

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTERS.

We republish the following letters, from General Jackson to the editors of the Washington Globe.

HERMITAGE, July 9, 1837.

Now is the time to separate the government from all banks—receive and disburse the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever hereafter—keep the government free from all embarrassment, while it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accommodate it with such exchange and credit as best suits their own interests—both being money making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests, regardless of all others. It has been, and ever will be, a curse to the government, to have any entanglement or interest with either, or more than a general superintending care of all.

But the commercial community hitherto has been fostered by the Government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, until the mercantile aristocracy, combined with the banks, have assumed the right to control and manage the Government, as their particular interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great democracy of numbers, who they believe ought to be, and they are determined they shall be, hewers of wood and drawers of water. I repeat, that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it and will support it triumphantly.

"The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the Government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin if they could, their own country, for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts or from 25 to 50 per cent. and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments.

HERMITAGE, July 23, 1837.

My Dear Sir: I have just received the Globe of the 13th, and am pleased to discover from it and other papers that the democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating the Government from corporations of all kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep and disburse it, by their own agents. This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over issues of paper by the State banks. The revenue, reduced to the real wants of the Government, payable in gold and silver coin, (no credits,) to be disbursed by the Government in gold and silver, will give us an undeviating metallic currency; prevent hereafter overtrading, and give prosperity to all branches of business, whilst the banks and the commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own way. I hope and trust that the whole democracy of the whole Union will unite in adopting these measures, and the democracy of numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few and their paper credit system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country.

I hope no Treasury notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon actual deposits are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credits as Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers; and will be, if issued, and the Government cannot avoid it. Different must it be with Treasury drafts, drawn upon actual deposits; and from the conduct of the banks and the merchants, they deserve no favors from the Government, which they have attempted to disgrace, and to destroy its credit both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserves protection from the frauds of the banks.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

More than ninety days have elapsed since the Bank of the United States stopped payment, and what is more, it continues to refuse to make the monthly returns required by its charter. What will our wise and patriotic Governor do in this case? Will he fulfil the promise so boastfully made in his proclamation, and see that the laws are faithfully complied with, or will he continue to bow in meek submission to the will and behest of Mr. Biddle? We assert, without fear, that he will not dare to take any steps by which the interests of the Mammoth Bank may be compromised or jeopardised. He was elected by the influence of the Bank, and in return has sold himself to be one of the veriest slaves that moves upon the earth. Poor Pennsylvania, how art thou degraded!

A WHITE NEGRESS.

There is a female slave, aged 11, belonging to Mr. John Craig, on Keowee river, Pickens District, S. C. descended from full blooded African parents, and who has been since the age of seven gradually undergoing a change from black to white. On her neck, breast, and shoulders, says the Columbia Times, it is perfect, of a soft, delicate, transparent, and healthy appearance, unlike the Albino, nor are her eyes pink like those of an Albino, but natural. This is not the first case of the "Ethiopian changing his hue."

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

We copy the following article upon this subject from the *Rochester (N. Y.) Republican*.—It embraces many sound views, and combats, successfully, the declarations of the whigs, that the designs of the democratic party is to "destroy the credit system of the United States" by the establishment of an *exclusive metallic currency*.

The universal whig currency party, in conjunction with many pseudo-democrats, have commenced the joint shout of "Great is the credit system of the United States, and death to the agrarians that would destroy it!" This clamor reminds us of one certain Ephesian of old who adopted the same style of argument when they supposed their craft in danger from the breaching of a noted Reformer of that age, and the whigs and their co-workers of this, is perfect—both acting from sordid motives. To have presented the matters in dispute fairly before the people, would have been death to the craftsmen of Ephesus—who also would it be to the schemes of those who are so loud in the praise of "the credit system;" and as the other resorted to clamor for protection against the force of truth, so do the latter for the preservation and perpetuation of a corrupt and useless banking system.

It is important in all contests that the combatants be well informed as to the matter in controversy: else, after the fray, they may have the mortification to find that they have given and received blows on the wrong side—that they have dealt to their friends, what should have been awarded to their enemies. The whigs and their abettors say that the friends of the Administration are aiming to destroy "the credit system" of the U. S. by which is meant the Bank system, by the establishment of an "exclusive metallic currency." It is on this ground that the shout is raised, of "great is the credit (that is, the present banking) system of the United States, and in which the people are invited to join. But before they do this, let them be well assured that they are not deceived by the craftiness of the Bank craftsmen. The REAL DEMOCRAT seeks NOT the destruction of credit, but rather its ENFRANCHISEMENT from legislative thralldom, whereby it is now made subservient to the views of the scheming and corrupt. He neither wishes for nor seeks the establishment of an EXCLUSIVE metallic currency, but wishes, so long as it is the ONLY CURRENCY RECOGNIZED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF HIS COUNTRY, that laws should not be framed calculated to entomb it in the vaults of banks, while its place is supplied by a depreciated paper representative—the certain result of the so-much-vaunted CREDIT SYSTEM WHILE SHACKLED BY INJUDICIOUS LAWS. This is the common sense view of the subject, and let it be fairly presented to the people and justice will triumph in spite of the concentrated efforts of bank monopolists, though backed by the labors of a legion of political missionaries like Daniel Webster.

It is true, the nation is just emerging from a pecuniary embarrassment of no ordinary character, & many look to the establishment of a National Bank as the only remedy for the present disease, and as the only obstacle to its recurrence in future. Those who thus reason, are "mis-t-a-k-e-n." The EMANCIPATION OF CREDIT will do both—but a National Bank neither.

"The regulation of the currency" is a cant phrase with whig politicians, yet to adopt Mr. Webster's plan of doing it, would be to annihilate every State Bank in the Union, as well as the power to charter such institutions! Short of the exercise of such power, the "regulator" would do little towards the execution of its office; with it, the people of the United States would become the victims of a bank despotism of the most odious character. That Congress possesses the exclusive power of "regulating the currency of the country," is readily granted, but this power is derived from that clause of the Constitution which declares that congress shall have power to coin money and to regulate or fix (mark the phrase!) the value thereof. It does not say congress shall regulate the "credit system" according to the doctrines of Daniel Webster and his worshippers. The Constitution knows no other currency but a metallic one, and it is that, and that only, which congress has power to regulate. The "credit system" and the constitutional currency are not identical—a fact which the whigs and monopolists, seem anxious to forget or conceal. The true method to obviate the present and avoid future difficulties is, to unshackle the credit or bank system, thereby effecting a complete divorcement of bank and state—a conjunction which has brought much evil on our country.

THE NEXT SENATE.

There are many reasons to believe that, notwithstanding the gerry-mandering process carried on by the whigs and anti-masons, during the session of 1835-6, the democratic party will, at the next election, succeed in regenerating our State Senate, and secure a firm and decisive majority in that body. Our political friends are alive to the importance of this object, and it is not, we think calculating too much upon their exertions to predict, that sound and incorruptible democrats will, at the next session fill the places which were last year occupied by such arch-traitors and apostates as Dickey, Penrose, Middlecoff, Fore and Cunningham. Should such be the result, and there is good reason to hope it will be, the event will be welcomed with joy from one extremity of the state to the other.

TEXAN CHIVALRY.

The Washington Globe contains the following letter from Richard Pollard, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Chili.

Santiago, de Chili, April 25, 1837.

Gentlemen: I have had a son murdered in Texas by a Texan officer, with a cruelty unparalleled. I have called upon President Houston for the punishment of the murderer of my son. As every thing relating to Texas seems to be so interesting to the people of the United States, as public justice is the concern of all, I send you herewith a copy of my letter to President Houston and ask the favor of you to give it an insertion in your paper.

Is it not strange, that so great an outrage has passed so long unnoticed by those in Texas authorized to take cognizance of it?

If such a murder had been committed by a Mexican upon a Texan, how great would have been its publicity, and how loud would have been the cry of our papers against the atrocity. But how much worse is this, when a Texan has taken the life of a Texan, and without provocation; where no other motive could have prompted than a malignant feeling, which develops more the attributes of a devil than a man. He who sheds the blood of an enemy unnecessarily, offends against civilization, nature, and Heaven. But he who takes the blood, the life of a brother, wantonly and cruelly, as in this case, makes the offence a hundred fold more damnable. I rely upon the press of my country to vindicate the claims of humanity, so much outraged in this case, and the demands of justice so urgently called for by it.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD POLLARD.

To the Publishers of the Globe.

After this letter, follows a copy of the letter to President Houston above alluded to. It contains a minute account of the barbarous torture inflicted upon the son of Mr. Pollard, by one Lieutenant Heath of the Texan Army, which resulted in his death. At the time of the murder, young Pollard, who was a sergeant in the Texan army, was entirely disabled by a wound he had received in a previous duel. The letter is too long for insertion in our columns. The case which it details is truly lamentable, and is sufficient to show what sort of materials the Texan army and the Texan population are composed of. It is evident that the father has no hopes of ever obtaining, at the hands of Texan Justice, the punishment of his son's murderer; and it is doubtless the despair of this, which has induced him to appeal, through the press, to the sympathy of his fellow citizens. He has ours fully. From the bottom of our heart we pity all those unfortunate fathers, who have sons in Texas.—*Boston Atlas*.

CONSPIRACY.—The speculators of our country are a discerning and cautious body of men. They have, through all their transgressions, thus far, been able to conceal their intentions and their means, from the Argus-eye of the public.—Gifted to a great extent with the power of dissimulation, it is but natural they should be able to deceive upon a large and successful scale: But, a late occurrence, which took place in New York State, reveals their cupidity and power.

Under the head of "Alarming Flour Combination" we find a discovery of one of the most hellish plots against the people; and although it may be greater than is represented, it cannot exceed the fears and the opinions we entertained previous to the announcement. It appears that the speculators and Banks have been detected in the most criminal intercourse—the most illicit companionship—the former cheating the people with means furnished by the latter. The Buffalo Journal, says:—

"We could name we believe, a single bank for instance, eastward of us, which within a few days has engaged to make discounts to the amount of at least \$1,400,000 to three individuals, for the purchase of wheat and the agents of which individuals have already passed through this city & gone west to purchase wheat of the new crops. We could also name an association of individuals in another part of our state, who already own one bank in Michigan and another in the valley of the Scioto, Ohio, if not indeed other banks, whose agents are in the field making purchases."

Should institutions like these exist! Are the people to starve, while the warehouses of these men are filled with the stable commodity of the country? We are not the advocates of any rash measure—we respect the laws of our country: But we could see such men and such institutions consigned to a bitterer fate than the ordinary modes of punishment can furnish. There is no heart—no soul—none of the finer feelings of man in the wretch, who could look on the distress and want which pervaded the community last winter, unmoved in the dread purpose of his ambition, while many and powerful means were given him to alleviate the scarcity. He is, it is true, human in form—but his principles are the principles of unconscionable cupidity; the impulse of those who know no God save Mammon. *Lancaster Intelligencer*.

The King of England had his life insured for 80,000, that is \$384,000.

The Gold Mines of Virginia yield \$10,000 a week.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

We have seen several statements published, purporting to give the political complexion of the House of Representatives of the 25th Congress. As all that we have seen are erroneous, we have thought it would be both interesting and useful to the public to publish a correct statement.

| | Admin. | Opp. | Result not known. |
|-----------------|--------|------|-------------------|
| Maine, | 6 | 4 | |
| New Hampshire, | 5 | | |
| Massachusetts, | 2 | 10 | |
| Rhode Island, | | | 2 |
| Connecticut, | 8 | | |
| Vermont, | 1 | 4 | |
| New York, | 30 | 10 | |
| New Jersey, | | 6 | |
| Pennsylvania, | 17 | 11 | |
| Delaware, | | 1 | |
| Maryland, | 4 | 4 | |
| Virginia, | 15 | 6 | |
| North Carolina, | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| South Carolina, | 2 | 7 | |
| Georgia, | 8 | 1 | |
| Kentucky, | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| Tennessee, | 3 | 10 | |
| Ohio, | 8 | 11 | |
| Indiana, | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Louisiana, | 4 | 2 | |
| Mississippi, | 2 | | |
| Illinois, | 3 | | |
| Alabama, | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Missouri, | 2 | | |
| Arkansas, | 1 | | |
| | 124 | 107 | 11 |

Remarks upon the column headed "Result not known."

RHODE ISLAND.—The election in this State is by general ticket, and is to take place next week. At the Presidential election in November last, the Van Buren electors obtained a majority of 254 votes in the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The district in which the result is not known, is the one represented in the last Congress by W. B. Shepard, (whig,) and LYNN BOYD, (adm.) Williams's district gave a small majority against the administration, and Boyd's an overwhelming majority in favor of it, at the last Presidential election.

INDIANA.—These districts were represented in the last congress by the Hon. John W. Davis and the Hon. E. A. Hennen, both friends of the administration. Each of these districts gave about a thousand majority against the administration at the last Presidential election. It is probable, therefore, that whigs will be returned from them.

ALABAMA.—Messrs. Chapman and Martin, (administration,) and Lawler, (whig,) represented these districts in the last Congress. The administration majority in Messrs. Chapman's and Martin's districts is very large. In Mr. Lawler's the parties are supposed to be about equal in numbers.

MICHIGAN.—The election takes place next week. The administration majority in this State, at the late Presidential election, was 3,280.

Specie paying Bank.—The Manhattan Company, (says the N. Y. Express) commenced paying specie for their notes on Friday, having refused until they have nearly got in their circulation; and they are now enabled to resume the payment of their bills, but not of their deposits. Why this distinction we are unable to say. They have made no public announcement of their intentions. The suits of Isaac Bronson, for the payment of their bills, we presume will now be settled. By the laws of the United States, the deposits of the revenues must be placed in the nearest specie paying banks. Under this law, we presume the deposits will be removed from the Brooklyn to the Manhattan Bank.

The following from the Lindley (Hancock county, Ohio) Courier, of August 2d, is certainly the most remarkable phenomenon we remember ever having read of. The country, for miles around presents nearly a dead level.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.

On Saturday the 29th ult, Mr. Richard Wade, Jr. was engaged in digging a well on his premises, about 4 miles south of Lindley after having dug down something like 18 feet, the appearance of water was evident. Mr. Wade being anxious to obtain water, seized a crowbar, which was standing near, and made several strokes near the centre, whereupon the water gushed out in vivid torrents. Had not Mr. Wade been extremely active in attempting to escape, he would have perished almost instantly. At the time the water gushed forth, a continued roaring ensued similar to a loud clap of thunder, which shook the earth violently for several hours. By an application of a fire-brand to the water, it took fire and burnt like Alcohol; the blaze struck five feet above the surface of the well, and at the same time burning the puncheon that lay on the top of the well. The water still continues to boil.

Economy.—A neighbor of ours informs us that wood goes further, when left out of doors, than when well housed; some of his having gone upwards of a quarter of a mile in one night!

Hanging on for a Hangman's Office.—In one of the western counties of Indiana, there are no less than 53 candidates for the sheriffalty!

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

The following singular accident occurred at Konigsburg, in the north of Prussia, some short time since. A bottle of water had been placed upon the sill of a window, exposed to the sun, which was shining strongly upon it. The vessel was so placed that the water refracted and concentrated the rays of the heat like a convex glass, and directed their focal force upon a part of the window frame, which in a little while was set on fire. No serious damage was done, for the firing was soon perceived; but the occurrence, collated with many circumstances of a destructive fire which occurred at that place on the 14th June, 1811, is thought to explain the causes of that conflagration, which have hitherto remained a mystery.

Elopement!—Amalgamation!—Lynching!—We learn from the last Carlisle Republican, (it being the only paper in the place that throws any light on the subject, the others observing a dark and mysterious silence!) that a colored man by the name of Johnson, who has a colored wife and family residing there, was lynched on the evening of Sunday week for the alleged offence of eloping with a white young girl! It appears from all we can learn, that about two weeks ago the young girl, who was in a delicate situation, and the negro Johnson, left Carlisle about the same time, and in such a manner as to create the belief that they had left the place together. Johnson returned in a few days, and it then became known that he had taken her away, which aroused the just indignation of a number of individuals, who were determined to wreak their vengeance upon him. Hearing of this the negro left town quietly on Sunday evening, but was overtaken in short time by about three hundred citizens who stripped him entirely, tarred him all over, and then rolled him in the dust. Some of the party were for resorting to other extremities, so incensed were they at the outrage of the negro; but the interference of others, and his own supplications for mercy, induced them to let him go on conditions that he would leave the place entirely. The girl has since been taken home by some of her relatives, and it is said that Johnson had been hired by white married man to convey her away. The abolitionists, we learn, have induced Johnson to return again, and to prosecute some of the principal persons who have lynched him! Should this be the case, we may expect to hear of something more than simply Lynching—we may expect "war to the knife." But such are the fruits of abolitionism, which threatens to deluge our peaceful and prosperous land with the blood of its citizens.—*Hartsburg Chronicle*.

MILITARY.

A Court Martial was recently held in Union, Fayette county—President, G. William Redrick, for the trial of Capt. Samuel Snider, of the 6th Company of the general charge of misbehaviour. The specifications were, that on a training he appeared as a "fantastical"—his "frolicked" and his person otherwise ridiculously, shamefully, and unofficer-like conducted; and that he countenanced and permitted three other persons disguised and accoutred in the like ridiculous manner to appear on parade at the same time."

On all the specifications he was found guilty, and the Court sentenced him to be cashiered and rendered incapable of holding a commission for the term of 7 years.

Brigadier General James C. Cumming confirmed the sentence of the Court and declared the Captaincy of the 6th Company vacant.

This is right. The details of our Military System are defective and ought to be improved, but those engaged in bringing the whole system into disrepute, should be punished whenever the law can reach them.

The Great Lakes.—Relative extent, elevation, &c. The Ontario is 180 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep, and its surface is computed at 231 feet elevation above the tide waters at the Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape St. Vincent.

The Erie is 270 miles long, 60 miles wide, 120 feet deep, and its surface is ascertained to be near 565 feet above tide water at Albany.

The Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 585 feet above tide water.

The Michigan is 401 miles long, 60 miles wide, depth and elevation the same as Huron.

Green Bay is about 100 miles long, and 20 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron and Michigan.

Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 100 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface is 640 feet above tide water.

The Tomato.—The valuable qualities of this excellent vegetable are being gradually developed; and its use must, ere long, be very general. A respected friend last week informed us, that, in addition to its value as an esculent, it was accidentally discovered in his family, that the Tomato will instantly remove from linen the stains of ink, and what is generally termed "iron rust." We do not remember to have seen this mentioned before; and we have felt it a duty to apprise our female friends of the fact.—*Adams Sentinel*.

A Stage Driver has been committed at Nashville on the charge of robbing the mail.