



THE WHIG & REGISTER.

Terms \$5 in advance, end of the year \$6
FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

Democratic Testimony, No. 101.
The Missouri Intelligencer gives the public a political letter of Thomas H. Benton, written the 23d Oct. 1834, of which the following is an extract. This letter is good authority and good doctrine no doubt to all true democrats, for it was written by the "great" Mr. Benton himself. Well, read it then, and see what the democratic doctrine is—no, was, in respect to the Tariff, Internal Improvements and Henry Clay.

Some papers call this a "Political Curiosity," we call it no such thing. If the emphatic declarations of most of the leaders of the Van Buren party, made a few years ago, and which directly oppose their present proposed principles, are "curiosities" then one half of the political occurrences and history of the country for several years past deserve to be so styled.

"The principles which would govern Mr. Clay's administration, if elected, are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years. They constitute a system of American policy, based on the agricultural and manufactures of his own country, upon interior, as well as foreign commerce, upon interior, as well as sea-board improvement; upon the independence of the new world, close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system we answer that the founder of the system in the natural executor of his own work.—That the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new Tariff; the safest friend to interior commerce would be the statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the west; the most zealous promoter of internal improvements would be the President, who has triumphed over the President who opposed the construction of national roads and canals—the most successful applicant for the treaties with Mexico and South America would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence.

THOMAS HART BENTON.
Official Gratitade.
The following item of news will inform the people in regard to the "Supervisory Care of the Government over the people," and particularly that small, small portion of them who are the survivors of the Revolutionary struggle which gave birth to our liberties.

One thing however must not be forgotten—and it exhibits a goodly degree of eagerness in the administration party, in directing what portions of the public indebtedness shall be suspended. Pensioners are now all very old and cannot if they would, "take an active interest in the success of the administration." And so, according to Hr. Senator Wall of New Jersey they are "idiots and mutes" and ought to be reprobated by the party.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENSION.
It will be seen by the following letter from the War Department, that the Federal Government has suspended payment, as well as the Banks—
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PENSION OFFICE, October 11, 1839.
Sir—I have to request that you will make no payments until the 4th of March next, to any Pensioners whose certificate bears date since the 3d of September ultimo.
I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.

T. W. OLCOTT, Pension Agent Albany N.Y.
Will the Argus give the public some explanation of this suspension? Have the Sub-Treasurers so exhausted the public chest, that the government has no funds to meet the claims of military pensioners? Could not he screw have been forced down upon some other fund, instead of that appropriated to sustain the aged relics of our hard fought battles? Why not suspend the pay of the office holders? Why not turn the key upon the corruption fund? Why not discharge some of the harpies that are preying upon the vitals of the body politic? Is it not cruel thus to disappoint the expectations and postpone the just tribute due to the firm veterans whose wounds plead for the receipt of the nation's charity, to sustain them or their widows and orphans during the inclemencies of the coming winter? Will not this order from the War Department bring the burning blush of shame to the nation's cheek? INTO WHAT HANDS HAS THE COUNTRY FALLEN?

Troy Mail.
Democracy unchanged in New York.
We call the attention of our democratic friends to the following Address and Resolutions as the sense of a great "Democratic Republican meeting in the State of New York of old fashioned unchanged Jackson men. Here gentlemen are the sentiments of the democratic party before the sub-Treasury was resorted to as a means of extending executive power. Here are the sentiments of Jackson and Van Buren democrats who think now as they did in 1835 and '36, inasmuch as nothing has intervened to alter

political opinions except the expression of Executive desire to control the money of the nation. We ask all true and honest democrats to read the following sentiments of their political brethren.

Address. To the Democratic Republicans of the County of Onondaga:

A portion of your fellow-citizens, old school and unchanged Republicans, beg leave to address you in the language of fraternal friendship, and to solicit your attention to the peculiar position which we occupy in common in reference to the approaching political struggle.

It has been our fortune to differ from the present National Administration in respect to the prominent financial measure which it has recommended to the consideration of the people. We have dissented likewise from its general policy towards the credit system and business interests of the country. When General Jackson, through his official organ the Globe, denounced the sub-treasury scheme, as "disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of the government, and its entire practice from 1789 to the present day," we applauded the sentiment as one of just observation and patriotic foresight. We have not changed our opinions since. At the time the present Executive submitted this project to Congress, we do not believe that it received the favour or approbation of one-tenth part of the community. It met with the almost universal condemnation of the people. None but the mere echoes of the Executive, dependent upon the heads of their opinions, responded in approving voices to this new expedient. We rejoiced when we saw it defeated after five different trials in Congress, and hoped that an administration, avowedly acting upon the Jeffersonian maxim that "the will of the people should give law to their servants," would have acquiesced in the decision of the people's representatives, and have suffered the scheme to pass quietly into oblivion.

We are among those who have witnessed with painful feeling the course which Mr. Van Buren has thought proper, generally, to pursue. We have observed with regret and mortification his deviation from the beaten track of republican, and the rising influence of old-fashioned federalism in his councils. We are alarmed at the rapid strides of the General Government towards unlimited domination over the rights and institutions of the States. We are disappointed in the fruits of his administration, and can no longer retain the expression of our loss of confidence in the integrity, ability, and wisdom of the leading men by whom it is supported.

We have seen the Republican party of Mr. Van Buren turning its back upon the Republican party of General Jackson. We have seen nearly all the professions and the political maxims of the latter repudiated by his successor. We are witnesses of the strong growth of power, under the auspices of a Democratic Chief Magistrate, and of the diminished influence which the popular will exercise upon the policy of his administration. The whole history of his management of public affairs is a record of resistance to public sentiment, and it is as obvious as the noon-day sun, that if he succeeds in the accomplishment of his wishes, the triumph is that of official power and patronage over the honest impulses of popular opinion.

We feel constrained to declare to you, and to the independent electors of Onondaga, that we can abide the operation of these principles no longer. They are sapping the temples of Liberty. We abjure the proposed Sub-treasury scheme, and deem it full time if we would oppose its pernicious tendencies with affect, to manifest our hostility by an open declaration of our sentiments, and some decisive course of action. We must no longer support the men who are laboring to impose that gigantic scheme upon the country. We must cease to degrade the character of American freemen, by failing to vindicate in public the opinions we entertain in private. We must act for the Republic, and if the consequences to our separation from our former political associations, the responsibility must rest upon those who in spite of our remonstrances, have driven us to the adoption of the alternative. We therefore announce to all who may feel an interest in our conclusions, that we have, at length, resolved to assume a position of "uncompromising hostility" to the establishment of the Sub-treasury scheme, and to devote our best exertions to its defeat upon the final question at the polls. We call upon all who love their country, who would again restore the days of its golden prosperity, who would revive the true spirit of republicanism, who would repel the aggressions of the general administration upon the reserved rights of the States, who would resist the encroachments of Executive influence, who would preserve the balances of Constitution who would maintain the supremacy of an enlightened public opinion, and who would bequeath to posterity and to the nations of the earth a system of free institutions best adapted to the wants, the welfare and happiness of man,—we summon all such to our standard, to espouse our cause, and to do battle for its success.

RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That it is one of our highest privileges, as American freemen, possessing the elective franchise, and through it, the right of passing judgment upon the acts of our rulers, to form and express opinions respecting the character and tendencies of measures of government, and that in doing so, according to the convictions of our consciences we neither violate any principles of democracy or forfeit our claims to the title of republicans.

Resolved, That, although we were ardently attached to the administration of Gen. Jackson, and were zealous in rendering aid to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to his present high station, yet we cannot yield that blind obedience to the dictation of party managers which requires us to disavow the sentiments of our hearts, and sustain public measures which we conceive to be ruinous to the best interests of the country and dangerous to the welfare of our institutions.

Resolved, That we regard the proposed establishment of the Sub-treasury system, as the great question at issue in the approaching election, that we look upon that scheme as fraught with perilous consequences to our whole plan of government; as calculated to

overthrow the Capital, Credit and Commerce of the North, and to cripple and depress its business, enterprise and industry; and as persisting in under circumstances tending to subvert the independence and equal authority of the Representative branch of the government, and to impair the respect due to expressions of the popular will, by "fatiguing the people into a compliance" with measures which they have deliberately rejected.

Resolved, That we concur in the following resolution which we find in the Albany Argus of Sep. 29th, 1837: "Resolved, That we consider the system of collecting the public revenue by the agency of Sub-treasurers as peculiarly objectionable in principle; that the language of the Globe in 1834, (then the organ of General Jackson's administration) truly depicts 'the proposition as disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government and its entire practice from 1789 down to this day,' that it is as palpable as the Sun that the effect of this scheme would be to bring the Public Treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands where one cannot now reach it;" and that any system which in 1834, was fraught with such imminent danger as to be condemned by a unanimous vote of the Democratic members of Congress must now be radically wrong, and underserving the support of a free and enlightened people."

Resolved, That we will employ our most strenuous exertions to defeat the establishment of this most odious and dangerous scheme for the acquisition of political power, and for controlling the voice and wishes of the people.

Resolved, That we view with alarm and disapprobation, a disposition on the part of the administration of the General Government to strengthen the power and influence of the executive arm, and to give to the mere recommendations and suggestions of the President the force and effect of Orders in Council and Imperial Decrees.

Resolved, That the policy and measures of the present administration are tending towards the evils and dangers of a consolidated government, overshading the rights of the States, and stripping the body of the people of their proper influence in the direction of the public affairs.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the collection of the revenues in gold and silver exclusively; and that we believe that a system of collection, custody and disbursement of the public money, through the agency of State Banks, might be devised, which, faithfully administered by a competent Secretary of the Treasury, would be found perfectly adequate to the wants of the government and the convenience of the people.

Resolved, That the expenditures of the government—having in ten years increased from thirteen to forty millions of dollars—are enormous, extravagant and wasteful; that the immense defalcations which have distinguished our recent history, are disgraceful evidences of a badly administered system of finance; and that the interference of the government officers in the elections, is a gross and growing abuse which calls for universal reprobation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the circulation of the small bills of our, sound and solvent banks, and that we regard the continuance of that policy as incompatible with the success of the administration party at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we repose entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and republican character of the Hon. NATHANIEL P. TALMAGE, and that as between himself his colleagues and the President, he has proved to be the only true representative of the Empire State in the National councils, the people of New York will not exhibit themselves as insensible to his merits and services, or unmindful of his claims upon their gratitude.

Resolved, That in the character and conduct of the Hon. WM. C. RIVES, we recognize the distinguished traits of a true disciple of Jefferson—that we respect him as a statesman of profound and sagacious views; as a true son of the "Old Dominion," in its better days—as a democrat of sterling worth and integrity—as a consistent politician, who prefers the post of honor in a private station, to the gilded trappings of office, purchased at the expense of his principles, and by sacrificing the opinions of his constituents.

Resolved, That the Van Buren Senators refusing to go into joint ballot last February for the purpose of electing a Senator to represent this State in the United States Senate, we see a fair example of how much respect they entertain for the people's will—and we believe that the people of the Empire State will remember their conduct when they again express their opinion at the ballot boxes.

On motion the following persons were appointed a central corresponding committee for the year ensuing, viz: Charles Carpenter, Noah Wood, Jerry Stevens, M. S. Marsh, J. H. Parker, H. T. Gibson, Hiram Church, N. P. Potter.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the Western State Journal, the Madisonian, New York Times, Poughkeepsie Journal, Ulster Sentinel, Ithaca Democrat, Unchanged Democrat, (Vernon,) the Lever and Jeffersonian Democrat, (Schenectady,) and such other papers as are friendly to the objects of the meetings.

JOHN BOMAN, Pres't.
N. P. POTTER, Vice President.
E. Spaulding, Secretaries.
E. P. Scriber.

[From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.]
COTTON.
Those who are not familiar with the history of this great staple production of southern and southwestern agriculture, will be surprised to learn that prior to the year 1786, cotton was not raised in our country, and that as late as 1790, the whole amount did not exceed one million of pounds. The Portland Courier furnishes some interesting facts, to prove with what rapidity this article has increased in importance. In 1792, fifteen thousand pounds constituted the whole of the cotton crop throughout this country—of this, about one-third was exported. This was nearly fifty years ago. Now, the quantity of cotton produced is estimated at from

seven to eight hundred millions of pounds—of which, more than two-thirds are exported; the cotton alone making upwards of two-thirds of the aggregate amount of the exports of the United States.

The same journal adds, that up to the year 1810, the annual consumption of this produce in New England did not exceed 1,000 bales of 300 lbs. each, at the average price of about 30 cents per pound. The fluctuations in its price since then have been astonishing, while the quantity consumed has gone on steadily increasing. In 1790, the price at home was 14 1/2 cents; in 1798 it was 39 cents; in 1799 and 1801 it was 44 cents; and in 1801, 9 1/4 cents, the lowest point to which it had fallen previous to the commercial crisis of 1835 and 1837.—It can readily be imagined how immense fortunes are gained, or utter ruin occasioned, by the successful or unsuccessful issue of speculation in an article, the value of which is liable to such prodigious changes; and how a sudden rise or fall in a staple that is cultivated by a whole section of the confederacy may load the planter with unexpected wealth or plunge him at once into almost inextricable distress. It is estimated that the capital employed in the cotton culture, is not less than eight hundred millions of dollars. A depression in the value of this product to the extent of a single penny, affects injuriously the greater portion of the capital embarked in its culture.

Immense as is the cotton interest of the country, the probability of its further increase is sufficiently great. In the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, there are millions of acres of excellent arable land admirably adapted to the culture of the plant; and which, when we remember the rapidity which the Western States are filling up, will not long remain in the possession of the Government. When these lands are all disposed of—say in the course of from fifteen to twenty years—the annual amount of the cotton crop will exceed the present quantity by several hundred millions of pounds.

We like the spirit of the following remarks upon the same subject, from the Baltimore American—"It is in our cotton that we see the great pacificator between Great Britain and the United States, for let what may be said of friendly feelings and disposition to cherish amicable relations, the true secret of the matter is, that without her portion of the 640 million pounds of cotton exported hence, Great Britain would soon see her operatives in a state of starvation and rebellion. Upon this point, chiefly, has been based the confidence we have uniformly felt, that no serious difficulty would be permitted to arise on the question of the north-eastern boundary. Whatever may be the worth of a free passage, or of the disputed territory, it falls far short of the importance of the cotton crop to the English operatives, who must be taken care of." Cotton is the great link that binds the two nations together by ties too powerful, and composed of interests too general, to yield to any other than national considerations of paramount importance.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
IMPORTANT DECISION CONCERNING PROMISSORY NOTES.
At the late term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, an important decision was made in the case of Britin vs. Freeman, affecting usurious transactions with promissory notes, and the admissibility of endorsers as witnesses. As this decision is of importance to the public, we have obtained the following summary of the points decided, for publication. It was decided.

1st. That the endorser of a note, or other negotiable instrument, in a suit between other parties hereto, is a competent witness to prove that the instrument or the endorsement thereof, made on an usurious or other corrupt or unlawful agreement; or to prove any other matter tending to defeat the plaintiff's recovery: And.
2d. That if the holder of a promissory note, valid in its creation between the original parties, endorsed it to another by a general endorsement for a less sum than the amount due upon it, after deducting legal interest the transaction will be usurious, unless the excess retained by the endorser was allowed to him to cover the expense of remittance of the note to the place where the place of the transaction and place where the note is payable; but such allowance must not be used as a mere cover for taking more than legal interest.
3d. That such usurious endorsee cannot recover upon the note against his immediate endorser, nor against any prior party to the note.
4th. That if the holder of a note transfers it by delivery, or by endorsement without recourse to him, it is a SALE and not a discount of the note, and consequently not usurious though the vendor gets for it much less than it is actually worth—provided such transaction was not resorted to for the purpose of effecting a loan at a greater interest than is allowed by law.



"The above is a picture of our free institutions as illustrated in the different branches of business forming the great connecting chain which binds our Republic together. The 'UNION OF THE STATES'—THE TEMPLE OF LIBERTY—THE CONSTITUTION—THE LAWS—THE AMERICAN FLAG—THE HARVEST, THE FLOODS, AND THE WORKSHOP—are all subjects which form the glory & honor of our country."

YAZOO CITY.

Friday, December 20, 1839.
J. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. HENRY CLAY.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.
NO SUB-TREASURY BANK.
UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.
Retrenchment in the Expenses of the Government.
REFORM IN THE NAVY, THE TREASURY, AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Diminution of the President's patronage, by making more offices elective by the people.
Appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Post Master General by Congress, and the prohibition by law of the interference of officers of the Federal Government in Popular Elections.—HENRY CLAY.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. Hon. S. S. PRENTISS.

In another column of our paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting, held in this place on Saturday last, to take into consideration some measures relative to the removal of the seat of Justice from Benton, its present location, to Yazoo City. From present prospects and the long list of names suspended to the instructions, we have no doubt of the success of the enterprise.

The readers of the Whig will this day perceive in another column an advertisement of GRAY J. VICK, addressed to the sufferers by the late fire, giving them the privilege of using wood from his plantation, without exception as to quantity or kind. This course on the part of Mr. V. will endear him to each and every one, and speaks volumes for his humanity as well as liberality. "A friend in need, is a friend indeed," &c.

The Court House.
We inform our friends at Benton, of the Yazoo Banquet, in regard to the removal of the Court House, that "invidious selfishness" or any other kind of selfishness is not intended to be subserved by any remarks which we have made or shall make upon this subject.

As a public journal we neither consider the interest of persons who have laid out money in and around Benton, nor of the owners of property in our city. We go for the people. "The greatest good to the greatest number" is our motto. The Court House belongs to all the people of the whole county, and their interest and wishes alone should be consulted in fixing its location. What we have said upon this subject was under the impression that we spoke the voice of King Majesty.

Notice of Protest.

Judge Shattock, at the late term of the Yazoo Circuit Court, decided that a notice delivered in the Post Office for a party living in the vicinity of the town or place where the Post Office is situated, is not good notice, and that there must be a transmission by mail, of notice, to fix the endorser where the Post Office is used. This is a novel decision in Mississippi, and if affirmed by the High Court of Errors and Appeals, will create much embarrassment to the holders of negotiable paper, that has been protested. Authority was produced on both sides and read to the Court, but no attempt was made to establish the usage of the banks in giving notice, which we think may easily be done, as such has been the course pursued here ever since the banks were established. The cases, we understand, will all be taken up to the High Court.

Manchester Insurance Company.

As this Company has furnished us, for a long time, with the only small note circulation which could be relied on, it may be well enough to state, that the Company had taken no risks in this town, and consequently will not have to pay for any losses occasioned by the recent fire here. The only buildings which this Company insures are Cotton Gins.

Want of civility to a burnt out Printer.

The next day after we were burnt out, at the late fire, we were under the necessity of purchasing several articles in the stores to help fit up our establishment, and really we could not buy an article in town! We first went to the store of our friend Nick, of the Emerald Isle, over the way, and enquired for some articles, and we were actually laughed at when we asked the price. He threw down double the quantity asked for, and, "do you want any thing else?—A burnt out printer asking about price, well, that's a good 'un," was nearly all the reply we could get from the uncivil man. Shortly afterwards, we were at several stores upon similar errands, and we were treated with as little ceremony as at first. "Don't talk about the price, I say!—Do you want any thing else?—Take the things and go 'long and fix up your office, and let us have the Whig," were about the only replies we could get from any of them.

RESUMPTION.—All the banks of Cincinnati have resumed specie payments.

State Invitation of General Jackson.
From the Mississippian we learn that on the 26th ult. a meeting was held in Jackson, for the purpose of effecting a State Invitation to Gen. Jackson, to visit Mississippi as its guest in January next, to an entertainment to be given him by the state, at Jackson.—This measure is said to be "of the people of Mississippi from various parts of the state, without distinction of party." Twenty-five persons constitute a committee of invitation—the citizens of the State generally are invited to the entertainment—twenty-five persons are to direct the arrangements—the legislature is requested "to invite Gen. Jackson to visit the city of Jackson as the guest of the State of Mississippi," and "all the volunteer companies in the state" are invited to visit Jackson and participate in the entertainment.

At the present writing we know not, and so far as our course is concerned we care not, what is the voice of a single press on this subject; but we denounce the movement as an insidious, unjustifiable, political move—a libel upon the people of the state, and a highly censurable and unwarrantable attempt of a few political wire-workers and speculators, to bolster up locofocoism in view of the approaching presidential election, at the expense of the people whom they wish to deceive.

It is not true that "a large meeting of the people of Mississippi from various parts of the state, without distinction of party, entertain the following sentiment, which forms the substance of the preamble to the resolutions:—
"Whereas this meeting believe that Gen. Jackson well deserves the respect and admiration of the American people, for his distinguished services to the country, and that no State has his services been more beneficial than to the State of Mississippi."

This sentiment is not only false but it is a political, Van Buren, Sub-Treasury nostrum at war with Whig politics, intended to be administered now that it may operate next November. A nostrum which we hope will not be taken by the people, although it is sugared over with "without distinction of party." Gen. Jackson deserves the "respect" of the American people because he has been their president, but he deserves no "admiration" for any "distinguished services," while president; much less has he rendered any such services to Mississippi. His administration was a curse upon the country, a haughty, tyrannical usurpation of Executive power, which is not yet regained by the people; and upon no state has the iron hand of this usurpation fallen heavier than upon devoted Mississippi.

We are aware that this movement is directed to General Jackson and not President Jackson; and we are also aware of the insidiousness of this device, and the political ends attempted to be accomplished by it. We know too that it may be said that Gen. Jackson was opposed to the Sub-Treasury scheme—but we know that he is now in favor of it. No man living done more than Gen. Jackson did to elevate to the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee the man who deserves the profoundest anathemas of every Mississippian.

But we oppose this state invitation movement upon different and higher grounds, than that it is a political move, intended by a few leading locofocos to affect the presidential election next fall.

Here is a proposition that the state of Mississippi shall make an entertainment in Jackson next winter that will cost ten or fifteen thousand dollars! A splendid idea this!—Our state and her people groaning in embarrassment and insolvency. Degraded in the eyes of the nation because of our wretched financial mismanagements, without the means of immediately paying for the food and raiment which we have consumed; our treasury empty and our state insolvent, and proposing to make a public expenditure of thousands for a splendid and magnificent entertainment, beyond any thing which has been done by any state in the Union upon a similar occasion, to be given to a political party and their hero, to bolster up a party upon the eve of the presidential election!—We denounce the folly and extravagance; we denounce the profligate waste of public money, and we denounce the false faced juggling with which all this is attempted to be thrown into the scale of our political opponents.

The very number of the Mississippian which contains this profligate proposition for splendid political rioting on the peoples hard-earned money—each man's pittance, tugged and toiled for, and which these same political profligates seek to screw from the taxpayers in "gold and silver"—the leading article in the same number of their organ, we say, in which is published this evidence of political wantonness, opens with the following Paragraph:

"MISSISSIPPI STATE DEBT.—The condition of the state treasury will, no doubt, receive the serious consideration of the next legislature. An enormous debt is gradually creeping upon the commonwealth, and the subject demands the immediate attention of THE STATE TREASURY IS NOW—WITHOUT A DOLLAR, AND IN DEBT SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, besides the debt due the General Government, for a portion of the surplus revenue."

A beautiful condition of state finances this, indeed, to make splendid entertainments beyond what any state ever made! Let those who want Gen. Jackson here pay the expense. But do not tax our already impoverished citizens for any such high toned splendor and political magnificence. We never did and never will refuse any decent respect, becoming to us as a people, to any man who has been President, and we would to-day join our fellow citizens in rendering such respect to Gen. Jackson. But this loco-foco attempt to screw thousands upon thousands of hard earnings from our