

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nomination.
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
ELECTORS FOR INDIANA.
WILLIAM HENDRICKS, of Jefferson.
GEORGE W. EWING, of Miami.
1st. District. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey.
2d. " HENRY SECREST, of Putnam.
3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.
4th. " JOHN L. ROBINSON, of Rush.
5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.
6th. " WILLIAM J. PEASLEE, of Shelby.
7th. " JOHN M. LEMON, of Laporte.

Our readers will bear in mind that the sale of valuable household furniture, the property of P. M. Kent, Esq. of this place, who is about to retire from housekeeping, takes place on Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Whigs are making great preparations, at various points, for celebrating the Battle of the Thames on the 5th of October.

QUEER.—Do they intend celebrating that victory in honor of Harrison, for the wounds and scars received on the occasion; or are they going to rejoice at the lucky escape of the General from all injury, by his prudence in retaining a position in the rear during the onset? We merely ask for information.

THE COTTON CROP.—We gave some account in our last of the destruction of the cotton crop in the South, by the army worms. By later intelligence we are happy to learn that the injury is not so serious as at first represented. The New Orleans Bee states that the damage is principally confined to the parish of Iberville, Louisiana, which produces but eight thousand bales of cotton annually; and that the loss of the whole crop in that parish would not have any perceptible effect on the cotton market.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The N. O. True American of the 6th inst., speaking of the health of that city, says: "Up to the present time, our city has enjoyed a degree of health, we may say without exaggeration, unequalled by any other city in the Union. If September, usually the most dangerous and trying month, should pass away as August has done, the year 1840 will have been more remarkable for the prevalence of health, than the year 1837, for the fatality of the epidemic. We confess that we are not without our apprehensions, though the general opinion among those best competent to judge, seems to be that the epidemic will not make its appearance during the present season."

BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune of the 6th inst., says that preparations for the fall business, in New Orleans, are going on to a greater extent than at the commencement of any business season heretofore. Bad news, this, for the Whig politicians. They only "rise as their country falls."

CHARLES BOSWICK, the individual who robbed the U. S. mail near Springfield, Ohio, last winter, has been arrested and about \$13,000, nearly the amount of money plundered by him, recovered. Boswick was the driver of the mail coach when he committed the robbery.

The large six story stone flouring mill belonging to L. A. Spalding, at Lockport, New York, took fire on Monday night of last week, by the friction of the machinery it is supposed, and was entirely destroyed, together with between two and three thousand bushels of wheat, seven or eight thousand bushels of shorts and middlings, and about two hundred barrels of flour.

We learn from our exchanges that the Island of Jamaica has recently been visited by a most disastrous drought, destroying a large portion of the coffee crops, and reducing the negroes who had lately settled on the Island to beggary and distress.

"FEDERALISM IN DESPAIR."—The foregoing is the heading of an editorial column in one of our Federal exchange papers. It is the most candid acknowledgment that has lately met our eye.

A CHANCE!—The Real Estate Bank of Hind county, Mississippi, at Clinton, is said to be redeeming her notes at 60 cents on the dollar in New York funds. We have none of the article on hand—thank God.

MEXICO.—The late affair between the Centralists and Federalists, in Mexico, has been settled for the present, it is said, by an armistice. The Centralists have full possession of the city again.

The engine house attached to the lower Cotton Press establishment, at New Orleans, was consumed by fire on the 1st inst. Damage estimated at \$25,000.

"You sing through your nose," as Oglio said to the President's tea-kettle.

"You're right," says the tea-kettle, "the smell of lie (loye) is very offensive."

The population of the Disputed Territory, as returned by the U. S. Marshall, is 3,500.

GOOLING.—A new word, used to define political lying.

VERMONT.—In this State the Whigs have succeeded by about ten thousand majority. Vermont is the strongest Abolition State in the Union, and the Whig party own their present temporary triumph in that State, to the influence of Abolitionism. The following extracts of a letter from a gentleman in New York to the editor of the Louisville Public Advertiser, will throw some light on the subject:

"Ere this reaches you, you will have learned the result of the State election in Vermont. The Abolitionists have carried every thing before them. If this does not open the eyes of the planters of the South, I am mistaken in their character. That it is abolitionism which has proved triumphant in Vermont, no one of the least pretension to principle will deny. Slade, the most Ultra Abolitionist in the North resides there.

"It is well known that the Abolitionists and the Whigs have united in one common cause, to get Harrison elected if they can. It is all fudge, the pretence of nominating on a separate ticket, Birney. This is a mere pretence, to cover the amalgamation of the Abolitionists and Harrisonians. An Abolitionist in Pearl street, in this city, said to a friend of mine lately, 'You need not lay the flattering unction to your soul, that we are going to cut our own throats, by running a separate ticket for Birney. No, sir; we will go, to a man, for Gen. Harrison; he is as good an Abolitionist as we want.' What will the slaveholders of the South say to this!

"If, after all this, and the demonstrations before them, the people of Kentucky and the other slaveholding States, hold on to Harrison, they unlock the door for the Abolitionists with their eyes open, will have themselves to blame for the result. I say, let them do it, and when the time comes that they will have to seek protection from the North, they will learn who have been their friends.

"How is it possible that enlightened Kentuckians can remain so ignorant of the truckling game now playing by the Abolitionists and Harrisonians into each other's hands! Do they see no light from Vermont, the hot-bed of Abolition and the residence of Slade! Do they forget Slade's deadly hatred of the slaveholding States, and that he would, if he could, produce insurrection among them and glory in it! Sir, I tell you, that were it possible, which, thank God, it is not, that Harrison could be elected, you would see such scenes in your State and the South from the presumed triumph of the Abolitionists, as cannot be contemplated without horror.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippiian, published at Jackson, in Mississippi, says in its publication of the 4th inst.: "Within the last two or three weeks we have received numerous letters from all parts of the State—from the East and the West—from the North and the South—and they all breathe a tone of confidence bordering on enthusiasm for the success of the Democratic cause. In almost every county the people are up and doing for the approaching conflict. They are panting for the election day to arrive, as the fleet courser pants when mounted for the turf. They are saddled and bridled, and ready for the race. It will require no whipping and spurring to induce the people to come up to the polls. They will be at the starting point in due time. The VAN BUREN colt is trained to the course, and his rider is confident that he will beat the HARRISON nag upwards of 4,000 miles (i.e. votes) over the Mississippi course. The owners of the nag think he is a little epuvined in the joints, owing to the fact of his having heretofore been too heavily loaded with cock snipe, turpentine, red pepper and ram's horns. His rider intends to rub him down with a flannel 'petticoat,' soaked in soft soap, and then drench him with a decoction of 'hard cider.' But it is useless, the nag is broken down, and 'burnt brandy' can't save him. He is bound to be distanced. We pity his backers."

VIRGINIA all Right.
A very large and respectable Convention, composed of the Democracy of Virginia, assembled at Charlottesville in that State, on the 7th inst., the spirited proceedings of which we find in the Charlottesville Jeffersonian. That paper says:—

"We can safely say that the convention is the largest and most respectable body of the kind ever held in this State. A list of delegates not having been made out, it is impossible to determine the number in attendance; but we think we cannot be wide of the mark in saying that there are between five and six hundred. The members are all animated with the right spirit, and what is better than all, they bring with them the most animating accounts of our prospects in every quarter of the 'Old Commonwealth.' By information derived from a personal intercourse with the members, we have no hesitation in saying that we are firmly convinced that the State is safe for Van Buren 'by thousands.' Indeed, we have never permitted ourselves to believe, for one moment, that Virginia, 'proud, gallant, chivalrous OLD VIRGINIA,' would ever sully her hitherto pure and uncontaminated escutcheon by hitching herself to the car of Hartford Convention Federalism, propelled by the infuriated demon of Northern Abolition; but if we had ever entertained a doubt so degrading to the fair fame of 'the Mother of States,' that doubt would have been removed now. Our friends abroad may rely upon it, VIRGINIA WILL DO HER DUTY in the fall."

A GREAT HAUL OF FISH.—The Middletown (Ct.) Sentinel says, that on the 12th inst., at Saybrook, 222,000 white fish were taken at one haul, and sold for \$232.

TENNESSEE.—An exchange paper from a central part of the State of Tennessee, says: "The Whigs hereabouts have been crowing loudly over their prospects in this State. Some even say they will carry it by twenty thousand majority. But it's all fudge—mere brag and bluster. Their reputed changes in favor of Whiggery turn out in almost every instance to be unfounded. They were to have carried the State last year by fourteen thousand majority—that was their lowest calculation. But the ballot box showed a majority of nearly three thousand against them. It will be so again. The State is safe for Van Buren. We entertain not the slightest doubt of it. His majority will scarcely be less than five thousand. Let our Whig friends mark the prediction."

"The cry is Still they Come."
The Trenton (N. J.) Emporium, says: "During the last few weeks a number of able champions have espoused the cause of the people. Some of the best men in the country have raised their voices against the ruinous cause of Harrisonism."

In this number of our paper we publish a letter from Governor Tazewell, in which he gives it as his candid and unbiassed opinion, that Harrison is "both physically and intellectually incompetent to perform the many varied and arduous duties which must devolve upon every President of the United States."

Col. E. H. Elmore, of South Carolina, a gentleman distinguished in public life, and who opposed Mr. Van Buren in 1836, has come out in a letter renouncing Harrisonism. Mr. Elmore says, "Gen. Harrison has neither the firmness, ability, nor force of character, to fit him to exercise a control over his party."

And to this later, we add the following from the Alexandria Advocate: "John S. Barbour, Esq. late one of the most prominent whigs in Virginia, made application through his friends, to be permitted to reply to B. W. Leigh, in Warrenton, at the federal cider drinking, but was refused. The reason is plain: Mr. Barbour has quit the party; he is one of the best informed politicians of the day; he is gifted with an eloquence more powerful than a two-edged sword, and whatever cause he espouses, finds in him an advocate of rare abilities. He carries a flint that never misses fire. He knows Gen. Harrison well; served with him in Congress. He knows what opinions he advocated then. Mr. B. was then, as he is now, a democrat, and he and General Harrison were opposed then as they are now."

Clergo in Warsaw
By the politeness of a Kentucky friend we were handed the other day a number of the "Warsaw Patriot," formerly edited by Timothy Tugnutson. It has improved wonderfully in its editorial columns. As a specimen of its gigantic powers of scribendi eloquence, we quote the following in describing the oratorical flourishes of a Debating Society in Warsaw:

"We attended the meeting the other night. The debate was lively and interesting. Every eye was fixed, and every feeling was aroused of the spectators, as the orators, in that deep-souled, thrilling eloquence, proceeded in the discussion of the grave question pending before the house. The ladies (God bless them!) were delighted into ecstasy, and as evidence of the effect the orators produced, they were greeted with numerous bursts of applause by their sweet-lipped voices."

This is certainly all very nice; but for God's sake, friend Tom, don't make Clays and Websters of them all. You should recollect there is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. We will give you a specimen:

"I stood upon a mount, and ever and anon, as I cast my eyes over the wide expanse; I cried—Oh Heavens! what a glorious night for killing Skunks!"

The Boston Post gives the following precaution to the slaveholding States, which should be remembered at the ballot box:

"LET THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES REMEMBER THAT ALL THE ABOLITIONISTS IN VERMONT VOTED FOR THE HARRISON TICKET, AT THE LATE ELECTION. AND THAT ITS RESULT IS CONSIDERED BY THE ABOLITIONISTS IN NEW ENGLAND THE GREATEST TRIUMPH THEIR PARTY HAS EVER ACHIEVED."

CONTEMPLATED INSURRECTION.—The Franklin (La.) Republican gives the following account of the detected revolt of the negroes in that neighborhood:

"Nine negroes are in prison at Vermillionville, charged with having set on foot an insurrection. The particulars of the case, that have come to our knowledge, are as follows:

"On Saturday morning last, an old and faithful servant, belonging to one of the planters of the parish of Lafayette, made known to his master the fact that he had been persuaded and obliged to join with some disaffected negroes, who had their leaders, and were to meet, armed, that night, at the several places they had appointed for that purpose, and were to march into Vermillionville and take the town; thence one part of them were to march to St. Martinsville, and the other to Opelousas. They had stolen the cannon the night previous, and concealed it out of the town. One party were to meet back of Valery Martin's plantation, and the other were to meet in the upper part of the parish of Lafayette. It was their intention, our informant says, (and he received his information direct from St. Martins,) to have put their plans into execution that night (Sunday), and murdered all the men and male children."

"We fear that planters and overseers are not sufficiently careful, when so extensive and daring a plot may be concerted."

Prices.—A ruinous fall of prices was predicted by the Federalists, as one of the consequences of the passage of the Independent Treasury law. But prices, instead of falling, have risen, and the Whig orators are proved to be false prophets. The bill became a law on the 4th of July. The following table, says the Globe, shows the prices of some of the most important articles of domestic produce at New York about one week before the President signed the act, and about two months after operations under it commenced:

	JUNE 27.	SEPTEMBER 9.
Upland Cotton,	6 1/2	7 1/2
Western Flour,	\$1 50	\$5 00
Western Wheat,	1 00	1 10
Beef, Meas,	14 00	14 25
Pork,	14 75	15 50
Rice,	3 25	4 00
Tobacco,	5 10	4 1/2
Sugar, New Orleans,	41 1/2	41 1/2
Molasses, do	25	30
Lined Oil,	65	80
American Pig Iron,	33	35
Lead, Pig,	4	5 1/2
Beeswax,	45	45
Ashes, Pot, bbl.	4 50	5 00

The causes which are now in operation will, if they be not interfered with by Whiggery, impart to the country stable prosperity.

HENRY CLAY.—"Gentlemen," said Mr. Clay in his note of the 24th July, to Messrs. Smock and Moore: "In reply to your letter, I take pleasure in expressing the opinion that General Harrison's election is certain—IF PROPER EXTORTIONS ARE MADE." Here is the whole secret, and it may be translated thus: "Harrison's election is certain, provided you make every exertion necessary to accomplish it; such as telling abominable lies in abundance, slandering the present Administration, forging public documents into slanders convenient for misleading the people, putting the bank screws upon all creditors, filling your pockets with the funds of wholesale merchants, and lavishing them upon bribery and corruption at the polls, crying out HARD TIMES, while you keep the people idle and divert their attention from their business; and, in short, carrying the election, peaceably if you can, but forcibly if you must."

Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

This unwavering champion in the cause of Democracy and Equal Rights, arrived at Louisville, on his way to St. Louis, on the evening of the 10th inst. On the following day a deputation from the Democratic Association of Young Men waited on him with a request that he should, during his stay, favor the Democracy of the city with a public address. The following is Mr. Benton's reply to the committee:

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 12, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have to make you my very sincere thanks for your kind invitation of this day's date, on the part of the Democratic Association of young men of this city, to meet and address the Democracy of Louisville on political subjects. My thanks are due for the invitation itself, and for the kind terms in which it is expressed; but the rule which I have long followed, not to attend political meetings or to make political speeches outside of my own State, forbids my compliance with your request. This rule was adopted by me many years ago, for the government of my own conduct in passing through the States through which it became my duty to travel; and no consideration has induced me to depart from it in a single instance. During the present year I have received more than forty invitations to attend different public meetings in various States, not one of which I have accepted; so that in declining yours I am only acting on a rule of long standing, from which there has been no deviation, and which had its origin at a time when political crusading was less common than at present, and when it was unusual for squadrons of politicians to invade neighboring States to change their politics, or to pull down their public men.

Without replying, gentlemen, to the various topics of your letter (on all of which I fully concur in the sentiments you express,) I select the sentence which relates to the expansion and contraction of the currency, and the ruinous effect of these fluctuations on the prosperity and business of the country. They are the cause, and the sole cause, of the present depression and derangement of business, and are the natural fruits of a system which enables corporations to make money plenty, or scarce, when they please; and to make revolutions in the Government when they please, by creating artificial distress and charging it upon those who are administering the public affairs. The present distress was made for the present election, and will go off as soon as the present election is over; indeed it is hard work to keep it up until the election comes on; and, terminate as that event may, you will see another expansion commence the moment it is over; you will see another season of fictitious prosperity, to be followed, during the ensuing Presidential year, by another contraction, and another distress; the whole of it the work of the political part of the banks, made by them for their own political and pecuniary purposes, and charged, of course, upon the Democratic Administration. I all this there is nothing new, except in the political part of it: all the rest is as old as the paper system; all the rest dates from the time of John Law, and was better described by Voltaire, near a century ago, than any man can describe it now.—That philosophic historian, after describing the effects of the paper system, and its power to put up and to put down all prices, and to enable the managers of the system, and their friends, to make fortunes, thus relates his own participation in it. Writing from his retreat in the South-East of France, he says: I have a friend in Paris who is a director in the bank, and when they mean to make money scarce and make stocks and property fall, he writes to me, and then I buy; and when they mean to make money plenty and make prices rise, he writes to me again, and then I sell; and thus, at two hundred leagues distance from Paris, and without getting out of my chair, I make money and grow rich. This is what Voltaire wrote about the middle of the last century; and what he then wrote of the expansion and contractions of the Bank of France,

may now be written of ours (the political part of them I mean,) with this material difference, however, that the ebbs and flows in the currency of which Voltaire wrote were purely and simply pecuniary, and only intended for the purpose of making money; while in our country, and in our times, the are both pecuniary and political, and intended to revolutionize the Government as well as to enrich the owners and managers of the Banks themselves. This is the secret, and the whole secret, of our revulsions and convulsions, in the money market, and of our sudden and violent fluctuations in the prices of produce, labor and property. This is the secret of our distresses before the elections, and of our prosperities after them; and thus it will continue to be while political banking is tolerated in our country. We have just effected one divorce between unnatural couples—that of bank and State; another divorce is still wanted—that of banks and politicians. The Federal government effected one; the State governments may effect the other.

The present distress is the most causeless and unnatural which ever afflicted any country, and can with great difficulty be kept up from day to day, by the pressure of the Banks and the clamor of their confederate politicians, until the election is over. There is nothing in the state of the country, in the acts of the Government, or in the dispensations of Providence, to justify it. The whole world is at peace; the bounties of Providence smile on every land; health, plenty, and quiet pervade the earth. All foreign nations are prosperous; and our own country, so far as it depends upon the action of the General Government, is exempt from every cause of depression or distress. Abroad it has trade and friendship with all nations; at home it is free from public debt, with no taxes but those of a slight import duty on foreign importations; and in point of solid currency—gold and silver—it possesses just five times as much as the whole Union contained eight years ago.

Every thing which the General Government can do to make the country prosperous and happy, has been done; and prosperous and happy it is in those parts of the Union in which the banks have not suspended and made artificial distresses. New York and the Northeast are flourishing, while in the South and West a depression has been created which will disappear with the election.

The present crisis is well calculated, gentlemen, to induce you to form associations, and to exert yourselves for the success of Democracy. We have a severe contest on hand; in which all the elements of Opposition, aided by artificial distress, and by the Abolitionists of Europe and America, are combined to overthrow the Democracy which Jefferson founded and which Jackson revived. The contest is arduous, but not doubtful; and the event will soon show that our forefathers committed no mistake when they established a government founded on a belief in the capacity of the people for self-government.

Respectfully, gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Messrs. H. C. Pope, T. M. Hicks, O. J. Harrison, D. A. Robertson and A. Scudder,
Louisville, Ky.

HARRISON LAW.
ONE CURRENCY FOR THE RICH, AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

A law in Indiana, approved by General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, on the 7th September, 1807, contains the following provisions, viz:

"SECTION 2. In all cases of penal laws, where free persons are punishable by fines, servants shall be punished by whipping after the rate of twenty lashes for every eight dollars, so that no servant shall receive more than forty lashes at any one time; unless such offender can procure some person to pay the fine."

"Servants," under the Harrison proclamation, meant all persons, black or white, bound to service by agreement or purchase; according to the peculiar laws of the Territory. This provision was applicable to emigrants, or others who might have agreed to serve for a term of years, and to men sold to pay fines and costs.

Here, therefore, we have DOLLARS as the currency for the rich man, and LASHES as the currency of the poor. Even the value of the lash is defined by Harrison law: "TWENTY LASHES for every eight dollars," equal to FORTY CENTS A LASH. Be it known, therefore, that in the tables of Harrison currency ONE LASH is equal to FORTY CENTS; and ONE DOLLAR is equal to TWO LASHES AND A HALF. FORTY CENTS OF THE RICH MAN'S MONEY is equal to ONE LASH on the POOR MAN'S BACK!

Bay, poor men, how do you relish this currency? What do you think of the statement whose feelings would permit him to take payment out of men's backs at FORTY CENTS A LASH! Is there not something INEXCESSIBLY ABHORRENT in this balancing MONEY AGAINST LASHES!

It must be recollected, that there could not lawfully be any SLAVES in Indiana, so CALLED. These lashes were for freemen's backs—freemen who were bound to service only for a time.

[Globe.]

FROM JAMAICA we have dates to August 15. In the House of Assembly proposals have been read for a "colonial union of the colored classes." The object is to have a practical equality with the whites, and, to obtain it, a union through delegates is desired of these colored classes somewhat after the plan of Mr. O'Connell's unions in Ireland. The proposal makes a great noise, and occasions much excitement.—National Intelligencer.

This is only a small sample of what would take place here should the Abolitionists gain an entering wedge through the election of Gen Harrison.—Lou. Adv.

A Mr. Bowling, of Mercer, formerly a professed Democrat, has joined the burraites, and the Whig papers are crowing about it. From a speech which Mr. B. made on the occasion, in which he says "you may turn my coat an hundred times, and every time it will come out bank," we should think he had not taken place among the Whigs a moment too soon.—Ky. Yeoman.

You might as well try with a hay-fork to keep the Ohio from rushing over the Falls, as to keep the bankites and Abolitionists from amalgamating with the Federalists.—Lou. Adv.

ABSENCE.—We never wish for our friends so heartily, as in their absence; and a man, like a burning glass, must be removed to the focal distance from an object, before he can melt it.