

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23, 1834.

LAND OFFICE MONEY.

We fear the evils of the Jackson experiment will soon reach us. United States Bank paper will soon disappear: and what is to be the substitute? Are our citizens to be shaved, and tantalized by weekly changes of the paper receivable, as was the case previous to the establishment of the existing United States Bank? At present, not knowing the regulations of the Receiver at this place, we shall pass over this interesting matter by advertising to the fact—that Mr. McCarty (the Receiver of public money, in the Land Office at Indianapolis) announced some time ago a list of Deposit State Bank paper, which he was authorized to receive in payment of land—and last week, he countermanded the previous notice. It appears the Deposit Bank at Cincinnati, will not receive the paper of other Deposit Banks. This shows the old, and ruinous consequences of Jacksonism—but where is the Jackson money? will the partisans out of office, remain blind to passing events—they may if they choose, but the people cannot. The days of imposition will soon terminate. Let this be remembered.

Indiana Democrat, and A. F. Morrison. This partisan paper has again passed under the editorial control of this noted partizan—but he is now better known than in days of yore; and the people will soon ask of him to give information of the promised "reform"—"economy"—"equal rights"—"correction of former abuses," &c. He visited Washington City last winter, and returned home loaded with promises, which Van Buren may never redeem. Our citizens instead of seeing their friends abused, desire to see their rights and interests advocated. What is now thought of the *rebo* of the Wabash appropriation? Is General Jackson still the friend of Internal Improvement? What is to be our condition when we have no general and uniform paper currency: will the false cry kept up against the present Bank of the United States, relieve the wants of the people, or tend only to increase them? Is Van Buren's hostile notions in relation to the public lands (as manifested when he was a Senator) to be countenanced in Indiana? What notions, touching the conduct of the Post Office Department, and its affairs at this time, are contemplated to delude the people? But this is unnecessary, Morrison, and the Democrat, are duly appreciated, where they are best known.

OMISSION.

A note was casually omitted to the publication of Mr. Ewing in our Gazette of last week, which may be essential to some readers who are not familiar with the proceedings of Congress. It is the Resolution upon which the election of Messrs. Letcher and Moore was referred back to the people, after a vote had been taken upon the amendment that Mr. L. was entitled to a seat; and it shows that after voting, the fact of Mr. Letcher's right, he could not consistently, or in truth, give it his assent.

Resolved, That there be a new election for a member of this house for the fifth congressional District of Kentucky, it being impracticable for this house to determine, with any certainty, who is the rightful Representative of said District.

The publication of this resolution now, is only an act of justice to our readers.

For Governor. For Lt. Governor.

COUNTIES. NOBLE. READ. WALLACE. CULLY.

Shelby	872	492	694	628
Vigo	939	293	1027	174
Marion	1020	776	1038	769
Putnam	854	748	940	430
Wayne	2225	578	2079	633
Hamilton	366	171	366	163
Madison	532	156	425	45
Delaware	297	163	341	49
Union	709	539	609	550
Grant	111	40	135	8
Decatur	569	326	891	330
Cass	449	53	459	37
Miami	70	20	88	1
Washington	658	1053	971	532
Jennings	433	321	476	242
Jefferson	1021	689	1179	495
Knox	700	435	339	233
Vanderburgh	243	206	198	113
Parke	687	654	897	315
Morgan	712	483	687	362
Sullivan	242	603	333	448
Randolph	432	138	436	38
Boone	244	227	251	187
Huntington	257	30	261	25
Clinton	310	178	318	166
Warren	173	273	142	224
Spencer	210	163	155	86
Switzerland	793	297	771	295
Henry	984	382	978	305
Hancock	295	260	357	180
Ripley	741	239	750	227
Clay	60	333	162	167
Gibson	502	494	441	342
Owen	306	336	306	346
Pike	182	280	129	152
Yazette	945	574	980	547
Rush	1219	704	1239	595
White	50	28	59	23
Daviess	338	492	476	233
Bartholomew	657	631	626	613
Scott	304	291	383	172
Franklin	1061	384	1063	350
Johnson	511	441		
Lawrence	596	472		
Monroe	518	673	541	664
Jackson	383	577	390	475
Dearborn	1293	1039	1012	1292
Clark	672	911	755	767
Floyd	588	297	717	78
Montgomery	859	461	1065	216
Tippecanoe	965	597	917	570
Fountain	635	828		
Carroll	272	315	1226	205
Warren	443	206		
Laporte	332	150		
Orange	383	692	365	485
Dubois	82	149		
Posey	415	722	438	601
St. Joseph	348	98		
Allen	235	111		
Perry	325	78	350	29

GRAND CELEBRATION.

On Sunday, the 31 inst., the friends of correct principles celebrated their triumph at New Orleans in a splendid style. In relation to this

event, the "Argus" of that city of 2d inst. says: "The better day the better deed."—This is an old English proverb. Let us, therefore, to-morrow commemorate the triumph of purity over villainy.

Having put our hands to the plough, let us not turn back until we shall have furrowed out a grave for profligacy and corruption, and well cultivated the sound soil of republicanism.

We have done well; and all the country from Maine to the Sabine are rising up in strenuous resistance to the fondest faction, and the most presumptuous, ungrateful usurper that ever disgraced a government or ruined a people. Let us then, erect a trophy of victory, at every hazard, as glorious as that on the plains of Marathon. We have vanquished factions more degenerate than the slaves of Persia—defeated by Miltiades. Let us, therefore, rejoice decently and fairly, like freemen who have done their duty.

Our pacific victory is far more advantageous than the victory at Chancellery. Next winter we shall muzzle executive tyranny; and urge on such improvements in our own state as shall make "the wilderness blossom like the rose," or bloom like the magnolia. Let us, therefore, rejoice.

Talk not of Sunday. Christ himself has told us "it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day," and what greater good than vanquishing tyranny and corruption?

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated Rome, Perry county, Indiana, August 9th, 1834.

"I suppose you would be willing to know something of our late election. It is an uncommonly sickly time, and our vote fell short by 200 that of last year. NOBLE (however got) 325 Hon. Judge READ 78 WALLACE 350 D. V. CULLY 29 Mason I. Howell was re-elected in this and Spencer—Jacksonian. But he was compelled to come out for the U. S. BANK: against the removal of the deposits: against the veto—and against the protest. After being thus shown of so much Jackson Kitchen Cabinetism, the people elected him—without much opposition."

STATE ELECTIONS.

The elections in the several States are held as follows:

Maine	24 Monday in September
New Hampshire	24 Tuesday in March
Massachusetts	2d Monday in November
Rhode Island	4th Monday in August
Connecticut	1st Monday in April
Vermont	1st Tuesday in Sept.
New York	1st Monday in Nov.
(continues three days)	
New Jersey	2d Tuesday in October
Pennsylvania	do do
Ohio	do do
Delaware	1st do do
Maryland	1st Monday in October
Georgia	do do
Virginia	In April
North Carolina	In August
South Carolina	2d Monday in October
Tennessee	1st Tuesday in October
Kentucky	1st Monday in August
Louisiana	3d Monday in July
Alabama	1st Monday in August
Mississippi	do do
Indiana	do do
Illinois	do do
Missouri	do do

NEW GOLD COIN.

The Treasury Department has published the following letter from the Director of the Mint, in order that the public may be enabled to distinguish the new from the old coins. The notice adds:

"As the date could not, by law, be altered, but the cap and motto might be legally omitted, and would serve plainly to distinguish the new impression, that course has been adopted at the mint till the commencement of the next year, when the motto will probably be restored, and the date of the new year, instead of the omission of the motto, will be found sufficient to indicate the change in the coin."

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, 1st Aug. 1834. Sir—I have the honor to inform the Department that the coinage of gold, according to the new ratio of gold to silver commenced this morning, being the earliest day permitted by the provisions of the act.

In making this communication, it may be satisfactory to recur to the peculiarities by which the new gold coins are to be distinguished from those of former issues. They are the following:

On the face, the new coins will be readily distinguished by a head of Liberty disencumbered of a cap.

On the reverse, the surplus motto "E. PLURIBUS UNUM," which for many years has occupied a portion of the disk above the figure of the Eagle, is now omitted.

These changes, independently of the facility to be derived from them, in distinguishing the future from the past emissions of our gold coins, are recommended by a nearer adherence to the provisions of the law, as well as by the rules of taste and classic authority. The views in these respects, presented in my communications of the 9th ult. having met your approbation, will, I doubt not, be sustained by the judgment of the public.

In regard to the omission of the motto above referred to, the same improvement was introduced in the quarter dollar in 1831, the subject having, by communication of the 20th January of that year, been submitted to the President, through the department, and approved.

The Eagle of the former issues weighs 270 grains, the Half Eagle 135 grains, and the Quarter 67½ grains. The Eagle under the present law, will weigh 255 grains, the Half Eagle 129 grains, and the Quarter 64½ grains. These weights are retained because desirable to be kept in mind,

rather than as affording a farther distinction between two classes of coins—since an inspection, much more cursory than that of weighing, will distinguish them by the preceding characteristics.

The Eagle and Half Eagle of the new coinage will be less in diameter than those of the former emissions, and that in a greater proportion than the diminution of weight would indicate. This, however, though a decided amendment of our coinage, is of less value as a distinctive mark, since the comparison would require the presence of coin of both classes.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

SAM'L. MOORE.
Director of the Mint.
Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INDIANA.

In the recent elections in our sister state, the Jackson party put forth their whole strength. They had the fullest expectation of a triumph. They raised before hand the shout of anticipated victory.—The Louisville Advertiser of the 25th ult. said: "We are pleased to learn that Judge Read will be elected Governor of Indiana. All the intelligence we have received from that state is as favorable as can be desired." The Indiana Democrat, the leading administration paper in the state, said: "Noble's friends are deserting him like leaves in wintry weather, and rallying under the democratic republican standard. Success to our cause! The victory is worth contending for. The last hope of Clayism in our State is the election of Noah Noble. Indiana will stand completely disenthralled from the domination of Noble and his gang of public defamers after the first Monday in August." Whilst the administration party were thus vaunting of their coming glories, the Whigs, unawares of their strength, silently prepared themselves for the conflict, scarcely expecting victory, but resolved to do their duty. The issue has astonished all parties. It shows that there is a change in public opinion, far deeper and more powerful than the most sanguine foe of usurpation has dared to anticipate. The spirit of revolution is stalking among us with a giant's tread; it is climbing every hill, descending into every valley, and sweeping over every plain in the land; and it will never depart from among us until a roused and indignant people shall have rebuked the temple of the Constitution which has been cast down by the political Vandals of the age.—Louisville Journal.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

Sir—As you have taken up the Post Office Report, and are furnishing your readers with some morceaus therefrom, I have thought I would aid you a little in your labor.

Several inquiries have been made how it was that the Globe received so much for advertising proposals for carrying the mails. By reference to the Report, page 233, you will find a bill for advertising, of which the following is a copy:

General Post Office,

To Francis P. Blair, Dr.
For publishing in the daily, semi-weekly, and weekly Globes, in supplements, during 12 weeks immediately preceding the 12th October, 1832, proposals for carrying the mails of U. S. in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, 289 squares, at one dollar per square for the first three insertions, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion, viz:
For 12 insertions in the daily Globe, \$939 25
" 12 do do semi-weekly do. 939 25
" 12 do do weekly do. 939 25
\$2,817 75

Received payment,
JOHN C. RIVES,
for F. P. Blair.

By this, your advertising customers will see that the official has received, for an advertisement of 289 squares, the full price usually charged for a single advertisement of one square for any chance customer that may offer; and not only so, but this same advertisement is trebled in amount, by inserting it in the semi-weekly Globes!!

To place this bill for printing in a clear point of view, to such of your readers as are versed in these things, I subjoin a more minute statement of the charges, viz:

3 insertions, at \$1 per square for 289 squares, at \$1
9 do at 25 cts per sq for 289 sqs at \$225
— sqs for each insertion 3 at 25 cts
12 75
Multiplied by 9 is 650 25

Semi-weekly Globe the same 939 25
Weekly Globe the same 939 25

Mr. Blair must have an unconscionable appetite for "Treasury pay," or Mr. Barry must have been, as the Irishman said of his mother—

"For fear a spoon should spoil my mouth, She held me with a shovel."

Should leisure and opportunity offer, I will probably furnish you with further extracts from the "Report," to show the extent to which "Retrenchment" has been carried by this glorious Administration.

PAUL PRY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Aug. 14, 1834.

THE BLUE BOOK.

Copies of this work have reached the city. It is compiled and published under the direction of the Secretary of State, in conformity with two distinct resolutions of Congress. The object is to give a list of the persons in public employ, with the amount of salaries or compensation received by each. A connected view is thus presented of the extent of the patronage

of the government, in men and in money. The original design was to communicate information to members of Congress. Consequently, the edition being limited, it was very little known to the people at large. It is published every two years. The edition of 1833 was published at the Globe office, and it was found impracticable to obtain a copy for general use. In consequence an edition has been republished in Philadelphia. Copies may be had at the Ohio Book store, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, a few doors below Henrie's Tavern.

Men who engage in discussing public affairs should possess themselves of this book. It is not a book for reading, but for looking into, and obtaining information concerning the expenses of government, and the favored individuals among whom these expenses are divided. We here give one item of information it contains.

CINCINNATI POST OFFICE.

Postmaster,	
William Burk,	\$2,000 00
Clerks,	
E. P. Langdon,	1,000 00
R. Punshon,	400 00
W. Uery,	33 33
Jas. K. McCreary,	230 00
Geo. Whitmore,	330 00
John T. Dent,	176 00
John C. McCreary,	153 00
Joshua Boardman,	215 00
Salomon Langdon,	250 00
O. M. Langdon,	60 00
	\$4,922 33

The office holders are very averse to having this work circulated. They give it no countenance whatever. Will not look at it. So much greater is the necessity for the people to make themselves acquainted with its contents.

The Post Office disclosures are a beautiful commentary on the canting hypocrisy of the Government organ in making a great fuss about the cost of the wrapping paper used by members of Congress to send their speeches, printed at their own expense, home to their constituents.—Only think of those greedy imps of the Kitchen gorged with the spoils of the Treasury, receiving their hundreds of thousands annually, for man worship and their profligacy, yet shedding their crocodile tears over the extravagance of Congress in using wrapping paper!!—These are the men who are so distressed about the wickedness of the United States Bank in lending money to printers at six per cent, and in paying for the printing of some thousand public documents and speeches containing important information in relation to the Bank. The most blood-thirsty tyrant of modern times used the same sort of cant about "the poor people," and "the aristocracy," which garnishes the columns of the Globe and its satellites.—Kennebec Journal.

The administration organs are still assailing the Bank for retaining \$153,000 of the public dividends as payment of the damages on the protested French Bill.—From the third or fourth time we ask—if the Bank is retaining this money unlawfully why does not the Government bring suit for its recovery? The doors of the Courts are open; and, if President Jackson and his Cabinet quietly permit a public corporation to keep as much of the people's money as it pleases, do they not deserve to be cursed as the aiders and abettors of speculation and robbery? What say you, Mr. Advertiser?

Louisville Journal.

The Honorable Wm. Johnson, of South Carolina, one of the Judges of Supreme Court of the United States, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 4th instant, in consequence of a severe surgical operation. He bore the pain without a murmur, but his physical frame, less powerful than his mind, sunk under the intensity of his sufferings. The death of this distinguished jurist, at a time like the present, is a national calamity. President Jackson must nominate his successor; and he will nominate none but a rancorous politician of the Barry and Kendall school. He will do all in his power to degrade the Supreme Court, at present an impregnable fortress upon the walls of the Constitution, into an electioneering tribunal. We trust that the Senate will exercise rigorously its right of rejection. It is better that the seat of the deceased Judge be not filled at all than filled by a servile and unscrupulous partisan, ready to aid, instead of resisting, the encroachments of the Executive upon the co-ordinate Departments of the Government.—Louisville Jour.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

RAISING THE WIND.

Circulars have been despatched from Washington, to the subordinate Postmasters, informing them that MAJOR BARRY IS HAVING HIS MINIATURE LIKENESS ENGRAVED, AND CALLING UPON THEM TO SEND ONE DOLLAR EACH, FOR WHICH THEY WILL RECEIVE A COPY!!!

This communication is made, says the "Syracuse Constitutionalist," in a way to give the Postmasters to understand, that a non-compliance would be regarded as evidence of hostility to the Government.

There are nearly 20,000 Postmasters in the Union. These prints when furnished in such numbers, cost a mere song.—If, therefore three-fourths of the whole number of Postmasters forward on their Print Tax of a dollar each, Maj. Barry will realize FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS by this speculation!!!

Every successive development shows more and more conclusively, the utter and unparalleled corruption and rottenness of the Post Office department. In the Report of the Post Office Committee, we find the Mail Contractors not only making up a CLUB PURSE for the Post Master General, but presenting their CASKS OF WINE to his Assistant!—Now we see the man who has lavished the

money of the People upon Demagogues and sharpers, and brought bankruptcy and dishonor upon the Department; larding a Tax of one Dollar each, upon the Deputy Postmasters FOR A COPY OF HIS OWN LIKENESS!!!

In view of this worse than Walpole profligacy, the Editor of the Constitutionalist exclaims:—

"Fellow citizens, what have we here? An officer of high rank in the National Government, a member of the Executive Cabinet, after having by incapacity, mismanagement and fraud, involved the department entrusted to his care, in a bankruptcy of a million of dollars; after having received for his misconduct, the unanimous condemnation of the Senate, including a considerable number of his political friends; after having squandered by extravagance, mismanagement and intemperance, his own private fortune and ample salary, as well as the funds of the nation; thus disgraced by his own official misconduct—thus condemned by the unanimous voice of the Senate—thus steeped in dissipation to the eyes, and thus bankrupt in consequence, in his individual as well as official capacity—he comes forward with a call upon the fifteen or twenty thousand subordinates of his department; to contribute one dollar each to replenish his private purse. Let them do so; it will continue him and them in the control of the department which together they dishonored, defrauded and ruined, only until an indignant People shall hurl them out!"

Fellow-citizens, AMERICANS, contemplate this new picture of your country's low debasement, and say how long ere you rise to her rescue.

Profanity.—The editor of the Globe, not satisfied with the character of a most vulgar slanderer of the purest men in the country, has lately turned another leaf, and added to the list of his other crimes that of profanity. In speaking of the rejection of Tanev by the Senate, he introduces the exclamation of the Savior of mankind in a manner which must strike the religious community with particular force.—The following is his language:

"The cry has been, bring him forth 'crucify him, crucify him,' and when it was asked 'what evil hath he done,' they 'stopped their ears' to reason and justice, and cried more furiously than ever, 'crucify him, crucify him.' But he will rise again."

Can it be that an Administration can be any longer tolerated whose official organ, can thus make a mockery of the sublime truths of the Christian religion for the unhallowed purpose of sustaining a corrupt political faction in power.

Too good to be lost.—A mechanic of our town visited a neighboring merchant's other day with the view of soliciting payment for a debt of more than a year's standing. Before broaching the object of his visit, politics was introduced. The merchant (who was a thoroughgoing Jackson man) said the times were brisk, business good, and money plenty. This was all very good, and cheering to the mechanic. He then introduced the object of his visit—the payment of a long standing debt; when the merchant replied that "he had not a cent of money—that he was obliged to borrow five dollars only the day before." And so it is—to make a show of Jacksonism, men must preach up "good times, money plenty, business brisk," &c., but when asked to pay up old scores, they turn on their heels and plead for mercy. Miltonian.

A tory talking to a whig, boasted of the metallic currency that General Jackson would give us, if the people would but let him have his own way—you shall travel on gold, handle gold, have nothing but gold. Aye, says the whig, you remind me of the tempting offer made by the devil of all the kingdoms of the earth, on the same terms—all this you shall have if you will fall down and worship me.

More Protest.—Six drafts upon the Post Office Department were received a few days since from the west by a merchant in Baltimore, but on presentation for payment, they were protested. The holders were indeed informed that the department could give drafts on St. Louis in payment, but that they could not otherwise be discharged. Thus, as the Chronicle remarks, "the creditors of the government under the reformed system, have to run from 'pillar to post' to receive the amount of their claims, and are at last compelled to take them in a depreciated currency at a considerable loss." And where is the evidence that the drafts on St. Louis would be more available than the drafts due at Washington?

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Hon. John Collier, who was formerly a member of Congress, in one of his speeches in the House of Representatives, described Martin Van Buren's politics as being like the figure of a country dance—cross over—change partners—down the middle—back to back—change sides—dance to your partner—turn round, &c. &c. Go ahead, Matty!!!

Collars.—A pretty little girl called into our office with a wicker basket in her hand—"Do you want any collars, sir?" "No, my dear—next door—the Evening Post may purchase some." "Oh, not those collars—shirt collars, sir, if you please." "Ah, that's a different affair—let me look at them!"—Noah.

A Jackson lady of our acquaintance, who has been sojourning in Kentucky for the last two months, has returned very much dissatisfied with the political aspect of that State. She avers that, during her whole sojourn, she did not meet a single Jackson man. She left the state sooner than she contemplated, on account of the approaching elections which were expected to be anything but agreeable to the Tories.—Pittsburgh Advocate.