## THE COMET OF 1759.

It would seem, from the following article, published in a Dutch paper, *in* the city of Philadelphia, that the COMET, which we heard so much talk about some time since, is to make its appearance during the present summer. The wise men and astronomers, have only missed their calculations one year, and Davy Crocket's services will yet be required, to perform the duty for which he was appointed by the President, to stand upon the Alleghany mountains and wring off its tail.

This seldom seen, majestic heavenly wanderer will soon make its brilliant appearance in the starry world. It was expected last year not hower by Astronomers, but by folks who were imposed upon by incorrect reports:

This Comet generally bears the name of *Halley*, because this great astronomer made the minutest observation of it, and communicated the most accurate reckoning of its solar orbit. It belongs to the small number of Comets, whose track can be discovered with much accuracy. In A. D., 1006, it was first discovered. From that time on it was regularly discovered twice every 74, four times every 75, twice every 76, and the last time first after 77 years.

Since its last appearance in A. D. 1759, 75 years have fled. The calculations of Astronomers are now unanimous, that in the course of the present year 1834, it will again become visible to the inhabitants of the earth.

If we mistake not we are among the first to give notice of this mysterious strangr, and would take occasion to remark, that our readers should be led from a contemplation of it, to think of Him who called this majestic Star into existence; and not like the superstitious regard it as the herald of His wrath, but as a soul-elevating display of His wisdom, goodness and power.

It will appear towards the close of August in the year 1834, in the East, about the constellations Taurus but very indistinct. At this time, its distance from the earth will be 40 millions of miles. On the 13th of September, it will be only twenty millions of miles distant, and from this on will become more brilliant.

* * In the the latter part of September, it will enter the Twins, and on the 1st of October, will reach within 6 millions of miles of us, the forefeet of the Great Bear, where it no more sets. At this its brilliance and apparent magnitude will have arrived at the highest degree. On the 6th of October it will stand nearest the earth—only 34 millions of miles distant

* * In the beginning of the year 1836 it will immerse from the sun beams and again become visible, at the distance of 40 millions of miles from us.

It will forthwith, for the second time approach the earth, and on the 1st of March 1836, will stand only 26 millions of miles distant. Hence it will recede from the earth and seem to wander 76 years, and in the year 1912, will again visit our regions.

---

ALBANY, August 2, 1834:

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—Seldom does it fall to our lots to record an instance of a more melancholy nature, than one which occurred in this city yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock. The circumstances attending the case are truly heart reading. It occurred at Castle Garden, kept by Mr. John Cooke, in State street, who was absent at the time the accident occurred.

Mr. C. was making preparations to bring forward a display, of fire works on the succeeding Wednesday, and had ordered a keg of powder, that was placed in the Arsenal for safe keeping, to be brought down and put into the shop where his hands were to work. Mr. Andrew Welch, the person he employs to superintend and take charge of his fire works, was working in the shop, together with a German lad, named Geo. Fry, (who was employed as an assistant) in preparing the works for the coming exhibition. Mr W. had set the boy to work at making *Star Pieces*, which occasioned some strength in pounding them down, who called another lad, by the name of John Fuhr, who was passing by, to come and assist him in his work. The latter came and held on to the piece, while the former exerted all his strength in ramming them down. Mr. Welch, perceiving them at work told them that they must not pound so hard—that they would explode and kill them. He had no sooner uttered the words, than they exploded, and in an instant caught to every thing of a combustible nature in the shop, which created an explosion resembling that of heavy cannon and filled the surrounding hills with fragments of the building. Fry was literally burnt to a crisp, and lay in the most horrible and excruciating agonies when we last saw him. His flesh lay open in different parts of his body, several inches in depth, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Fuhr had his face and hands burnt badly, but is pronounced out of danger. Mr. Welch was thrown about thirty feet from where he was at work but received no injury further than those occasioned by the fall.

No blame can be attributed to Mr. Welch, for he was in the act of cautioning the boys of the consequences that would follow, when the accident happened. The loss to Mr. Cooke and Mr. Welch is about two hundred dollars.

P. S. Since writing the above George Fry, the person spoken of as having been so badly burned, died this morning at half past 4 o'clock.—*City Advertiser.*

---

Our accounts of yesterday left Mr, Durant, the aeronaut, in a very critical situation at sea, near Cape Ann. The Boston papers by yesterday's mail furnish us with the sequel of his voyage. Having decended near the surface of the ocean, so as to allow his anchors to drag through the water, and thus enable him to reach Cape Ann, he was driving along to that point, when, to use his own narration—

"A heavy flaw of wind struck the balloon with such force as to throw it in a horizontal line with the car, which struck the ocean and filled with water. My car being of open wicker work, I judged by throwing out some ballast the water would run out and, I should be enabled to rise clear, but it was drawn with such force that the water would not run out. This secured at 6 h 37 m; and left me partially immersed in water. Judging it difficult and dangerous to continue as far as Cape Ann in that situation, and seeing a sloop to the leeward of me and within ¼ of a mile from the course I was making, I judged by retarding its progress as much as possible, she would be able to intersect the line I was making, and arrest the balloon, but instead of bearing down with the sloop, the small boat was manned, and before they could intersect my course I was a mile beyond them.

A sheet which I carry to fold the balloon, and my flag, I had spread as much as possible across the car to retard my progress for this boat. This sank me to the waist in water, and materially increased the danger and difficulty of reaching the Cape. At this time a schooner at the eastward was bearing down and my car being so far in the water that she came up with me at 7 o'clock, I exchanged a few words with captain, requested he would pass me close under my lee and throw a line. I saw a man attempting to throw a dipsy line, and told them it would not hold me, when they caught up a very stout line which I made fast to the car.—This line proved to be the halliards, and the schooner on the wind with the force of the wind on my balloon, and the line drawing from mast head, carried me up 300 feet, when I descended with such velocity as to be for the first time completely immerged in water.

A second time it was carried up in like manner—and when about 300 feet high a flaw of wind upturned the balloon so as to exhaust the gas in an instant. In falling, I was under water half a minute, though I had on a gum-elastic life preserver, which Mr. Dorr, of the Roxbury factory, had the kindness to lend me. Yet I was so entangled with the cords that 30 seconds elapsed before I could extricate myself and come to the surface, where I was comfortably resting myself on the life preserver, when Captain Spaulding, of the schr. Miner, of Thomastown, came to me in the small boat and took me and the aerostat on board.

---

Cowden, the forger, has managed to escape a second time from prison at Fredericksburg. The manner in which he effected his object is thus related in the Arena of Tuesday last.

S Cowden, alias Wm. Collins, who has been confined, for some months, in our corporation jail on a charge of presenting a forged check of $9600 on the branch of the Bank of Virginia, in this place, made his escape, for the second time, on Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock. Since his first escape he was much restricted in his priviliges, and confined closely to his cell. In that cell, near the door opening into the area there is a close staircase leading to the large unoccupied apartment above. The door of the staircase was securely locked, and access to it, from the cell, debarred by a strong door, at the inner end of the short passage, or entry, which, however, was, for the benefit of air, left open in the day time. By some means, Cowden must have possessed himself of a key, which enabled him to unlock the stair case door at pleasure, and thus ascend to the vacant room above. How long he has been in the habit of doing so is not kown. The door and lock of the stair case were examined every day and no suspicions excited by any act of the prisoner. A lodgment being effected in the upper room, he set to work with two or three old bayonets, to cut out a portion of the outside wall, under the window, in the eastern end. This must have been a work of much labor, and was, of course, carried on altogether in the day time. He succeeded, however, in reaching the outside cours, and loosened one of the cut blocks of free stone in such a manner, that he could at pleasure, either push it out or pull it inside.—Things be in thus prepared he patiently waited an opportunity to escape in the day time, when only, he could get into the upper room. That opportunity presented itself on Saturday morning during a tremendous storm of thunder and rain and immediately after the keeper had given him his breakfast, and with much presence of mind and high daring, he availed himself of it, and reached the ground in safety. He was seen running through the heaviest of the rain by a gentleman, in the upper end of town, who did not then recognixe him He has not yet been re-taken.

---

From the length of the tables in the great refectory of the Brandywine Springs the number of the company may be reckoned at about one hundred and thirty. Mr. McLane, late Secretary of State, and his fine family, have taken lodgings in the hotel for the rest of the summer. The Spanish legation have engaged rooms. Some of the most distinguished families of Baltimore remain. Dr. Hartshorn, of our city, and his family, have been among the guests. That eminent physician gives it as his opinion that the atmosphere of the place is not surpassed in our country in purity and general healthfulness. Since the beginning of July, there has been a constant succession of the most respectable visiters, and always a large assemblage whose character and habits have assured the enjoyment of good order in connexion with the best pleasures of such resorts. Nat. Gaz.

---

CONVERTING SEA WATER INTO FRESH.—Many attempts have hitherto been made to attain this most desirable object, all of which, either from complexity of arrangement or costliness of apparatus, have failed of the intended effect. Messrs. Wells and Westrupp, the patentees of the now method—and, we believe, the only certain one—of converting sea water into a pure, palatable, and beautiful liquid, have now, however, succeded beyond all expectation, in the construction of a simple and effective machine, with which the cookery for a large ship's crew is carried on at the time it is producing at the rate of 8 or 9 gallons of excellent water per hour. We have much pleasure in adding our testimony to the value of this important invention; and in recording the fact, that his Majesty has honored it with his decided approval, and drank a sparkling glass full of purified water.—*English Paper.*

---

*Accident to Burden's Steamboat.*—On her passage from Albany to this city yesterday Mr. Burden's boat met with a serious accident. In attempting to pass a sloop below the Overslaugh, the boat run upon the dam above Castleton. One of the trunks bilged, filled, and sunk. The water is quite shallow at that place, and the boat remained fast aground.—Thus one untoward circumstance after an other delays the complete triumph of the plan which Mr. Burden has invented; but we know that disinterested and intelligent persons, who have given careful attention to the subject, are strongly impressed with a belief that the expectations of the inventor will yet be fully realised. *N. Y. Post.*

---

We have already published brief notices of the earthquake experienced at Santa Martha, in the month of May. The annexed letter from that place, under date of 13th June, gives a yet more distressing account of this awful visitation:

"You have doubtless heard of the awful visitation which we experienced here on the 22d May. This place had never before in the memory of man, been visited by an earthquake sufficiently severe to do any injury; but on that night Santa Martha was nearly destroyed in the space of less than one minute. Half the buildings were thrown down, and the other half so much injured as to be uninhabitable during the rainy season, which has just set in. The shocks have continued at intervals ever since, a period of 23 days, during which time we have had 70 or 80 shocks. The city is almost abandoned, the inhabitants have fled to the neighboring villages and woods.

Those few who remain, live in tents, not daring to enter their houses, and are in a state of great destitution and misery. By a wonderful interposition of Providence, not a life was lost, though many persons had the narrowest escapes from the falling houses.

---

It is currently reported, says the Buffalo Daily Advertiser of the 28th ult. that Judge Cuinmings, of Batavia, New York, has been offered the Governorship of Michigan Territory.

---

*From the Globe.*

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

In our former article upon this subject, we showed how the printing expenses of the Senate had been increased by the Bank triumvirate more than tenfold in four years. The same spirit has been carried by them as far as practicable into every portion of the government.

The first view we shall present is in the difference between the amounts asked for by the Executive, and the amounts appropriated by Congress.

| | *Amount estimated.* | *Appropriated.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1829 | 23,245,963 10 | 25,825,302 16 |
| 1830 | 22,263,626 67 | 26,332,220 02 |
| 1831 | 21,852,911 09 | 29,763,059 61 |
| 1832 | 22,864,099 38 | 32,476,690 07 |
| 1833 | 25,295,237 17 | 32,689,597 91 |
| | $115,521,837 41 | $147,186,868 37 |

The first of these estimates was made by Mr. Adams' administration. It will be seen, that the estimates, or the amount asked for by General Jackson, were uniformly less than the amount asked for by Mr. Adams down to the year 1833; and they were made greater that year solely by an estimrte of $4,000,000 to pay the revolutionary pensions granted by virtue of the act of Congress passed 7th June, 1832. Many other estimates were made necessary by existing laws which passed before and and after General Jackson came into office, for which he would not have voted as a legislator but which he could not properly veto or refuse to execute as President. But without including such items in the estimates, it will be seen that the appropriations have exceeded the amount asked for within the last four years in the following amounts, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| For 1830, | 4,068,593 35 |
| 1831, | 7,910,148 53 |
| 1832, | 9,612,591 29 |
| 1833, | 7,394,360 74 |
| In all, | $28,985,693 90 |

A great portion of this enormous difference between the estimates and appropriations is explained by the payments on account of the public debt. There is a standing appropriation to that object of ten millions a year; and it is provided by law that the surplus revenue shall be applied in the same way. Hence, the estimates and appropriations on that account as practically illustrated within the last four years, have been as follows, viz,

| | *Estimates.* | *Appropriations.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1830, | 10,000,000 | 11,355,748 22 |
| 1831, | 10,000,000 | 16,174,378 22 |
| 1832, | 10,000,000 | 18,078,938 85 |
| 1833, | 7,299,656 | 10,000,000 00 |
| | 37,299,656 | 55,609,065 29 |
| | | 37,299,656 |
| | | $18,309,409 29 |
| From the total excess of appropriations over estimates, | | 28,985,693 90 |
| Deduct the difference in the item of public debt, | | 18,309,409 29 |
| Leaving an excess of | | $10,676,284 61 |

Here are upwards of ten millions appropriated by Congress, chiefly through the influence of the triumvirate, which the Executive did not ask for and did not want. Let us look at some of the itms in this account:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

| | *Estimate.* | *Appropriation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1830, | 229,033 13 | 229,033 13 |
| 1831, | 222,055 77 | 457,955 09 |
| 1832, | 211,878 65 | 217,853 01 |
| 1833, | 231,802 87 | 231,970 [illegible] |
| | $895,730 42 | $1,146,792 51 |
| Excess - | | 251,062 12 |
| CUSTOM HOUSES. | | |
| 1830, | none. | 18,100 |
| 1831, | none. | none. |
| 1832, | none. | 228,000 |
| 1833, | 304,000 | 378,650 |
| | 304,000 | 624,750 |
| Excess. - - | | 320,750 |
| MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. | | |
| 1830 | 22,094 | 308,611 51 |
| 1831 | 12,250 | 137,365 85 |
| 1832 | 23,479 | 299,517 45 |
| 1833 | 62,905 93 | 251,891 82 |
| | 120,728 93 | 997,296 63 |
| Excess | | $876,567 70 |
| INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. | | |
| 1830 | 239,818 74 | 651,852 88 |
| 1831 | 639,216 59 | 1,035,424 44 |
| 1832 | 939,011 23 | 1,289,006 75 |
| 1833 | 950,213 30 | 1,104,483 30 |
| | 2,809,259 86 | 4,071,817 37 |
| Excess - | | $1,262,557,51 |

These items afford a specimen of the manner in which appropriations are made, not deemed necessary by the Executive, and not required by existing laws. The greatest excess has been under the head internal Improvement. The triumvirate have exerted themselves on this point to force the expenditures up to the highest rate, and have forced on the Executive not the above excess only, but millions of dollars which the President would not have voted for, but did not feel authorized to veto. For using the veto to check the further advance of this expenditure, and refusing to sanction the application of the public moneys to every conceivable object of expenditure within the States, he has been unsparingly abused by every branch of the triple alliance. It is owing to his resolute resistance to the appropriation of the public moneys to objects entirely local in their character, that they have not been able to extend this kind of expenditure still further.

But they have compelled the Executive to ask for more money than the President thinks necessary in the proper and economical administration of our government. They pass laws authorizing certain improvements, or subscriptions to certain stocks, which are to be continued from year to year, and thus make it the duty of the Executive to ask each year for the money necessary to carry those laws into execution. For example: Before General Jackson came into office, an act was passed authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and to enable the President to execute that law, an item of $200,00 appears in the estimates of 1830,'31, and 32; making $600,000 asked for by General Jackson; not because he thought the expenditure right or proper, but because it was required by law. And within a few days, we have seen the National Intelligencer almost filled for two days, by an elaborate report of C. F. Mercer, one of the partisans of the triumvirate, enjoining the policy of applying still further sums of public money to this object. There are many similar cases, in which laws passed by Congress, as well since as before General Jackson became President, make it the duty of the Executive to ask for the sums necessary to carry them into execution, and thus swell the expenditure beyond what the President thinks necessary or proper.

These are but preliminary explanations, but it is essential that the People should bear them in mind while inquiring who is responsible for the alarming increase of the public expenditures. We shall hereafter proceed to analyze these expenditures, and trace the augmentation to its proper sources.

---

*From the Globe.*

## SPECIE IMPORTS AND BANK PROPHETS.

"This influx of specie is the consequence of the 'Experiment,' which has reduced the trade of the country one half, so that specie comes in, by hundreds of thousands of dollars, instead of goods, and the Treasury, instead of duties on importations, will have to be content with lots of 'glory.' There is every reason, now, to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury will, in his next annual report, instead of a large surplus of funds, have to report 'a beggarly account of empty boxes,' as the fruits of Executive wisdom, placability, and prescience."

*Nat. Intel.*

As a proper comment on the above, in addition to our own article of yesterday, showing the flourishing condition of the Treasury, we give a statement below from the Evening Post. Besides all the specie imported, it seems there are goods enough also in these distressing times to equal, if not exceed, the amount imported in former years. Thus the People are likely, notwithstanding the crocodile tears of the Bank advocates, to have *lots of glory;* and thus they reap the deplorable *consequence of the experiment.*

*From the New York Evening Post.*

We were politely furnished yesterday with some interesting statistics in regard to the commerce of this port, by Captain Scofield, of the revenue barge office. The information reached us, however, at a time when our paper was too far advanced to allow of our availing ourselves of it in last evening's impression. We annex it now; and from this comparative statement of the number of arrivals for the first seven months of the last year, and for the same period of the present year, the number of cargoes of dry goods in the two periods, severally, and the number of passengers, it will be seen that, in all these repects, the excess is decidedly in favor of the present year—furnishing another refutation, to the many already adduced, of the panic and distress stories which the Bank and Bank hirelings have been so industrious in inventing and circulating.

| *Arrivals in* 1834. | *Cargoes dry goods.* | | *Passengers* |
|---|---|---|---|
| January, | 91 | 5 | 420 |
| February, | 121 | 18 | 460 |
| March, | 168 | 33 | 1454 |
| April, | 177 | 29 | 3959 |
| May, | 238 | 36 | 9654 |
| June, | 203 | 27 | 8167 |
| July, | 220 | 41 | 10,625 |
| Total, | 1218 | 189 | 34,625 |
| *Arrivals in* 1833. | *Cargoes dry goods.* | | *Passengers* |
| January, | 92 | 20 | 567 |
| February, | 98 | 16 | 477 |
| March, | 127 | 19 | 738 |
| April, | 208 | 35 | 3415 |
| May, | 202 | 24 | 3869 |
| June, | 202 | 35 | 8850 |
| July, | 193 | 22 | 5406 |
| Total, | 1122 | 168 | 23,316 |
| Increase, | 96 | 21 | 11,309 |

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday fills more than seven of its spacious columns with part of the Report made at the late sesion of Congress, by the Committee on Roads and Canals, on the application of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for a new subscription to their stock. It contains a detailed history of the origin and progress of that work, down to the 1st of April in the present year.

Of the whole line of canal, the progress of which is minutely detailed, it appears that sixty four miles were completed, and capable of navigation, in October, 1833. Of the residue of the line, under contract, it is also ascertained that at the time of the report, twenty-one miles awaited to be brought into use, the completion of a single lock only, and the aqueduct across Antietam creek, the labour of a few weeks.

The greater part of twenty-four miles, passing by Williamsport, is nearly done. One hundred and nine miles of Canal are thus on the point of completion, and an editorial comment in the National Intelligecer adds that eighty-six miles and a half are in daily use

The financial history of the company is complicated and difficult to be abstracted. The following items are among the principal facts.

The capital stock amounted in June, 1833, to $3,858,400, payable in money; $209,707; payable in stock of the Potomac Company; $46,804, payable in debts of the Company;—total, $4,114,911—of which the first item only is entitled to immediate dividens.

On the 1st of January last, the receipts and expenditures to that date are stated thus: The sums received from all sources amounted to $3,927,716; of which there were for capital stock subscribed, $3,589,252; from the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, part payment on the compromise, $117,333; and for tolls, $94,538. The balance was from contingent sources, with $55,000 borrowed from banks.

The sums disbursed amount to $3,707,262, for the construction of Canal and Rail Road in part, repairs, salaries, interest, &c.

The total unexpended balance in hand, consisting of deposits in bank, and corporation stocks, therefore amounts to $220,454.

To this are added the sum of $125,000 new subscription on the part of this State, and the sums receivable from the United States, from the state of Maryland, and other sources, including the balance of the sum due from the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, ($88,666,) and the sums due from private stockholders—an aggregate altogether of $703,901.

This aggregate is liable to reductions for existing engagements, and apprehended deficiencies in payment, to the amount of $165,000—leaving available, and applicable to the unfinished works of the canal, the nett sum of $543,900.

The report of the Engineers states the amount necessary to complete the works under contract and not in use, at $449,169 51.

---

*From the Boston Courier.*

MORE GLORY IN ANTICIPATION.—We feel some sympathy for our new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury—who is, without doubt, the cleverest fellow that Gen. Jackson has yet had in his cabinet. He will be sadly puzzled at the opening of the next session of Congress, to present so glorious a view of the state of the Treasury as may be desired. According to a statement in the Journal of Commerce, (which is presumed to be formed on an accurate estimate,) the appropriations, made at the last session, exceed, by three millions and a half, the estimated resources of the Treasury at the end of the year: thus—

| | |
|---|---|
| The charge upon the Treasury for the present year, will be as follows, viz. | |
| Appropriations at last session, | $22,000,000 |
| Public Debt, principal, | 4,760,082 |
| Interest on, | 285,000 |
| Former appropriations unsatisfied at the close of last year, | 5,964,571 |
| | $32,909,653 |
| From the last item deduct as an ascertained excess of appropriations, | 774,383 |
| | $32,135,270 |

The Receipts of the Treasury for the year 1834, may be stated as follows, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated receipts from all sources, | $18,500,000 |
| Probable excess of receipts over estimates, | 1,500,000 |
| Estimated balance of available funds in the Treasury, on 1st Jan. 1833, | 7,985,790 |
| Total, | $27,983,790 |
| Deficiency on the 1st of Jan. 1835, | 4,201,460 |

Balance to be paid in glory!

On this article the Globe remarks:—

We have noticed, that, in three or four instances, the letter-writing manufactory in this city has been very busy in the circulation of estimates to run the deposite banks dry, and to run the Treasury entirely aground, before the next meeting of Congress. Before the appropriation bills passed, it is presumed they had their cue from Senatorial exultations and prophecies, that when these bills did pass, the pet banks would be broken down. If those grave prophets were to be believed, there was no Treasury—no money—and yet the Treasury Department was required to pay from twenty to thirty millions without a Treasury and without money; and then well might they, after such a belief, and such extravagant appropriations, boast that when all was paid, there would not be much left!

Their kind friend, the Bank, also came in to aid in verifying their own prophecy, by seizing on over $160,000 of the public dividends, belonging to the Treasury, and which otherwise would have gone to pay appropriation bills to that amount.

But, after all these machinations and outrages—we congratulate the country, that its growing energies and unexampled prosperity are likely, under the smiles of Providence, to baffle all the designs of the enemies of the administration as to the Treasury—to disconcert the schemes of the Bank—and to show how worthless are the predictions of the panic-makers of estimates and how short-lived their jibes and jeers about *more glory*, are likely to prove.

Whether Mr. Woodbury be or be not "the cleverest fellow that General Jackson has ye in his cabinet," we venture to *guess* about him, as he is a Yankee, "That he will *"not"* be sadly puzzled at the opening of the next session of Congress, to present so glorious a view of the state of the Treasury as may be desired"

We guess, and our friends will mark the result, that there is in truth "more glory in anticipation" that all the demands on the Treasury during the year (including the redemption of the debt not due till after July next) will be promptly, conveniently, and faithfully paid—that the selected Banks will neither be run dry, or embarrassed, but exhibit as sound and prosperous a condition as the mammoth itself—and that the next annual report from the Treasury Department will satisfy the community, that the true glory of a democratic People, and a democratic President in respect to its fiscal concerns, is to enforce the principles of democracy, and the plain dictates of the constitution about banks and coin—and while doing that, as under General Jackson's administration, their glory cannot be long tarnished or eclipsed by the arts of designing men, whether goaded on by ambition, envy, or avarice.

---

## NEW GOLD COIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 2d, 1834.

The annexed letter will enable the public readily to distinguish the new from the old coins.

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 golden 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 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 29th 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 258 grains, the Half Eagle 129 grains, and the Quarter 64½ grains. These weights are recited because desirable to be kept in mind, rather than as affording a farther criterion of distinction between the 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.

---

*From the Baltimore Chronicle.*

The U. S. Telegraph of yesterday contained an editorial article that might well have been omitted. We are not yet called on to select a successor to General Jackson, and the declaration of the editor as to the intention of the nullifiers was unnecessary at this moment. But, if the design of the article be, to force the National Republican party to adopt a nullifier as the opposition candidate, and thereby to sanction his political doctrines; or, to let the present system of policy continue, it is right that the intention should be distinctly understood in proper time. We have expressed a willingness to support any honorable and intelligent candidate (whose political principles we could approve,) with opposition to Mr. Van Buren. To that gentleman we have insuperable objections; but we are not prepared to sacrifice the Constitution and the permanent interests and happiness of the country, from a spirit of opposition to him. We act with party from principle; but follow it no longer than we can conscientiously approve its course. There are many highly distinguished individuals from whom to select the opposing candidate; and it is to be hoped, that one may be selected upon whom the whole opposition can unite; but this cannot be effected if a small portion of that party insist on a candidate of their own nomination, and professing principles repudiated by a large majority of the people.

We could have wished that the editor of the Telegraph had left the subject of his notice untouched for the present, as the direct effects of his publication must be, to strengthen the prospects of Mr. Van Buren, and to excite divisions among his opponents. The reiteration of the doctrine of nullification, at this time, cannot be of service either to the nullifiers, or to the country; nor can the declaration by the editor of the Telegraph, that they will support no candidate not professing that faith, be likely to render the doctrine more acceptable to the people.

We speak for ourselves only, when we declare that between Mr. Van Buren and a *practical* nullifier, we could have no choice. We are for preserving the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws *passed by Congress* in accordance with that Constitution; and could not, therefore, approve of their being nullified by State authority on the one hand or destroyed by artifice, intrigue, and corruption on the other.

The article of the Telegraph apparently breathes a dictatorial spirit, not at all calculated to promote harmony—which strangely contrasts with the strong repugnance which the editor appears to have for Mr. Van Buren.—Surely the defeat of that gentlemen is not to be attained by the declaration, that a section of the opposition will unite only upon the condition that they shall name the candidate to be run. This is a kind of "backing of friends," pretty much like, in effect, that of which Fallstaff complained. It is drawing off strength, instead of reinforcing. We can hardly suspect the editor of designing to play the Parthian, by standing aloof until the stronger side shows which way the victory will turn. His gallant bearing heretofore forbids the suspicion. But the effect of his policy, if it do not better his own condition, must inevitably injure that of his country.

In conclusion we will repeat one among the few just sentiments uttered by Gen. Jackson—"The Union—it must be preserved."

COMMENT BY THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

We copy the above from the Baltimore Chronicle, that the State Rights Party of the South may read for themselves.

The Chronicle says "we have expressed a willingness to support any honorable and intelligent candidate, (*whose political principles we could approve*) in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. And adds by way of explanation, "to that gentleman we have insuperable objections, but are not prepared to sacrifice the Constitution and the permanent interests and happiness of the country, from a spirit of opposition to him."

And again: "We speak for ourselves only, when we declare that between Mr. Van Buren and a *practical* Nullifier, we could have no choice; we are for preserving the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws *passed by Congress, &c.*"

The Chronicle also says, "we act with party from principle; but follow it no longer than we can conscientiously approve of its course;" and after reproving us for the article on which it comments, says,

"We can hardly suspect the Editor of designing to play the Parthian, by standing aloof until the strong side shows which way the victory will turn. His gallant bearing heretofore forbids the suspicion. But the effect of his policy, *if it do not better his nown condition* must inevitably injure that of his country."

All this is very plain. The Chronicle and the party of which it is the organ will charitably consider us as friends, ("so long as they approve our principles,") that is, so long as they expect to reap the fruits of our labor. But as soon as they get into power, we are to have stale calumnies about the dissolution of the Union, and the heresies of the supremacy of the laws passed by Congress repeated upon us. We are to be made the beasts of burden to bear the sins of both parties, and the plundered, calumniated, and persecuted South is to be compelled to waste her strength and exhaust her resources in a contest for a choice of masters. It needed not the assurance of the Chronicle to forewarn us that by defending the interest of the South, "*we would not better our condition.*" We have already relinquished the patronage of the Departments, and of the House of Representatives. We have borne the bitterest persecution of the Nationals and of the collar men, and we are prepared to see the union which the Chronicle more than insinuates, when it says that "between Mr. Van Buren and a practical Nullifier we could have no choice." Should the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, go decidedly in favor of Mr. Van Buren, this fall, we expect to see all doubts upon this subject cleared away. We shall have *new* and foul sluices of calumny opened against the Nullifiers of the South; and some of those who are now loudest in condemning Mr. Van Buren will be the loudest in his praise. We cannot mistake the "signs of the times," and seeing and understanding them, it is due to that generous and patriotic section, who look to us as faithful Editors, that we should give them due notice, although it may "not better our own condition."

The Chronicle says that our article breathes a dictatorial spirit. By no means. While we claim no right to speak for, much less to dictate to the National Republican party, we deny their right to dictate to us. They have the best right to know, that our opinions are honestly entertained. We have, from the first, and at all times, said, that we would give our feeble aid to no candidate for the Presidency who condemns our principles. Our purpose is to assert and vindicate our principles—not from any false pride or expectation of profit from their success, but because we know that upon their success depends the protection of our domestic peace and the perpetuity of our Government. When the National Republicans tell us that they will compel us to choose between a candidate of their selection or Mr. Van Buren, we reply, you have not the power to compel us to choose between you. We will remain, as we always have been, in opposition to both. One thing is manifest, that any change of rulers which does not accomplish the desired change of administration, is unfavorable to the cause of reformation. Men in power cannot always act as they would. The present party is an office-holding party, and they have already carried their system of rewards and punishment so far, that a re-action must inevitably follow the election of Mr. Van Buren. He cannot satisfy the demands of his own parisans, disaffection will follow, and he will be overthrown at the end of his first term, and the control of the administration must necessarily pass into the hands of those who, by a consistent and uncompromising resistance to the abuses and usurpations of the Federal Go-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0990.jpg