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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 robe 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, alledged 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 recollect, 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 appear, 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 anadverted 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, as 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, 4,459
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, 11,798
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, 6,985
Democrats, 4,606

Federal majority, 2,370

In Louisville city the citizens are indebted to Banks in the sum of \$1,955,447, 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, 6,957

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 half 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 impeded 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 pistol voted him"—and now, to excite sympathy for him, they charge what they said to us and other Democrats!

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 N'Aspe's *History of the Late War in the Western country.*

HEAD QUARTERS, CINCINNATI, May 13, 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.

"Lest 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 recognised 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 acriuity 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 Hamilton'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 inst., 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 instant, 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 Rained.

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 vi-

olate the law and the Constitution in the case of

Lieut. Hove, upon the subject of the negro testi-

mony, 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 be-

lieve governs Court Martial, 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