

Through the polite attention of a gentleman from Cincinnati, we have been favored with the Cincinnati Gazette, extra, of the 4th instant, containing the following interesting foreign intelligence.

#### POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

By recent arrivals at New York, accounts from England are received to the 23d of November. The intelligence is of the most important character. The Wellington ministry is dissolved, and it is considered certain that a whig ministry has taken their places.

A brief history of these events is, that the King's speech, at the opening of Parliament was not well received, because it contained nothing favorable to reform. Early in the session, the premier declared that it was not the intention of the ministry to yield to any proposition of reform in Parliament. This created strong feelings of excitement. Bands of rioters were in the streets, bearing the tri-colored banner, committing violences, and uttering cries "Down with Wellington! Down with the new police! Down with the ministers! Reform forever, &c."

The 9th of November was fixed for giving the King a dinner at Guildhall. But the excesses of the populace were of such a character that it was deemed advisable to postpone it. And this postponement supplied new alienation for exasperation. The Globe gives the following account.

"The city was thrown into the greatest consternation this morning by the announcement that the Royal Procession to Guildhall to-morrow had been stopped. The walls were at an early hour posted with a notice from the Lord Mayor to that effect. The circular from the Home Secretary to the same purport, was also perused with the deepest attention. No sooner had the citizens read those official notices with consternation, than accounts came that a park of artillery from Woolwich was in the Kent-road, a part destined for the Tower the other detachments marching to the west end of the town: the part destined for the city passed into the tower—the guard at the Bank of England was doubled. In addition to all these formidable preparations we have a thousand rumors—100,000 men were marching upon London: all the troops in the metropolis were under arms in the Park. It was immediately reported that an extensive conspiracy against the government had been discovered; the terror of an insurrection at home was (if possible) heightened by the report of an immediate armament for Belgium, arising from a notice from the Navy-office for three transports to be ready forthwith to proceed to Deptford; and this being the usual conduct of the Board, even if fifty were wanted, added to the general confusion.

"The citizens hurried from their usual avocations into the streets and coffee houses to discuss this mass of news, and discover if there were adequate causes for the general consternation which was depicted in the eager faces of the tumultuous assemblies in the public thoroughfares. They still continue, and appear increasing. In this general hubub, of course, the Stock Exchange opened in the greatest states of excitement. Consols, which on Saturday closed at 80 3-8, opened in the greatest confusion, and all prices from 78 to 80 were called out; the price then dropped to 77 1-2, then to 77 1-4, which was the lowest price; from that quotation a rally took place to 78, and at this hour the quotation is 78 1-4.

Mr. Peel read the following placards, in the House of commons:

"To arms, to arms!—Liberty or death!—London meets on Tuesday next, an opportunity not to be lost for revenging the wrongs we have suffered so long, come armed, be firm, and victory must be ours!!!"

#### AN ENGLISHMAN."

Another of them was couched in the following terms:

"Liberty or death.—Englishman! Britons!! and honest men!!! The time has now arrived—all London meets on Tuesday—come armed—we assure you, from ocular demonstration, that 6,000 cutlasses have been removed from the Tower, for the immediate use of Peel's Bloody Gang—remember the cursed speech from the Throne!—These damned Police are now to be armed. Englishmen, will you put up with this?"

On the 12th the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the civil list, into the House of Commons, upon which very ardent debates arose. And finally, on the 15th, upon a division, there were.

For the Ministers, 201  
Against them, 233

Majority against them, 32

At the meeting of the two Houses on the 16th, Lord Wellington, in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the Commons, announced that the King had accepted the resignation of the Ministers. The arrangements for

the new Cabinet were not completed on the 23d of November. The following persons, it is supposed, will constitute the new Ministry.

Lord Grey, first lord of the treasury.  
Marquis of Lansdown, President of Council.

Mr. Brougham, Lord Chancellor.

Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the Commons.

Lord Palmerston, Foreign Affairs.

Lord Holland, Duke of Lancaster.

Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Melbourne, Home Office.

Mr. James Grant, Board of Control.

Lord Durham, Privy Seal.

Lord Goderich, Colonies.

Marquis Anglesea, Ireland.

Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Stanley.

Duke of Richmond, Master of the Ordnance.

Mr. R. Grant, Judge Advocate or Sec'y at War.

Mr. Denman, Attorney General.

Mr. Horne, Solicitor General.

Lord Hill, Commander in Chief.

Lord Auckland, of the Board of Trade.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Pennefather, Attorney General of Ireland, Mr. Edward Ellice, and Mr. Spring Rice, are to be joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Mr. Paulet Thornton, Treasurer of the Navy and Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Ponsonby, Lord of the Treasury and Irish Vice Treasurer.

Lord John Russel is to be the Paymaster of the Army.

Sir James McIntosh, according to some of the papers, is to be Judge Advocate.

We subjoin the following interesting news from France.

*France and the United States.* By a royal ordinance, a commission has been formed for settling the claims of the U. States upon the French Government, which have so long been urged by the American ministers. The same commission will also consider the counter claims against America, & then form an equitable and final adjustment of each. The commissioners are Viscount Laine, President; Messrs. George Lafayette, Beslay, and Delessert, Deputies; M. d'Andiffret, President of Accounts, and M. Pichon, Councillor of State.

M. Sururier, formerly minister to this country, under Napoleon, has been re-appointed, and with his family was to sail from Havre on the 10th December, in the *Louis Philip*, for Philadelphia. M. Lestegrie, a grand-son of Lafayette is attached to his legation.

*West India Ports open.*—The London Gazette Extraordinary of November 6, contains the British order of council, opening the West India ports to our flag.

From the *Courrier des Pays Bas.*

Brussels, Oct. 28. The Prince of Orange left Antwerp for London the 25th, on board an English vessel. Our Volunteers, after having harassed the enemy for three days by incessant skirmishes, at length made themselves masters of Berchem and Borgerhout at the end of the most obstinate and bloody contests. Thus they arrived under the walls of Antwerp, within which the enemy had retired. On the 29th, in the morning, the population of Antwerp rose in a mass, and began by disarming several of the soldiers they fell in with. About 2 o'clock, 30 armed Burghers proceeded to the Grand Place, where they found 300 Dutchmen with a detachment of the Communal Guards. They attacked the soldiers who immediately formed themselves into a square. The Communal Guard remained neuter, and returned to the front of the Hotel de Ville. After a firing of about half an hour, the citizens remained masters of the place, having killed the commanding officer of the post, and taken five subaltern officers and 98 men prisoners. The conquerors, seconded by a great number of auxiliaries, armed with the muskets & ammunition of the vanquished, then proceeded to the different posts of the town, and continued fighting with the utmost determination until night, but with no other result than the loss of a great many men on both sides in killed and wounded.

On the 27th, before day break, the battle re-commenced with increased fury, and about seven in the morning the citizens were masters of the Porte Rouge and the Porte de Borgerhout. The soldiers fled to the Porte Saint Georgia. Our volunteers then entered by the gates which had been taken from the Dutch. They hastened to the Great Place, where they were received with the utmost enthusiasm. During this the citizens proceeded to Porte St. Georgia, of which they obtained possession, after an obstinate resistance from the Dutch troops. A fresh body of Volunteers entered by this gate, and among them were the Chasseurs of Chasteler. The whole of the Dutch troops retired into the citadel, hotly pursued by the Burghers, in whose bands the whole town then remained.

October 29.—[From the *Courrier des Pays Bas.*]—The project of a Constitution for Belgium has just been published at Brussels with authorization of the Government. It consists of 123 articles. Art. 1 declares Belgium an independent State, treating with other States as a power with a power. Art. 43 sets forth that the authority of the Chief of the State is hereditary.—The National Congress, previous to its being dissolved, and after the adoption of the Constitution, will proceed to the choice of the Chief of the State, and provide for the order of succession.

The following letter is dated Antwerp, 28th October, 9 in the morning.

*Colonel.*—On my arrival here my first object was to put myself in communication with M. Rogier, General Nyles, and Colonel Nelson, under whose orders you place me. The bombardment ceased last night at eleven o'clock, and I have not been here long enough to become acquainted with the details that led to this brigandage. It will be sufficient for you at present to know that the pretext was a few musket shots fired by creatures of the enemy. The loss at the entrepot alone is estimated at 55,000,000 of florins. The flames have not yet been got under. A part of the Rue du Convent have become their prey—many houses and the port itself have suffered.

About 30 of these banditti are in irons. They are the authors of all the misfortunes we have to deplore.

(Signed) G. NIQUE.

#### INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

##### TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DEC. 10.

The Treasurer in obedience to the directions of the "Act concerning the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of State," respectfully submits the following report of the public revenue and expenditure, from December 5, 1829, to December 4, 1830.

Cash on hand 5th December, 1829, \$10,123.53  
Receipts from that day to 4th December, 1830, 29,386.04

From the assessments of 1829,	16 44
" " 1832,	69 11
" " 1823,	73 20
" " 1825,	620 00
" " 1826,	621 76
" " 1827,	181 29
" " 1829,	29,386.04
From assessments for 1830,	3,846.22
From the late and present Agent for Indianapolis,	3,839.95
From the Commissioners of Seminary townships,	4,552.83
From the sale of land mortgaged to Loan office,	405.00
From the sale of Canal lands,	18,799.25
Loans refunded,	1,290.16
Interest on loans,	1,542.40
Militia fines,	40.33
Penalty of late Collector of Switzerland county,	8.89
Rents of Salt spring reserves,	90.85
Estates without heirs,	50.77

Making in all, 75,468.16

Payments from the Treasury during the foregoing period.

To the Adjutant and Quarter-masters Generals, 154.86

For advertising the Presidential election,

Salaries of Circuit Prosecutors, 10.00

" Executive officers, 1,057.55

" Judiciary, 2,361.05

For transporting convicts to State Prison, 5,356.76

For State Library, 507.32

To Superintendents of Salt spring reserves, 113.12

For printing and stationery, 30.00

Compensation of Probate Judges, 3,836.21

" wolf scalps, 1,273.50

To Members, Clerks, &c. of late Legislature, 626.50

Contingent expenses, 12,041.03

Specific appropriations, 1,026.08

Indianapolis expenditures, 1,202.64

Michigan road, 398.92

Wabash and Miami Canal, 1,184.50

State Seminary, 1,902.56

Loans and amount to be paid on sale of mortgaged land, 2,676.64

Militia fines distributed, 5,928.00

21.00

Making in all, 41,408.23

Which leaves in the Treasury, 34,059.93

The Cash on hand is liable to,

Outstanding warrants, 265.04

Salaries of Judges due but not audited 2,275.00

" Prosecutors, 202.70

Specific appropriations, 360.00

Claims of Probate Judges (estimate), 1,500.50

Wabash and Miami Canal fund, 15,806.69

Indianapolis 6,765.65

Militia fines, 561.83

Making, 27,735.93

Which deducted from the cash on hand leaves, 6,823.00

The revenue of 1830, to be paid subsequently to the 4th inst., will probably amount to 29,700.00

Making for the current expenses of the year, 26,923.00

These expenses may be estimated as follows:

To Judges and Prosecutors, 8,201.00

The Executive, 2,200.00

Printing and Stationery, 3,300.00

Legislative expenses, 13,000.00

Specific appropriations, 1,600.00

Contingent, 1,000.00

Militia, 150.00

State Prison, 750.00

Wolf scalps, 8.00

Probate Judges, 3,000.00

34,000.00

Which will leave in the Treasury, December 1, 1831, 2,023.00

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL MERRILL.

#### APPORTIONMENT.

We gave in the last Journal, the features of a bill which had been reported

to the Senate making an apportionment of Senators and Representatives. We give below the provisions of a bill on the same subject, reported to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, which has been ordered to a third reading, and will undoubtedly pass. It provides, that the county of Wayne shall form one Senatorial district; the counties of Fayette and Union one; the counties of Marion and Hamilton one; the counties of Madison, Hancock, and Henry one; the counties of Randolph, Delaware, Allen, Elkhart, and St. Joseph one; the counties of Franklin, Harrison, Jefferson, Dearborn, Washington, Rush, & Putnam each one district; the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, and Warrick one; the counties of Switzerland and Ripley one; Decatur and Shelby one; Jackson, Jennings, and Scott one; Bartholomew and Johnson one; Clark and Floyd one; Monroe, Owen, and Greene one; Morgan, Hendricks, and Boon one; Gibson, Pike, and Dubois one; Crawford, Perry, and Spencer one; Orange and Lawrence one; Knox, Daviess, and Martin one; Vigo, Sullivan, and Clay one; Parke and Vermillion one; Fountain and Warren one; Montgomery and Clinton one; Tippecanoe, Corroll, and Cass one. In regard