

WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, AUGUST 2, 1834.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, of Clark county, has been appointed by the Governor, President Judge, of the 2d Judicial Circuit in this State, in place of Judge Ross, dec'd.

State Bank.—I have been informed, that one of the commissioners has written a letter to his friend in this place, advising him that the loan has been effected, and that the Bank will probably go into operation this fall. Upon this subject I have given in another column, a short notice from the Louisville Public Advertiser.

At the election on Monday last, in Vincennes Township, for a Justice of the Peace for said township, to supply the place of JOHN COLLINS, Esq., whose present term of service will expire in a few days, he was re-elected.

I have been authorised to say, that NICHOLAS SMITH, of Vincennes, has consented to serve as Coroner, if elected.

Wabash River.—The Wabash river has at length fallen below steam boat navigation—it is yet at a good stage for keel boating.

Extract from the speech of Judge Kinney, delivered at the celebration of American Independence, at Terre Haute, Ind., on the 4th of July, 1834.

"Knowledge is power"—it is the life of liberty—but I ask you, my fellow-citizens, if the channels through which political intelligence now flows to the people are not corrupted? Is the press the vehicle of truth? I know there are honorable exceptions; but I ask, with feelings of deep mortification, if a large portion of the talents of the country are not, at this time, employed, to deceive the people, in relation to their dearest interests?—if misrepresentation and falsehood are not become so common as scarcely to excite a blush? "It is but newspaper slang, and unworthy of credit," is the common remark. And is there no remedy for these things? No matter with what wisdom your constitutions are framed; no matter with what solemnity your laws are enacted; no matter with what penal sanctions they are enforced; if man has lost confidence in his fellow man, the temple of your government must be dissolved, and anarchy or despotism usurp the place of law and liberty.—There is not in the universe of God a principle upon which mild and rational government can be sustained, if truth be wanting. I will suggest a remedy. It is believed that our system of education, is radically defective. The common branches of literature are taught here, as they are taught in Europe, and so far it is well; but this is not enough. You would not give a King or an Emperor the same education that you would give his subjects—you would fit him for the station he is to occupy. Nor should you give a republican the same education that would be proper for a slave of the Russian Autocrat. The people of the United States are their own sovereigns, and they should be taught, with the first dawns of intellect, to feel the responsibility of their stations. Every American citizen should be taught to feel that he is a pillar in the public edifice; that the government rests, and may mainly rest upon his shoulders. Every school in the land should be a part of a general system of education, which should pervade the remotest limits of your wide domain; and every branch of instruction, from the highest to the lowest, should look, directly or indirectly, to the prosperity, honor, and glory of the Republic. I say a general system, because all experience has shown that no other can be long successful.—Particular institutions, under the care of competent men, will ensure particular objects; but no institutions, however wisely framed, or ably conducted, can supply the want of a well regulated system of common schools. The framers of our State constitution foresaw and provided for this.—They have declared, that "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law, for a general system of Education, according to regular graduations from township schools to a State University wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all."

In executing this wise design, we have begun wrong. The cupola of the edifice is built, but the foundation is wanting.—We have a College established under the authority of the law; but have our Legislators yet to learn that the block must be drawn from the quarry, before the chisel of the sculptor is required? In your common schools the first dawns of science are shewn. These are the nurseries of your scholars, and your statesmen; and in these they must receive culture, until they are prepared for transplanting into the higher institutions of our country. We have funds, but we have no system. Every sixteenth section is under the direction of a distinct government; and by the existing laws, each school in the State may be conducted upon principles diverse from every other; and these nurseries of science are as destitute of culture as the plants of the wilderness. To establish a system of common schools we must have a common fund. The sixteenth section are the property of the townships in which they lie, and there is no power to compel them to be made common stock. But men are led by interest. Provide by irrevocable law that five per cent, of your State revenue shall constitute a fund for common schools, the interest of which shall be annually distributed to the several townships in the State, according to the number of children taught; but make it a condition that no township shall participate in this fund, the proceeds of whose sixteenth section does not make a part of it. By this course you would soon have ample means for the sup-

port of common schools, and they would be subject to State Legislation.

It has been hinted that the nature of studies should be adapted to our national character. Would it not be highly proper, that those upon whom your mantles must fall, should understand the constitutions under which we live, that they should be able to compare the constitutions of the different States with each other? to compare the principles of our own government with those of other countries; to reflect upon the sources of national wealth and prosperity; and to understand the causes which have led to the overthrow of those nations which once dazzled the world with the splendor of their deeds, but are now no more. In the enjoyment of all the blessings that our country now affords, there is a disposition to shut our eyes to the unpleasant truths of history. Their warning voice is unheeded, and we vainly imagine that the mountain of our prosperity is too strong to be shaken. But which of all the nations of antiquity that now live only on the pages of history, or in the mouldering columns of their splendor, was not as sure of immortality as are the sons of Columbia. The proud Trojan guarded by his walls and his Hector, would have laughed at the prediction of his overthrow, but who now shall point the traveller to the land of Priam? Would Grecians, under the wise institutions of Solon and Lycurgus, in the days of the heroes that she nurtured in the prime of her glory, have listened to the prediction of their subjection to the unbos Saracen? Hannibal marched his victorious army almost to the gates of Rome; and yet, in his day, the walls of Carthage were razed to their foundations, by a Roman army. Where are the cities of Egypt, Syria, Poenicia, and Persia?—where are Babylon, Nineveh, and Jerusalem?—where are the seven hundred cities of Asia Minor? and where the *Eternal City*? Buried in the revolutions of time, or become the habitations of strangers, who knew them not in their days of glory. But they did not rise, flourish, and fall in vain. They have left us a bright lesson of instruction, in which we may read our own fate, or study to avoid the rocks on which they split. The causes of their overthrow may be found in their systems of government and their principles of action. Many wise men have supposed, that there exists in the very nature of things, causes which must produce a decline, as well as a rise in nations. But this is not supported by reason, and is believed to be a slander upon the all-wise Creator. It is, however, a law of universal application, that whatever is founded in, or supported by injustice, and falsehood shall ultimately be overthrown. Troy defended the captor of Hellen—Carthage was founded by fraud, and supported by unjust traffic, and vindictive war—Greece and Rome were enriched by the spoils of vanquished nations; and it has been said by more than man, "that those who take the sword shall perish by it." And whether we test the truth of this remark by principle or learn it from the pages of history, the demonstration is equally clear. But the nation that continues in the practice of those virtues which raised it to power, prosperity and glory, will never diminish in brightness till its VIRTUES DECLINE.

Indiana State Bank. We understand that the engraving of the plates for this institution is now going on in New York, and that the President of the Bank states that the State loan will be taken in the month of August next. The Bank will probably go into operation in September or early October. An error seems to have been committed in the choice of Commissioners. United States bank men should in no instance, be selected to assist in putting State Banks into operation. They naturally fall into bad company in the eastern cities, and are naturally subjected to the influence of their favorite Bank, which we apprehend has been the case with the Indiana Commission. In March the prospect of selling the bonds or effecting the loan was said to be highly flattering—but as the Bank controversy waxed warm in Congress, that prospect was represented to have become more gloomy; and, we now learn that in June the principal Commissioner returned from New York, through Philadelphia, to Washington, where he stated to certain members that, if the House of Representatives should indicate by a vote, that the charter of the United States Bank would be renewed, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the loan or the State of Indiana. Thus the members from Indiana seem to have been appealed to, to go for a renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank, as means of obtaining a loan for the States! That movement failed, Congress adjourned on the 1st inst.—and Indiana credit seems to have risen suddenly—very suddenly

Louisville Pub. Ad.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

LATEST FROM FRANCE. The packet ship Sully arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 1st ult. Our files of Paris and Havre papers, says the New York Courier, brought by this conveyance are to the 31st of May. The following letter from our Paris correspondent contains a summary of all the intelligence, and therefore precludes the necessity of our making extracts:

Paris, May 31, 1834.
To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer Sir.—I have, at length, the pleasure of announcing to you that the Spanish Cortes are convoked for the 24th of July next, the *Gazeta de Madrid* of the 24th inst. contains the decree, which is dated Aranjuez, 20th May. This important intelligence was bought by a Cabinet Courier, who left Madrid at 11 o'clock at night, on the 24th inst. and arrived at Paris yesterday evening at 6. The tenor of the decree is as follows:

That Queen Isabella II, and in her name the Queen Regent, in order to accomplish the fundamental laws of the Monarchy, in conformity with the basis established in the *Estatuto Real*, and after having consulted the Council of Regency,

as well as that of Ministers, has resolved upon the convocation of the General Cortes of the Kingdom, who are to meet and commence their sitting in the Heroic city of Madrid, on the 24th day of July of the present year; in order to occupy themselves with the important affairs which the Government confiding in their zeal and loyalty, will submit to them.

In consequence, it is ordered that the *Proceres* be called upon to take their places by the *Estatuto Real*, and the *Procuradores* elected by the towns and corporations, shall assemble in the said city on the day above mentioned.

It is added that the Queen Regent ordains that the decree be promulgated with all the solemnity that is required to announce to Spain the new era of prosperity and glory which may be expected from the re-establishment of an Institution of so much importance for the good government of the monarchy.

A decree of Amnesty follows to the following effect: that the Queen Regent, being desirous to celebrate, by an additional benefit, the solemn convocation of the General Cortes of the Kingdom, she has resolved in conformity with the advice of her council of Ministers to give the fullest extension to the Royal Decree of Amnesty of the 20th of October, 1832, by annulling all the exceptions contained therein. These decrees are both countersigned Martinez de la Rosa.

By the latter all Spaniards are allowed to re-enter their country, and among them Generals Mina and Vigo who had so valiantly defended it against foreign invasion, and the gloomy despotism of the reign of Ferdinand. Thus the political reaction in Spain is completed, and the delays which have taken place in its accomplishment ought to be attributed rather to the innumerable obstacles which presented themselves to the more rapid march in the path of amelioration and justice, than to any willful hanging back on the part of the Queen's government.

Spain has now openly entered into the great constitutional family, of which England and France may be said to be the heads; and as it appears from the same Gazette, and the despatches received by government within the last few days, that Don Miguel had evacuated Santarem, and was retreating in the utmost disorder upon Elvas, his fall may be considered as certain as that of Don Carlos; consequently Don Pedro will, it is to be presumed, soon convocate the Portuguese Cortes, and thus two Constitutional tribunes will be raised in the Peninsula, at the same moment when, to all appearance, the English Parliament is on the point of becoming more energetic by means of a reformed administration, and the French Chamber, through the approaching elections, is, we will hope, about to gain some new Representatives—who, at the same time that they are impressed with constitutional and loyal sentiments, will bring with them more enlightened views than were manifested by some members of the late Chamber as to the material interests of the country. This prospect is cheering, and it should excite the spleen of the northern potentates, *tant pis pour eux*.

Madrid was perfectly tranquil when the Courier left, and it is now generally understood that the account of the disturbances in that city on the 21st was much exaggerated. The widow of the unfortunate Gen. Torrijos entered Madrid on that day. She was accompanied by thousands of the most respectable inhabitants of the capital, who went out to meet her. This demonstration is a proof of the state of the public mind, and of what may be looked forward to from the approaching meeting of the Cortes.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the Mero Castle, at New York from Havana, papers from Lisbon to May 27th, and from Cadiz to June 2d, have been received. If the accounts prove correct, there is an end to the civil war in the Peninsula. The supplement contains the capitulation of Don Carlos and Don Miguel, in Portugal, and a royal decree, convening the Spanish Cortes. The particulars of the fall of Santarem are also given in detail; after which the armies were closely pursued to the city of Evora, where Don Miguel and Don Carlos were surrendered by their own troops to the forces of the Spanish army.

Judge Lamar, of Georgia, shot himself on the 4th inst. He left on his desk a letter to his wife and children.

We find in the Boston Journal the following touch of manners and customs:

"Customs vary in different countries, and in some parts of Europe, particularly among the genteel classes in the city of Lisbon, picking one's teeth is considered a ceremony necessary to be observed at dinner, at the end of every course. So much so, that tooth picks, fabricated of pieces of tough wood, are always furnished by the host. They are fancifully stuck into a neat little machine, resembling a pepper box, placed in the centre of the table, and which is regularly handed round to the company, who supply themselves and proceed to business. It is somewhat difficult for a Yankee to accustom himself to this singular habit, and we confess that we were not a little astonished, perhaps shocked, when at the first dinner which we had the honor to eat in Lisbon, a young lady, the daughter of the host, with a most enthusiastic smile, pointed to an image, resembling a Hindoo Idol, with its head bristling with small splinters of wood, and asked me to have the goodness to hand her a tooth pick! But we heard aright—she selected one from the lot, and throwing herself back in her chair, and opening her pretty mouth, commenced operations in the most graceful manner imaginable!"

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[COMMUNICATED.]

ELIZA SMITH, beloved consort of William Smith, departed this life on Wednesday morning the 23d day of July, 1834, having her hope fixed in Jesus Christ, the author and finisher of our faith. She bore her sickness without uttering a groan or a murmur, saying "the Lord's will be done." Her malady lasted with great severity during eighteen days, when she breathed her life out sweetly in the arms of Jesus Christ, her risen and ascended Saviour. She was the joy of her husband and his chief delight on the earth. She was loved by all her relations and friends, and her death is very much regretted by all who knew her. It has pleased the Lord to take her from this world to praise him with more perfect strains in the New Jerusalem above, where all is joy inex- plicable and full of glory.

DIED—On Monday the 28th July, in this place, Miss ELIZA ROSEMAN, daughter of Joseph Roseman, Esq.

Candidates' Department.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES G. READ, NOAH NOBLE.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

DAVID V. CULLEY, DAVID WALLACE.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JOHN F. SNAPP, HENRY M. SHAW.

ROBERT N. CANNAN.

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN PURCELL, JOHN B. MARTIN.

ZACHARIAH PULLIAM.

FOR COMMISSIONER.—1st District.

WILLIAM SMITH, PIERRE LAPLANTE.

THOMAS C. BAILEY, JAS. P. BADOLLET.

WILLIAM RAPER, NICHOLAS WALLACE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.—3d District.

CHARLES POLKE, JOSEPH MCCLURE.

FOR CORONER.

WILLIAM BRUCE, WILLIAM SMITH,

ABRAHAM RODARTEL, MANASSA BROWN.

NICHOLAS SMITH.

NOTICE

I hereby give to the heirs and legal representatives of Hezekiah Parker, deceased, that we shall apply to the Judges of the Vanderburgh Circuit court at the next term of said court for the appointment of commissioners to divide the real estate of said deceased, agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN SHINGLER,

RACHEL SHINGLER.

Evansville, July 28, 1834.—28-4t

AGUE & FEVER CURE!

ROMAND'S Vegetable Mixture or Febrifuge—warranted a perfect and lasting cure for Ague and Fever. For sale by ROSS & EWING, Agenis.

August 2, 1834.—28-3m

STATE OF INDIANA, ss.

Knox County,

NOTICE

I hereby give to the heirs and legal representatives of the late John Parker, deceased, that we shall apply to the Judges of the Vanderburgh Circuit court at the next term of said court for the appointment of commissioners to divide the real estate of said deceased, agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN SHINGLER,

RACHEL SHINGLER.

Evansville, July 28, 1834.—28-4t

NOTICE

OF PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Eli Baldwin, Chauncy Pierce, Thomas Bruner, Clinton Bruner, and all other heirs at law of Lemuel Baldwin, (late of Gibson county, Indiana,) deceased, ceased.

John Shingler, Com'r.

Paoli, June 29, 1834.—24-3t

DOCTOR B. F. COOKE,

I respectfully inform the citizens of Merom and adjacent neighborhood, that he has permanently established himself at Merom, and will always be found at his shop or in town, ready to attend to any calls, save when he may be absent on professional business.

Merom, July 1, 1834.—24-6t

Doctor Thacker V. Bush,

OF KENTUCKY.

HAVING obtained the right under the patent of Thomas Stagner, of Kentucky, for applying his Truss, exclusively in the State of Indiana, expects to be in Vincennes on or about the 15th of July next, at John C. Clark's tavern, when he will wait on all cases that may present.

The superiority of Stagner's Truss over all others now in use, is acknowledged wherever it has been employed, and all other Trusses have gone into disuse. It will cure every species of rupture whether congenital or the result of accident, and it may be applied to all ages