

received with acclamations of approbation. On motion of M. Salverte, its consideration was postponed for a week.

The ships, Charles Carroll, Captain Clarke, and G. Britain, Capt. French, had been chartered by the Provisional Government, to convey the Ex King, family, and suite, out of the country. The former left Havre on the 5th and the latter on the 7th of August, for Cherbourg, there to await their arrival. We learn from Captain Britton that they had not reached Cherbourg on the 9th, but were hourly expected. Nothing was known respecting their destination, as it was kept a profound secret. The ships were chartered by the month.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, on the 7th, the declarations of the Chambers of Deputies were adopted, by a vote of 89 to 10, with the exception of one, which is modified as follows:

"The Chamber of Peers declares that it cannot deliberate on the provision of the Charter of Deputies, conched in these terms:—All the nominations and creations of Peers made in the reign of Charles X. are declared null and void."

"The Chamber of Peers declares that it will leave the decision of this question to the high prudence of the Prince Lieutenant General."

Paris, August 9.

At 10 o'clock, the Chamber of Peers, headed by Baron Pasquier, went to the Palais Royal, to declare their concurrence in the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The following address was delivered by the President to his Royal Highness:

"Monsieur—The Chamber of Peers are come to present to your Royal Highness the Act which is to secure our future destiny. You formerly defended with arms our new and inexperienced liberties; to day you are about to consecrate them by institutions and laws. Your exalted understanding, your incalculable, the recollections of your whole life, promise that we shall find in you a Citizen King. You will respect our guarantees, which are at the same time your own. This noble family we see around you, brought up in the love of their country, of justice, and of truth, will come to our children the peaceful enjoyment of that Charter you are about to swear to maintain, and the benefits of a government at once stable and free."

To this address his Royal Highness replied as follows:

"Gentlemen—By presenting to me this declaration, you have testified a confidence which deeply affects me. Attached from conviction to constitutional principles, I desire nothing so much as a good understanding between the two Chambers. I thank you for affording me ground to rely upon it. You have imposed upon me a great task—I will endeavour to prove myself worthy of it."

The Monitor of yesterday contains the official publication of the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, adopted in their sitting of Saturday, in which the Chamber of Peers have declared their concurrence. It also gives the following article:

"Yesterday fixed the destinies of France. Peace has crowned victory. The Duke of Orleans, strong in the dictates of his own conscience, and by the will of the people, waited calmly the decision of the Chamber, while the people were impatient to see intrusted to his hands an authority which would put an end to that intermediate state of things which would soon have terminated in anarchy. The proceedings of the Chamber presented a scene more sublime than has ever been exhibited. Every feeling, every opinion, every regret, was respected. Never did any deliberative assembly display more admirable calmness and dignity. After having, with one unanimous voice, declared their resolution to present the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, they proceeded to the Palais Royal, attended by the National Guards. The Duke, surrounded by his family, received them. M. Lafitte, having read to his Royal Highness the Act of the Constitution, the Duke replied in the following terms:

"I receive with deep emotion the Declaration you present to me; I regard it as the expression of the national will, which appears to me to be conformable to the political principles which I have professed through my life. Filled with recollections which have always made me hope never to be called to ascend the Throne; exempt from ambition and habituated to the life of peace which I led with my family, I cannot conceal from you the sentiments which agitate my mind at this conjuncture, but there is one which entirely predominates over all the rest—the love of my country. I am fully impressed with the duties it prescribes to me; and I will perform them."

His Royal Highness was deeply affected, and tears flowed at the conclusion of his speech. The emotion of the Prince, the effusion of heart with which he embraced M. Lafitte, the moving picture of his family around, the enthusiasm of his present, the acclamations of Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine! Vive la Famille Royale! which burst from every voice present, and were reiterated by thousands collected in the courts of the palace, made this one of the most impressive scenes to be found in the annals of nations. The voice of the multitude called forth the appearance of the Prince. He came forward to the balcony, accompanied by M. Lafitte, and they were both received with acclamations, which were redoubled

when the Duchess of Orleans presented her children to the people. M. Lafayette, struck by this unanimity of feeling, took the hand of the Duke of Orleans, saying, "We have performed a good work; you are the Prince we needed; this is the best of Republics."

We understand that the Duke of Orleans will go to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, to take the oath upon his election to be King, in presence of the two Chambers assembled. It is said that he will take the title of Philip I., and not Philip VII., in order, not to continue the succession of the feudal monarchy.

Charles X. slept on Friday night at Verneuil. On Saturday morning he was at L'Ogle, where it appeared to be his intention to make a stay. He has not more than 1,000 men with him, Dragoons, Artillery, and Body Guards. They are without provisions, and complain bitterly—they only march one day on condition of receiving their pay the next. Charles X. refuses to travel more than seven or eight leagues a day. The country is quiet, but under arms, and wearing the National Cockade.

By an Order of the day, General Lafayette has given notice that the Review of the National Guards is fixed for the 15th inst.

After holding several conferences with M. Aguado at Petit Bourg, on the subject of the events of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, M. Burgos, the Spanish financial agent, has departed for Madrid with despatches.

Extraordinary confusion prevails at Madrid, in consequence of the intelligence that several towns in the province of Andalusia have declared against the present government, and the inhabitants of Galicia are ready to rise en masse. The stone of the Constitution has been again set up in several places.



NEW ENNEN GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1830.

Wash and Erie Canal Lands—By authority of an Act of the last General Assembly of Indiana, the land granted to this State to aid in constructing the Canal, is now offered for sale, at Logansport. The purchaser has it at his option either to make full payment and receive a patent for the land, or to pay one fourth at the time of purchase, and legal interest on the residue, in advance, for seven years from the first day of sale, viz: the first Monday of the present month. The land is offered in tracts of eighty acres, and possesses many advantages. It is thought by many, that, from the sales, a sum will be realized sufficient to complete the work.

Mr. Anos Lay, of New York, has recently published a splendid map of the United States, a copy of which may be seen at the Gazette office. It will appear by his advertisement in this day's paper, that he intends delineating on a new edition much important information. From the manner in which his present map is executed, and from the high testimonials he has exhibited of capacity and integrity, I have no doubt but it will prove a valuable acquisition to those who wish to possess a knowledge of the geography of our country.

Census of the Borough of Vincennes.

From a respected friend I have received a statement of the population of this village, which is as follows:

White males under 10 years,	251
do. " 20 " "	207
do. " 30 " "	143
do. " 40 " "	93
do. " 50 " "	49
Between 50 and 70 " "	35

White females under 10 years,	763
do. " 20 " "	245
do. " 30 " "	178
do. " 40 " "	101
do. " 50 " "	74
Between 50 and 70 " "	36
Over 70 " "	30

Free black males,	639
Females,	63

Slaves, males,	126
Females,	12

Total population, 1550.

On referring to the Census taken by order of the Board of Trustees, in February 1829, by M. Robinson, Esq. the aggregate amount of population was 1237; therefore, the increase since that period has been Three Hundred and thirteen souls.

A correspondent wishes that the Board of Trustees of the Borough, would take into consideration the necessity of furnishing the Market House with an additional pair of Scales, and the necessary weights. He adds, that "time is money," and that this would save much time to many of our citizens who attend the Market, particularly those who wait so patiently for their turn at the "Butter Mill."

An examination of the pupils of Mr. Towns, Professor of English Grammar, took place on the evening of the 6th inst. I was not present, but have been informed that the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner which was creditable to their teacher and to themselves—particularly a young lady, from Winnet township, the daughter of a plain and honest farmer. To her public opinion assigns the palm of superior excellence.

[COMMUNICATION.]

To the Editor:

The subject of education is one of vital importance to the people of this State. Indiana has increased, and is increasing, both in wealth and population, in a ratio beyond any thing ever witnessed in the western country, proverbial as it is for its progression in both. I have no doubt that the next census will return us with a population of four hundred thousand souls, if not more; and the influx of wealthy and respectable citizens, especially on the Wabash, is far from decreasing. This at the ratio of representation is fixed at fifty thousand, will give us eight members of congress—we have now but three. Many of the old states will probably lose, at this estimate.

Too much of improvement is wrought, but does the more of mind take the same course? Is it not a lamentable fact, that, among the states north-west of the river Ohio, there are more persons to be found who cannot read nor write, than in all New England, with the addition of New York, containing a population nearly quadruple that of the western states? I am aware that many allowances are to be made for the present situation of matters, as it respects this subject.

Our citizens, for the last ten years, have had enough to do to render themselves decently comfortable in the way of living, without attending to any thing else. The pioneers of a new country, have a task to perform, little understood or appreciated by our more refined and wealthy neighbors. The first settlement and clearing of a farm demand all the physical energies of the settler and his household. The whole family are forced, from necessity, to labor, in a new country, for the means of support. The clearing of our forests—the cultivation of our prairies even, require more labor than one who had never witnessed the toil would believe, and with a population as sparse as ours has been, each individual has had to reckon upon his own unsupported energies for getting along. Under such circumstances, it could not be expected that any great exertions would be made for the support of education. Two or three months in the winter is as much schooling as has been allowed to children; and this, too, by individuals as schoolmasters, who were generally but ill qualified for the task they undertook.

But a new state of things has placed us in a situation now, when more attention can and should be paid to this most important of all considerations, either as it affects the temporal or spiritual condition of the human family. "Knowledge is power," and in proportion to its dissemination will be the political and moral influence which can be exercised by the people. The means of education are certainly abundant—it is only in the distribution of them, that there is danger. The fund in the State is immense. The donations by congress for the purpose, in addition to that excellent provision of our own constitution, by which vice is made to pay tribute to virtue, I mean the appropriation of all fines and forfeitures, accruing from any breach of any penal law, will, in a few years, make ample and adequate provision, if properly husbanded, for the education of youth, without assessing but a small tax on their parents. The great danger to be apprehended is that these funds will be wasted. Some counties are, in regard to the location of the sixteenth section, much better off than others; but in all the land is valuable. It is much to be questioned, whether the law on the subject of the sale of these lands, was or is a judicious one—whether or not the whole law does not require amendment. It is a consideration well worthy the attention of any individual in the community, who has the welfare of community at heart. From the children of our farmers and others are to be selected the future legislators and statesmen of our country. All are interested. It is a subject which appeals directly to the good sense and feelings of every individual who feels interested in the prosperity of our beloved country.—Some system should be devised, general in its operation, beneficial and salutary in its details: and I would earnestly call the attention of the public to so important a subject. Much of our happiness and prosperity depend on the adoption of a system which shall give to the poorest individual of our community, the great and inalienable blessing of having his children educated "without fee or reward."

It is my intention to resume the subject hereafter.

[COMMUNICATION.]

The Illinois annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, including the states of Indiana and Illinois, closed its session at this place, on the 7th of this inst.

Much business of importance was transacted; and measures adopted considerably to enlarge her field of Missionary operation. The number of members in the two states is 24,333—last year 22,059—from which it appears the net increase of the last year is 2,274.

The members of the conference ex-

pressed their gratitude to the citizens of Vincennes, for the hospitable manner in which they were entertained, by a unanimous vote of thanks; and adjourned to meet at Indianapolis, Oct. 4, 1831.

The preachers received their appointments as follows, viz:

Madison district, Allen Willey, P. Elder.
Madison station—Benj. C. Stephenson.
Vevay circuit—Joseph Tarkington, George Randle.
Lawrenceburgh—John W. McReynolds, A. Arrington.
Whitewater—Michael Taylor, Isaac Kimble.
Wayne—Asa Beck, Richard S. Robison.
Connersville—Amel Beach, Wesley Wood.
Rushville—Amos Sparks, John C. Smith.
Vernon—John Kerns.
Fort Wayne mission—N. E. Griffith.

Charlestown district, John Strange, P. Elder.

Charlestown circuit—Jas. S. Thompson.
Albany station—Calvin W. Ruter.
Corydon—Wm. Moore, John A. Decker.
Pach—John I. Johnson, Wm. S. Crissey.
Petersburgh—James Massey.
Salem—Asahel L. Risley, Henry S. Talbot.
Bloomington—Enoch G. Wood, J. N. Elsbury.

Indianapolis district, James Armstrong, P. Elder.

Indianapolis station—Thomas S. Hunt.
Franklin—James Scott.
Fall creek—Wm. Evans, Charles Bonner.
White Lick—Eli P. Farmer.
Greencastle—James Bailey, Josiah H. Hill.
Rockville—William Marvix, L. D. Smith.
Crawfordsville—Saml. C. Cooper, Saml. Erenton.

Logansport—Harden A. Tarkington.

Wabash district, George Locke, P. Elder.

Vermillion—James McKean, John E. French.

Paris—Wm. H. Smith.

Terre-Haute—Edwin Ray.

Carle—Richard Haregrave, Daniel M. Murphy.

Vincennes—Aaron Wood.

Washington—Wm. Taylor.

Princeton—John Ritchey.

Wabash circuit—Thomas H. Files, Philp T. Cordier.

Mc Vernon—John H. Benson.

Shoal Creek—John Dew, Edward R. Ames.

Shelbyville—Miles Huffaker.

Grand Prairie mission—Simoon Walker.

Sangamon district, Peter Cartright, P. Elder.

Lebanon—Stith M. Otwell, William L. Deenen.

Apple creek—W. D. Trotter.

Atlas—Spencer W. Hunter.

Spoon river—James Bankson.

Tazewell—Stephen R. Beggs.

Salt Creek—Asahel E. Phelps.

Sangamon—Jesse Hale, David B. Carter.

Galena mission—Smith L. Robinson.

Chicago mission—Jesse Walker.

Fort Clark mission—Isaac Scarratt.

[Lyon] justly observes that "an upright minister, who recommends a man?—a corrupt minister, who?" From the extracts below it would appear that some of the great men of the nation are as upright as the Indian's squaw, who was so straight that she bent backward.

To give the reader a little further insight into the operations of the present administration, we copy the following letter, which has found its way into the newspapers:

Washington, 3d March, 1830.

DEAR SIR: Since your friend Mr. Green left here, your letters to him have been, at his request, opened by me. The one enclosing a letter of recommendation to the president, was this morning received. I observed that it is not specific in its recommendation, and the necessary consequence will be, that it will be filed in the office of his private secretary, and never thereafter seen.

If it had referred to any particular office, it would have been referred to one of the departments, and put on the regular public files, when it would be brought up whenever his name was before the president, in case the application was under consideration.

I had a conversation with the president in relation to yourself, and also with Mr. Ingham—they are now well convinced that your just claims have been pre-empted, and I am confident that the first opportunity will be seized to manifest their regard for you. I inclosed to Mr. Van Buren, by our friend Dunlap, of Boston, the Richmond Whig, in which a letter writer from Portland represents you as the Hercules of the Jackson party, and I feel confident that the appointment of marshal will be tendered to you. This will be a good starting point, and as many others will seek that office, will enable you to carry a stronger support in aid of your application for a better office hereafter. If I can serve you, command me.

Your friend,

D. GREEN.

Hon. ALBERT SMITH, Portland, Maine.

The individual whose name is signed to this letter, is the editor of the official government paper at the seat of government. It has been very freely charged, in private circles, that he has been

the ruling influence in the government, under the present administration, prompting those measures especially which have been emphatically condemned by public opinion, and particularly, the system of rewards and punishments. Every reader will judge for himself how far the above letter goes to establish a fact which would, upon less convicting testimony, be incredible. What the spirit and tone of the government paper are, every one knows who ever sees that delectable sheet. Those who do not see it may form a faint idea of it from the above extract. May not the same spirit reasonably be expected to infuse itself, in a greater or less degree, into an administration, to the chief of which, it now appears, the editor of that paper is privy counselor.—*National Intelligencer.*

The American system.—In his annual message to congress, on the 8th of November, 1808, President JEFFERSON thus expressed himself:—"The situation in which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments founded and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."

This was Mr. JEFFERSON's last message to Congress—these are his last words addressed to the public. In the same message he used the following language in regard to a policy, which holds almost the first place among the abominations of the so-called Republicans of the present day:—"Shall the revenue be reduced? or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvements of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of the constitution as may be approved by the States?"

[From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Sept. 16.]

ILLUMINATION.—Among the many manifestations of joy in this country at the late signal triumph of liberal principles in France, the citizens of this place on Tuesday night last generally illuminated their houses. There were no arrangements made by any public meeting, and the idea required only to be suggested at one or two o'clock of that day, to make all with scarcely an exception enthusiastically join in the festivity.

A thrust at the P. M. General.—At a Jackson dinner, given in Barnwell district, South Carolina, to Wm. D. Martin, Esq. the member of Congress from that district, the following toast was given:

3. Post Office Department.—The proposals show alterations but no improvement; he who throws aside the chart of an experienced pilot is in danger of stranding his vessel.

The schooner Pamela, at New York, sailed from Carthage on the 21st ult.—The captain states, that Bolivar remained at Carthage, where an attempt had been made to assassinate him, and several of the inhabitants, implicated in this design, had been arrested. The country was in a very unsettled state.

A tremendous eruption of Mt. Vesuvius took place during the month of May last. The terrible explosion which opened seven craters once, destroyed eight villages in the neighborhood of the Mountain, to which neither the lava nor the fire ever extended before. Some of the fairest plains of unhappy Sicily have been desolated and blasted, and a great many lives were lost by this sudden and awful calamity. The ashes were blown by the wind to the shore of Italy, in the night of the eruption of the mountain.

QUACK MEDICINES.

When we assert that the whole system of manufacturing and of compounding quack medicines, is founded on fraud, and adverse alike to science and philanthropy, we are prepared with facts to make good our assertion. In the first place there is seldom any correspondence between their composition, as alleged by the proprietors, and their real composition. Dr. James' celebrated febrifuge powder, in England, could never be made from the specification which he on oath deposited in the office, when he obtained the patent for it. The two Goldbolls, father and son, swore to a different story respecting the vegetable balsam of the former. Dr. Solomon, of Liverpool, said of his balsam of Gilead, that it had been sanctioned by the most learned physicians of the age, that in their analyses, they had discovered no metal except gold, pure virgin gold, and the true balsam of Mecca. Hence, he continues, the salutary qualities of this inestimable cordial, and hence its preparation is the most difficult and costly of all others in chemistry. All this is notoriously false. His balsam of Mecca was brandy, and his balsam of Gilead the flavor communicated by candian seeds. The celebrated physicians were of his own kidney: the less distinguished and curious ones in his eyes were of course, those who would be duped by his knavery. An English clergyman, a few years ago, sold by means of his agent, what he termed life pills; and what were these life pills? They were composed of red pepper. Two fellows, calling themselves Doctors Jordan, puffed, at a great rate, their celebrated balsam. One of them asserting that it was a pure genu-