



Rockville, Nov. 12, 1831.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED IN MONTEZUMA, on the 21st of September last, MARIA ISABELLA, infant daughter and only child of Mr. James Nesmith, merchant of that place. Thus has the cold hand of death borne from the arms of kind and affectionate parents, their only darling, yet in the tender bud of infancy. Although it is painful to part so soon with one so dear, yet it is a great consolation to know that its change is a happy one.

"Sweet is the scene when vint e dies,
When sinks a chosen soul to rest,
How mildly beam the closing eyes,
How gently heaves the expiring breast!

So fades a summer cloud away!
So sinks the gale, when storms are o'er:
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies the wave along the shore.

Triumphant smiles the victor brow,
Fann'd by some angel's purple wing;
O grave, where is thy victory now?
Invidious death, where is thy sting?

A holy quiet reigns around;
A calm which nothing can destroy:
Naught can disturb that peace profound,
Which their unfetter'd souls enjoy.

Farewell, conflicting hopes and fears,
Where lights and shades alternate dwell!
How bright th' unchanging morn appears!
Farewell, inconstant world! farewell!

Its duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light, from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
Sweet is the scene when virtue dies."

On Tuesday last, in this place, CHAMBERS, infant son of Austin M. Puett.

The last Indiana Journal is presented on an imperial sheet, greatly improved in its appearance. During the session of the Legislature it will be published twice a week, which will give ample space for a complete detail of legislative proceedings, and will no doubt be a useful paper to those who wish to become acquainted with the politics of the State.—The prospectus of the Journal may be seen in another part of this paper.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The election in this State has resulted in the choice of Mr. Lumpkin for Governor, over the present incumbent, Geo. R. Gilmer.

The late tornado which visited the West India Islands with so great destruction, has caused the Government of Hayti to open her ports to foreign Trade,

A very extensive fraud has lately been discovered, which was practised upon the bank of New York in 1826 and '27. The sum of \$10,000 had been taken from the Bank by a person, who at the time, was acting as one of its chief clerks.

The Crown, worn by the Queen of England at the coronation, is estimated at 111,000£; it weighs 19oz. 10 dwt. Who would have supposed that so small a substance could possibly be worth such an enormous sum?

We are compelled to postpone the publication of the Report of the Free Trade Convention this week—it shall appear as soon as we can conveniently make room for it. The subject of this report is one which involves the greatest interest of our country, and should therefore be well inquired into, in order that a more perfect decision may be made in regard to its utility in any shape, the extent to which it may be carried, and its constitutionality.

FOREIGN NEWS. SUMMARY.

For want of room to present our readers with the full detail of foreign news, we have been compelled to embody the most interesting incidents in an imperfect summary.—The latest intelligence, casts a gloomy shade over the prospects of patriotic Poland.

Skizynecki has resigned and Dem-

biuski assumed the command of the "patriot army of Poland." The spirit of the army continues firm and confident, rendered more so by the intelligence of revolt by several of the Russian provinces.

A revolution had broken out in Lisbon in favor of Donna Maria, but was suppressed by the troops of the tyrant Miguel.

The Duke of Kent refused to attend the Coronation of King William, which took place on the 8th Sept. last.

The Reform Bill has at length passed the Committee. The report is to be brought up on Tuesday (Sept. 13th past) when the debate upon the general measure will be resumed. Great hopes are entertained for its final passage.

The head quarters of the Russian Imperial army was at Nadarzyn on the 23d August, and the outposts within two and a half miles of Warsaw. The first division of troops which Gen. Krutz is bringing to join the Field-Marshal, had already crossed the Vistula.

Report says that Prince Radziville had been sent as Plenipotentiary from the Polish National Government, to the Prussian head Quarters, to negotiate a peace. Another report says that Prince Radziville is appointed Viceroy of Poland under the sovereignty of Russia.

The French troops sent to defend the independence and neutrality of Belgium, have returned.

Admiral de Rigny, Minister of Marine, has been appointed Deputy to the Electoral College of Bologne, by an immense majority.

A great fire took place in Pera, which destroyed 1800 houses, leaving 60,000 persons without shelter, with a total loss of their property.

The Colera is still raging with all its fury in many places. The cities of Semlin, Hermanstadt, Ofen and Perth average, each, 50 deaths daily, by this fatal malady.

Extract from the communication of O. P. Q. to the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle.

However, the amendment was passed by a large majority; and now Louis Philip is aware that the Deputies of France, although they represent all the aristocracy and Rentiers, and only about one hundredth part of the Democracy, yet even these Deputies require and expect from his Majesty that, by one means or other—by means of war or peace—negotiations or cannon balls, the nationality and independence of Poland shall be assured; and mark ye! It is "Poland" which is spoken of. Not merely the Dutchy of Warsaw—but Poland—the whole of Poland—the Poland of history—and now the Poland of heroes. Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, the Ukraine, may hear this announcement with pleasure, with hope, and with confidence—for, believe me, if, after this declaration of the old chamber, so temperately and almost so tearfully expressed, the nationality of Poland should not be guaranteed—there is not a man in France who would guarantee to the reigning Dynasty the possession of the Throne for the short space of one little week. If M. Perrier thinks that he has now the right of abandoning or saving Poland, as he may feel disposed, let him venture on the experiment, and he will find, that there is a tribunal from which he cannot escape, and that it is indeed dangerous to trifle with public opinion and national sympathies. If M. Perrier is really so respected and beloved by the despotic Governments of Austria, Prussia, and, above all, Russia, as she pretends to be, then the moment, has now arrived when they may prove affection by granting to Poland her independence, without war, and without further conflict. But if they shall refuse to listen to his remonstrances, and shall dare France to the battle, let Monsieur Perrier assure himself, that if he will not accept the challenge for France, she will accept it for herself; for the voice of France has pronounced the sentence, "La nationalite Polonoise ne perira pas."

To the special affairs of Poland, I must now invite your attention. Some doubts were entertained a few days ago, as to the failure of Gen. Gielgud, in Lithuania, and as to the fact of his being made a prisoner. Alas! those doubts are removed, and I believe the lamented fact cannot be doubted. Still, however the revolution in Lithuania has not terminated, and unless the Emperor Nicholas still consents to grant to the provinces of Lithuania and Samogitia a constitution and liberty, he

will find that the spirit of the Revolution he will be unable to extinguish, and that when least prepared for its manifestation it will burst forth, again appeal to Poland and Europe for assistance. Warsaw is, it appears, nearly surrounded by Russian troops. The arrival of further forces is announced at Berlin with confidence, and on the Polish frontiers it is generally felt that Warsaw must capitulate—be reduced to ashes—or its population be starved to death. I am sometimes pleased to hope otherwise; to dream of final success; and to imagine that Poland will achieve and forever her own independence. But then I am reminded by those whose knowledge is more local, and whose characters are less enthusiastic, that Russia has immense resources, that she can carry on campaign after campaign which Poland cannot do; that she can lose 100,000 soldiers and replace them by the same number of barbarians, and that, as she is great and powerful, the capitalists of London and Paris will willingly lend her funds to crush liberty and establish despotism. To the present moment, indeed we have no certain intelligence which is unfavorable to the Poles with reference to the actual campaign; but let us even console ourselves with the hope that this campaign will terminate unfavorably to the Russian Army. And what then? If Great Britain and France are to allow of army after army, and campaign after campaign, how is it possible for Poland to maintain her ground against such repeated and periodical massacres? Let the British Government at least, set a bound to its fearfulness, its indecision, and its cruelty. Let the French Government do the same. If the Poles were assured that, provided the present campaign shall terminate in their favor, they would be recognized as an independent Nation by Great Britain and France, they would make one vast and overwhelming effort, which should annihilate their present assailants. But if, when this campaign shall be over another, and yet another, is to be allowed, then there is no end to oppression—no boundary to despotism, and peace, humanity, freedom and the world are enslaved and beaten down by this barbarian Colossus. I pray you, then, exert yourselves in this matter, and enforce on the British Government the fact, that if Poland shall be crushed, all Europe will rise; and that if it desires constitutional liberty, it must not goad the millions to an attack on all existing governments. The defeat of the Poles would end in the overthrow of Thrones, and the establishment of a thorough democracy. The British Government may, by its interference for Poland, avoid this result, but if it will not interfere, the day will come when its mediation will be rejected.

And what is to be done about Belgium? We have various rumors afloat. We are told that the occupation of Belgium by French soldiers is not agreeable to the British cabinet. We are told that King Leopold perceives that the Protocol of the eighteen articles is not popular, and seriously thinks of abdicating. We are told that the King of Holland requires the possession of Luxembourg, Maestricht, Venloo, and the left bank of the Scheldt, as well as the expenses of the war.—We are told that he refuses to leave Maestricht, and refuses to leave the citadel of Antwerp; and that he refuses to sign his assent to the Protocol adopted by the Belgian Congress.—How all these difficulties will be arranged for the moment we know not; but this we know, that all arrangements will be but momentary, which do not go to uniting Belgium to France. Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

Supreme Court of the United States.—This is an ultimate tribunal. Its decisions are final. It utters opinion and they become, parts and portions of the Law of the Land. And yet the judges are but men, actuated by like passions, swayed by similar considerations, capable of being moulded by the same transient dispositions as ourselves. Of what immense importance, then, it is to the whole country, that every inducement to decide unrighteously, unlawfully, and contrary to their intelligence, should be swept away from their presence, and that nothing should be left for the eyes of their ambition to batten on, but the modest blazonry of the good citizen, who having performed his duty here, according to the dictates of his conscience, and the promptings of his judgment, has nothing to fear hereafter.

A justice, seated on the bench of the Supreme Court of any state, and more especially that of the United States, should be dead to the excitement of all private prejudice—all partisan rivalry. There is nothing so totally at variance with the character of the judicial—as completely opposed to the spirit of our republican constitutions—nothing so humiliating—nothing so offensive—nothing that tends so much to lessen

our reverence for the character of a judge, as to find him, at one and the same moment, the arbitrator and partizan—the expounder of the law, and its would be executor.—In short, one who, holding an office, which the people, knowing their own frailty, have voluntarily left at the disposal of an individual, with power to elevate thereto, whomsoever he chooses, as mediator, for life, between man and man—throws himself back into the turbulent tide of popular commotion, that he may be again perhaps raised to a higher or more conspicuous destiny.

These thoughts have glanced thro' our mind, whilst noticing some late attempts to draw from the United States' Bench of Judges its oldest and its youngest incumbent, and urging them into the political arena. The Chief Justice, happily for the country, remains as immovable as a granite mountain. The country demand of him that he should continue—adamantine and inflexible, a stern portraiture of an honest man. Judge McLean has also declined being made, for the present, the instrument of a party. Heaven grant him constancy. When the Justices' Bench of the Supreme Court becomes the stepping-stone to political aggrandizement, we may continue to boast of a Constitution, but we shall virtually possess none.—Boston Transcript.

THRIFTY'S ADVICE.

Gather your Indian corn your potatoes, and garden vegetables. Husk the corn as soon as gathered and put it in your granary or corn cribs, sheltered well from the wet. Be careful not to lay it too thick, if you do it will heat and spoil it should be well dried before it is put in the cribs, which should be so constructed as to admit the air through crevices in the sides, left open for that purpose.—Feed out your pumpkins to your cattle before they are frozen.

Dry your potatoes before you put them in your cellar, which should be deep and close enough to prevent freezing. Gather in your beans, beets, carrots, cabbages, parsnips and every thing worth saving, before the weather becomes cold.

Remember that a penny saved is as good as a penny earned; and "that many a little makes a mickle;" and "always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom."

Thrifty says he knows many farmers who waste every year the one half of what they raise, by leaving their crops exposed to their cattle and hogs, and by a total want of care and economy. He saves every thing and makes a little go a great ways. Instead of throwing his corn in the ear into the mud to be tread upon, mangled and destroyed by his hogs and cattle, he shells it off of the cob, and has it ground into meal, which he moistens with the slops of his kitchen, and will fat his hogs on one half the quantity of corn. By heating the water and boiling it into mush, it will go much farther.

He stacks his husks, and by covering them at the top with a few bundles of straw, keeps them dry and sweet. In short, every thing is put in its proper place, and preserved in the neatest manner. He prides himself upon economy, order and neatness. His wife and daughters observe the same rules. In their work, their cookery, their persons and their dress, every thing is neat, tasteful and wholesome. Every thing is in its place, and every thing done as it ought to be done. By observing method in all they do, they have leisure enough to make and receive visits, and to improve their minds by reading good books.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
INDIANA JOURNAL,
ON AN IMPERIAL SHEET,
PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK DURING THE
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIS Paper will, as heretofore, be published twice a week during the session of the General Assembly, and it will, as usual, contain a detailed account of the proceedings of the Legislature. Its increased size will afford us an opportunity to present our readers with a much greater quantity and variety of intelligence than heretofore. The character of the paper is presumed to be well known. It has been in existence nearly nine years, and for the three last years has been published twice a week during the session of the Legislature. It has thus been enabled to give—a full and connected history of the Proceedings of the Legislature.—Having incurred an increased expenditure in enlarging it to an imperial size, we appeal to our fellow-citizens, with confidence that the appeal will not be made in vain, for an increase of patronage. We have uniformly sustained a loss by our semi-weekly publications, but the progressive improvement of the

country, the rapid increase of our population, and the growing demand for newspaper intelligence, seem to require that we should advance rather than retrograde. We have therefore determined to enlarge our sheet, exert our best energies, and rely for remuneration on the liberality of patriotism of an enlightened public.

Members of the Legislature are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as agents for us in procuring subscribers, either for the year or during the session, and in receiving money.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, the price will be SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, to be paid in advance.

To regular annual subscribers, the price will be Two DOLLARS for 52 numbers, if paid in advance, or Three DOLLARS at the expiration of the term.

Especially attention will be paid to forwarding the papers according to direction.

Gentlemen to whom this prospectus may be forwarded will confer a particular favour of the Editors by giving it a general circulation for the purpose of procuring subscribers, and by having the names of session subscribers forwarded to us at least as early as the meeting of the General Assembly.

DOULASS & MAGUIRE,
EDITORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29, 1831.



KENHAWA
SALT

Just received and for sale
By the Barrel or single Bushel—By
NOEL & ROSE.

VERMILLION COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF INDIANA, } SS:
VERMILLION COUNTY }

Probate Court, Sept. Term, 1831.

James Groenendyke, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Perrin deceased, vs. The heirs & creditors of said deceased.

Petition to settle said estate as insolvent. as insolvent.

THE said Administrator having filed his petition, praying for the settlement of said estate as insolvent. It is ordered that, unless the creditors of said estate notify the Administrator of the existence and extent of their respective claims by filing the same, or a statement thereof, in the office of the Clerk of said Court, previous to a final distribution of the assets of the estate of said deceased—such claims will be postponed in favor of the other creditors—and it is ordered that that the pendency of this complaint be published in the Wabash Herald six weeks successively.

(A copy) Attest
STEPHEN B. GADDNER,
Clerk.

Nov. 5th 1831.

31—6w.

Notice

IS hereby given, that I have taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Florer deceased, late of Vermillion County Ia. Persons having claims will present them duly authenticated within six months, and those indebted to said estate must make immediate payment;—the estate is solvent.

JAMES GROENENDYKE adm.
Newport, Nov. 5th 1831. 31—3t

ESTRAYED from the subscriber, then at Crawfordsville, Indiana, about the 20th of August last: a

YELLOWISH IRON
GRAY MARE,

Three years old last spring, left hind foot white, about 14½ hands high, she was formerly owned in Vermillion County, and would be likely to stray that course, whoever will return her to me at Clinton, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

FIELDING SHEPHERD.
Clinton, Oct. 24th, 1831. 30—3t

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Newport, Ind. on the 30th September, 1831—which if not taken out before the expiration of the succeeding quarter, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

Arrowsmith Alex'r. Bennett John 2
Blackshare Luke H. Boswell William
Crane Stephen 2 Cook Hiram
Davis James or John Davis John
Davis Henry Duncan John
Florer John Graham Jefferson
Henderson Joel Huff Goolsbury
Hannamon Wm. Esq. Highfield Jeremiah
Jackson Joseph Lee F. H.
Lee John W. Lemon Henry
Klepper Wm. Kelly Lewis jr.
Osborn David Potter John
Pritchard Samuel Reynolds Sam'l, S.
Russell Jane Sheriff of Verm.
Schooling Joseph tion 5.
Steeley Jacob Smith Henry W.
Steadman Van Thomas Benjamin
Vaughan John White Isaac

Whittinghill David
S. B. GARDNER P. M.
Oct. 1st 1831. 36