

to the benefit of such register or receiver.
5. Resolved, That in prosecution of said inquiries, the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, to take depositions, and to examine witnesses before them, on oath, touching the matters aforesaid.

In SENATE OF THE U. S. March 5, 1834.
Resolved, That, in the prosecution of their inquiries, the Committee on Public Lands have power to send for persons and papers, to take depositions, and to examine witnesses before them, on oath, touching the matters aforesaid.

The committee to consist of Messrs. Dexter, Moore, Prentiss, McKean and Clay.

Attest, WALTER LOWRIE, Secretary

GAZETTE. VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1834.

Public Lands, General Currency, and General Post Office Affairs.

In relation to the Public Lands, the Currency, and the corrupt Post Office concerns, we have recently inserted much to open the eyes of the people to the dangers that beset us, and to afford an awful commentary on the growing disorder of all our leading interests. The consideration of these matters should not be influenced by mere party politics of the times—they involve the general interests of the Union, of every State, and of every individual of each State. For ourselves, we form an opinion on all such topics, grounded on the just principles of our national constitution, according to the intention of its wise framers for the mutual benefit of the whole, in order that public, state and individual rights, may all be duly protected. A constitution, however minutely drawn up, could not specifically provide for every peculiar interest, or change of circumstances, which arise in the succession of years; but wise constructions, and just inferences founded in the true meaning of the instrument, and resting upon the freedom and well being of the people, will perpetuate public prosperity, public justice, and secure proper municipal regulations. The present inauspicious situation of the public treasury, public lands, U. States Bank, and General Post Office, present to the patriot and political economist, no pleasing prospect. At no time since the organization of our Government, have these vital concerns been so doubtful, so distracted, so precarious and so unsettled. That the origin of such tremendous evil does not lie among these hidden causes which foresight could neither prevent nor avert, affords no consolation. Every cause will have its appropriate effect, whether so desired or not—and we humbly conceive that the existing, demoralizing and destructive state of things, might in many particulars, have been anticipated and prevented. We could readily point to the particulars alluded to; but to do so at this time, might by some be improperly construed into an expression of "party feeling," which we desire to repudiate.

In relation to the subjects adverted to, we earnestly direct attention to the actual abuses of the administration now in power, solely to preserve those bonds of union, and to promote that salutary state of things, on the existence of which the happiness and welfare of our common country mainly depends. That a perfect reformation cannot be expected under the auspices of men guilty of the existing abuses, we are convinced; and that the entire land office system, directed and managed as it is, and has been in many places, must be revolutionized to become purified, can no longer be doubted. The evidence of certain late examinations, exposing criminality, shall appear hereafter. But now that the national debt is paid, and large tracts of refuse lands laying useless and idle, it is full time in consideration of passing events, to urge a change of the entire system, and the proper appropriation of the proceeds, to construct important works of internal improvement and to enlighten the minds of the rising generation. This will bring satisfaction, entire emigration, enrich the whole country with proper facilities essential to industry, and restore equality to the state, in one particular at least.

The people's representatives, state and national, will soon be convened; and disclaiming all unmerited confidence in words or promises, we hope they will emphatically, and learn the "responsibility" of a refusal to act in concert with them upon all the distracted interests and wants of the people, to rest upon the guilty officers. We believe our General Assembly should be possessed of the best evidence

of the prevailing sentiments of the people, and under existing circumstances, that body are especially bound to make those sentiments known with all the unanimity which correct policy, and correct principles of action (now in jeopardy) seems absolutely to require. It is time to speak out—the tribunal of the people is a safe one when properly informed, and public men should look to no other. Our citizens are not disposed to look on in silence and see their money squandered upon a select political army of office holders—their offices conferred upon strangers, and their equal rights and interests, cast aside without scruple. We conclude these desultory remarks, in the language of Senator Tipton's late Circular—"If we give up internal improvements, a protective tariff, and the regulation of the currency, what is left us worth contending for?"

We noted in our last sheet, that Belamy Storer had been elected to Congress from the Cincinnati District, in place of Robert T. Lytle, the present incumbent. Lytle has resigned and become a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation. He had yet one session to serve.

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison has been appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, for seven years, the time of appointment. We are informed, it is a lucrative office, and we are pleased that the hero of Tippecanoe and of the Thames, however neglected by the "government," is remembered by his fellow citizens.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

[Under this caption we some months ago, marked for publication the following well-timed and judicious remarks, which merit serious reflection. The superiority of the military over any other department of our government, cannot be tolerated without an abandonment of constitutional rights; and a free people, warned by the history of the past, will not support an army of officers, either military or civil, to conquer themselves. Our citizens should have a distinct understanding of the underhand manner pursued for some years of creating a military influence—an influence that is injurious in every respect, and should ever be kept subservient to our civil institutions. We may hereafter review this fruitful subject.]

The many previous, connected with the recent appointments of officers of the army to civil situations, induces me to address a few words to the public, with the hope to call forth the sentiment of the nation against this military monopoly of the civil stations of honor and profit.

Should this subject, by this, or any other communication, be brought under the consideration of congress, it will then be seen, that this is a real military government, the executive and his advisers, could do no more to establish a military influence inconsistent with our republican institutions.

Under the present military infatuation, the most valuable military officer is of no consideration, although it is so well known, that during the late war, that some of the most brilliant deeds were achieved by the militia, and that there was scarcely an instance the regular army did any thing great, but when aided by the militia. To this just complaint, may be added, another more humiliating to our citizens in general, that none of them, no matter how long and faithfully, they may have served in the councils of their country, are considered worthy of any civil office of trust and profit, if there be an officer ready to accept it.

It is more certainly than conjecture to say, that because the ranks of the army cannot be increased by law, that nearly all the civil offices are given to favorite officers who involuntarily carry with them, their military spirit and feelings into their civil appointments, and remain in mind and heart a part of the army. Every officer thus transferred to a civil trust makes room for a cadet, who by the bounty of his country receives a military education, and is by profession only a soldier—without having any intimacy with an affection for the placid and humble duties of civil life. By this device, we shall have an army more numerous than is known to the law, and a most conspicuous part of it, paid by the civil offices of profit, and whose inclination, the probability is, will involuntarily side with the government or army, against the will of the nation, should an occasion occur.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in your paper of the 11th ult., a communication signed "A Virginian," and am happy to assure you, that the estimated exports of this county, as made by "Virginian," are correct. But although they may be safely estimated at one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, yet it would not hold good to compute the aggregate of the exports of the State at six millions. Since a "Virginian" has been so good as to allude in terms so highly complimentary, to our finely situated county, I trust it will not savour of vanity in one so humble as myself, to add a few remarks to those already submitted to the public. I will subjoin a further apology on this point, by referring to the lamentable anxiety of emigrants to be informed of the physical and moral situation of this country. Our county, together with the whole Wabash country, is attracting, nearly as much as the western part of the state, the closest attention of enterprising emigrants. And our numerous advantages, fertility of soil

and general health, are the operating causes. For ten years, no town in the west has enjoyed better health than Lawrenceville, our county seat. There were, however, this season, a general ill health for two or three weeks. This is a very singular circumstance. But there was no fatality—but two natural deaths have occurred here for nearly a year. Good, rich land, well timbered, and well watered, can be purchased of Government, in all parts of the county, coming within half a mile of Lawrenceville. Beautiful spots of prairie can be procured, adjoining good timber, where the mellow, black soil, is three feet deep. Many such places are not known to be public by the surrounding settlers.

Lawrenceville is certainly the best point for publishing a newspaper, of any in the state along the Wabash river. Our citizens too, are all alive to the importance of the object. Our mail facilities are much superior to those of Mount Carmel, Palestine, Darwin, Paris or Danville. We have the eastern, and three western mails each week, bringing also our northern and southern mails at the same time. Newspapers could be brought and sent, either east or west, with speed and certainty. An editor, such as yourself, sir, coming from Indiana, Ohio or Kentucky, hither, would doubtless retain most of his present patronage, and secure five or six hundred subscribers to his paper.

A first rate merchant mill would be well sustained in this county; either steam, or water mill. The steam mill now erecting, in a remote part of the county, is destined to enrich the proprietors. The Embarras river runs past our own town and there is an excellent seat for a merchant mill on it. The river has good banks, good bottom, a constant supply of water to run three pairs of stones, and a large extent of country around it, filled with agricultural products. This seat will soon be released from a suit in Court, and then doubtless exposed to sale on reduced terms.

Lawrence county would find it much to her advantage to construct a clay or gravel turnpike road from Lawrenceville to Vincennes. And the County Commissioners, and other citizens here, will have the matter duly presented to their consideration in five or six weeks. Suppose the distance between those places, to be 8 miles; and the cost of construction over so level a surface, and using no stone but gravel, to be three dollars per square rod; then the estimate would stand thus:

	Miles	Rods
Length of the proposed road in miles and rods,	8	104
Number of rods in the above distance,		2664
		3
Cost of construction at \$3 per rod		\$7,992

The cost of construction would certainly not exceed ten thousand dollars. But if the cost should amount to \$5 per square rod, the cost would then be \$13,420.

The vast travelling custom on this road, the great current of emigration, would yield, according to the estimate of an intelligent member of Congress, a toll tax of four thousand dollars annually. If one thousand dollars a year were necessary for repairs of said road, still there would be a surplus of three thousand dollars per year over and above; which, in four years and a half, would discharge principal and interest of the county debt itself had created, and would feed the county treasury forever after, with two or three thousand dollars per year. If our county had to borrow the money at ten per cent. interest, (though it can soon be procured of the Indiana State Bank at six per cent.) it would still be a highly profitable investment of it. But the road can be made for three dollars per yard, or for seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-two dollars, and the county can borrow the money for six per cent. And the poll tax will pay the money borrowed in two years. But there is a township of land in the county, at some seasons too wet for culture, and made so by the overflowing of the Wabash and Embarras rivers, which I am well convinced Congress would donate to the county, merely for the asking. The proceeds of this township would construct the contemplated road, and levee the Wabash at Bell Grove and some other defenceless points. It would also enable us to check the incursions of the Embarras at some inconsiderable places. Thus a little such exertion as was made by one of the members of our Legislature, would quickly effect the whole matter. Such improvements swell the value of produce and farms—and give a strong impetus to mechanical labor. The population of our county would very soon be doubled, and every class of citizens would feel the strong impulse of enterprise. The saving of two thousand dollars annually, would establish and maintain ten free schools in our county. Or otherwise applied, it would pay all the people's taxes. We have all natural advantages, necessary to our rapid growth and prosperity; it is then our duty to attach the artificial.

G. W. CARRUTHERS.

Estimate.—The value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York, by the estimate of this year's assessment amounts to one hundred and eighty six millions of dollars! Sylvester's Reporter.

The Mayor of Quebec recently stated at a public meeting, that the cholera had carried off from 1,400 to 1,500 residents of that city during the present year.—Id.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser and Advocate.

By the Eagle, from Liverpool, we have received a London paper dated Sunday, August 24. In its summary of Spanish news, this paper says, "The Minister of Foreign Affairs has made to the Cortes his communications on the subject of the foreign relations of the country. They consist of the treaty with the U. States of America, fixing the compensation to that Power for the spoliation committed on its commerce, under the Berlin and Milan decrees, and twelve millions reals."

FRENCH CLAIMS.—It seems that the French Chamber of Deputies have adjourned without making any appropriations for the payment of the claims of our citizens. We were not prepared for this, as we were in hopes that the French Government would have found out, that the boasts of our Administration as to the good bargain we had got out of them, were merely intended for political effect. At the time the French bill came home under protest, we fully explained to our readers why this was. We showed that our Washington managers, in order to make more vivid the rays of glory around the old Hero's head, had indulged in the most public rejoicings as to the immense advantages we had obtained over the French. It is not necessary again to go over the ground; nor should we have adverted to it, but for an article on the subject in the Times of yesterday, which is really most laughable. The Editors say—

"Gratitude may indeed be said to have fled to British beasts, and men have lost their reason," when a class so unexpectedly benefited by the acts of our venerable Chief Magistrate, and who have so much depending upon his firmness of purpose and character abroad as the merchants of this country undoubtedly have, is found coalescing with the political class opposed to him, and as a united party co-operating in impeaching his patriotic acts, and endeavoring to undermine his influence abroad and at home. They have themselves to thank for the present delay; as we have reason to know, that the course of hostility towards the administration, so generally adopted by the merchants of this country, and the language of most of our commercial papers, has created in France, as well as throughout Europe, a belief that General Jackson is in a decided minority, and would be unable to carry the country with him, in an appeal to the last resort in pursuit of the just rights of our citizens.

One thing is very certain—unless it be settled under the present administration, the claimants will never be compensated. It was nothing but the opinion entertained of his firmness and prompt energy, that secured that unexpectedly favorable treaty."

We know that our merchants feel very little "gratitude" to "our venerable Chief Magistrate" for any thing he has done for them; but we think the learned Editors have been too hard upon their own party, when they say it has "fled to the British beasts," unless this be but a new name for the "entire animal men." The merchants, it seems, have been "unexpectedly benefited." How? ask. Is it by giving up claims to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars for the sum of five millions, and then by the most insensate boasting, delay if not prevent the getting even of that? We trust this affair will prove a lesson to all trading politicians, that whilst their hand is in the Lion's mouth, they should not boast of cutting his tongue out.

What will be the end of this French affair we know not; but we believe that now, when the immense amount of these claims has been ascertained, a new administration could make a new treaty, by which the claimants would recover ten times as much as they now can do. Situated as this country is, consuming an enormous quantity of the productions of France, we can, in a peaceable manner compel her to do us justice. We hope soon to see the day, when we shall have an administration composed of men who, disregarding their own private interests, will have the public good alone in view. To such a one we will afford, not "gratitude," we like not the term when applied by the people to their public servants, but respect. The Tories may tell us of the "gratitude" we owe our masters, but we feel it not. When our public servants do their duty, we respect them for it; when they do more than their duty; when they make sacrifices which, as in the case of the immortal Washington, we had no right to ask them, we feel gratitude; but we are yet to learn, that the mere sending abroad an agent to negotiate a treaty of any kind, should call up in the bosoms of the free citizens of America any great portion of "gratitude."

COBBETT'S LIFE OF JACKSON.

If we did not know the fact, we would not assert it, that the above work has been stereotyped in this city, and about 50,000 copies at 6 cents a piece, are in the course of publication, by the friends of the General, with the vain hope of aiding the Tory cause in the approaching elections.

The renegade Cobbett, who has told so many falsehoods about Washington, and said he ought to be hung, is now quoted in and the designs of the Tories of the present day. The following articles appear in the Eastport Centinel, and if Gen Jackson be not a native of this country, he himself has told an untruth.

THE PRESIDENT NOT AN AMERICAN.

Cobbett says distinctly and plainly that Andrew Jackson is a native of Ireland.—While it is known to every body, that his

early life is involved in great mystery, it may not be so very certain that Cobbett tells the truth, but he tells it as it may, those who call Cobbett's book, the best, and "worth all that have been written," admit, for aught that we can see, that the President was not born in this country, and has been guilty of deception and crime in his narrations upon the subject.

The matter will no doubt be sifted to the bottom, and the "dear good people" will soon learn something definite about the parentage and early life of their President. It is said already, in one print, that a parish Register in Ireland, affords proof positive of the correctness of Cobbett's story. Nor is it perhaps, amiss to state, in connexion with these things, that an old gentleman (who is a native of the Emerald Isle, and has a son in this town,) while on a visit here some years ago, said that he knew the President when a child in Ireland.

Who can mistake the object of the following notice in last evening's Post.

Cobbett's Life of Jackson.—This popular work has just been published in a form and at a price which will admit of its being very widely circulated at little expense. Mr J. Richards has printed the whole memoir on a single sheet, and disposed of them at the moderate price of six cents each.

We have seen a private letter from Washington alluding to the transaction which is spoken of in the following paragraph from the Norfolk Herald. The statement, we presume, is not without foundation:

We have a letter from Washington, dated on Tuesday, which informs us that there was no small stir about Washington the preceding day, caused by some astonishing developments which were made at the War Office. Our correspondent did not learn the particulars accurately, "but there is," says he, "no doubt that a magnificent fraud has been practised upon the Government, by a highly official dignitary of Vermont. The report is that he has received the pay for eighty-two revolutionary pensioners, amounting to two or three hundred thousand dollars, and it turns out that the names are fictitious—there being no such men in Vermont.—The official gentleman has been in Washington, and threatened to blow out the brains of one of the officers of the Department, if he refused to destroy the papers (list of names, &c.) and offered \$5,000 if he would do so. The papers were destroyed and the amount paid, when the gentleman made off for New York."

A letter from Miss Caroline Francis Alden, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, states that she resided four years in the late Ursuline Convent, and that there is no truth whatever in the rumors circulated, that the young ladies of that institution were ever treated in any other manner than with the utmost kindness; that the greatest attention was paid to their education; that they lived in the most affectionate harmony; that no improper restraints were placed upon them, and that every individual was left free to leave whenever so disposed.

Michigan.—The Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, adjourned on the 7th inst. after a brief session of seven days. They passed a law to provide for taking the census of the territory east and west of Lake Michigan, preparatory to the call of a Convention, to form a State constitution, to the election of a Representative and Senators to the Congress of the United States. The census is to be completed by the second Monday of November, and the returns to be immediately made after the completion of the enumeration of the inhabitants. Acts were passed extending the laws of Michigan to the country west of the Mississippi, and organized counties in that country, as well as a new county east of the river.—They also unanimously adopted resolutions declaratory of the right of the people of Michigan to the protection and privileges of a permanent State government, as soon as they ascertain that they have a population of sixty thousand souls—declaratory of their just and rightful claim to the boundaries established in the ordinance of 1787, and the acts of Congress passed in pursuance of that ordinance, and calling upon the State of Virginia to require from the Government of the United States a faithful observance of the provisions contained in the ordinance, and the act ceding to the Union the territory north west of the river Ohio. So it seems that Michigan has determined to become a State. Success to her! Pennsylvania Int.

Clerk of Hamilton County.—We ought to have announced last week, that the associate judges of the court of Common Pleas, the President Judge absent, and Judge Cady dissenting, appointed Geo. W. H. Harrison Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, for seven years from the time of appointment. The long vacancy of this office has occasioned much heart-burning, and incidents connected with it, have arisen of an unpleasant character. General Harrison gave his bonds and was sworn into office, and is now the officiating clerk. We believe that the appointment is an acceptable one, and that Judges Henderson and Burgoyne have the general thanks of the county and city for making it.—Cin. Gaz.

Not far from twenty-five hundred medical students attended lectures in the U. S. the last year. In the ordinary ratio of increase, there will therefore be three thousand the present season.—Transcript.