

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 violence, 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 aliment 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 hubbub, 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, Duchy 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 Russell 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. Surrurier, 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. Lasteyrie, 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. 23. 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 26th, 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 Burgheers 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 Port 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 Burgheers, in whose hands 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 Nyples, 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 entrapment 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 63
Receipts from that day to 4th, December, 1830.

From the assessments of 1829,	15 44
" " " 1829,	69 11
" " " 1829,	73 20
" " " 1829,	620 00
" " " 1829,	621 76
" " " 1829,	181 29

Including unlisted lands not previously reported to Auditor, } 29,385 04

From assessments for 1830, } 3,846 22

From the late and present Agent for Indianapolis, } 3,839 95

From the Commissioners of Senary 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-master Generals, } 154 86

For advertising the Presidential election, } 10 00

Salaries of Circuit Prosecutors, } 1,037 55

" Executive officers, } 2,361 05

" Judiciary, } 5,565 76

For transporting convicts to State Prison, } 507 32

For State Library, } 113 12

To Superintendents of Salt spring reserves, } 30 00

For printing and stationery, } 3,336 21

Compensation of Probate Judges, } 1,273 50

" Wolf scalps, } 636 50

To Members, Clerks, &c. of late Legislature, } 13,041 03

Contingent expenses, } 1,026 08

Specific appropriations, } 1,202 64

Indianapolis expenditures, } 393 92

Michigan road, } 1,184 50

Wabash and Miami Canal, } 1,902 56

State Seminary, } 2,676 64

Loans and amount to be paid on sale of mortgaged land, } 5,928 00

Militia fines distributed, } 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 00

Wabash and Miami Canal fund, } 15,806 69

Indianapolis, } 6,765 65

Militia fines, } 561 85

Making, } 27,756 93

Which deducted from the cash on hand leaves, } 6,303 00

The revenue of 1830, to be paid subsequent to the 4th inst., will probably amount to } 29,700 00

Making for the current expenses of the year, } 56,023 00

These expenses may be estimated as follows:

To Judges and Prosecutors, } 8,200 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

Which will leave in the Treasury, } 34,000 00

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 Boone 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 to the House of Representatives, the bill provides that each be entitled to four; the county of Clark to three; the counties of Washington, Jefferson, Harrison, Franklin, Fayette, Union, Parke, Putnam, Rush, Knox, Vermillion, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, and Fountain to two each; the counties of Orange and Lawrence to three; the counties of Marion, Henry, Posey, Ripley, Decatur, Shelby, Scott, Jennings, Jackson, Bartholomew, Johnson, Floyd, Monroe, Owen, Greene, Morgan, Gibson, Crawford, Sullivan; Vigo, Clay, Daviess, Hendricks, Warren, and Martin each to one; the counties of Hamilton, and Boone to one; Madison and Hancock to one; Vanderburgh and Warrick to one; Pike and Dubois to one; Spencer and Perry to one; Carroll and Cass to one; Montgomery and Clinton to two; Randolph and Delaware to one; Allen, St. Joseph, and Elkhart to one.

Since the above was in type the bill has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority.

Indiana Journal, January 1.

EXAMINER—No. XI.

In searching for the cause and origin of all those unconstitutional violations, which we see stalking in open daylight before the people, in an insolent presuming and self-justifying manner, of persons holding two or more lucrative offices, we are led into an extended examination. In turning back to the origin of the constitution of this state, there we find that Jonathan Jennings was elected president, speaker, or chairman of that convention; & who was also the first governor, under the constitution, and was considered (by many) to be as wise and good a politician as could be found in the state. During his first term of administration, as governor, under the new constitution, he was appointed a commissioner, by the president of the United States, to treat with the Indians for certain lands lying in this state and Ohio, with other commissioners; which appointment said Jennings accepted, and performed the duties of said office, thereby vacating his office as governor as completely as if he had died a natural death. And so sensible was the then lieutenant governor, Christopher Harrison, of this fact, that he took upon himself the functions of governor and officiated in that capacity until after Mr. Jennings returned from the treaty, when Mr. J. demanded of Mr. Harrison the seal of the state, (if I mistake not,) but Mr. H. refused to surrender his constitutional rights, to a person who had vacated his office by accepting an appointment under the general government.

But after some short time had past in this state of things, Mr. Jennings found means to possess himself of the seal of the state, and entered on the duties of governor by usurpation; notwithstanding Mr. Harrison's endeavors to prevent him from usurping the office. Mr. H. was dissatisfied with so base and ungentleman like treatment, and in vindication of the constitution and his own rights, brought the subject before the next general assembly, for their consideration and discussion, under a full expectation, no doubt, of having his rights restored, and Mr. Jennings dealt with according to his deserts. Unfortunately for Mr. Harrison, that legislative assembly were either too ignorant of the constitution and the improper conduct of Mr. Jennings, or had not independence sufficient to act in support of the constitution and Mr. H's rights, by replacing him in the executive office, and punishing Mr. Jennings in proportion to his crimes. Here we see a striking instance of legislative fallibility, not even passing a resolution to reprimand Mr. Jennings' base and unconstitutional conduct, which amounts to almost a justification of it.

In the course of time Mr. James B.

Ray was elected governor of Indiana, and received a like appointment by the President of the United States as Mr. Jennings had—commissioner to treat with the Indians for land, which Mr. Ray accepted and carried into effect with others, thereby vacating his office as governor, leaving the reins of government in the hands of the lieutenant governor; and after returning from the duties of said appointment, he took upon himself the duties of governor. At the next session of the legislative assembly, Merritt Craig, esq. then a member of the lower house, bro't the subject of governor Ray's unconstitutional acts of vacating his office before that honorable body. Mr. Craig, with some others, who had independence enough to avow their opinion on the subject, made a brave and fearless stand against Mr. Ray's illegal acts, but were overruled by a majority, who were not sensible of the crime, or were indifferent in support of the constitution. So this second offence of the chief magistrate of the state, past by without bringing him to a just punishment; not so much as leaving a record of a resolution condemning the principle and practice and consigning the offender to his just deserts.

Fellow citizens, are not the names of Harrison and Craig worthy of being enrolled in the archives of the state? that after ages may read and rejoice that at all times there were some independent and faithful men in public business, to declare the truth to the people and defend their constitutional rights.

While I write I feel a glow of pride in my bosom in the testimony of such principles and independence, and in finding here and there a faithful servant to their country and constituents, who despised the scoffs of fools and knaves, whose principles were founded on the eternal basis of wisdom and truth, whose public acts were marked with virtue and patriotism, and whose candor and enterprise were as gold purified by fire. On the other hand I feel ashamed in my examination, in reflecting on the conduct of Jonathan Jennings and James Brown Ray, who have been elected and filled the first office in the state, who have been the pride of the people, that they should set examples before the public that would make the wildest savage blush. Here lies the origin of persons holding two or more lucrative offices at the same time. Now, when the question is asked on the propriety or rather impropriety of persons holding two lucrative offices at the same time, in violation of the constitution, the two cases of the governors, who did the same and were not punished, are pointed to as precedents. Fellow citizens, when we turn our attention to those honorable gentlemen who hold some of the most important offices in the state, viz. Judges of the supreme court and presidents of circuit courts, those gentlemen are the special guardians of the people's rights and judges of the laws and constitution of the state, and are equally bound by their oaths and their honor to expose and punish all violators, it is an unaccountable mystery, with me, how those learned gentlemen can remain silent on the subject, when there are continually cases within their periphery of men holding two lucrative offices, in many parts of the state, in open violation of the constitution. Shall we impute it to their ignorance or to a want of independence to perform their duty, or to a little of both?

There is another set of men, who make great pretensions of friendship for the people, and a special regard for the constitution and government of Indiana, viz: our congress senators and representatives, who remain as silent as the house of death on the subject of violations of the constitution. When I see them set out on their electioneering campaigns, before an election, they put me in mind of a surly mastiff, who is in want of food, making up to a stranger and wagging his tail in token of friendship, to procure a morsel of bread, but who, when once satisfied, it would be dangerous to come near.

Is it not something so with those electioneering highminded persons, who are seeking office by the suffrage of the people? How friendly and polite they will salute a voter before an election, but when once they have accomplished their purpose they have very little to say to the people. They appear to feel their elevated station, and it is almost presumption for a poor laboring man to enter their houses or stand in their presence. They appear like lickspittles before an election, and like demagogues after it. What a transformation in the course of a few days in men of little and corrupt minds; how much they resemble unrighteous and wicked men of all ages, who had not the good of their country at heart. They could see their friendly neighbors, who possess considerable influence with the people, and who would go all lengths to procure their election, violate the constitution of the state and forswear themselves, and set the government at defiance in deed, if not in word, year after year, without even lisping the slightest hint as a reproof, or attempting