

other person who lost his life by this accident was named Devine, a cabinet maker from Londonderry.—He was passing on the opposite side of the street when the explosion took place, and was found immediately afterwards in the gutter, bruised by the timbers of the building, his hands and face much blacked, and in the agonies of death. He was carried into a house opposite and expired almost immediately.—None of the other persons employed in the establishment were injured, although fourteen or fifteen were in a neighboring room.

To the People of Indiana. NO. IV.

The time is fast approaching when many of the most important offices of the state are to be given by the Legislature, to persons whose characters, qualifications and sentiments are to be known, tested and exercised in the discharge of their several trusts. A United States Senator, three Supreme Judges, several President Judges, and Prosecuting Attorneys are to assume their official functions, under a new grant of tenure, after the approaching winter. It is almost rendered certain that a change will be made in some of these offices, and that men who are now in active public life, and who have long judged and ruled the people, will give place, reluctantly, no doubt, to a more hungry swarm of office seekers, who are now urging their claims to preferment, not so much upon their talents and merit, as upon their ability to delude and guide the people; not so much upon their respect for the public will, as upon the power which they can and will exercise over those whom the people have chosen to represent them.

Never since Indiana has had the honor of being a sovereign state; never since the days of her territorial dependency, has there been such a thorough going system of political barter established, as is now progressing throughout its various channels.

We say it, and we say it to be remembered, that almost every office, this winter to be filled, is to be made a subject of barter and trade in the hands of the political gentry of the state. Those who will not and those who can not bring a bonus to the mart, will be discarded and sent home without office or favor, regardless of talents or pretensions, on other grounds. We say these things will transpire, unless the people, (who are about to be sold out of house and home; who are to be deprived of their inherent and unalienable rights and privileges) will take the matter into their own hands and direct it otherwise.

The Jackson party in Indiana have nothing to lose in the way of state patronage. They stand perfectly cut off from all the offices of honor and profit accruing from the state; but they certainly will not stand quietly by, and see offices which are the common rights of all citizens of the state, set up, "like a sheep in the shambles" and struck off to the highest bidder. The Clay party are determined not only to exclude Jacksonians from office, for the next official terms; but they are also determined to force upon the people, just such men as will most effectually subvert their sinister designs.

A word to the wise is sufficient. But when will men learn wisdom, even from experience? The people are awakening! They will protect their liberties! The late arrangements, trades, and negotiations in the Eastern and Southern sections of the state are perfectly understood by the Jacksonians, and these unholy coalitions will be exposed and defeated. We have before said that affairs would soon be changed in Indiana. Men who have long ruled, longer than their honesty or competency have lasted, will soon be brought to understand that their reign is ended. "Intelligence is the life of liberty" and the people shall hear and shall know by whom and how they have been and are cheated out of their rights as freemen. Lawyers, would-be Judges, Senators, Governors, and would-be Governors, might better depend upon honesty and capability for preferment, than to rest all their hopes upon being able to deceive and govern the people by stealth and intrigue.

Indiana Democrat.

FEDERAL LAMENT.

In the following extract from the Record of the Times, a decided federal and Clay paper, will be found a candid acknowledgment of the forlorn state of that party.

"Maine has actually gone high and dry for the administration. This adds another of the New England states to the Hero's civic crown. The truth is, and it may as well be spoken as hid, that General Jackson, notwithstanding his vetoes and reforms, and malversations, so called, has lost nothing in the affections and confidence of a sovereign people, so far as an expression has been made of public opinion at the polls. We have been deceived upon this subject, and in a small degree may have helped to deceive others. We have been told most

vauntingly, and by those who professed to know, that an astonishing reaction had taken place, and is now taking place in the country—that Mr. Clay had gained fifty per cent in the number of his supporters—and we believed all this, because we wished it might be true,—but it is of no use—Jackson is still "lord of the ascendant," and bids fair to continue so, the errors of his government to the contrary notwithstanding.—The West certainly will support him, even against the boasted claims of a "favorite son."—The South will support him, because he is emphatically a southern man in sentiment.—Pennsylvania will support him because he is "Old Hickory," and New York will unquestionably support him in obedience to the commands of the magician and the Albany R-gency, and two at least of the New England states will support him, because the sovereign people of the said state "will have it so;" and what chance is there for Clay? In this, as in morals, we must take things as we find them, & not as we would have them to be. If our simple word would limit the reign of Andrew Jackson to the term of four years from the 4th of March, 1829, we would certainly say it; but it will not & therefore to scold & fret and even lie about it, will do no good, but contravise may do some hurt. We shall therefore endeavor to keep cool, tell the truth, obey the laws, and honor the "powers that be," hoping that the people will eventually make straight wherever the present government may undertake to make crooked or perverse.

From the Philadelphia Album.

GEORGE IV. AND WILLIAM IV.

George the Fourth, late king of Great Britain, was, by letters patent, created Prince of Wales five days after he was born. Owing mainly to the severe restraints under which he was educated by the orders of his father, he became as he approached manhood, very loose and profligate in his habits. At 19 he fell in love with Mrs. Robinson an actress of great and fascinating manners, then aged 21. He was lavish to her in his protestations of affection. The attachment between them excited great scandal. It was suddenly forgotten by the Prince, and the heart of the lady was broken. He next became attached to Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic widow, to whom he was privately married. The marriage, however, was only a cloak for his profligacy, because he knew it was null and void by the laws of England, both on account of her being a Catholic, and because he could not marry without the consent of the legislature. Deserting Mrs. Fitzherbert, he formed an illicit attachment to lady Jersey, whom he introduced to the Princess Caroline of Brunswick on his marriage with her, greatly to her annoyance, and to the scandal of the court. With Caroline he lived a very short time in peace. In about one year, they were formally and effectually separated and then followed the series of persecutions which finally terminated the life of Caroline. All this time, and long after, lady Jersey was the favorite. George the Fourth continued his debaucheries as long as he was physically enabled to indulge in them. In 1810 he was appointed Regent of the kingdom. In 1820 he became King. Fox, Sheridan and other whigs were his early and long-continued associates; but he deserted his whig friends and his principles when he attained supreme power, and placed himself in the hands of a Tory ministry. The events of his reign are familiar to all our readers.

Of William, the present king, the English prints contain eulogies equally extravagant with those they have put forth concerning the deceased monarch. They are written in a servile spirit, and are unworthy the independence of the English press. The Duke of Clarence has ever been a profligate and a sensualist, and as a man reflects discredit upon human nature. Prince William Henry was the third son, and the fourth child, of King George the Third. He was born on the 21st of August, 1765, and consequently will be sixty-five years of age the present month. Among other nonsense that his biographers mention, it is said that a gipsy met Prince William when a child in the private walks at Kew, and then prophesied, on an examination of the palm of his hand, that he was destined to wield the British sceptre at one of the most critical periods of British history. How marvelous!

Towards the close of the American war, Prince William entered the navy as a midshipman under the care of the late admiral Digby. Through his own individual merits, as the London biographers have it, he became a lieutenant afterwards a master commandant, and subsequently a post captain; and in 1786 was appointed to the command of a sloop of war. In all the battles which his Royal Highness witnessed, it is said that he acted with the utmost bravery, and seldom winked his eyes unless a cannon ball passes particularly near their lashes. In 1790 his Royal Highness was created a Rear Admiral. He

is said to have been especially intimate with Lord Nelson. They first met at Quebec in 1782, when Nelson was in the Albemarle, which was then off that station. In 1799 Prince William was created Duke of Clarence, and in that capacity took his seat in the House of Lords. He was there opposed to the Pitt administration, and continued so until its dissolution in 1810. "His Royal Highness was not a very frequent speaker," says the London Courier, although he did occasionally say something in the House. The course of his majesty for the last thirty years, has according to his biographers, been of the most exemplary and exalted character, whereas he has indulged in all manner of excesses, and is devoid of all the attributes of a wise and virtuous Prince.—We trust for the credit and well-being of Great Britain, that his elevation to the throne may be a redeeming circumstance, and that his last days may be equally quiet and praiseworthy with those of "Gentleman George."

COMMUNICATION.

For the Palladium.

While casting my eye over the Western Times, of the 11th September, 1830, my mind was forcibly struck with an occurrence which was related to me many years ago, and which took place in the days of the Revolution. While the British had possession of Charleston South Carolina, and was much harassed by the whigs of that state, some distinguished Indian traders, by the name of Camerons, were engaged to induce by fraud and force, the Cherokee to make a general attack on the frontier inhabitants from Georgia to Virginia, with a view to divert the attention of the whigs from Charleston. The Tories were in the plot, and were made to believe by the Camerons, that if a white flag was hoisted at each of their doors, they would be secure from the fury of the Indians. The day of attack came; the Indians arrived, but, to the terror and dismay of the Tories, an indiscriminate massacre took place of whigs and Tories alike, the white flag and Cameron professions to the contrary notwithstanding. The Tories pleaded their engagements with the Camerons; but old Aaronson, said he went to war for scraps, and many of the whigs would hang up the white flag to deprive him of his trophies, if he should be governed by the Camerons; who, by the by, he never authorised to dictate terms for him. Now some of the political schemes of the present day may be assimilated to the story of the Camerons and the Tories. At the time the electors of President Jackson met at Indianapolis to give their votes, the holders of office, as well as the expectants were all attention and courtesy, and among the rest Noah Noble, Receiver of public money, was most conspicuously officious. At length the electors in part, to quiet his uneasiness, and get rid of his importunities, signed a request to the President for his retention in office, and at the same time signed another paper requesting the removal of all the other land officers, who had independence enough to vote their sentiments at the polls of electors. For this act of grace in the electors, the receiver gave a splendid supper, at which the wine and brandy were made to flow in torrents, in contempt of the state temperance society, which was then holding its annual meeting at Indianapolis. The white flag was hoisted, and all was quiet for a little season; but mark the sequel: by and by the destroyer came, and although the receiver pleaded his late conversion, and gave in proof his letter to his brother, recommending the appointment of Col. Marshall to succeed Col. Weaver, and his brother's vote confirming Tom Moore's appointment as minister to Columbia (without any other qualification than that of the abuse of his franking privilege) in piece of Gen. Harrison; yet the receiver coolly replied, that he had no confidence in his professions, that the Camerons had not been authorised to dictate terms for him; so an indiscriminate butchery took place of all the land officers, each shared alike, and among the rest the white flag fell also. This created much excitement. Gen. Hanna wrote his celebrated letter; the friends of Major Whittuck spoke right out; Judge Dunn and Gentry quite retired; but Noah Noble declared his removal was the work of the old nosax himself, and a few of his advisers; that the Camerons, and many of those engaged in the war, had shared too largely in his bounty to desire his sacrifice, and that he would pirate at pleasure on the reputation of all those who did not join him in a crusade against the powers that be. Big with this notion, under the plea of ill health, he more effectually to exit, simply, (as the special plea of qualification, can never be sustained) he set sail to the east, to drink the twin waters, electioneer for governor, & apologize to the quakers for the sale of the mulatto; and while the restive aspirant was in Wayne county, dictates the following article to the thing that edits the Times: "The only remaining case within our knowledge, where a reformed officer was a candidate, is that of Gen. Hanna, of Indianapolis, the same man who immediately after his removal, wrote the German letter, which appeared first in the Palladium, by which he tried to push himself into the Jackson ranks. He was supported by the Jackson paper, and party, so far as party was concerned, and beaten by a devoted Clay man, son-in-law to senator Noble." It has been a custom in every age of the world, to make the most worthless beast bare the meanest burdens, hence the ass that edits the Times was chosen as a vehicle to bare to the public an obituary on the character of the very consistent Noble family, at the expense of Gen. Hanna. It is true the General deserves a little chastisement for his doctrines, of rotation in office and learning to live without them, as well as his impudence in obtruding himself on the public notice, while the son-in-law of senator Noble was in the field. In addition to the senator, just make Noah Noble Governor, and all his nephews, both by affinity, and consanguinity, members of the Legislature, and the public business can be transacted (as in Europe) by one family connection. But stubborn old Billy Graham, in Jackson county, and David Wallace, of Franklin, have both entered their caveats, as well as Gen. Hanna, to such aristocratic notions—so mote it be. A Democrat.

Great fire at Gloucester, Mass.—A fire broke out on Front-street in this place at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. which raged seven hours, during which it destroyed about thirty buildings including the distil house and two vessels. Several engines were despatched from Salem and Marblehead; and many citizens from adjacent towns went to the assistance of their suffering neighbors. Albany Argus.

From the N. Y. Merchantile Advertiser, Oct. 1.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday, we have Liverpool papers to the 27th August, with corresponding dates from London.

West India Trade.—The intelligence of most immediate interest, is the fact that the Napoleon has brought out a Treaty for the opening of the West India trade to our shipping. Mr. M' Lane, our minister at London, was at Liverpool when the Napoleon sailed, and at her departure handed a package of despatches to Capt. Smith, addressed to the care of the Collector of this port, which he stated contained a Treaty in regard to this trade, but desired that the contents might not be disclosed until the vessel got out of port.

It seems that the circumstance was not publicly known in England, as the papers do not allude to the subject.—Capt. Smith understood Mr. M' Lane to say, the treaty embraced the same or similar conditions, that were offered by our government during the administration of president Adams.

Prince Polignac (who was reported by the last accounts to have arrived at Altona,) was arrested at Grandville on the 15th, disguised as a livery servant to the Marchioness de St. Fargeaux, when on the point of embarking in a sloop for Jersey. He was immediately conveyed to St. Leo, from whence he had written a letter to the Chamber of Peers.

Advices from Madrid, to August 16, state that the King of Spain has departed from his capital, but had not actually fled. It was conceived to be his intention to proclaim a constitutional system of government, for resistance to it, he well knew, would be vain. Whether the people will repose confidence again in a monarch, by whom they had been twice betrayed, is doubtful. That a radical change in the government must speedily take place, is certain.

LONDON, August 17.

We have seen letters from Paris this morning, dated the 14th inst, which give some very curious, and, we may say, important details with regard to the politics of our court, relative to the new order of things in France. "We have received," says the writer, "positive information that Monsieur — is frequently with the Duke of Wellington, endeavoring to impress upon him the policy of not recognising the new Government, on the ground that it will not be in existence three months hence. The Duke listens to this man, and we have reason to believe that his representations have a great weight with him. If England wishes to maintain the peace of Europe—if she wishes Russia not to gain an ascendancy in France, she will not delay the recognition of Louis Philippe I. The delaying of this important measure will not serve the exiled family, for their doom is sealed, but it will strengthen the Republican party, if not render it predominant, and then peace can be no longer calculated upon. The present Government only wishes peace. It dreads no attack from other countries, but earnestly desires that France may be allowed in quiet to cultivate her own resources. Besides the army, there are organising more than one million and a half of National Guards. With such a force, how can any country hope to attack us with any prospect of success? However these troops may differ as to whether France shall be governed by a republic or limited monarchy, they all are agreed in their hatred of the Bourbons."

We have seen a letter from Berlin of the 8th of August. It states that the King's intention to review the troops on the Rhine is abandoned. They are ordered back to the fortresses. This order has given universal satisfaction, as it not only shows that his Majesty does not intend to interfere with France, but that he is determined to avoid everything which might be construed to the contrary.

Th London Morning Herald, of August 17th, says.—The example of resistance, set by the French, to the exercise of illegal authority, begins to operate, in various ways, on the adjoining States. In the Netherlands, it has produced a very extraordinary fermentation amongst the people, particularly of the Southern part of the kingdom, and corresponding measures of precaution on the part of the Government. In some of the German States it has produced an absolute panic, of which the first, as well as gravest, symptoms were displayed by the rulers. For example, the new Grand Duke of Baden, on being apprised of the events of the French capital, ordered the bridge of Kehl to be destroyed; thus consulting his fears, and rejecting every suggestion of prudence. At Vienna the Bank Shares fell at once more than six per cent; but the impression made on the Austrian Government is not mentioned, though it may be easily imagined. From Prussia there is no intimation whatever on the latter point; but, as regards the former, a complete panic is anticipated. With respect to the course the Prussian

Government may follow in this astounding emergency, it would be hazardous at this moment to offer an opinion, the more so as it will be led, in some measure, by the conduct of the other great Powers; but, should it assume a hostile character in the end, several months must elapse before it could display itself in deeds. In Spain, however, the example, if any credit be due to accounts in the Bordeaux papers, has produced a rising in several provinces; but we suspect that this is rather in anticipation of what will happen, than a correct statement of what has actually taken place.

The Paris papers of the 15th contain an account of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th, on the charge of high treason preferred against the ex-Ministers by M. SALVERTE. At the close of his speech, the cry of "Second" proceeded from all parts of the Chamber; and, on the question being put from the chair, only three members of the right centre voted against it. Not a word, however, was said in vindication, or even in extenuation of the conduct of the accused; and never, perhaps, was so important a motion carried so unanimously.

The Ashes of Napoleon. We rejoice to learn that the new KING OF THE FRENCH, the son of the Duke of Orleans, the great republican leader of the first French Revolution, has demanded of the King of Great Britain "the ashes of Napoleon," to be removed from St. Helena and deposited in the famous Place Vendôme, where stands the splendid triumphal column made of the cannon taken at the battle of Austerlitz. This will cause the hearts of the republicans through the whole earth to exult with pride and joy unspeakable. One of the first acts of France after the recovery of her freedom, is to do honor to her hero and her statesman. How contemptibly do those who endeavored, by silly reviews of silly and libellous novels, to tarnish the fame of this great man of the age, now appear, when the liberals of the whole earth are rising up to acknowledge his greatness and honor his memory. We should think our Massachusetts T-Drum and blue light aristocrats of 1814, who rejoiced at the restoration of the Bourbons, would now sincerely rejoice at their present insignificance,—their only screen from the scorn of the world. No wonder the Boston Centinel, now the organ of the mushroom federal aristocracy of Massachusetts as in 1814, complains of the joyous enthusiasm of the American people at seeing once more the tri-colored flag waving in triumph. The creature's at his dirty work again.

Boston Statesman.

What a difference there is in the conduct of the Republican party and the federalists. In the federalists happen by some bargain to get a hog constable elected any where, straightway the National Intelligencer begins to puff and blow and brag about the signs of the times, and the rest of the pack of the coalition papers, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart set up their pipes. But we carry Maine, the daughter of Massachusetts, and are fast revolutionizing New England, and make but very little fuss about the matter. The reason is, we feel comfortable in the consciousness of great and increasing strength; and besides, the republicans are a sort of holdfast dogs, while the federalists always were, and always will be a bragging pack.—As the old saying is, Brog is a good dog, but Holdfast is better.

Boston Statesman.

A Paris letter relates, the annexed interesting circumstance. At the last storming of the Tuilleries, a young student of the Polytechnic School, at the head of the Liberator, received a ball in his breast. He fell shouting "Liberty forever!"—Two of his comrades carried him through the scuffle, as far as the throne room, and placed him on the throne, where they held him in a sitting posture that he might behold the triumph of the patriots. The noble victim expired, smiling, on the very seat which the unworthy Charles had recently abandoned. A guard of honor was placed over the corpse of the young hero, which was covered with a tri-colored flag, and it remained on the throne of France until his relatives came to fetch it away. Balt Rep.

The venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, attained the full age of 93 years on Monday last, the 20th inst. The party which was seated at his hospitable board on the occasion numbered between thirty and forty persons, including, beside the immediate members of his family and several esteemed personal friends, the Hon. W. T. Barry, Post Master General; Major Lewis, of the U. S. Treasury Department; and Count De Menou, late Charge d'Affairs of France near this Government. The venerable patriot was in good health and excellent spirits, and received his guests with the most cordial hospitality. Baltimore American.