THE APPEAL.

Nailed to the Counter.

(From the Nashville Union.)

Gen. Jackson, in his memorable message vetoing the re-charter of the United States Bank in 1832, expresses the opinion that an institution might be organized "as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public deposits, without the power to make loans or purchase property," without being a corporate body, "having no stockholders, debtors or property, with no means to operate on the hopes, fears or interests of large masses of the community, and which would be shorn of the influence that makes banks formidable," that might be convenient to the government and useful to the people. Such an institution would scarcely be termed a bank. And yet, notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's recorded hostility to standing Gen. Jackson's recorded hostility to the paper money system, and to all the evils of banking, this fact has often been seized on by Federal politicians, for the purpose of representing the old Sage of the Hermitage as not unfriendly to the paper money system. A greater outrage on the truth of history was never perpetrated, and great indeed must be the effrontery of those who are guilty of it. Few public men who have ever lived viewed the banking system with more abhorrence. None ever fought against it with more determined will, or gave it a more fatal blow. And yet we find even such men as Mr. Bell, in no low public or responsible place than the Senate of the United States, giving countenance to the idea that Gen. Jackson did not disapprove the idea of a United States Bank. The following is an extract from Mr. Bell's speech delivered at the close of the last Congress, from which we have several times quoted of late:

"It may be further stated as a historical fact, that, on a question of the renewal of the charter of the second or last Bank of the United States, it fell a victim to party interest, in the fierce political conflicts of the period of General Jackson's Administration; and it may be of some importance also to state, that Gen. Jackson himself did not discountenance the policy of a national bank. He expressly said in his veto message, that if Congress had called upon him for the plan of a bank, which would answer the most important purposes of such an institution, he would cheerfully have presented one. The plan he had prepared to lay before Congress is still in existence."

The evident purpose of this statement, taking the time, circumstances and connection, was to leave the impression that Gen. Jackson was not hostile to a paper money currency, but merely to the details of the charter. We submit to every candid reader of Mr. Bell's speech if this is not the natural inference which would be drawn from the foregoing sentence in the connection in which it appears. And yet, what are the facts? We will leave them to be explained by Gen. Jackson himself in the following letter to his old friend, Moses Dawson, written as late as 1836. How completely does it rebuke Mr. Bell and all who have imitated his example in misrepresenting the old hero's sentiments!

"HERMITAGE, November 21, 1836.

"MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst., has just been received, in which you ask my mission to publish my views or extracts from it, to which you refer. I have no copy of that letter, and when written had no idea of its being published, and as I wrote it in haste, there may be errors both in grammar and in spelling, which may need correction; still, as you say it may be useful for the people of the public, having the greatest confidence in your judgment, the permission you ask is freely given to you. I never put to paper anything but what are my matured opinions.

"As to the allusions made to my message to Congress, had I strength, I would give you the full outlines of that project, if Congress had made the call on me. But while the call was not made upon me, Congress was well aware of my opinion of the constitutional power of Congress in their legislation for the District, and the States, with regard to chartering banks. I will give you a concise and hasty view of the opinion. That the power of Congress over the District was equal to that of the States over their respective limits, *and that neither had the constitutional power to charter banks of paper issues*—that the only power in this respect was to charter banks based upon a specie basis, and of deposits; that the States have resigned to the General Government the sovereign power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, &c., and prohibited themselves from issuing bills of credit, or to make anything a tender in payment for debts but gold and silver coin—*hence the reserved rights of the States continued no power to charter banks with power to issue bills of credit.* I ask, what is a bank bill but a bill of credit? The charter allows banks to issue their own in paper for one of specie—three *five* dollar bills are issued—I go to the bank with one of them—I draw out five dollars in specie—I ask, what are the other two fives represent? They answer: nothing but credit. These were well known by Congress to be my opinions; therefore, my project was not called for. Many committees representing banks called upon me while in the Executive chair, to know if I would not approve a charter upon such principles based upon a specie basis; my answer always was, that I would approve of no other charter; therefore, none other was presented to me.

"I am, and ever have been, opposed to all kinds of Government paper currency, let it be derived from exchequer or otherwise. *If the paper is the real representative of specie,* why not *pay the debts in specie, and let the specie circulate in the hand of the laboring and producing classes?* Then the dealings between the merchant and laborer will be in specie; and the merchant, by making a deposite, can get a bill on any part of the Union. Where, then, is the use of a paper currency? Neither merchant nor laborer wants it. The merchant wants a bill—not a bank or exchequer bill—but upon a banker where he buys his goods—as in Germany.

It is one of the greatest humbugs ever attempted to be imposed upon a people, that there is not specie enough in the world to answer all the necessary wants of the community. Look at Cuba: there is no paper there. Shut out from circulation all paper, and specie will flow in upon us as the Lake's level will never flow to any country that has a paper currency, which will always depreciate. A national paper currency is a great curse to any people, and a particular curse to the laborer of the country; for it is the creation always of those who have labor. But with these limits, I must close, being exhausted. I am greatly debilitated, and remain your friend, "ANDREW JACKSON."

REV. PARSON COOKE ON FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.—Rev. Dr. Cooke of the *Purition Recorder*, has been spending a season at Saratoga, and after scenting out and exposing all the heresies and follies in religion that come to the surface there, seems to have extended his explorations into the wardrobes of the ladies, and becomes properly shocked and indignant at his discoveries. He brings up his heavy artillery to bear on this subject with all the force with which he is accustomed to attack the latest developed Heresy. He says:

"Indeed, the fashionable lady at the Springs comes to a task of dressing which is not to be envied. Most of her waking hours, even if she have no hope of being married, are spent in dressing. For dressing is her substantive employment; it is for this she has come to the Springs. She must, on first waking in the morning, dress for her walk to the Springs, then she must come home and put on another harness for breakfast. Then she must unharness and harness up wholly anew for dinner; then for tea, all the labor of changing her cumbrous harness must be repeated. This often involves more than she can do alone.

"The hair-dresser must be called in, and there must be a tool of curling as well as dressing. This is an expensive as well as laborious work. Judge of this from a simple case. A lady was here, not long since, and when about to leave, told the landlady, in all soberness, as if it was a matter of course, that she had not been here thirty days, and that she had only thirty changes of dress, and therefore she could stay here no longer. For she could not wear the same dress twice in the same place. She must, now, as a matter of economy, go to Newport, where, with the same expense, she could spend thirty days more. This is a fair sample of the fashionables here. Every summer brings thousands of just this class of miserable creatures, slaves of absurd fashions, here.

"Let me a moment of the expense of such an outfit for the Springs. The expense of her thirty dresses, with all the laces and jewelry to match, could not be less than three thousand dollars. That lady, in these first thirty days must have cost her a hundred dollars a day. And among all the visitors at the Springs, during the season, there cannot be less than three thousand women so expensively dressed. If we take the aggregate expense of equipping these butterflies for one season, must be nine millions of dollars, which is a very considerable fraction of the revenue of the United States Government. Is it a wonder that so many of our wealthy merchants fail? True, many of these women are the wives and daughters of pill peddlers and yeast venders, and the like, who can afford it. But many of them, also, are exhausting the capital of regular merchants.

"But the absurdity of this business more fully appears, if we reflect how much of this extravagance looks to marriage; and how it defeats its end. Daughters are put on this course of extravagance to make them the more attractive candidates for matrimony; but the effect is to render their marriage, to any young man of sense, impossible. Young men, who have their fortunes yet to make, cannot safely marry a woman who has been trained to spend a fortune in a single season. The effect is, instead of subserving marriage, serves to frighten away the very young gentlemen whom it seeks to dazzle and attract. The thing may be seen on the surface, in the fact that at this watering place there are two young ladies to one gentleman. Why is it? The young gentlemen are but beginning in life, and if they are worth having, they have not the means to face such an extensive life as the young ladies are leading here."

☞ The letter from Vice President Breckinridge, of which we published a synopsis yesterday, advising the Democracy of Illinois to vote for members of the Legislature in favor of the re-election of Judge Douglas to the Senate of the United States; the manly letter from Senator Crittenden, in which he does no more than justice to the patriotism, the ability and the firmness of Mr. Douglas, saying that the people of Illinois do not know how much they are indebted to that Senator for their position before the country; the speech of Judge Dickey, introducing Mr. Crittenden's letter, marked by all the peculiarities and nervousness of a good, old-time Whig; the letter from Gov. Wise; and, finally, the telegraphic dispatch announcing that Dr. Leroy, to nomination as the administration candidate for Congress in the Third District, had withdrawn from the canvass, and advised his friends to vote for the Democratic ticket, headed by the name of Judge Douglas—all these things conspired, yesterday, to put the Black Republicans in the dumps, and to make them despair of the election of Lincoln. Similar will be the effect throughout the State of Illinois. Good men of all parties will see the propriety of uniting on the Democratic ticket, to drive Black Republicanism and Disunionism out of the State, and they can want no better prompters than those we have named.

As our readers know, one letter from John J. Crittenden has been published, and he may be justly proud of it, for he has the magnanimity to do justice to an honorable political opponent; but we must confess we have great curiosity to see another letter from him, in response to a letter from Mr. Lincoln, in which that gentleman sought to secure his influence with the Whigs and Americans of Illinois, to aid his election. He declined to give it. Mr. Lincoln has that correspondence in his possession. Will he publish it?—*St. Louis Republican.*

SUICIDE.—On Saturday, the 16th inst., a young man named Bell put an end to his own existence near Greer's Store in this county. The circumstances which attended the deed evidenced a remarkable degree of determination. He had unfortunately excited the displeasure of his father, who, thinking himself aggrieved, ordered him off the premises. The young man, driven to desperation by his parent's anger, deliberately pulled off one shoe and sock for the better execution of his design, took a double-barreled gun, and walked into an adjoining lot to carry out his determination. His mother and sister perceived his intention, and followed, entreating him to desist from his fell purpose, whereupon he told them to leave, or he would in their presence perpetrate the desperate deed. Hoping the affair would terminate in an hour's cooling reflection, they retreated to the house, but had hardly reached it when the explosion of the gun was heard, and the *fiat de se* was in the presence of his God. He had placed the muzzle of the weapon against his forehead and pulled the trigger with his toe. The deceased was only 22 or 23 years old at the time of his self-destruction.—*Yazoo Democrat.*

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—Mr. ISHAM WALKER, of Spring Creek, Madison county, Tenn., is now lecturing in Arkansas upon the subject above named. The *Camden Herald* says of his lecture:

"He proposes to build a vessel in the shape of a mountain trout, 365 feet in length, to be propelled through the air, by means of screw propellers, driven by a caloric engine at the somewhat exciting speed of 300 miles per hour and at the giddy height of two miles from mother earth. Mr. W. presents a plausible theory. He has memorialized Congress on the subject, and deposited in the Patent Office a draft of his boat and entire machinery. He seems thoroughly satisfied of the feasibility and ultimate success of his project. He intends visiting Little Rock during the approaching session of the Legislature."

FALL 1858.....FALL 1858.

THE LATEST.

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MEDICAL BOOKS.

WATSON & BEARD,

NO. 318 Main street, have just received septembers supply of MEDICAL BOOKS, which they are selling very low. Also a number of new and interesting publications Religious, Literary and Scientific. oct6 1m

Petition to Sell Land for Division.

S. T. Shankland et al, vs. Jas. Shankland. } In the Chancery Court at Memphis.

STATE of Tennessee, Tipton county: County Court, October Term, 1858.

ON motion of Pettibone, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from affidavit filed in this cause, that Thomas Shankland is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the APPEAL, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Memphis, for four successive weeks, that unless the said Defendant do appear at the next December term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Covington, on the first Monday in December next, and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing *ex parte*.

A true copy—Test:

JOHN T. DOUGLAS, Clerk.

ISAAC MORRISON, Sol. for Petitioner. oct9-w4.

J. FELLOWES,

TAILOR,

No. 13 Madison Street,

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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