

VEVAY TIMES AND SWITZERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

From the *Globe*.

British Interference.

Every reader of history knows that the advantages obtained by initial powers over Republics, have always been derived from the blindness which party rage inspired among those out of favor with the majority. The ambitious and disappointed under the ban of popular opinion always hate the Government from which they are excluded, more than any other—and the people by whose suffrage they are rejected, more than any other people. In Greece and Rome—in all our modern Republics—the hostile party are always at work with foreign powers to bring their influence to bear in their behalf—and they care not at what loss to the commonwealth every help to their discredited party is purchased. The dearest interests of the Grecian Republics were sacrificed to foreign States a thousand times by the discredited statesmen who had lost the confidence of their fellow-citizens. The struggles of Republican France furnish innumerable instances of the same sort—and our own history, from the Revolution down, affords uninterrupted evidence that the anti-slavery party among us have continually drawn British influence to its support, and have never hesitated to pay for it by any sacrifice of the cause or interests of this country to the power on which they depended. The spirit which animated the tories of the Revolution has, in a greater or less degree, operated on Federalism ever since. During the last war, it became quite visible; but at all times it has been discernible to the searching eye.

At the present moment the whole speculating class in this country have a perfect understanding with the English capitalists, who seek to prey upon this country through a national debt and a National Bank. The selfish and ambitious among us care nothing for the continued subjection which these great twins of foreign growth may bring upon the nation, if they can, for the moment, advance their individual interests and the power of their party through the means of the power they court.

The extract which we give below from a letter of the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, shows that the same blind party selflessness is ready now to sacrifice both our shipping and planting interests to the artful policy of its British ally. To gain the vote of the Abolitionists, they encourage the design which proposes to exclude the slave labor on this continent from the market of the world; and Great Britain seizes the occasion to transfer the culture of cotton to her Indian dominions. There her Indian slaves are to perform the work of the Africans here; and her efforts will be to engross the production of the staple with which American industry has clothed the world, and at the same time increase the sources of her naval power, by engrossing the navigation employed in transporting the commodity. The Abolitionists and their allies are anxiously promoting that policy which strikes at the prosperity of the Southern States, utterly regardless of the Northern shipping interest—the Abolitionists considering only its effect in rendering slave labor valueless, and their Federal allies considering only the success of its political schemes, to be achieved by the aid of the fanatical and foreign influence.

We think, however, that the Southern planters can hardly be so wanting to themselves, as to make common cause with their worst enemies, and contribute to give the political power to those who are conspiring at once against their domestic peace, and that species of industry to which they owe all their wealth and prosperity.

The correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* first speaks of the individual efforts employed to introduce the culture of cotton extensively in India, and then advertises thus to the course of the Government, the East India Company, and the Abolition societies on the same subject:

"To aid in the enterprise, all transit duties have been abolished in Bombay, and the same policy is about being adopted in Madras. The Governor General of India has offered three prizes for the growth of a certain quantity and quality of cotton. The first 20,000 rupees—the second 10,000 rupees—and the third 5,000 rupees: Captain Baylis was despatched by the Indian Government to the United States for the purpose of engaging competent persons to superintend the culture, and has succeeded in his mission. He is on the point of returning to India with a collection of a considerable quantity of seeds, and also with several American saw-gins for cleaning cotton."

The several gentlemen who had consented to accompany Captain Baylis from the United States to the East Indies, had been introduced to the Committee of the Chamber, and had pointed out to them the deficiencies of Indian cotton, particularly in reference to its cleanliness and irregularity of staple, both of which they expressed confidence in being able to improve. The same mills have been set up in Liverpool, and on the 17th of July last some members of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with several gentlemen of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, assembled at the former place to witness the experiment to be made in the machinery for cleaning cotton. A repetition of these experiments was also made at Manchester, and the result was that the Directors of both bodies consider those experiments to be, on the whole, highly satisfactory, as proving, beyond a doubt, the practicability of cleaning India cotton with the American saw-gin; although it is evident, at the same time, that personal skill and experience will be requisite to adapt the machine to the particular species of cotton it is intended to operate upon."

The special report of the Directors of the Chamber then goes on to state that 'it appears to be a very judicious arrangement which the honorable East India Company has adopted, viz: to send over to India, with the machines, several talented and experienced gentlemen natives of the United States of America, and brought up as cotton planters, who will be able to give a new impulse to the growth of cotton in India, and to devise and carry into effect the best methods of driving the saw-gin, and applying that machine to the very important purpose of cleaning the cotton so produced.'

The vital importance of the American saw-gins will be seen at once when you remember that with one of these machines 1,100 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. weight of clean cotton can be produced per day, whilst the machine used in India, the Chinko, can only prepare from 33 lbs. to 40 lbs. per day. The machine, also, that has been invented by Messrs. Fawcett and Co. is stated to be even a decided improvement upon the American saw-gin, so that every opportunity is now

given to the growers of cotton in India to compete with the American market. The planters who have been engaged from the United States, are so engaged for five years, and their experiments are to be carried out on a most extensive scale. There can be no doubt that with such a wealthy body as the Lords of Leadenhall street—the East India Company—to back and support them through all their endeavors, something will now be done.

Bearing upon this subject, though partially, is the meeting held on the 27th at Manchester for establishing "The Northern Central British India Society." The celebrated Mr. George Thompson has been instrumental in getting up the steam on this occasion, and Charles Lennox Redmond, a gentleman of colour, anti-slavery debater from Pennsylvania, was paraded upon the platform. The chairman declared that the object of the meeting was to aim a deadly blow at slavery, and to transfer our market from the slave grower of cotton in America, to the free growers of British India. The principal speakers were Mr. Thompson and Mr. O'Connell, and the latter came from Ireland expressly to attend the meeting. Mr. Thompson declared that there was no measure so calculated to effect the downfall of slavery in the United States, as by encouraging the growth of cotton by free labor. He instanced the superior cheapness of free labor over slave labor by the cultivation of indigo. Fifty years ago it was wholly supplied by slave labor, but now the slave grown indigo of the Carolinas and South America has been superseded, and the three millions of it which they imported into Europe has dwindled beneath an ounce.

The Cincinnati Advertiser gives the following account of the great federal whig humbug, which came off in that city on Thursday last:

The Long Agony.

Is over! The great federal whig humbug has evaporated! After months of drumming up, and weeks of preparation; after the most extravagant anticipations of an overwhelming assemblage of the united whiggery of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky; after invitations sent to the four winds of heaven, and the most gorgeous decorations of the dwellings of whiggery with flags, banners, mottoes, and splendid paintings; after the erection of a grand triumphal arch across Main, at the intersection of Fourth street, at an expense of from 700 to 1000 dollars; after the electrifying contribution of cart loads of meat from our democratic victuallers, in order to feed the assembled multitude, the grand procession and cavalcade, when carefully counted by fifteen different persons, at different points and quarters of the city through which it passed; counting men, women, children, even to sucking babies, coons and opossums, in no one case could they be made to reach 4000 persons. We have had reports from fifteen different persons, of from 2700 men, including the uniform companies, to 3900 including women, children, negroes, coons, and oppossums. Now, when it is considered that at the spring elections, there were more than 3000 votes cast for the federal whig party in this city alone, and that upon this occasion including the military, many of whom are citizens, and allowing for the crowds of federal whigs from the country townships, other counties, and other states, and taking into account a large number of foreigners, not naturalized, consequently have no votes, the strength of the universal whig party must be most marvellously on the wane!

What? 2700 men, all told, in the great head quarters of federalism and British bank whiggery, and out of that to have to extract aliens. Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio men from our own and other counties. Verily, this must be a damper to the sanguine hopes of the sanguine friends of the "no principle" candidate; and what can't be the feelings and reflections of the whig candidate for Congress, we do not venture to describe; but we may hazard the supposition that his hundred dollar notes have been spent in vain.

The description of the great display of whig invention, wit, and humor of the pictures, mottoes, and various emblems, derogatory to some of the members of the administration and of Congress, we refrain from giving; but cannot help expressing our thanks for the exhibition made of our humble self upon the occasion. It was an honor which we did not expect, or look for and we can assure those who have taken the trouble and gone to the expense of making an exhibition of our person and the little steel, that infirmity obliges us to use, is duly appreciated. Let the federal whigs represent us in any way that is suggested by their wit, their humor, and their evil passions; but we must entreat them, on no occasion to say or write any thing in our praise—that is what we could not bear, with any degree of patience.

After the display through the streets for some time, perhaps two or three hours, in which all the usual trumpery of log cabins, coons, negroes, flags, banners, and mottoes, the party retired to the hill on which stands the—not the log cabin—but the splendid residence of the candidate for Congress; there to go through the oratorical part of ceremony,—where we understand the federal whig candidate for the Presidency entertained the party with one of his gull trap, egotistical speeches, in which he indulged in the usual topics—his command of the Northwestern army—his great military achievements,—with a little touch at monarchical government, as practiced in the United States; but we have not heard that he made any explanation of the Croghan affair, or of his resignation of his command in the midst of the war; nor did he give any reason for failing to fortify the camp at Tippecanoe, by which neglect he suffered so many of his brave men to be massacred by the Indians; nor did he, that we have heard, give any reason for his tardiness in sending reinforcements to the assistance of General Winchester; but we have understood that he did his best to tear the laurels from the brows of the brave Colonel Johnson.

The ceremonies of the day were closed in the evening by an assembly at the east end of the Fifth street market, where the usual display of whig argument was made. A few speeches from some of the itinerant imported orators—a considerable epic of Indian whoops and halloos,—and then a serenade of Tippecanoe songs; this latter for the special benefit of a democratic meeting at the west end of the market house. This latter operation was followed up by a doppelgänging to interrupt the speakers. Colonel Piatt; however, by a few of his funny remarks, very soon silenced the gentry; in the course of which were elicited some delicate reminiscences about

defalcations, &c. &c. which we presume produced a little reaction on the minds of the intruders.

We have heard that the "decency" party entertained fears for the safety of their grand triumphal arch, and that they appointed a strong guard to protect it. Now we must say that they showed more good generalship than their principals did at Tippecanoe, one evening, in the year 1811; for if he had appointed such a picket guard to watch the motions of the Indians, it is probable that many of the fine fellows that were laid low in the morning, would have been alive and hearty to this day, to bear testimony that General Harrison had some knowledge of military tactics—some knowledge of the Indian character.

Without the least disparagement to the prudence and foresight of those heroes who provided for the protection of their favorite arch, we opine that their precaution was perfectly unnecessary; for we do not believe there is a single democrat in the city who would lend his hand to remove or destroy what stands a disgrace to those who caused its erection. Sure we are, that we would be sorry to have it removed—at least till after the election; and even then, we would prefer having it to remain, for, as in former times, pirates and mail robbers were hanged in chains by way of deterring others from such crimes, this arch would be a monument of the folly of a party rejoicing at a victory before it was gained.

John Tyler.

As the federalists of this neighborhood have got up a glorification for the gentleman at Gravel Creek, it is well enough to inquire who he is.

John Tyler is a man who is opposed

1st. To the poor man enjoying the right of suffrage.

2d. He is opposed to the people having the privilege of electing their own governors.

3d. He is opposed to sheriffs being elected by the people.

4th. He is opposed to vesting as much power in officers elected by the people, as in those appointed or elected by the legislature.

How stand Mr. VAN BUREN AND HIS FRIENDS on this question? Let their efforts and his efforts in the convention of 1821, in favor of the extending franchise now enjoyed by the people of New York, answer. Let Mr. Talmadge, the apostate, answer. Hear what the recreant sonata once said of the president, at a republican state convention in that state when his associates were with the democracy, against whom the ingrate is now waging war with all the bitterness and zeal of a new convert.

"After the close of the war, and when peace was once more restored to our distracted country, you at length see Mr. Van Buren in the convention to revise the constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the collected wisdom and talent of the state—a constellation of genius, in which none appeared more brilliant than himself. Here it was that he contended against the aristocracy of the land, in favor of the people in the extension of the right of suffrage!—Here it was that with others of the democratic party, he endeavored to enthrall more power to the people, and happily established the principle that in a government like ours, the people are capable of governing themselves."

[Wheeling Argus.]

HYMENEAL.

"The Siken Tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 24th September last, by Perrot Dufour, Esq. Mr. ABRAHAM WARREN, of this place, to Miss MARTHA ORE, of Craig township in this county.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Vevay, Switzerland county; State of Indiana, on the 1st day of October, 1840, which if not taken out of the office within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anthony L B H	Malin George
Aquid Camillo	McKay Allan
Albro Joseph	McGrady Mary
Boyd James	Mullen John
Beckwith Nancy	Miller Samuel
Brolson Moses	McKay Thomas
Boral Ulysses	Malin Eq. Joseph
Bornand Andrew	Mendenhall Martha B
Campbell John D	McCollum Ellen
Cox Noah R	McGinnis Josiah
Cole James W	Northcutt Rev Wm 3
Chenaut M	Orle Hiram
Carter Thomas	Ort John
Cotton J. B	Peacock T
Dawson John	Pearbody S G
Dilts John	Pearson M B
Dyer James	Pickett Younger
Dumont A. B.	Philipps William
Duncan Peter	Protman Samuel
Dufour & Co J	Philips James
Deemer James B	Rankin John
Drummond & Myers	Read Moredeai
Elliott Peter	Rodwein T
Elmores Clarissa	Rickards William
Flinchbach G	Sheets F G
Fusian Nicholas H	Steward James
Freeman Thomas W	Smith G Y
Furtar Andrew J.	Smith Thomas H
Frazier Charlotte	Scott Walter
Graham James	Smith Irby
Gray W H	Smith Anderson
Grisard F	Shepherd James
Holly Mrs Ann	Schoonover Francis
Hines Cadwell	Thrasher Benjamin
Hogg Mr.	Swaddle Eber
Hubbard Samuel V 2	Tardit Louis Helen
Huston William W	Uglo James
Hollingsworth Amanda	Vanbriggle Eliza
Hamilton Robert W	Vevay Ind. (from Mad. iron)
Jackson George A	Wells Silas
Kirkley Abraham	Woolsey S
King Minerva Jano	Worden Adam
Knox George G	Woolley Epsy
Kesler Eliza	Webb Daniel W
Lewis Rebecca	Wyatt S
Lee Clarissa	Whitehead John
Lockard John	Whitmore Wm
Linham Shadrick II	Wright Tho T
LeClerc Anthony	
Lewis Herzekiah	
Loudon D W.	
Marah Webster	
Murphy Jesso	

PERRET DUFOUR, P. M.

Post Office, Vevay, Ia., Oct. 1, 1840. 31c

PROCLAMATION.

THE qualified voters of Switzerland County, State of Indiana, are hereby notified, that there will be an election held in the several Townships of said County, at the usual places of holding elections in said Townships, on the first Monday in November next, being the second day of November, 1840, for choosing by ballot nine Electors for President and Vice President of the United States—which election will commence and close at the same hours, and be conducted in the manner prescribed by law for electing members of the General Assembly of this State. HENRY McMAKIN, Sheriff S. C. Sheriff's Office, Vevay, Oct. 6, 1840.

John Tyler.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FERRY STREETS, VEVAY, INDIANA.

THIS Establishment, having undergone thorough repairs, has been fitted up at a very considerable expense by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public, and is now ready for the reception of travellers and others. The Table will be furnished with the best the country can afford; the Bar will at all times be furnished with the choicest Liquors, and the Stables will be plentifully supplied with Hay, Corn, Oats, &c., and attended by careful ostlers. In short, nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render the FRANKLIN HOUSE a place of rest and comfort for the wearied traveller, as well as others who may favor him with a call. The house is spacious and roomy, and situated in a central part of the town, thereby rendering it very desirable as a boarding house for the accommodation of business men.

Horses may at all times be had as above, for the accommodation of travellers.

JOHN J. DUMONT.

43c

GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Switzerland county, and the public generally, that he has on hand and is now opening at the old stand of Matthias Madary on Ferry street, opposite the Market space, in Vevay, an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting, in part, of Tea, Loaf and New Orleans Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Mackerel, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of choice

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS,

consisting of Brandy, Rum, Gin, Wine, Whiskey, &c., all of which he offers for sale low for cash or approved country produce.

The farriers of Switzerland county generally, are invited to call and examine the Groceries, and hear his terms.

On or about the 22d day of October next, the subscriber intends opening, in connection with the above, a Produce Store, and will pay cash for 1000 well slaughtered hogs, at the Cincinnati prices.

EDWARD HOUSTON.

Vevay, Sept. 24, 1840. 42c

Administrator's Sale.

HERE will be sold at the residence of Silmon Slawson, in Pleasant township, Switzerland county, Indiana, on Saturday the 31st day of October, 1840, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, the personal property of Ezra Slawson, deceased, late of Switzerland county, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Bedding, and other articles not herein mentioned.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under three dollars cash in hand. All sums of 100 dollars and over, a credit of six months by the purchaser giving note with approved security.

SHERIFF