

# VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

## VEVAY:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 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 Putnam.
- 3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.
- 4th. " JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.
- 5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.
- 6th. " WILLIAM J. FRASER, of Shelby.
- 7th. " JOHN M. LEMON, of Laporte.

Brutus is received, but too late for an insertion in this week's paper. It shall appear in our next.

All hail Illinois! She has confounded her enemies, and astonished her friends.

The Democratic majority is six thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; yet the Editor of the Statesman says it is given up on all hands that Harrison will get the State in November. It is given up on all hands that the Editor's propensity for lying, has no bounds.

The case of Mr. Kenney, who died suddenly at Boston a few days since, as was supposed from the effects of poison administered by his wife, the Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict confirming that supposition, and a warrant has been issued for her arrest.

The Louisville City Gazette says, "that Richard M. Johnson by his recent conduct in travelling through the State of Ohio, merits the pity and contempt of every patriot."

Richard M. Johnson by his honesty of purpose, and his unwavering attachment to Republican principles, has brought down upon his patriotic and devoted head, the torments of the Revolution, and those of the present time who resort to the basest of means to subvert the liberties of our country.

Some revolutionary movements had taken place in Pernambuco in favor of abolishing the present Regency, but the latest news was that all had been suppressed.

The rumor of certain changes in the Cabinet at Washington, turns out to be a *Whig* rumor.

Bear, the Buckeye blacksmith, proves an ugly customer for the flogs.—*N. Y. Star.*

He proves to have been a non-paying customer—a consummate villain, and a base swindler.

A Whig paper says: "Let the loco foci lie as much as they please, it will not affect General Harrison." Very true—lying cannot affect him, but the truth affects him even to street brawls, and madness.

### A True Confession.

We occasionally see in the Federal papers, the admission of the truth, that the banking system of our country is legalized swindling. The *N. Orleans True American*, a Whig Harrison paper, says:

"In times past, Banks were considered to be servants of the public, and their actions were squared upon that principle. But now, they have become the masters, and the public must submit to their dictation."

There never was a statement more true, or a truth of more importance. Money is power, whether it consists of gold and silver, or paper. Paper money has all the influence of the precious metals, so long as the people have confidence in the solvency of the Banks. The party then who have the control of the Banks, can, and do, exercise an influence dangerous to our free institutions, and the perpetuity of our present form of Government. The Banks have indeed become the masters of the people, or those who are indebted to them, or otherwise depending upon them. The disclosures of the influence of Banks in the late election in Kentucky, are sufficient to arouse the people of this country to the dangerous effects and tendency of the Banking institutions, and if possible to remedy the evil.

The time has come when every voice should be heard, and every lawful exertion made to arrest the already great and growing evil of Banking in our country. The sleepless vigilance, and untiring zeal of the people, should be exerted in the use of every constitutional and legal means to arrest the destructive and tyrannical system of Banking which has prevailed for the last five years.

"Popular vote in Illinois. The Van Buren majority is 1800, out of 84,000 votes.—In 1839 11,000 out of 43,000."—*Statesman*—Sept. 3, 1840.

In 1839 the vote stood thus—

Democrats 30,517  
Federalists 20,639  
Democratic majority 8838

We suggest to the Vevay Tippecanoe Club the propriety of again endorsing the commendatory resolution of the club at their meeting of July 13th respecting their *unhaken confidence* in the honest intentions of the Editor of the Statesman.

We may safely judge of a man's truth by his understanding.

Col. Johnson is endeavoring to pluck the laurel which encircle the time-honored brow of his old Commander, to add to the withering verdure of his own wreath.—*Louisville City Gazette*

Impossible! Col. Johnson never "endeavored to pluck the laurel which encircle the General's brow" for the assistance he might have rendered the brave Colonel Croghan in the ever memorable and victorious defence of Fort Stevenson, or the "laurel which encircle his brow" for his marked ingratitude and cruel injustice against the daring Colonel Miller.

Or the "laurel which encircle his brow" for his treachery and ingratitude towards the dauntless Croghan in the report he gave of Lower Sandusky.

Or the "laurel which encircle his brow" for resigning his commission in the darkest hour of the last war.

Or the "laurel which encircle his brow" for wearing the black cockade.

Or the "laurel which encircle his brow" for advocating the administration of the elder Adams. Or the laurels which he is now gaining by the use the leaders of the Federal party are making of him, as the only available political stool pigeon.

Or the laurels which are accumulating upon his brow, by his refusing to express his views on the exciting political topics of the day.

Or the "laurels which encircle his brow" for accidentally not being within one mile of the battle of the Thames, during the bloody engagement.

Or the "laurel which encircle his brow" for the many wounds he received in the numerous and successful battles he fought and the certified scars upon his person.

Or the "laurels which encircle his brow" for having men and women sold for fine and costs, (and if as freeman should act) they opposed the degrading relation of master and servant, they must be whipped on their bare backs, thirty-nine stripes well laid on.

Or the "laurel which encircle his brow" for glorying in thus punishing freemen, in a quarrel with Gen. Halle of Cincinnati some few weeks since.

These are some of the deeds of Gen. Harrison for which he is entitled to the laurels which encircle his time-honored brow.—*laurels which Col. Johnson never endeavored to pluck from his old Commander, to add to the verdure of his own wreath.*

The Western Statesman edited by the lying renegade, W. H. Gray, the former editor of the Madison Courier & Enquirer, says that Gen. Harrison belongs strictly to no party.

Very true; he does not belong exclusively to the tariff, or anti-tariff party—to the abolition, or the anti-abolition party—to the bank, or the anti-bank party—to the internal improvement, or anti-internal improvement party. In the South, he is opposed to the tariff, and in the North in favor of the tariff—in the slave States he is opposed to abolitionism—and in the States where the abolition party can control the election, he is an abolitionist. In Virginia and several other States, he is an anti-bank man, and in others, he is in favor of a bank. In several States he is in favor of a system of internal improvement, and in others against it. Having the political sagacity of showing a face to suit the piebald federal party, he should hereafter be called the old magician.

"According to Whig doctrine, a man's merits are to be determined by the length of his purse."—*Madison Courier*, W. H. Gray, Editor, Aug. 24, 1839.

Was your merits determined by the length of the purse, when you renegaded from the Democratic party, and joined the Federal dynasty?

"The contempt of the Federal party for the great mass of the people is proverbial."—*Madison Courier*, W. H. Gray, Editor, Aug. 24, 1839.

Is not "the contempt of the Federal party for the great mass of the people" as proverbial now, as in 1839?

The Wheeling Gazette says "that Col. Johnson in his speech on Wheeling Island, stated 'that he had endeavored before leaving Washington city, to prevail upon President Van Buren to visit the people, and electioneer personally as he would be hard run.'"

The editor of the Gazette must be very "hard run" to publish so contemptible and base a falsehood, as the above. If he does not soon repent of his evil deeds, it will run him very hard even again to tell the truth.

Low Company.—He that sinks to a familiarity with persons much below his own level, will be constantly weighed down by his base connections; and though he may easily plunge still lower, he will find it almost impossible ever to rise again.

It is an impious duty we owe the public to give them timely warning of the dangerous and degrading tendency of a familiar intercourse with the editor of the Statesman.

Travellers tell of a very pleasant custom which they have in Moscow. The young ladies who are candidates for matrimony, range themselves along the side-walks in lines, decked out in fine dresses and jewels, and the beaux pass along and make a sort of military review. What a capital custom! Pray, ladies, have a meeting immediately, and discuss the propriety of following the novel custom of Moscow.

Some of the poor Skunksboroughians are down upon poor Brutus, with all the vengeance of *Cane* Coshides, and tar and feathers. And, is he not richly deserving to be lacerated from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet? Oh! that we but knew who Brutus was, the mighty energies of an Antony would be let loose upon him, and the fate of Caesar should be his.

Within the last few weeks past real property in Skunksborough has depreciated from ten to twenty-five per cent, in value. *Tur and feathers* have riz.

"An honest, liberal, and well bred man, will not insult you, and no other can."

Here is the reason why the editor of the Statesman is incapable of insulting us.

The Vice President of the United States, is travelling around the country to the announcement of "Hail to the Chief" in company with three political and moral renegades, Allen, Shannon and Duncan.—*Louisville City Gazette*.

The above is a base and corrupt slander upon the people, and particularly those of Ohio—Col. Johnson's late tour through that State, in company with those gentlemen, was welcomed with unheeded enthusiasm, and tens of thousands of people, at each meeting hailed the real Hero of the Thames, with an enthusiasm which knew no bounds; hence such low, and contemptible attacks as the above. But the time for argument and reason with the Federal party hath passed by.

The Louisville City Gazette says, that Col. Johnson is trying to pass himself off upon the people as the real Hero of the Thames; thus endeavoring to pluck the laurel which incircle the brow of Gen. Harrison.

From the enthusiasm with which Col. Johnson is every where greeted we imagine it requires little or no exertion on his part to pass himself off upon the people as the real Hero of the Thames; and we do not believe he has ever been guilty of the folly of ever attempting to cast dimness upon the laurels which encircle his own scarred brow, by plucking "the laurel which encircle the brow of General Harrison."

W. H. Gray Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, ex. W. H. Gray Editor of the Statesman.

We this week present to our readers a hasty sketch of the political controversy between these two worthy editors. The issue on two counts in the declaration is made up. There is no ambiguity in the pleadings. Each party is very conscious of being right.

The people to whom this case is now submitted, will soon be called upon to decide. As it is a very important issue, we hope they will give it a careful investigation.

"It is a well known fact that nine tenths, if indeed not all, the appointments made by Mr. Van Buren, have been as rewards for past, or as bribes for future partizan services."—*Statesman*, July 16, 1840.

"It is a well known fact that at this moment a large share of the offices of the United States are filled by opponents of the administration."—*Courier & Enquirer*—Aug. 25, 1839.

"In our last, we charged the friends of reform—the lovers of our country—to be vigilant and untiring in all honorable exertions to wrest our Government from the hands of a party, whose policy has entailed universal ruin upon the country."—*Statesman*—Sept. 3, 1840.

"It would seem, after proper investigation that the clamor of the opposition about the ruin of the country, is as groundless in regard to our commercial as to our agricultural interest."—*Courier and Enquirer*—July 27, 1839.

### The Boastings of the Federal party in 1839.

The Federal party were as confident of success at the last Presidential election as they now are, and bragged as loudly then, as they do now. We quote the following article from the New York Albany Whig of October 10, 1836.

"THE WAY IT WILL BE DONE.—Mr. Van Buren will be defeated, and he knows it. The following is a calculation which may be depended upon, being made on the best information by a politician who was recently a Jackson man, and has long observed the sign of the times.

"Massachusetts 11 votes, Vermont 7, Pennsylvania 30, Delaware 3, Maryland 10, North Carolina 15, South Carolina 11, Alabama 7, Louisiana 5, Tennessee 15, Kentucky 15, Ohio 21, Indiana 9, New Jersey 8, Virginia 23, Georgia 11, Mississippi 4—making 208 votes opposed to him, out of 294, and a clear majority of 86."

The election came on, and how stood the matter then. Pennsylvania 30, Delaware 3, North Carolina 15, Alabama 7, Louisiana 5, Virginia 23, Mississippi 4—making in all 87 electoral votes; out of the 208, which were certain to be given to the Federal candidate, but were given to Van Buren. We doubt very much whether the Federal party are more skilled in political bragging, and prophetic knowledge, now, than they were in 1836.

Our country stands ruining like a cat endures killing.—*Franklin Yeoman*.

The editor of the Yeoman's language is no more English than his principles are American.—*Louisville Journal*.

The language and principles of Prentice are altogether English.

THE TWO RACES OF MEN.—The human species is composed of two distinct races, the men who borrow, and the men who lend.

"They (the Whigs) cannot live without fighting among themselves." Quarrelling seems to be the life-blood of the party. The secret of all this is, there are too many demagogues, and altogether too many office seekers. If there is but one horse between them, they must all ride it, and the consequence is, they are all thrown to the ground."—*Madison Courier & Enquirer*, Aug. 25, 1839.

True, the whigs number too many demagogues, and altogether too many office seekers, for them all to ride one horse; hence the editor of Statesman is to be tied to the tail of the horse, instead of riding him. Our devil says, his habits of life are such, as to make it a dangerous experiment to attempt to ride the horse.

"The truth is, the whig party is made up of bad materials."—*Courier & Enquirer*, Aug. 25, 1839.

We have no doubt of the fact, judging from the former editor of the Courier & Enquirer, and now the editor of the Statesman.

"It is strange, very strange, a whig editor cannot tell the truth even on matters that come within his own observation and comprehension."—*Courier & Enquirer*, July 8, 1839.

It is not more strange than true, that the whig editors do not tell the truth, and for this reason, the truth would forever blast their prospects of political supremacy.

"Let one of these Lucifers (whigs) see through the distance of time a glimmering hope of obtaining office, what a wonderful change 'passes over the vision of his dreams.' He is in love with the Government in a twinkling, and would sacrifice his 'huge load of honors' for one embrace."—*Courier & Enquirer* Aug. 25, 1839.

Did the Lucifer editor of the Statesman "see through the distance of time a glimmering hope of obtaining office," when he conscientiously renounced the Democratic party, and joined what he once called the cheating, tricking, lying, seducing, and hypocritical party? Oh! what a wonderful change has passed "over the vision of his dreams." Oh! yes; he is now in love with the cheating, tricking, lying, seducing, hypocritical, federal, loco pocus party, and would sacrifice his "huge load of honors" for one embrace."

Gossiping and lying go hand in hand.—*N. Y. Argus*.

Not exactly Mr. Argus. For the editor of the Statesman is not only a very great gossip, but the greatest living liar.

From the Courier and Enquirer, of 21st Aug. Persecution of the Jews at Damascus.

A large meeting of the Israelites of this city was held in the Synagogue of the Congregation of *Benai Jaasher*, in Elm street, on the evening of Wednesday last, for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sympathy for their persecuted brethren at Damascus; and of taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to procure for them equal and impartial justice. The meeting was called to order by John J. Hart, Esq., and on his motion the venerable and learned J. B. Karsuedt was appointed President of the meeting, together with the following gentlemen as

Vice Presidents:  
Morland Michall, Seixas Nathan,  
Moses Content, John J. Hart,  
J. Silberman, E. Henriques,  
E. L. Philip, Daniel Jackson,  
David Samson, J. Le Cerf,  
S. H. Jackson, Dr. Nordheimer.

Secretaries  
Theodore J. Seixas, Arthur J. Levy,  
J. B. Walters, M. C. Feist.

The afternoon service being over, the Rev S. M. Isaacs opened the meeting with an impressive and elegant prayer.

M. M. Noah, Esq. then came forward to state the objects of the meeting. He said:

"It is known to you Mr. President, brethren, and fellow-citizens, that a series of horrible outrages have been perpetrated upon several of our unfortunate people in Damascus, in Syria, which have created the greatest sensation throughout the civilized world, and enlisted the generous aid and efficient remonstrances of several of the European Governments. It seems that a Priest by the name of Father Thomas, who had long been a resident of Damascus, and was under the protection of the French Government, was suddenly missing, and being last seen in company with a Jew, himself and several highly respectable of our brethren were denounced to the Governor of Damascus by the French Consul as the murderers of the said Priest, and themselves and families thrown into prison and subjected to the most cruel tortures. It would be unnecessary and painful to describe at this time, the horrible outrages, together with the most refined cruelty, which were practised upon the unhappy people, the result of which as might have been expected in similar cases, was to induce some, in order to save their lives, not only to confess the murder but to implicate several others of wealth and respectability, who were also seized and cast into prison exposed to cruel tortures, some of whom expiring under its severity, their property was seized upon by the Governor, and the whole Jewish community in Damascus exposed thereby to imminent danger.—Superadded to these painful difficulties and embarrassments, was a rumor prevailing in Rhodes, that the Jews had murdered a child for the purpose of mixing up its blood with unleavened bread used at the Passover, and the daily tortures inflicted upon the Jews in Damascus, the insults and aggressions heaped upon them by every religious denomination, created a panic throughout Syria, which was extending itself over the Turkish and Egyptian dominions; and these poor and innocent people, surrounded by danger and under extreme terror, have entreated their brethren living under civilized governments, to come to their aid and save them from disgrace and death. To this appeal the Jews in England have made a noble response, and the government, with its ample power, has also come to their aid. Austria has protested against the cruel and uncalled for persecution. Several of the European governments have expressed their decided displeasure

and indignation at the course pursued at Damascus. France alone, liberal, enlightened, and tolerant, has considered it expedient to withhold its protection from these unfortunate and distressed people. Under these circumstances it was deemed important that the Jews of the U. States, and of this city in particular, embracing a number of congregations, should assemble for the purpose of giving countenance and support to the steps already taken in Europe in behalf of their brethren, to vindicate also our holy and ancient faith from the foul stigma which is sought to be fixed upon it, and to entreat our free and happy government to mingle its remonstrances with those of the governments of Europe against a repetition of similar outrages. Sir, it may be said, that we are remote from the scenes of these cruelties and persecutions—that the Almighty has cast our lot in a country of laws administered alike to the Jew and Gentile—that we have no cause to interfere in behalf of our unhappy brethren, for we are exempt from such outrages, and can "sit under our own vine and fig tree, and there is none to make us afraid." We think God that it is so, and in proportion to the great blessings that we enjoy should be our zeal to promote the safety of our people who are less happily conditioned. But sir, in every country on earth in which the Almighty has fixed the destiny of the Jew, spread as we are in the confines of the world—scattered by a wise Providence among every nation, we are still one people; bound by the same religious ties, worshipping the same God, governed by the same sacred laws, and bound together by the same destiny, the cause of one is the cause of all—the sufferings of one portion cannot be unfeeling to the rest—the wrongs of one are the wrongs of all; and if the time has not arrived when the strong arm of Israel can once more be unfolded in defence of the nation and its rights, we can yet raise our voice against the injustice of oppression, and can defend our holy faith from foul imputations (applause.) Sir, I can believe that a murder has been committed in Damascus; I can believe that a Jew may commit murder as well as a Gentile. Murders are committed in all countries without reference to religion; the frailties of human nature are not confined to sects; all that should be asked by humane governments is to give the accused a fair trial, to place the evidence of his guilt clearly before his judges, and if convicted, to let the extreme sentence of the law be passed upon him: but to torture the accused so cruelly as to extort a false confession, to drive a miserable, afflicted fellow creature to denounce the innocent and involve a whole community in destruction, is a mockery of justice, and a stain upon the enlightened age in which we live.

THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE has taken place on the subject of the persecution of the Jews at Damascus; as the letters speak volumes, we hasten to lay them before our readers without comment:  
Copy of a Letter addressed by J. B. Karsuedt, Esq., Chairman, to his Excellency, the President of the United States.  
To his Excellency, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States:  
Sir—At a meeting of the Israelites of the city of New York, held on the 19th inst., for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sympathy for their persecuted brethren at Damascus, and of taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to procure for them equal and impartial justice, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:  
"Resolved that a letter be addressed to his Excellency the President of the United States, respectfully requesting that he will direct the Consuls of the United States in the dominions of the Pacha of Egypt, to co-operate with the Consuls or other agents accredited to the Pacha, to obtain a fair and impartial trial for our brethren at Damascus."  
In transmitting the same to your Excellency, we beg leave to express what we are persuaded is the unanimous opinion of the Israelites throughout the Union, that you will cheerfully use every possible effort to induce the Pacha of Egypt to manifest more liberal treatment towards his Jewish subjects, not only from the dictates of humanity, but from the obvious policy and justice by which such a course is recommended by the tolerant spirit of the age in which we live. The liberal and enlightened views in relation to matters of faith, which have distinguished our government from its very inception to the present time, have secured the sincere gratitude and kind regard of the members of all religious denominations, and we trust that the efforts of your excellency in this behalf, will only serve to render more grateful, and to impress more fully in the minds of the citizens of the United States, the kindness and liberality of that government under which they live.  
With the best wishes of those in whose behalf we address you—for your health and happiness, and for the glory and honor of our common country.

We have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's obedient servants,  
J. B. Karsuedt, Chairman,  
Theodore J. Seixas, Secretary.

New York, August 24th, 1840.

Copy of Reply from the Hon. the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
Washington, 26th August, 1840.

Messrs. J. B. Karsuedt, Chairman, and Theodore J. Seixas, Secretary, &c.

Gentlemen:  
The President has referred to this department your letter of the 24th inst., communicating a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Israelites in the city of New York, held for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sentiment on the subject of the persecution of their brethren in Damascus. By his directions, I have the honor to inform you, that the heart-rending scenes which took place at Damascus, had previously been brought to the notice of the President by a communication from our Consul at that place; and that, in consequence thereof, a letter of instructions was immediately written to our Consul at Alexandria, a copy of which is here transmitted for your satisfaction.

About the same time, our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople was instructed to interpose its good offices in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted race of the Jews in the Ottoman dominions, among whose kindred are found some of the most worthy and patriotic of our own citizens, and the whole subject, which appeals so strongly to the universal sentiments of justice and humanity, is under the consideration of the Department.

Very respectfully,  
J. B. Karsuedt, Chairman, and Theodore J. Seixas, Secretary, &c.

Copy of Reply from the Hon. the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
Washington, 26th August, 1840.

Messrs. J. B. Karsuedt, Chairman, and Theodore J. Seixas, Secretary, &c.

Gentlemen:  
The President has referred to this department your letter of the 24th inst., communicating a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Israelites in the city of New York, held for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sentiment on the subject of the persecution of their brethren in Damascus. By his directions, I have the honor to inform you, that the heart-rending scenes which took place at Damascus, had previously been brought to the notice of the President by a communication from our Consul at that place; and that, in consequence thereof, a letter of instructions was immediately written to our Consul at Alexandria, a copy of which is here transmitted for your satisfaction.

About the same time, our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople was instructed to interpose its good offices in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted race of the Jews in the Ottoman dominions, among whose kindred are found some of the most worthy and patriotic of our own citizens, and the whole subject, which appeals so strongly to the universal sentiments of justice and humanity, is under the consideration of the Department.

Very respectfully,  
J. B. Karsuedt, Chairman, and Theodore J. Seixas, Secretary, &c.

Copy of Reply from the Hon. the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
Washington, 26th August, 1840.

Messrs. J. B. Karsuedt, Chairman, and Theodore J. Seixas, Secretary, &c.

Gentlemen:  
The President has referred to this department your letter of the 24th inst., communicating a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Israelites in the city of New York, held for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sentiment on the subject of the persecution of their brethren in Damascus. By his directions, I have the honor to inform you, that the heart-rending scenes which took place at Damascus, had previously been brought to the notice of the President by a communication from our Consul at that place; and that, in consequence thereof, a letter of instructions was immediately written to our Consul at Alexandria, a copy of which is here transmitted for your satisfaction.

About the same time, our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople was instructed to interpose its good offices in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted race of the Jews in the Ottoman dominions, among whose kindred are found some of the most worthy and patriotic of our own citizens, and the whole subject, which appeals so strongly to the universal sentiments of justice and humanity, is under the consideration of the Department.