

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VEVAY:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1840.
Democratic Republican Nomination.
FOR PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Richard M. Johnson.

ELECTORS FOR INDIANA.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS, of Jefferson.
TILGHMAN A. HOWARD, of Parke.
1st. District. ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey.
2d. " HENRY SCHAFFER, of Putnam.
3d. " THOMAS J. HENLEY, of Clark.
4th. " JOHN L. RUSSELL, of Rush.
5th. " ANDREW KENNEDY, of Delaware.
6th. " WILLIAM J. PEASLEE, of Shelby.
7th. " JOHN M. LEMONS, of Lapeer.

ELECTION TICKETS.—We are prepared to strike off any quantity of Tickets for the Presidential election. Our Democratic friends in the counties of Dearborn and Ripley can be supplied at the shortest notice.

DEMOCRATS, are you organized for the November election? There is nothing like giving "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."



FIRST GUN FROM Old Democratic PENNSYLVANIA.

The KEYSTONE still stands FIRM—let our friends but prove as true elsewhere, and Victory will perch upon our Banner!

Chapman, Crow!—you shall Crow this time, and no mistake!!

We have received the returns from twenty counties in this noble old Keystone State, which gives an increased Democratic vote since 1836, of 5,784.

This being the case, the state we have no hesitancy in saying will give Van Buren a majority of at least 10,000 in November. The following counties we have heard from:

	Whig.	Dem.
Alleghany,	2,600	
Delaware,	653	
Chester,	650	
Philadelphia City,	2,500	
Washington,	325	
Beaver,	1,000	
Somerset,	1,000	
Erie,	1,277	
Lancaster,	3,000	
Panhandle,	600	
	13,505	
Fayette,	365	
Green,	725	
Westmoreland,	8,100	
Northampton,	1,100	
Bucks,	6,750	
York,	1,761	
Schuylkill,	750	
Montgomery,	625	
Penns.,	300	
Philadelphia,	3,300	
	19,076	
Democratic majority,	13,505	5,571.

Ingersoll is elected by 1,000 majority, and Brown by 1,400.

"Can't you let the 'brass bull pup' speak for old Maryland, friend Price.—*Statesman*.

What a pack the States-man has for getting into the good graces of his landlord.

THE TRAP.—In our description of the trap which appears in our paper, we neglected to mention that it was invented in England by British money-mongers, to catch American voters. We trust our Hoosier friends will be more cautious than the editor of the *Statesman*, who, attracted by the scent of "hard cider," or something harder, was entrapped by this cunning invention. Beautiful bird! wonder how his ma'am (*Victoria*) knew he was out!

A CHANCE FOR THE WHIGS.—The editor of the *Wabash Enquirer* offers his whole printing establishment, valued at \$5,000, to any Whig who will prove by such evidence as would be taken in a court of justice, that Mr. VAN BUREN opposed the last war.

BEAT THIS BEET WHO CAN.—We were on Tuesday last presented with a mammoth Beet, measuring 23 inches in circumference, and weighing 8 pounds and 8 ounces. It was raised in the garden of our old friend Jeremiah Thomas of Jacksonville. It is emphatically a Democratic Beet, and we challenge the whole whig clan of old Switzerland to produce one equal.

ROBERT BURN'S BIBLE.—The *Montreal Herald* states that the Bible presented by the immortal Burns to his Highland Mary, was lately purchased by a few of his countrymen in that city. They met and agreed that the sacred relic should be transmitted to the Provost Ayr, to be by him deposited in the Monument on the Banks of the Doon, as an humble offering from Scotchmen in Montreal, at the shrine of Scotland's Bard.

One of our most worthy citizens, a mechanic, who was warmly attached to the Whig cause, attended the late barbecue at Madison, and so disgusted was he at the proceedings of the coon-skin party that he returned a good Democrat.

There are no doubt thousands of others, like this individual, who, could they but witness the contemptible means resorted to by the leaders of the Whig party to delude the unsuspecting voter, their log cabins, their cider barrels, their gorgeous display of banners and inscriptions—would shrink with holy horror from the support of a party that use means so degrading to our National character and intelligence of the American people, to elevate their favorite candidate to the Presidency. Ere the election at hand, if we mistake not, many who have been worked upon in this way will begin to see the fallacy of such arguments, and like the truant lamb return to the fold.

For the Vevay Times.

Mr. Editor:—I am no politician: I have not heretofore made politics my study, and although the present unparalleled excitement, and desperate electioneering efforts might, under different circumstances lead me into the din of politics, yet under existing circumstances I find it necessary to employ my time and what little money I can obtain in a different way. I have not, however, been entirely unobservant of political matters for the last four years, having availed myself of an occasional opportunity to read and reflect.

In 1836 I was anxious for the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, supposing that as he was a citizen of the "Great West," and himself a farmer, the Agricultural interests of the West might be promoted by his election. I had also been led to believe, from associating principally with the enemies of Mr. Van Buren, and reading their publications, that he was an intriguing, noncommittal demagogue, who would violate his pledges, and deceive the people. In regard to both these individuals, who are again candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people, my mind has undergone a material change. And here I will add that I am neither afraid nor ashamed to acknowledge a change. Most of the late converts to Whiggery declare that they have not changed, that they hold the same principles that they held while supporting Mr. Van Buren; but how men of common understanding could advocate the Independent Treasury and oppose a National Bank one day, and advocate a National Bank and oppose the Independent Treasury the next day, and still declare that they had not changed, is a mystery to me. But I am willing to leave them to their own reflections, and will return to the subject.

Every person who has closely observed the course pursued by Mr. Van Buren, must be convinced that he is the very reverse of what he is charged with being by his political enemies. Instead of seeking to conceal his sentiments, we find him on all proper occasions openly and fearlessly proclaiming them to his fellow-citizens. Instead of violating his pledges to the people, we find him perseveringly carrying them out, with a firmness unsurpassed, and against the most violent and reckless opposition that ever fell to the lot of any President in this country to encounter. By reading Whig newspapers, we find him represented as a federalist and an enemy of the late war; but by reading an impartial history of his life—not written for political effect, we find him to have been, from the commencement of his political career to the present time, a warm, devoted, and consistent Democrat; and one of the leading advocates of the war in his native state. In short, while he is held up by his political enemies as every way unworthy of the high station which he at present occupies, we believe that an impartial and candid review of his life, will prove his character, both public and private, to be without a blemish.

But in regard to Gen. Harrison my mind has undergone, if possible, a still greater change. From supposing him to be a plain republican farmer, I am now convinced that he is a Federalist, and an aristocrat of the most objectionable character. I am convinced of this from the following facts:—In 1826 John Randolph, who was intimately acquainted with Gen. Harrison during the reign of terror, who served with him in Congress during that time, and who had every opportunity of knowing his political sentiments, charges him to his face, in a speech in the Senate, with having been an "open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition law, and black cockade Administration." This charge alone, considering the source from which it came, and the circumstances under which it was made, publicly, and to Gen. Harrison's face is strong evidence of his federalism. But he was there to speak for himself, which he did; and in his reply to Mr. Randolph, he places the matter beyond controversy. In that reply he does not pretend to deny the charge, but frankly and openly acknowledges a part of it, and tacitly admits the balance. I refer the reader to the National Intelligence of 24th March, 1826, for Harrison's reply to Randolph. He there says that in the session of 1826—1827, which was during the administration of the Elder Adams, he "took no part in the discussion of any of the great political questions which divided the two parties," and that Mr. Randolph had "no means of knowing his po-

litical principles, unless he obtained them in private conversation." A most patriotic and zealous Republican he must have been indeed! During the most trying and critical period of our national existence, no person could possibly know where Mr. Harrison stood, except by "private conversation!"

And what was to be learned by his private conversation? that he was even secretly a Republican, and opposed to the Federal Administration of John Adams? Hear him still further in his reply to Randolph—"As I was upon terms of intimacy with the gentleman, it is very probable that he might have heard me express sentiments favorable to the then Administration; I CERTAINLY FELT THEM; so far at least as to the course pursued by it in relation to the Government of France. Here then is a frank admission that he favored the policy pursued by the administration in relation to the Government of France; and as the Alien and Sedition laws grew out of that policy, he must have been favorable to them also. Now can any honest intelligent man believe that Gen. Harrison would admit all that he did admit, in his reply to Randolph, and deny nothing, if he had really been opposed to the Administration of the Elder Adams? True, he says that his "opposition to the Alien and Sedition laws was well known in the territory," but how could this have been well known, and yet Mr. Randolph have no means of knowing his sentiments except by private conversation? Besides this assertion of Gen. Harrison's is contradicted by the testimony of living witnesses, who were acquainted with him during the reign of Federalism, and who declare—some of them under oath—that they knew him to be a Federalist, and a defender of the Alien and Sedition laws. To this may be added the testimony of Capt. John Fowler, late of Kentucky, now deceased, who served with Harrison in Congress in 1799—1800, and who declares that he knew him to be a Federalist at that time. It is also proved by the testimony of living witnesses that he has been known to wear the black cockade, the badge of Federalism. These facts, to my mind, irrefutably fix the charge on Gen. Harrison, of having been a Federalist, and I would that all my brother "hug paws," who are honest Republicans at heart, but who have been led away by Federal humbuggery and misrepresentation, would take these facts into serious consideration, ere they become the instruments of reviving the reign of terror, in the election to the Presidency of one of the admirers of that reign.

But Gen. Harrison's conduct since his nomination by the Harrisburg convention, is, to me, still more objectionable than even his ancient Federalism; and should he succeed, after pursuing such a course, I should consider liberty in this country in serious danger. I allude to his non-committal course—his refusing to answer the interrogatories of his fellow-citizens—his surrendering himself into the hands of a committee to answer question for him, who answer by declaring that their policy is, not to answer at all—his declaring that he has determined "to answer no more questions from friends or foes." This course would be scarcely less objectionable even if Gen. Harrison's Republicanism and statesmanship were undoubted; for in case of his election it would be establishing a precedent, to which any demagogue aspiring to the Presidency in future might refer in justification of a similar course. This refusing to answer questions from "friends or foes," is treating the people with a contempt which I trust they know how to appreciate and resent. But of all his acts of duplicity, and contempt for the people, his writing private letters to the south, asserting his fidelity to the interests of that section, and letters of a different character to the north, with the injunction that they should not be published in the papers, deserves the most decided reprobation of a free, patriotic, and intelligent people. But he refers to the past, as an evidence of what he will do in future, if elected. This, surely is a poor recommendation to him, if we take into consideration the law which he approved while Governor of Indiana, for selling poor white persons because they were unable to pay costs and fines, and for inflicting upon them thirty-nine lashes for attempting to escape from the degrading slavery. That he heartily approved of this law, and even used his influence to obtain its passage, there is strong evidence in the fact, that he actually voted in favor of a similar law while a member of the Ohio legislature. These are a few of the considerations which have induced me to abandon the hard cider candidate, and have made of me

A CONVERT TO DEMOCRACY.

The Democrat remarks that Gen. Howard will be at Indianapolis on the 15th, when the people may expect to hear Democratic thunder from him. No man in Indiana is better calculated to do the great cause justice.

United States Bank Stock is now down to \$2. What a regulator! Vote for Harrison if you want another siege of hard times. He will give you another bank, and then you will have plenty.

WHIG PERSECUTION.—Just previous to the recent election, one Lathrop M. Taylor, of South Bend, Indiana, a merchant, made out all his accounts on the back of a federal ticket and sent word to his debtor to pay up forthwith or promise to vote that ticket.—*Chicago Democrat*.

North Carolina.

It will be recollected that the Whigs claimed a majority of ten thousand in North Carolina, but, as usual, a deduction of one half must be made. The actual result was as follows:

Morehead, (Fed.) 46,147

Saunders, (Dem.) 34,837

Morehead's majority, 5,310.

A contemporary states that, at the August election, in 1836, the vote for Governor, stood thus:

Dudley, (Fed.) 31,829

Speight, (Dem.) 26,822

Dudley's maj., 5,007.

The same paper says: "Deduct Dudley's majority in 1836, from Morehead's majority in 1840, leaves a Federal WHIG gain of 303 only, upon the August election of 1836—in November of which year Mr. Van Buren carried the State by 3,234 majority." There is no reason to doubt that the Gubernatorial and Presidential vote of North Carolina for 1840 will compare, in its results, with that of 1836."

The foregoing facts show that there is no cause to apprehend the loss of North Carolina. She will vote for Van Buren and Johnson in 1840 as she did in 1836.

The vaunting of the allied Opposition over the result of the election in Maine is in character.

First, they claimed Kent's election by three or four thousand, and they have gradually fallen to about 300—and, if they would acknowledge the truth, they would admit that they are boasting with a view to affect elections in other States, knowing their lies cannot be disproved before January next, when the votes will be counted by the Legislature of Maine.

Thus understanding our opponents, we shall continue to claim both Maine and North Carolina; and, by way of cooling off the Federalists, we proceed to give them an estimate, on the accuracy of which they may rely with more confidence than they can possibly have in any estimate which has appeared in their own newspapers—papers which are conducted with a view to keep up the hopes of their readers, that their editors may be liberally supported. The merchants, as a class, have been most unmercifully fleeced by the proprietors of the Federal press—the fact we should not have mentioned if we did not really respect the class alluded to, and sincerely desire to protect them against further imposition. But we invite attention to our estimate:

For VAN BUREN.

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Maryland,	10
Pennsylvania,	30
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Tennessee,	15
Alabama,	7
Mississippi,	4
Arkansas,	3
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Michigan,	3

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For HARRISON.

Vermont,	7
Massachusetts,	14
Connecticut,	8
Rhode Island,	4
Kentucky,	15
Indiana,	9

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DOUBTFUL.

Delaware,	3
Louisiana,	5
Ohio,	21