

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 advertizing to the fact—that Mr. McCarty (the Receiver of public money, in the Land Office at Indianapolis) announced some time ago a list of Deposite State Bank paper, which he was authorized to receive in payment of land—and last week, he countermanded the previous notice. It appears the Deposite Bank at Cincinnati, will not receive the paper of other Deposite Banks. This shews 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 *veto* 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 shews 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	672	492	694	628
Vigo	939	293	1027	174
Marion	1020	776	1038	789
Putnam	854	748	940	490
Wayne	2245	578	2079	636
Hamilton	366	171	366	163
Madison	532	156	425	45
Delaware	297	163	341	49
Union	709	559	699	550
Grant	111	40	135	8
Decatur	369	326	361	330
Cass	449	53	439	37
Miami	70	20	88	4
Washington	658	1053	571	532
Jennings	433	321	476	242
Jefferson	1021	689	1179	495
Knox	700	435	339	230
Vanderburgh	243	206	198	113
Parke	687	654	897	315
Morgan	712	483	687	362
Sullivan	242	603	333	448
Randolph	432	138	436	83
Boone	244	227	261	187
Huntington	257	30	261	25
Clinton	310	178	318	166
Warrick	173	273	142	224
Spencer	210	163	155	96
Switzerland	793	297	771	295
Henry	984	382	978	303
Hancock	295	260	357	180
Ripley	741	239	750	257
Clay	60	333	162	167
Gibson	502	494	441	342
Owen	306	336	306	346
Pike	182	280	129	152
Fayette	945	574	969	547
Rush	1219	704	1250	595
White	50	28	59	23
Daviess	330	402	476	233
Bartholomew	657	631	626	613
Scott	304	291	363	172
Franklin	1061	304	1063	350
Johnson	511	441		
Lawrence	596	472		
Monroe	548	673	541	664
Jackson	383	577	390	475
Dearborn	1293	1039	1012	1292
Clark	672	941	755	767
Floyd	588	297	717	78
Montgomery	859	461	1065	216
Tipppecanoe	905	597	917	570
Fountain	655	328	1226	205
Carroll	272	345		
Warren	443	206	405	150
Laporte	332	150		
Orange	383	692	365	485
DuBois	82	149		
Posey	415	722	428	601
St. Joseph	349	90		
Allen	235	111		
Perry	325	78	350	29

GRAND CELEBRATION.

On Sunday, the 3d 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 felonious 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 tardily, like freemen who have done their duty.

Our specific victory is far more advantageous than the victory at Chaumont. 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 *Six-day*. 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 73
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 or a 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 2d Monday in September
New Hampshire 2d 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 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 disengaged from 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 256 grains, the Half Eagle 129 grains, and the Quarter 64 grains. These weights are recited 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 WOODSBURY,

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 winter 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 shews 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 rebuilt the temple of the Constitution which has been cast down by the political Vandal 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 morsels 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

Received payment, \$2,817.75

Jons 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 clearer point of view, to such of your readers as are not versed in these things, I submit a more minute statement of the charges, viz:

3 insertions, at \$1 per square for 2