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From the Ohio State Bulletin.
From the following article taken from the Baltimore Republican, it would seem that Mrs. Lane's letter to Mrs. Barney, is very popular in that section.

MRS. LANE'S LETTER.

Such has been the demand for this admirable production, that our supply, ample as it was, has been exhausted. Several hundred extra numbers of our paper which contained it, were almost instantly applied for. On Monday, we printed it in the form of a handbill to the number of 3000 copies, which has already been disposed of. Before ten o'clock on the morning of that day, five hundred copies were purchased at the office, mostly in single numbers or small quantities. The demand has increased so much, that we have determined upon issuing another large edition, which will be ready for delivery this morning at ten o'clock.

INDIANA COLLEGE AND MR. CLAY.

We were lately much surprised, and have heard expressions of disgust from gentlemen of both parties, at the fulsome card which ostensibly emanated from four of the students of the Indiana College, at Bloomington, inviting Mr. Clay to attend the approaching Commencement of the College. It will be remembered that this College is a State Institution, and that it has met much opposition from the charge of illiberal management, and the incalculable of sectarian religious tenets. The Hon. D. H. Maxwell, who is President of the Board of Trustees, had much difficulty, in his place, as Senator, last winter, in the Legislature, to remove this heavy imputation. The character of its newly appointed President, Dr. Wylie, operated as a quietus to the fears of many gentlemen. We are now disappointed that the College, or its directory, should afford grounds for another charge of serious magnitude—the charge of political partisanship. The prudence of Mr. Clay, in this instance, is commendable, in rejecting such an invitation from such a source; but the wire-workers in this business may have to render a severe account for their iniquitous intent to seize the College of the State as a theatre for the enactment of their partisan schemes.

Ind. Democrat.

THE LOST MAIL.

The Post Master in Cincinnati on learning that a mail going east by Chillicothe was lost between Williamsburgh and Hillsborough, immediately started on that line for the purpose of ascertaining the facts.—They are as follows:—At three o'clock on Thursday morning, Oct. 14th, the mail left Williamsburgh; the stage full of passengers; the boot in front of the stage contained two trunks, and the mail bags on top! It is supposed that the mail was thrown out of the boot before day, in passing over a causeway about six miles beyond Williamsburgh, and the driver proceeded six miles further before he discovered the loss. He immediately returned on the road, but did not find the mail, as in the mean time it had been carried into the woods about one hundred yards from the road, where it was found on the following Saturday, with the strap cut, the contents emptied, and several letters mutilated. On examination, it did not appear that any thing had been taken from the mail.

We hope this will be a lesson to contractors and drivers, and cause them in future to make the safety of the mail the first object.

Nat. Republican.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The Editors of the Intelligencer have been favored with the following translation of a letter from this venerable patriot, to his friend General Bernard of Washington. The noble and distinguished part which he bore in the recent events in France, has invested his opinions, and every thing which concerns him, with fresh interest; we therefore publish every thing from him with increased pleasure, as it is received by our readers with eagerness.

Balt. Gazette.

PARIS, Aug. 17, 1830.

How much I should wish to be with you, my dear General, to rejoice together in the result of this last glorious and virtuous Revolution. The People alone have achieved the whole; they have shown themselves as great in the victory, as daring and intrepid during the struggle. Bodies of courageous mechanics led by young students, and

chiefly by pupils of the Polytechnique School, who were far more admirable than I could express. Our losses, during these three bloody days, have been great; those of our adversaries have been considerable. No sooner was a regiment engaged in the streets to carry off the barricades, than new ones were thrown up in their rear. The attacks on the Louvre, Tuilleries, and Hotel de Ville, were made with incredible valor. Levasseur was severely wounded, but we shall save him. I was, on the morning of the third day, established in the Hotel de Ville, which had been taken and re-taken; and the tri-colored flag was waving over our heads.

The King having halted at Rambouillet with ten or twelve thousand men, I ordered from fifteen to twenty thousand Parisians to march against him; the enemy retreated. Afterwards, the Count d'Artois and family reached the port of embarkation, under the escort of our commissioners, without receiving the least insult during their journey through the French territory.

The National Guard is organizing throughout France. The King we have elected is patriotic and popular. I would not say, as has been reported, that this is the best of Republics, but I do say that it is a very REPUBLICAN MONARCHY, susceptible of improvement.

Adieu, my dear General. I love you and embrace you with all my heart.

LAFAYETTE.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH BONAPARTE, To an officer formerly serving in the republican and imperial armies in France.

POINT BREEZE, (N. J.) 14th Sept. 1830.

SIR—I received the letter by which you offer to accompany me to Europe, should circumstances call me there. Duty alone can induce me to quit this country. My device, like that of my brother Napoleon, is *all for the French people*. I, therefore, do not consider myself bound by any thing but duty towards the nation. I have no right to exercise, either my own name or that of my nephew. Government is a want of the people; to be created or destroyed by them according to its usefulness: And I am resigned to conform to the national will, lawfully expressed. You

know that three millions five hundred thousand suffrages called my family to the empire, at a time when foreigners had no influence in France. You may well suppose that I cannot, without pusillanimity, fail to recollect, that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed by the deputies in 1815; that my brother the emperor, abdicated on that condition alone; that nothing but foreign bayonets, on two occasions, restored the Bourbons and produced the execution of so many illustrious defenders of their country.

I should have set off already, if I did not see among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a prince with which mine never can have any thing in common, being satisfied that any Bourbon, whatever may be the branch to which he belongs, cannot suit my country. I have often told you that the only family in France, which the nation will not choose and cannot like, is that of the Bourbons. If that family loved France and was aware of the eternal divorce between them, it would have long ago renounced the throne. That divorce had been sealed by blood enough, both French and foreign, during the twenty-five years, without any necessity of exposing the family to be the cause of shedding the blood of the citizens of Paris, under the mercenary steel of Swiss.

The great trial of the revolution is not yet determined. The emperor Napoleon thought that blood enough had been spilt in the interior of France and wished to close every wound. He threw the country open to all those whom he deemed as tired of civil war as he was; adjourning the complete freedom of the nation till a general peace, when he should no longer need immense dictatorial power, with which to make head against the united forces of Europe, incessantly excited by the rivalry of England, and the oligarchy of its ministry.

He wished to put an end to the revolution, and offered himself as mediator in France, as moderator in Europe. England constrained him by the wars she perpetually raised, to those conquests which she denounced as excesses, though she alone was answerable for them; and concluded by crushing in France all the fruits of thirty years of

heroism and victory, by imposing the family of the good old times on a regenerated nation.

As long as there is any question in France of a branch of that family, I will stay where I am. My family never desired civil war, and does not now. Should the nation declare for a republic, you know my sentiments. They are of long standing. Happy the people among whom I might make this application without danger. You remember what I often said to the Spaniards—You will never have as much liberty as I should like to give you; But you must be able to bear it; time is a necessary element in every thing.

Assurances are given that our youth have made great progress towards republican opinions. Doubtless government is a remedy for an evil. Happy the country wise enough to do without it. We perceive scarcely any traces of it in the happy country where we have so long resided. But is that a state suitable to France? It is not the irritation caused by the absurd pretensions of the government that has weighed it down for fifteen years, which has roused that generous youth beyond perhaps what suit the rest of their fellow-citizens at present, and the tranquility of France and Europe?

A third hypothesis remains; that of my being called upon by honor, by duty, by what I owe to France emancipated, and to Napoleon the second, to the son of a brother, whom I ought to love and respect more than any other person whatever, because I knew him from infancy better than any one else, and I am sure of the sincerity of his feelings and opinions. When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he charged me through gen. Bertrand's pen, to let his son govern himself by my advice; never, above all, to let him forget that he is a Frenchman; to let him give France as much liberty as his father gave her equality; and let him adopt for his device, *all for the French people*.

I have positive assurances that Napoleon the second, in spite of fortune, is as good a Frenchman as you or I, and will be worthy of his father and of France. I am your affectionate

JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
(Count of Survilliers.)

Arrival of the French Ex-Ministers at Vincennes—The Government was aware that the four arrested Ex Ministers would arrive last night at Vincennes. A platoon of Horse National Guard proceeded at 1 o'clock in the morning towards Mont Rouge, where an Officer of the Staff of the Fortress was waiting for the carriage which conveyed the prisoners. A 3 o'clock the coach appeared. The detachment of Parisian cavalry surrounded it, and escorted to Vincennes M. Peyronnet, Guernon Ranville, and Chantelauze. The last was in front of the diligence, with one of the Tours National Guard on each side of him; Peyronnet was inside with five National Guards; Guernon Ranville sat in a back diligence, also well guarded.

M. de Polignac arrived about 7^o clock in a private carriage, under the escort of an officer of the Staff. The Procureur General and the King's Attorney were waiting for the accused at Vincennes, and examined them in the apartment which had been prepared for them. M. Chantelauze and Guernon Ranville appeared downcast. M. Ranville, it is said, persists in denying that he is the late Minister, and not to answer to the name of De Ranville. M. Peyronnet puts a bold face on the business, as also does M. de Polignac. There is no doubt that the trial of the whole will soon commence. Any attempt to escape would be useless—they are guarded by the brave Dumespil.

M. Nanet, Aid-de-Camp to the Minister at War, and Foy, the late General's nephew, and Aid-de-Camp to General Lafayette, carried to Tours the order for their removal. They left Tours at half past 2 o'clock in the morning of the 25th. They travelled without alighting, and had their meal in the diligence. Peyronnet and Guernon Ranville would take nothing during the journey. The former was calm, the latter surly. M. Chantelauze was sad and sulky.—These three, being placed separately, had no opportunity for communication, and did not see each other until they were set down at Vincennes, where they arrived, as has been stated at 4 o'clock in the morning. The journey was performed tranquilly, except at Chartres, where the diligence was surrounded by 700 or 800 people, who wished to make the prisoners stop, and

in particular, M. Peyronnet, that they might have a sight of him. The crowd was soon quieted, and the diligence proceeded.

On arriving at Vincennes, the prisoners were first put into separate chambers in the third story of that part of the Castle which looks to the Polygon; but about 5 in the evening they were removed, and distributed in the 4 tours of the Donjon. The doors of each of their apartments communicate with a large central hall, which is prepared for the reception of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, when they shall come to examine the prisoners.

M. de Polignac having asked to be allowed to occupy the chamber of the Donjon, in which he was confined in 1802, after the affair of the infernal machine, his request was granted.

The National Guard of Paris formed a double row through which the prisoners, passed. During their movement, M. de Polignac bowed his head in passing the troops, holding his hat in his hand; M. de Peyronnet kept his hat drawn down on his head and passed through the ranks with an easy air.

The garrison of Vincennes consists of the 53d of the line, and a regiment of horse artillery, all animated with the best spirits, and fraternising with the Paris National Guard, assembled at Vincennes, to the number of 12000 men. Gen. Dumesnil who commands the garrison, has given orders that the prisoners should be treated with the greatest humanity consistent with their situation.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

From Niles' Register.

French revolution. A grand procession is to take place in Baltimore on the 19th inst. in honor of this important event. The ceremonies are to be concluded by an oration to be delivered by William Wirt, esq.

Gen. Root has declined the nomination made at Utica, feeling himself bound by that of the Herkimer convention.

Col. Drayton has been nominated to congress by both parties in Charleston. The Warren factory, near Baltimore, was sold on Saturday the 2d instant, for \$68,000. This factory, with its lands adjacent, has cost 400,000 dollars. The great printing establishment was destroyed by fire last spring.

Mr. Vaughan has presented his new credentials to the president, as envoy extraordinary, &c. from king William the 4th.

A Bath (English) paper mentions the following important invention, which we hope soon to see introduced into this country, where, perhaps, there is a greater field open for the discovery than any other part of the world.

Mr. G. V. Palmer, of Worcester, has taken out a patent for a machine in perfecting which he has been engaged for the last ten years. It works by steam, and is particularly adapted for cutting canals, levelling hills for railways, or removing large masses of earth. The engine cuts, at a single movement, six feet wide and three feet deep, delivering into a cart upwards of a ton per minute. It is calculated that 380 yards of hard soil, or 720 of soft soil, may be thus removed in twelve hours. The machine also cuts and sifts gravel with like rapidity. It may be expected that the introduction of this machine will give a stimulus to the road improvements and other works.

Knapp, one of the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. White, at Salem, was hung on the 28th ult. It is said that 8 or 10,000 persons assembled to witness the spectacle.

In one of the gales of wind last month, the ship Superb, loaded with a valuable cargo of dry goods, &c. bound to New Orleans, was wrecked on one of the Bahama Islands. Among the valuables saved from the wreck, was about \$7,000 in Salem and Philadelphia manufacturing company bills—going south, it is supposed, for a market.

On inserting the speech of the duke Fitzjames, given in our last paper, the Petersburg Intelligencer says, "It may with propriety we think be termed the *funeral oration of the last of the Stewarts over the LAST OF THE BOURBONS*—Fitzjames being a descendant of James II. of England, and Charles X. being politically dead."

A New York paper says that the office of register in chancery, held by Mr. James Porter, is in the receipt of fifteen thousand dollars a year.

It is stated that the cotton crop in

Florida will be large and of an excellent quality.

The governor of Mississippi has appointed G. Poindexter a senator in congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Adams.

The steam boat Ohio lately made the trip between New York and Albany, called 160 miles, in 9h 58m.

Twenty-one houses, 12 of them three story buildings of brick, were destroyed by fire at O-wego, N. Y. on the 1st inst. Loss 50,000 dollars.

Mr. Haxall's large flour mills, at Richmond, Virginia, were destroyed by fire a few days since—loss estimated at 30,000 dollars, much wheat and flour being consumed.

DELAWARE. The following is given as a correct statement of the result of the election in Delaware: majority for Mr. Milligan in Kent 72; in Sussex county 365—437; majority for Mr. Ridgely, to New Castle county 3—total in majority for Milligan 435.

The political character of the legislature, it is said, stands thus—In the senate, national republicans 7, Jackson men 2—giving a majority to the national republicans of 18 on joint ballot.

The state has decided to call a convention by a large majority. *Niles.*

LAFAYETTE. With what feelings, says the National Gazette, must the government of Austria view the present situation of Lafayette, whom it so long held as a malefactor in a dungeon! It is stated of Franklin that when he signed at Paris the treaty of alliance between the United colonies and France, he put on the same coat which he wore when he was grossly insulted by Widderburn and the lords of the privy council in London. If Lafayette has retained the suit in which he escaped from Olmuz, he might resume it by the side of Philip when the Austrian ambassador has his first audience of the citizen king.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. The hon. Philip P. Barbour [a member of congress from the state of Virginia] has been appointed by the president of the United States, judge of the U. S. district court, for the district of Virginia; vice George Hay deceased. We have not yet understood whether Mr. Barbour accepts the appointment.

[Fredericksburg Arena.]

RESPECT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Yesterday at about two o'clock, the clergy in this city, with scarcely an exception, waited upon the president of the United States, and congratulated him upon his return to the seat of government. Protestants and Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians all united in one common sentiment of respect to the chief magistrate, who received and treated them in a manner alike becoming the dignity of his station, and of the character, deportment and elevated feelings of those whose valuable services and exemplary lives, command our respect, and constitute them the standard of piety and good morals; the guardians of our present and future welfare.

The fact which we have mentioned, that all denominations united in this mark of respect, is at once a merited and severe rebuke upon that uncharitable and bitter opposition, which seeks to discolor all the acts and motives that endear the president to all who know his public worth and private virtues; and affords a favorable commentary on our free institutions, which by their mutual guarantee of the right of conscience, teach all sects the power which protects others in the free enjoyment of their religious and civil liberties, as a safeguard to their own.

U. S. Telegraph, Oct. 6.

Dangerous Playfellow.—One of the rattle snakes kept at the New England Museum, on Thursday last, took umbrage at the over familiarity of the keeper, Mr. Dunlap, who had been stirring up the lazy rascals with a feather, to make them show fight and sound their drums, and watched his opportunity when the tyrant's eyes were turned, to take his little finger between his teeth in a manner not very safe or gentle.—In fact the monster's fangs touched the very bone. But after all it was not a very malicious snake. He only emitted a small quantity of poison, just sufficient to trouble his friend a little, and did not act up to the precept of