

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1837.

RECEIPTS given for cash at this office.

Post Office at Vincennes.—We have frequently been asked the question, what compensation does the Postmaster at Vincennes receive for his services? We believe that all charges incident to Distributing Post Offices, such as *clerk hire, office rent, fuel, lights and stationary*, are payable out of the commissions on postages. When these commissions exceed \$2000 per annum, which is the maximum of compensation allowed by law, the Postmaster is required to furnish an accurate account of his office expenses with each quarterly return. These expenses are subject to the control of the Postmaster General, and when the amount of them is deducted from the sum of the commissions, the balance does not exceed \$2000 is the amount of the Postmaster's compensation for the year; if that balance does exceed \$2000 the excess is charged to the Postmaster's account. Thus in the office at Vincennes, the commissions for the quarter ending 31st March, 1837, were \$1227.17

The expenses allowed for that quarter, 384.50

384.67

Postmaster's compensation per quarter, 500.00

342.67

Thus it will be seen that the Postmaster at Vincennes receives \$2000 per annum, and his expenses allowed for clerk hire, rent, &c. is \$1338 dollars per annum.

We are requested to say that the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society will hold its regular monthly meeting at the office of S. Hill, Esq. this evening at 7 o'clock. We are also informed that some papers will probably be communicated to the Society this evening of an interesting character.

All persons having books belonging to the Vincennes Library, are requested to return them. The Library has recently been removed to a room in the Academy, where books can now be obtained from Mr. Reed, who has the custody of them, on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M. Those who wish to purchase shares can do so by applying to Mr. G. W. Ewing. The price of a share is \$8 00, which entitles a subscriber to two books at a time. All persons indebted to the Company will please to come forward and make payment. The Company wish to purchase new books, and have use for all balances now due.—Escher Mr. Ewing or Mr. Reed will receive the money from those who wish to pay. The rules for the government of the Library can be seen at the Library room by those who wish to know more about it.

Novel Case.—A needle one inch and a fourth in length, was extracted from the shoulder of a young lady of this place, on Tuesday last. It was situated near the outer edge of the deltoid muscle, and when first discovered, was deeply seated. The operation was performed by Dr. Orlat in the presence of five medical gentlemen of this place, and the opinion is, that it must have obtained the situation from which it was removed, by having been taken into the stomach.

The Wabash River, at present, is in excellent order for the navigation of steam boats.

We give this information because of the neglect on the part of our neighbor of the Sun, to do so last week. This week he will necessarily have to give a passing remark about the New York elections, and consequently the rise of the Wabash will again have passed unnoticed, had we not thought of it in time.

Medical Department of the Vincennes University.

The Introductory Lectures of this Department will commence on Monday evening next in the Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock in the following order:

On Monday Dr. Offutt.
On Tuesday Dr. Maddox.
On Wednesday Dr. Deacon.
On Thursday Dr. Deacon.
On Friday Dr. Somes.
On Saturday Dr. Stahl.
The citizens are invited to attend.

ATTENTION.

The members of the Vincennes Blues are requested to meet on Monday evening next at the Hotel of Patrick Doran, Esq. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting business of importance connected with the Company. A full attendance is desired.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1837.

We see land! The Spoilsman and Ex-perimenters touch now the crisis of their fate. The glorious success of the Whigs in the staunch old Whig State of Massachusetts, and the great increase of their forces in the hitherto benighted Michigan, show that the *republic* every where are responding to the verdict of the Empire State.—*"We will not have this man and his friends to rule over us!"*

The increase of popularity, which the Whig cause is daily earning, continues to alarm the officeholders here, and those prostrate and mercenary creatures who are known to have been hankering after the spoils, and to have stuck at nothing to

show their devotion to the dispensers of patronage. The most of them acknowledge that the reverses, which you, and other public journals have chronicled for some time past, were wholly unexpected; and they make no reserve in the confession of their disappointment and mortification.

They regard it as certain that those, whom they have abused and calumniated for so long a time, will in a few years, hold the purse strings—and they apprehend that from the opponents of the spoils principle, they who have been busied in making a series of prostrations to the Spoils-men, will not be able to obtain a dollar. Let not your readers be misled, as to the effects of the late elections on the Spoils-men, and their leaders, by the tone of the Globe. That *canon* effect to have, like Satan, taken *"corrosive from Tippecanoe."* One of them remarked, the other day, that the administration had nailed their colors to the mast, and would leave to the Conservatives and the Whigs to destroy the Constitution by resisting the *"veto."* and permitting the receipt of anything but Gold and Silver by the Government. It was well replied by the gentleman to whom this was addressed, that he never knew before that the *"Veto of a Loco Foco Executive was the Ax of the Constitution."* This might be a Kendall version of the constitution, but it is not assuredly, that which is known to the people of the United States. It might have been added that as to the administration, making their colors to the mast, they would do better to find a mast to hold them. The present Congress has rejected them. At the session called by the President himself, he and his friends were signal beaten in the House of Representatives; and at the coming session his Citadel of mis-government—the Senate—will probably be stormed by an indignant people, determined no longer to be misrepresented by such Senators as *Petticoat Allen* of Ohio, and his colleague Morris—*Silas Wright*, the author of the *"Untried Expedient"*—*Wall*, of New Jersey, &c. &c.

The threat of *"standing by their colors"*—that is standing to the Sub-Treasury system, is an idle threat. The President has not a Congress that will yield absolute obedience to his mandates—that will register his acts. Even should the administration be willing to expose the country to the perils of incessant agitation on subjects which come home to the business and the pockets of every man—if they could make up their minds to sacrifice the prosperity and comfort of our industrious population for years, by keeping the public in continual uncertainty with the tempests of perpetual debates in reference to the financial system of the Government, there is yet a barrier to which they cannot pass. The Constitution has opposed limits to their power to work mischief.—Let the opposition throughout the country see that Congress is filled with staunch friends of the republic—and the Experimenters will not be able to make their first stand. They will have no station for their machinery. They will be surrounded by difficulties which they cannot surmount. No government can last in this country, without the support of Congress.

The *"Congressmen"* are daily arriving in Washington. Books of Indiana, having about, "Like a brother's hornet, the last of his race." The poor old *uff*, you know, has not a colleague of Van Buren politics to comfort him.

Petticoat ALLEN has arrived—with a face as long as my arm. New York was too hot for him.—"This youth is long, and lean and lank," &c. The people of Ohio intend to make him *"walk Spanish"* soon, notwithstanding his spattering about the *"clear people"* at the last session. Senator GRAYSON has also come to the city; and we are daily in expectation of receiving that great man DICK JOHNSON, who has been showing himself in New York, greatly to the chagrin and mortification of his allies here, who feel that his bearing and conversation—his character and manners—exhibited at this time can only increase the disrepute with which they are disregarded.

J. M. S.

General Harrison—Public Opinion.

The tide of public opinion which is setting in, in favor of this distinguished citizen, affords an earnest to his friends, of his future success, which cannot fail of being peculiarly gratifying. From every quarter the tidings of his growing popularity reach us. Every mail brings to hand confirmation of what we have long since repeatedly asserted, that his hold upon the affections of the people, was deep and abiding. In Pennsylvania, no man now living, could command so large a share of the suffrages of her yeomanry—not, are we quite sure, that Gen. JACKSON in his most palmy days, possessed more fully the ardent attachment of the rural population. The popularity of Gen. Harrison, has been progressively increasing at a rapid rate, ever since the November election, in 1836; and when an occasion is afforded to the people of giving an expression of their feelings, the unexaggerated truth of our assertion will be most manifest. A degree of enthusiasm pervades the mass of the people, in relation to the annunciation of the name of General JACKSON, and in hundreds of instances, with *our knowledge* by the same men. Say as you will—the fact exists and ever will exist—that the people, who fight battles and feed armies, feel more at home when rallying around the standard of a soldier than that of a mere politician.

Where are their spirits? They come from afar! They're looking in glory—*"AT HOME IS THE WAY!"* There needs no national Convention, after the fashion of the office holders. The fire is already kindled from the lakes of the north to the sands of the south, and from the eastern seaboard to the western wilderness. The farmer around his winter fire—the mechanic in his shop—the merchant

to the other, proclaiming the Hero of *"Tippecanoe"* the *"first in the hearts of his countrymen."*

Let politicians beware then, lest they provoke the jealousy and virtuous indignation of the people. Let them play an open, disingenuous and manly game. **NO CAUCUSING, NO FRAUD, NO HYPOCRITICAL CANT AND HYPOCRACY;** to deceive the People, whilst deep laid and perfidious plots are maturing to thwart the purposes of the voter! Let us act in this matter as becomes a high-minded and honorable party, influenced by no paltry and contemptible views of a selfish and unworthy nature, but resolved to act right, and trust the event of Heaven! If such be our course, union and harmony will pervade our councils;—it such be our policy, victory awaits us in all future conflicts; and if such be our distinguishing principles of action, Gen. WHI-LIAM HENRY HARRISON, with one consent, will be designated as the candidate of the Republican party in 1840—and in that event, the most triumphant success will attend our political fortunes.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Louis Philippe.

We are enabled, through a friend's politeness, to print the following epistle from the King of the French. Much conjectural and erroneous information has been circulating in this country, in reference to this distinguished monarch, and particularly as regards his occupation while in exile in the United States about forty years since.

The ensuing letter written by himself in an answer to some enquiries on this head, puts the question to rest. In short, if he ever taught school in Jersey or elsewhere when among us, he would not have omitted the fact in answer to a letter written expressly with the view of obtaining information.

As a writer Louis Philippe, though a Frenchman, appears sufficiently familiar with the ideas of the English language, to maintain a correspondence in accordance with the taste of an Anglo-American. His language is full and perspicuous throughout, and directly to the point. He appears to be no stranger to the *"Religious Society of Friends,"* and in his observations in reference to the subject, has avoided the vulgar and offensive term by which it is sometimes designated.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the King of France has shown himself in all the relations of life, worthy of his exalted station. The letter, promptly written and forwarded in answer to the enquiries of an humble American citizen, is a proof of that amenity of manners, and amiable condescension, which have always characterized this worthy man.

Sir, Crows, 26th August, 1837.

Sir—I have received your kind letter of the 1st of June last, and I readily comply with your request to answer in my own hand your obliging enquiries.

During my residence in the United States, I never went by any other name than my own name of *Orléans*. I have known Mr. Peter GRAYSON in Philadelphia, and later in the Haymarket; but since that time, 1799, I have not heard of him—and I am totally ignorant of what may have been his fate.

I cannot believe that he ever attempted to pass himself for me; but of this I am certain, that I never assumed his name, nor ever attempted to pass myself off for him.

I believe I never went to Haddington, but I am positive that I never lodged or boarded there at your father's house or any other. It is now so long, about forty years, since I was in Philadelphia, that my recollections are become confused; but I believe I dined there once in company with a member of the Society of Friends, whose name was REEDMAN, at the house of another member of the same society, whose name was, I believe, JOHN ELLIOT, and to whom I had been introduced by Mr. GRAYSON.

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I regret, sir, to be unable to give you more complete information in answer to your enquiries; and I must add, that I highly value the favorable opinion entertained of me in the United States, and I thank you for having expressed it in a manner so gratifying to my feelings.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your sincere friend,

Signed LOUIS PHILIPPE.

JOHN EVANS REDMAN, Esq.

Philadelphia.

The original of the above, which was sent to us for examination, is in a fine, flowing hand, remarkably free in its compass, and plain to read. The signature is handsome and bold, with certain flourishes at the close, which indicate the monarch and the Frenchman. The seal is surmounted by the crown with the initials, *"L. P."* in the old English black-letter.

GENERAL HARRISON.

We are gratified to learn from letters and other sources of information, that in exposing the cause of this distinguished citizen we have not run in advance of the feelings of our political friends. He will be supported with an enthusiasm equal to that which displayed itself on the announcement of the name of General JACKSON, and in hundreds of instances, *with our knowledge* by the same men. Say as you will—the fact exists and ever will exist—that the people, who fight battles and feed armies, feel more at home when rallying around the standard of a soldier than that of a mere politician.

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at his counter—the soldier as he reads the *"Bible"* heard from. In the fifty-six countenances, there was a Whig gain (from last election) in all except two, which are heavy Whig counties, and therefore probably made no exertion to bring out their whole strength. The Legislature is divided as follows:

Whigs.	Free Buren.
Senate 10	22
Assembly 101	27
111	19

Last year, the entire Legislature consisted of 39 Whigs, and 121 Van Buren men.

The Whig relative gain, therefore, in the Legislature, is 144. The Whig advantage gained at this election, over the electoral vote of last Fall, is 47,792 votes.

National Intelligencer.

ILLINOIS STATE LOAN.

The Louisville Advertiser mentions the arrival in that city, from the East, of Gen. Rowlings, who, with Col. Mather and Col. Oakley Esq., as Commissioners, were deputed to dispose of the State Bonds for Banking and Internal Improvement purposes. It is stated that they have sold, on advantageous terms, 6 per cent. Scrip, to the amount of \$5,200,000. The proceeds of two millions are to be added to the capital of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. The scrip is redeemable in 23 and 33 years. Governor Duncan has also sold six per cent. Canal bonds to the amount of \$400,000. Total amount of sales of Illinois Scrip, \$5,600,000. On the bonds sold by the Commissioners about \$30,000 per month will be paid to Philadelphia and New York. The Illinois banks will, of course, be prepared to sell eastern exchange, "in sums to suit purchasers."

GENEROUS SYMPATHY.

A steamboat arrived at Wheeling on Monday evening last, having on board a number of respectable looking passengers. When the boat reached the wharf, as is usual at that enterprising little city, a busy personage jumped aboard with "Gentlemen, a seat for Baltimore to-day—fine coaches, fast horses, solar drivers—and I have ships with New York election news." Shall I have the pleasure of giving you one, Sir?" said the busy person to a rather decent looking stout stranger, who though we lose the victory, and though our common colors be battered and torn, we shall yet triumph to the sky, before he yield them into the hands of the enemy, and that improve his destiny to the cause and his country, in the fight, we shall require of him, under all the possible reverses of fortune, to return them to the wharf camp.

From the N. Y. Daily Express.

Military Despatches.

I am a military man and proud of that distinction. In looking over some despatches, which in the course of my studies I had to peruse, the following describes so nearly the recent civil victory that I am induced to transcribe them with a slight alteration,—

From the Loco Foco General to the Republican Gentlemen.

I have the distressing news to communicate to you, that on the 6th 7th and 8th of November a general engagement took place between the troops under my command and the Whigs in which contrary to our usage, we have not gained the victory.

We fought under several flags, but it seemed impossible to check the Whigs.

We have no returns of the killed and wounded, but the missing are beyond count.

If possible I shall rally a regiment; but our money is gone and even our batteries are turned against us.

I am, with respect

Your obedient servant

IGNIS PATIENS.

From the Whig Commander in Chief to the People.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The Whig Flag waves in victory over our country.

I have the honor to inform you that the troops under my command have achieved a most splendid victory on the 6th 7th and 8th of Nov. over the Tory and Loco Foco forces.

The enthusiasm of our troops exceeds description; they advanced under trained arms, under a fire of musketry and cannon, and carried every stronghold at the point of the bayonet.

The enemy had the black flag of Loco Foco flying, and no quarter was to be given; they carried the day.

Our troops were satisfied that they were fighting for their homes and firesides and conducted themselves worthy of the occasion.

It is impossible to distinguish where all conducted so well.

With respect and congratulations,