

the west, and therefore need gold to carry about and to travel upon. Happily again, the greatest supply of gold will go to the west. The emigrants removing to that great region will all carry gold in preference to either silver or paper, for it is lighter than silver, and safer than paper. The land offices will become receptacles and reservoirs of gold; whence it will be distributed to the country through the government disbursements, through the military, the surveying and the Indian departments; and to the officer who, having received gold from the government, shall presume, or dare, to offer paper to the soldiers, or citizens. Then a great stream of gold will flow up the Mississippi from New Orleans, and diffuse itself all over the great west. Nearly all the gold coinage of the new world will come to the United States; for all the coinage of the new governments of Mexico and South America, being the coinage of rebel provinces, cannot go to old Spain, or to any of her dependencies, and therefore will come to the United States as its natural and best market. This will fill the west with doubloons and half-jones; and in eight or nine months from this time, every substantial citizen will have a long silken purse, of fine open net work, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter. The travellers will be free from the pestilence of ragged, filthy and counterfeited notes. Every substantial man, and every substantial man's wife and daughter, will travel upon gold. The satellites of the bank alone, to show their servile subjection to their liege monarch, will repine at the loss of paper!

So gold was to be "as plenty as blackberries;" but the "Globe" again says—

"So invertebrate is the bank opposition to this great measure, that many bank men *actually refuse to receive gold*; although it is but a few days, only until the first day of August, that it becomes a legal tender, at the advanced rates. They refuse to receive it except at the old rates pretending that they prefer United States bank notes to gold. The republicans on the other hand, proudly receive gold at the advanced rates; and thus a new standard is developed in the country by which to test political parties. The bank party derided gold; the republicans extol it—the bank party throw it aside, and pretend they do not want it, the republicans eagerly seek after it, and prefer it to any thing else. Every republican that can get gold, travels upon it, every bank whig prefers the *Bid-well* notes."

*From the Pennsylvanian.*

I understand the operations of this establishment [the mint of the U. S. States] are very tardy. It is well known that it has been for many years used principally for the convenience of the U. S. bank, and, unless I am greatly misinformed, that institution has acquired, and now exercises, too much influence over the operations of this establishment.

It is very certain that if the U. S. States bank can by any means, prevent the gold coins from getting into circulation *until after the October elections*, it will be a great object gained, and it is necessary for the people to exercise a most watchful supervision over all the public officers who have any thing to do with the gold coins.

*Paul Pry.*

We see it stated, in some of the papers, that the gold tables published are not correct. We have not investigated the subject, and do not affect to understand it. The following has reference to another subject and is called by the editor of the *Boston Centinel* "inadvertent legislation."

A correspondent, who is an intelligent and accurate merchant, has sent us the following item.

"In the new gold law, the weight of an eagle is required to be 258 grains of standard gold—the half eagle 129, and the quarter eagle 64. The value of standard gold is fixed at 94 and 8 10 ct. per dwt. At this rate a new eagle weighing 258 grains, would come to \$10 19 instead of \$10."

If these statements be correct, there has been an error of legislation, which must have been inadvertent, and was probably a *clericale* one. We find that 253 grains standard gold, are equal to \$10, and consequently, the eagle ought to consist of that weight, instead of 258, as provided by the law. This might have been set down as a typographical error, but that half and quarter eagles are fixed at the half and quarter of 258, as appears above, and moreover, numerals in legislative acts are written out. It is not improbable, that in the original draught of the act, a figure 3 may have been mistaken for 8, and the other calculations based upon the error and written out after the erroneous draught when the law came to be engrossed. Come the mistake whence it may, should any new eagles be made conformably to it they would be worth more than \$10. But the probability is, that the error will be discovered at the next session of congress.

We have only to express an opinion that gold will not come into common use *until after the October elections*! The eagles and their parts, at present coined, will never enter into the circulation, with their fractional values added. They are exceedingly inconvenient, and the people cannot understand them. And as to a new coinage, the preceding statement puts a "stopper" on that, if the matter is rightly calculated—but were it otherwise, no one could have expected a great emission from the mint—*before the October elections*! It will require some time to get gold, and prepare it for coinage. Before a salmon is "cooked," it must be

caught. And what have the *elections* to do with this thing? THE ELECTIONS! It would seem, however, from the great noise that has been made about them, that the gold bills are thought, by some to have much to do with the *elections*—though not at all opposed in Congress on party grounds, nor otherwise objected to except that, in the opinion of several of the best informed members, the legal value of gold, as established in these bills, was rather high, as measured by the legal value of silver—which latter is the basis of legal values with us, and in many other countries. But the "Globe," and the numerous other presses which say as it says, do not understand, or suppose the fact, that the legal value attached to gold will have no sort of effect on its *real value* in the money market. Our old coinage is now only as *bullion*, and will remain so till exhausted; and if the legal value in the new coinage be too high, that will also become *bullion*, except in forced transactions under the law. These may give a certain degree of currency to even an adulterated coinage. The "continental bills" had such a one in the revolution. But if the legal rate of silver renders ten dollars more valuable than an eagle, the eagle, at 10 dollars, will not be come the *measure of value*.

We as heartily desire a supply of gold coins, especially of *half eagles* and *quarters*, as any one; and only differ with some as to the quantity of fine gold to be contained in them. Frequently, and many years ago, we spoke of the *too low* value that we had placed on gold—and shall rejoice in seeing that the new value has not been placed *too high*.

*From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

THE GLOBE.

From the Blue book, we take the following items to prove what a pure, disinterested, honest, moderate man considers as a slight return for the great services he has done to the cause of "retrenchment and reform throughout the globe." In that book, we find that Francis P. Blair, editor and proprietor of the Washington *Globe*, has received the following sums for

Printing blank Commissions, Treaties and Circulars \$1933.17

" Laws of 1st Session of 22d Congress 4503.00

" Diplomatic Correspondence including binding and paper 8512.63

" Laws of 2d Congress 2938.00

Publishing Laws of Congress in newspaper 500.03

Printing for Treasury Department 5594.53

" For Pension Commissioners 3303.60

" War Department 9.00

" Adjutant General's Office 1234.12

" " " 716.48

" " " 261.63

" " " 153.00

" " " 525.49

" " " 10.00

" " " 17.00

" Ordnance Department 5.00

" Subsistence Department 183.74

" " " 188.00

" " " 229.50

" " " 6.00

Printing for Navy Department 142.08

" " " 292.25

" Navy Register 809.50

" Blanks for Post office 61.25

Advertising Post Office Proposals 8443.50

Printing Blanks and Circulars 2923.07

\$50,061.98

From the Post Office Reports, it appears that the said Francis P. Blair received the further sum of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, which was not entered in the Blue Book, as it should have been. We can only account for this omission by the modesty for which that worthy editor is so notorious, and which made him unwilling, that the people should know the high value he attached to his services, in the great cause of Retrenchment, Humbug and Reform.

*From the Westchester Register.*

President Jackson started several weeks ago for the hermitage. Where is he? What route did he travel?—through what cities or towns did he travel?—through what cities or towns has he passed? We hear nothing at all concerning his movements. No mounted cavalcades of his fellow-citizens go forth to meet him; no congratulatory addresses await him;

"there's none so poor to do him reverence." There is as much silence observed concerning his journey, as if he had indeed gone to the "deserts of Arabia," or been tumbled into a "Spanish Inquisition."

Well, humiliating at this state of things must be to the "Hero" and his adherents—it should be so. The man who can abjure, one by one, all his principles; disregard his promises; dismiss in disgrace his early friends, whom the people delight to honor—such an one, however brilliant his name, or famed his exploits, should receive indubitable tokens of the withdrawal of public confidence. Better for General Jackson and far better for his country, had he remained at the Hermitage. In that cause, he would not have been compelled to witness the funeral of his own renown.

*Value of an Experiment*—A little convenience sometimes is worth more than a deal of labor. Not many months since, a party of gentlemen in a stage coach between Worcester and Boston were threatened with detention overnight by the stage breaking down. It was a

dark inclement evening, and the driver was glad of any excuse for not continuing the journey. The matter was soon warmly agitated among the passengers. By and by, one of them, tall, imposing looking fellow, entered the bar-room, and addressing himself to the driver in deliberate and rather authoritative tone, remarked, "I presume, sir, the United States Mail has gone on?" He withdrew immediately, and the inquiry was busily directed as to the name and character of the mysterious gentleman. Another passenger, who was in the secret, happened to drop in among the knights of the whip at this auspicious moment, and the inquiry was early put to him, who was that tall, whiskered stage passenger. "I believe," said he, "it's the Postmaster General." If a bombshell had been thrown in among the drowsy whips of the bar room, greater consternation would not have ensued. It is almost needless to say, the broken coach was immediately repaired, fresh horses added, and the fictitious Postmaster General, with the other passengers whirled off into Boston in a "d—l of a hurry."

*Northampton Courier.*

A good Illustration.—Mr. Widde, of Georgia, in a late speech said, "putting down corruption by employing State Banks in place of the Bank of the United States, is like promoting temperance by establishing five hundred grog shops in place of one wholesale grocery."

At a late party Convention held at Newburyport, out of twelve Delegates from Newburyport, eight were custom house officers, holding eleven distinct offices. So much for "the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections," which was one of the objects of those who combined to overturn the late pure and elevated Administration of the Government. In the government of Great Britain, corrupt and venal as its elections are said to be, all such officers, and all postmasters, &c. are excluded by law from voting at elections, at all. In this country, at this very day, it is notorious that the Administration obtains a show of support in its wilful war against the general welfare almost solely by means of the army of office holders whom it commands.—*Nat. Int.*

**GAZETTE.**  
VINCENTINES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1834.

Madame Darasmont, formerly Miss Frances Wright, is delivering Lectures in London. She is an intelligent woman, whose mind is perverted, and her lectures will pass for amusement rather than instruction.

In Louisiana, the Whigs have elected their Governor, and from two thirds to three fourths of the State Legislature. Jacksonism has heretofore deceived the people, and with the heartfelt joy of the country, it is now dead and buried, in the scene of its former glory. All but office holders, will rejoice, and allow it to rest from its destructive course.

In Kentucky, the Jackson deceivers are flat. The result of the late elections every where do credit to our free institutions. Mr. Letcher has been re-elected: this is the triumph of political honesty—what now becomes of Free Tom Moore? Will he not receive an appointment?

**EVANSVILLE.**

The character of that thriving town has been assailed in no measured terms, in a steam boat statement (the Planter, commanded by Captain Guthrie) on account of a legal process the service of which was resisted by the said Captain. We do not pretend to know the merits of the case, or the particulars—but we do know that a more intelligent and well behaved population can be found in no town than the inhabitants of Evansville. This conviction induces a belief that the whole matter is greatly exaggerated in the statement alluded to.

The Indiana Democrat publishes a toast of Senator Tipton's, to shew that he has not deserted the President! So, *desertion* is still the word—and ours is to be a dictatorial military Government—Bah!—No honest freeman will adhere to usurpation and misrule—the Senator is explicit in his late circular. The constitution of the United States is the rule of our government, and the people will exact obedience.

**IMPOSITION UPON IMPOSITION.**

President Jackson sends us a Receiver of Public Money from Indianapolis, when there were worthy and highly respectable applicants for the office in our own town, and hundred equally deserving, within this Land District: and Governor Noble, (we are sorry to say,) has imitated the President, by commissioning a *Notary Public*, (the clerk of the Receiver aforesaid,) who was sworn into office before he was five days in our county and town!!! We have been called upon to remonstrate against such doings on behalf of our citizens, of whom they clearly impinge a false estimate. We had two Notary Public offices before this late importation, and that the fees derivable under the late pre-emption law should pass by such a proceeding, will not be silently tolerated. Governor Noble should reconsider this case of appointment, and revoke his letter, if he regards this community. As regards the President's proceedings towards his supporters here, the judgment of a free people will correct them in due time. His imperial power will crumble, and the people will become sovereign. In the mean time, he seems to be indifferent to public opinion, as he is to public prosperity. We learn that he has offered to a certain Mr. Van Antwerp, associate editor of the

noted Democrat newspaper, (another late imported violent partisan,) the situation of assistant civil Engineer of the Cumberland Road in this State! Thus contracts and politics may be made to mingle harmoniously in the progress of that national work—for a time. We hope our next Legislature will prescribe some rule of action in all such cases to protect our citizens against the schemes of the designing.

**MAD DOGS--WESTERN SUN CORRESPONDENTS.**

In this warm season, when the elections are over, and patriotism and integrity rejoice so universally at the result, we cannot condescend to devote much time, or use much good natured argument to warn the people of mad dogs, and to correct the periodical symptoms of *hydrocephalus* in the columns of the W. Sun. Indeed, when snarling animals pass on quietly, (as well he comes such,) we suffer them to go un molested to their sty, stall or vocation, without notice; but when they attempt to fix their false and venomous fangs in our path, we must defend ourselves, and punish and expose the public nuisances. We know that according to the *grateful, sensible* and usual custom pursued towards the canine race, in all such cases supposed to be incurable, the use of skullcap, or the hot iron may be commanded by doctors—but that is not our business; we prescribe in our own way, and it has never failed in due time, to operate to our heart's content.

A mad or miserable scribbler in the last W. Sun, skulks over the anonymous signature of "An Old Settler," to assail our representative in Congress, (Mr. Ewing)—and to lessen the effect of our approval of the known ability, integrity, and independence of that gentleman, the slanderer calls him a "scoundrel" and says he, (Mr. E.) has "received from the Gazette many *falsely panegyricks*!!" Now does not such yelping sounds seem like to the noise of a mad dog? The being on four or on two legs, who makes use of such language falsely, (as is well known to be the case under consideration) must be callous to shame, and as regardless of truth as he is of the interest of the country, and of popular opinion: still more, this slanderer must be writhing under some mortal malady, or he would see the evident futility of his malice—he *knows a file*! Mr. Ewing receives no *falsely panegyricks* from the Gazette; he would not receive, and we would not offer such—his services, and intelligence, and patriotism, have long since placed him in the minds of a virtuous and grateful people, far above the reach of false accusations and *falsely* praise. He is distinguished for his uprightness, and truth—the qualities most needed by his enemies, and which they have long and vainly endeavored to destroy.

Envy commands a secret band, With pen and poison in her hand; Around her haggard eye-balls roll, A thousand fiends possess her soul.

But in the case of Mr. E., envy, and malice, will fail of their intent. The enlarged calumnies of the W. Sun, will only endear him the more; because the people know his worth; and the false and foul means resorted to by his enemies are not unknown. Yet as no man is perfect, Mr. E. cannot be free of all fault—in poor human nature merit cannot be found exempt from every defect. It is because he possesses the proper qualities of head, and of heart, that the people confide in him. And why is he now abused, and slandered in the Western Sun, by men who have faithlessly misrepresented his actions, and perverted his language, and labored to destroy his character for years past? The reason is obvious—as well known as that mad-dogs shun water. Mr. E. studies the interest of the people, to which they are opposed. He acts with a single eye to the interest of the people, and with that they are dissatisfied. He speaks his sentiments plainly, and tells them of their faults distinctly, and in language which cannot be misunderstood, and at that they are offended; and the consequence is, that they attempt to relieve their own minds by heaping abuse upon his head. But we have too high an opinion of him to believe that he regards their revilements; and we doubt not that he will persevere in his course until he has fully accomplished the good work in which he is engaged, when those who are attempting to destroy the liberties of the people, and bind them in the chains of an irresponsible party, shall be compelled, politically, to bite the dust, and the liberties, interests and prosperity of the people, shall be placed upon a firm and immovable basis. The honest and patriotic freemen of his congressional district, of all parties, will aid in consummating his wishes for the benefit of the country, and will sustain him with acclamation, in contempt of all slanderers. God preserve our friends from mad-dogs and from the slime of Western Sun correspondents—*Amen!*

If the note from Mr. E. inserted in another column of this paper, exposes the base matter which called forth our sentiments—it will satisfy all who value and desire to know the truth.

*A Whopper.*—The editor of the W. Sun says, in his last week's paper, that he has *at length* got hold of a copy of Mr. Ewing's Circular.—What sort of a hold this means, we can only imagine. The Circular was freely circulated through the Post Office, two weeks previous. No matter at present; but we must here say (in anticipation) that there is no vice more truly despicable than that which would detract from the well earned fame of a faithful public servant. The manner and temper of the Western Sun betrays its motive too clearly, therefore we make the foregoing remark. But the Circular speaks to the people of a needful reform, and the W. Sun thinks to prevent that consequence. Our readers know that it was an impotent host of a political tyro, that he would "roll the wheels of revolution back." Sooner would we attempt to roll up the stone of Sisyphus, or fill the vessel of the Danaides. Not as Marshal Ney said, "Revolutions never go backward;"

and our's is not completed. On with it then, and on with it, till wisdom and experience, bring us to a better state of things.

These abuses cannot extend to ages. The delirium of the passions has a transient triumph. Vice must ultimately yield, for God is Almighty. There are a virtue and intelligence and spirit in the people that will not tolerate abuses, that will not submit to injury, nor be silent under insult. The distant thunder already mutters of the storm—the sky is overcast—and soon the cloud of the people's indignation, with its secret fires and bolts of thunder, will burst with the awful justice of avenging desolation on the enemies of truth and sound policy. Our State will insist upon her rights, and the faithful and unyielding advocate of internal improvement, will be upheld by those whose welfare he has labored successfully to provide for.

*From the Louisville Advertiser, July 25.*

"We are pleased to learn that Judge Read will be elected Governor of Indiana. All the intelligence that we have received from that state is as favorable as could be desired."