Independent Treasury.

The following is the fourth section of an act entitled "an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved the 2d of September, 1789, by GEORGE WASHINGTON:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and KEEP the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the moneys in his hands."

The following is the 30th section of the same act.

"Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be received in gold and silver coin ONLY."

It will thus be seen that the act to establish a Treasury, approved by MARTIN VAN BUREN on the 4th of July, 1840, is identical in principle, with the act approved on the 2d of September, 1789, by GEORGE WASHINGTON; that the Independent Treasury system is a RETURN TO THE GOOD OLD PLAN of the framers of the Constitution. That MARTIN VAN BUREN, in recommending and approving the system, is only doing just what THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY did, and that now, in establishing this system, we are only changing practices silently introduced by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and the great patron of FUND-MONGERING, FEDERALISM, and ARISTOCRACY, and getting back to the ORIGINAL purpose of the Constitution, and to the ORIGINAL practice under it.—*Augusta Age.*

[From the Kanawha Jeffersonian.

We have neither time nor the inclination to make any comments on those brilliant and thundering speeches. One "beautiful extract" from that of the Hon. Mr. Graves, we feel unwilling to conceal from the public eye. We shall give it substantially, if not almost verbatim, as we heard it from the gentleman himself.

Speaking in a general way of the alleged corruptions of our Government, and of the abominations of Van Buren in particular, the eloquent orator thus held forth in the following strong language, in the Methodist church of this place.

One hand clenched and uplifted, and the other rapping furiously the railing round the altar, said he:

"If it were not for the hope of Redress—the hope of a change through the BALLOT BOX, I would here—so help me God! upon this Holy Altar! take an oath this night to take up Arms and march with you to Washington and pull down the present DYNASTY."

[Ex uno Disce omnes.]

### Louisiana.

The Picayune gives the full result of the recent election in Louisiana. It stand thus. 1st. Dist. White's majority, 2030; 2nd. Dist. Dawson's majority 13; 3d. Dist. Moore's maj. 33. The next Legislature may be classified as follows:

	Democrats.	Whigs.
House,	23	27.
Senate,	9	8
	32	35

Whig majority on joint ballot 3.

There is therefore a Democratic gain of one member of Congress, a change in the Senate from a Whig to a Democratic majority, and the Whig joint majority reduced from seventeen to three.

And this is what the Whigs call a triumph! By this rule—losing one third of their Congressional strength in every Whig State, what will be their gain in Congress, when they assemble! That's the question.—*Balt. Repub.*

Whig Democracy.

The Troy Whig, a few days ago, called J. C. WRIGHT, Harrison's chief committee man, and Editor in Cincinnati, a "JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN or TROJAN REPUBLICAN school."

The Troy Budget thus shows what sort of JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN J. C. WRIGHT is, viz: "John C. Wright published in this city during the years 1805, '67 and '8, a weekly paper called the "Troy Gazette." A file of this paper is now in the possession of a gentleman in this city. And having access to the precious relic, we shall favor our readers with some extracts, by way of illustrating the Federal party's ideas of Democracy. The following from the "Gazette" of May 6, 1806, will show J. C. Wright's estimation of the "Jeffersonian school" of politics, before he took lessons in the school of modern Whig deception and hypocrisy.

"A BRIEF SKETCH OF MR. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

"It will be recollected with what exultation Mr. Jefferson boasted, on entering into office, that 'the doors of public confidence had been burst open,' and well might he boast, since it appears that they have been forced from their hinges, and cannot now be closed on him and his party, until every thing that is valuable has been swept from the building.

"The national character prostrate, her territory invaded, and her commerce and seafaring citizens the prey of every freebooter; the military defenses neglected; the navy sold or rotting in decay; the army reduced to an ineffectual handful, and the highest regimental rank in that army conferred on one of Genet's recruiting sergeants! The Constitution impaired, and its best judicial and Executive provisions done away; the taxes on luxury repealed, and those on the necessities of life increased; the public treasury squandered by a prodigal expenditure of seventeen millions of dollars, in a foolish purchase of waste land, without boundary and without title, are precious illustrations of that wisdom, patriotism and economy, the pretensions to which were the instruments employed by Mr. JEFFERSON and his followers TO BURST OPEN THE DOORS OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE."

The following, from Wright's Gazette of May 12, 1806, drawn out by the remark on the Bismarck of the 15th of April; that "no honest man can hesitate in his choice between Federalism and faction," is all for which we have room today. "Is it not from his own pen a capital illustration of J. C. Wright's (Harrison's) certifier Jeffersonian Democracy? Look at it!"

"So, we believe—but is it not enough to convince any 'honest man' that 'most base and wicked have been the men who could help to pull down Federalism by styling it a faction, as the whole anti-federal gang, quids aid all, have repeatedly done, and yet when they find every thing dear and valuable in Government momentarily in jeopardy, and feel that nothing but Federal skill and integrity can save a sinking land.' Yes, at this late hour can I frankly confess to the people that Federalism is not faction, but that it is the choice of every honest man, in preference to its opposite, the faction? Is not this pretty conduct! Hypocrites! like vipers ye have stung to the heart your best and only safe friend, and are forced to own your base ingratitude and treachery, in hopes to be saved from utter ruin! But, alas! you have sucked so much from the life blood of your expected deliverer, to pamper your too lately discovered destroyer, as to leave the former's ability to save, doubtful, and the latter's audacity and power to overwhelm, both ungovernable and relentless. You uphold the work of your hands, and the effect which the deceit of your lips has produced. Lay now, therefore, your hands on your own breasts, and ask, at whose door lies the fault!"

Now for the picture! J. M. Stevenson endorses John C. Wright's "Democracy." John C. Wright endorses W. H. Harrison's "Democracy." And William H. Harrison is made to endorse the Federal party's "Democracy!"—What a blending of colors!

The readers will see that this HARRISON editor and committee man is an old croaker. As early as 1806, he had the country as effectually ruined as it is now. "Constitution impaired"—the judiciary attacked—"the public treasure squandered"—"prodigal expenditure," &c. &c. was, the incessant cry of Federalists then, and it is still the cry of the same men; but now, bless the mark, they are all "Jeffersonian Republicans"—all "Democratic Whigs."

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots!" "Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing."

### Honesty of Whiggery.

Some time since Mr. KENDALL received a letter signed "H. D. WILLIAMS, Assistant Postmaster, Scott," dated "Scott, July 25, 1840," and post-marked "Scott, 27th July, 1840," acknowledging the receipt of a letter from him, speaking of sundry converts to Whiggery from reading his address, and containing much impertinent matter.

Mr. Kendall enclosed the letter to the postmaster, and has received an answer, of which the following is an extract, viz:

"Yours of the 4th instant came to hand this day, including the enclosed. You ask whether the writer is my assistant or not. I answer decisively, HE IS NOT, NEITHER HAVE I EVER BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH ANY SUCH NAME AS H. D. WILLIAMS. MY ASSISTANT IS JOSEPH EYLER, JR. (MY SON.) THE POSTMARK ON THE LETTER IS NOT THE HANDWRITING OF MYSELF OR MY SON. NEITHER WAS IT EVER SENT FROM THIS OFFICE."

HENRY HONEST WHIGGERY STEALS THE CHARACTER OF AN ASSISTANT POSTMASTER, AND FORGES A POSTMARK, for the double purpose of imposing on Mr. KENDALL, and stitching his pockets! It fails, however, in both. But what is to be expected of the rank and file of a party, but that they should attempt to impose on and pick the pockets of their fellow-citizens, when the grand object of their leaders is to deceive and cheat a nation!