

From the Rockland (N. Y.) Advertiser.

Andrew Jackson and the Democracy of England.

Mr. Cox, of this town, who last week returned from England, and who has a most intimate acquaintance with the political principles of the working classes in that country, informs us that the most lively interest is taken by them in the present measures of Andrew Jackson towards the Bank, and that to a man they rejoice at his determination to put it down. They view it altogether as a *contest between the People and the Aristocracy*; and say, that on its issue depends whether we are to be a *free Republic*, or eventually to be as enslaved as the old countries of Europe. The inhabitants of Manchester have prepared an *ADDRESS* to ANDREW JACKSON, approving of his stand against the Aristocracy, and tendering their thanks for his services in the cause of the People and Liberty. This address was to have been brought over by Mr. Cox for presentation, but so unanimous was the wish to sign it, that the Committee could not get it ready by Mr. C.'s departure.

If any proof were wanting that the Bank party of this country, and the Aristocracy of England, are the same in principle—or that the self styled *Whigs* are in every deed the genuine *Tories*, it may be found in the facts connected with the above mentioned address. The Democracy of Manchester it was who first awakened the Aristocracy of England from their long sleep of security—who first raised their voice against the long rule of oppression—who first shed their blood in the great cause of reform—who have determined never to relax in their exertions, until their proud oppressors, the canker-worms of their country, shall be subdued, and the flag of liberty float triumphantly in the breeze! These are the men, who, viewing a similar contest going on in this country, would cheer us on the battle—these are the men who hail Andrew Jackson as the great *Hero of Liberty*, who regard him as the *Champion of the People*, and who thank him for the services he has rendered the glorious cause they advocate, by the heroic firmness with which he maintains the people's rights against a *Tory Aristocracy*.

We would like to hear the Manchester's working population of two hundred thousand called *Tories*! It would sound so very much like calling our old revolutionary soldiers by the same name.

We learn from the Columbus Hemisphere that Mr. Gilbert, one of its editors, was compelled to *cow skin* a bank candidate in that country for using language about him, "which was not only untrue, but in the highest degree slanderous, unjust and ungentlemanly." Mr. Gilbert was indicted for the offence—and the account he gives of the administration of justice in Franklin county must sicken all who believe our Courts of Justice ought to lay aside all political feelings while adjudicating matters that come before them. Of the conduct of the Presiding Judge, J. R. Swan, he speaks in the highest terms. It was such as ought and would govern the course of any honest man, who was placed on the bench as an *impartial arbiter* between conflicting parties.

We regret that Mr. Gilbert found it necessary to resort to the use of the *couthide*, to obtain satisfaction. But we cannot blame him—for he has been more vilely slandered by the minions of the Bank than any democratic editor in the state. He gave one of them a *feeling* lesson, which doubtless will benefit the others. Besides, it is the only mode the *sensibilities* of half these gentry can be touched!

Zanesville Union.

From the *Globe*.

Branch Checks of the Bank of the U. States.—We give an abstract from the *DECISION of the SUPREME COURT*, in the case of Samuel Brewster, adjudging that the forgery of checks, put into circulation by the Bank of the United States, (to supply a "sound circulating medium," as its friends say,) is not punishable as a forgery under the 18th section of the Bank charter, providing for the punishment of counterfeiting of its bills or notes. We copy the decision from the statement of the case, in 7th Peters, 164. From this it will be seen that the *sound currency* of the United States Bank, seven millions of which consists of these checks, is declared by the Supreme Court to be a *spurious currency*, and that a counterfeiter is actually acquitted upon the ground that these substitutes for the notes of the Bank, put forth by the President and Cashiers of its Branches, are not bills or notes, according to the true intent or meaning of the charter.

Another circumstance of moment grows out of this decision. As these checks are not bills or notes authorized by the charter, a refusal by the Bank to pay specie for them when demanded, does not subject the Bank to the penalty of 12 per cent. imposed by the charter, which goes as a forfeiture to the holder of the bill, in case of the refusal of the Bank to redeem the bill or note on presentation. Thus it seems that the corporation, by issuing this spurious currency, has not only subjected the community to immense loss by the forgeries which the issue of these checks has originated; but it has also exempted itself from the penalties to which it was the design of the charter to subject it, in case of a failure to redeem its *authorized paper currency* in specie.

Going the cold Shoulder. The *Montreal Vindicator* of September 30th comes to hand clothed in the usual garb of mourning on account of the arrival of the Gov. Lord AYLMER in that city on the day previous. The announcement of this event is closed in the following terms: N. Y. Enq.

Bowing down then in sorrow and humiliation to the dispensations of an inscrutable Providence, in the name of an afflicted community, we make our appearance clothed in mourning, to commemorate in sorrow the arrival in this city of Matthew Lord Aylmer, the Governor in Chief,—

Who approved of the murders of the 21st of May;

Who shielded the murderer of Barreau from justice; and

Who refused to extend the provisions of the Quarantine Act of this devoted city, or to advance the necessary funds to transmit the poor emigrants to their respective places of destination, in consequence of which refusals, thousands of His Majesty's subjects have been destroyed by the Asiatic Cholera.

Let us all earnestly pray that the removal of the fearless *Soldier* from the Province may soon permit us to enjoy again the blessings of peace and the return of security and public confidence.

Cholera at the South. At the last dates, the cholera was yet lingering in *Savannah*, but its victims were not more than two, and generally not more than one a day. On the plantations on the *Savannah* rivers the disease was much mitigated. It had entirely disappeared at *Augusta*. N. Y. Enq.

Anti-Duelling Society. Under this title, a society was established during the last month by some of the most respectable inhabitants of New Orleans, who in a preamble to their published proceedings, set forth that they enter upon the measure—

Considering that the number of duels in New Orleans increase to a frightful extent; that this barbarous custom daily causes the death of many victims; that families without fortune and dependent solely upon the industrious exertions of a father for support, are daily reduced to the most painful misery by a compliance with this infamous practice: That young men entering upon life with virtues, talents, and the brilliant prospects of hope that promised to embellish society; men who bid fair to be worthy fathers, useful citizens, courageous defenders of their country, are daily sacrificed to this sense of honor; and disappoint the well-grounded hopes of society and of their country.

Considering moreover that it is the duty of every wise man, of every good citizen to impede as far as lays in his power this evil, an evil which threatens the very existence of society and social intercourse; and believing that the only means and remedy now existing are to form a Society with the view of binding firmly all its members together by wise regulations in order to decrease the number of duels and proceed to the suppression of this practice.

Fashions. A Virginia paper in noticing certain late changes in the ladies' dresses, announced in the London Court Journal, among which are the lengthening of the skirts and the wearing of outside pockets, exclaims—"Excellent. Abolish the outrageous tourneys and it will be still better." We take no decided stand in this business, important as it undoubtedly is. We are non-committal—on the fence. N. Y. Enq.

Shocking Murder. A murder of a most heinous character was committed on the body of Mrs. Catherine Ryan, who keeps a sailor Boarding House on Wide Water street, near the corner of Fayette street, by a man by the name of John Ferris, said to be a Boatswain in the U. S. Navy, by stabbing her in several places with a dirk in the most unprovoked and barbarous manner. Ferris was immediately arrested and committed to jail. He was the son-in-law of Mrs. Ryan. Norfolk Beacon.

Fortunate Escape. Day before yesterday, whilst a light one horse wagon, containing Mrs. Lyon, her two children, and sister—all of Jersey city—was standing at the principal hotel in Newark, (Mr. Lyon having stopped for a moment and stepped into the house to make inquiries,) the horse became frightened, and breaking from the post to which he was tied, started off at full speed, and ran nearly half a mile before his career could be arrested. Mrs. Lyon's sister threw herself from the wagon, and received several severe contusions; but Mrs. Lyon herself, with admirable presence of mind, remained in her seat, and with her children, escaped injury. One of the wagon wheels at length breaking, the horse was stopped by a number of gentlemen, when within a few feet of plunging into the Morris Canal. This escape strongly enforces a precept that has been urged time out of mind—namely, in such a case, be sure to remain in your seat, and keep cool. N. Y. Enq.

Glory enough for one man. A Mr. Smith, keeper of the Prints of the British Museum, on some occasion gave the following account of himself:

"I can boast of seven events, some of which great men might be proud of—I received a kiss, when a boy, from a beautiful Mrs. Robinson; was patted on the head by Dr. Johnson; have frequently held Sir Joshua Reynolds's spectacles; partook of a pot of porter with an elephant; saved lady Hamilton from falling, when the melancholy news reached her of Lord Nelson's death; three times conversed with George the Third, and was once shut up in a room with Mr. Kean's lion."

Breach of Hospitality. During the dreadful storm and inundation in Bengal in May, 1833, the estate of Mr. Campbell, situated on the Island of Saugor, at the entrance of the river Hoogly, suffered so greatly, that out of three thousand people living on his ground, only six or seven hundred escaped, and these principally by clinging to the roof and ceiling of his house. When the house was in this close-crammed state, with scarcely room in it for another individual, what should come squeezing and pushing its way into the interior of the house but an immense tiger, with his tail hanging down, and exhibiting every other symptom of excessive fear. Having reached the room in which Mr. Campbell was sitting, he nestled himself into one of the corners and lay down like a large Newfoundland dog. Mr. Campbell loaded his gun in a very quiet manner, and shot him dead upon the spot.

Letters from India.

Atrocious attempt to Rob a Gentleman of his partner. As a gentleman was passing through the streets of Boston a few nights since with a lady, some ruffians attempted to take the lady from him and threatened instant death if they were resisted.

—The gentleman, however, defended her until a young gentleman, assisted by a watchman, arrived and drove the rascals off. Why they were not taken and punished as they deserved, is not mentioned.

N. Y. Enq.

A most atrocious and daring attack was made on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, upon Capt. Kendall, wife and two daughters, on Craig's bridge, as they were going home to Lechmere Point. The villains, five or six in number, after knocking down Mr. Kendall, dragged his wife some distance and grossly insulted her. The cries of the party however, having attracted the attention of some people in the vicinity, the villains fled.

Briggs' (Boston) Bul.

An Escape. A colored girl, says the Hartford Times, a slave, who had been in this city for three or four years past, was re-claimed by her master on Tuesday last. She was taken into the fourth story of the United States Hotel, and in a moment of desperation leaped from the window to the ground, a distance of 40 feet. Although the distance was so great, she was but slightly injured, and a purse was immediately raised for purchasing her freedom.

N. Y. Enq.

Extraordinary Water Spout. On a very rainy day in July last, a very singular occurrence took place in Ashe county, North Carolina. On the activity of a considerable mountain (a spur of the *Phoenix*) about fifty yards from a creek of the same name which washes the foot of the mountain, a discharge of water from the clouds struck the surface of the mountain and swept every thing in its way to the creek, including large trees, and rocks weighing at least a couple of tons. Scientific men who have since viewed the scene, have concluded that it was produced by the bursting of a descending water spout. The native mountaineers say that they have seen such occurrences heretofore, and they call it the *falling of a cloud*.

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Importance of Industry. It may be advanced as a safe position, that one very prevalent cause of the ignorance, idleness, profligacy, and consequent wretchedness that we witness in the world will be found in the fact that vast numbers of the young are permitted to grow up without any employment, and without ever having been stimulated to propose to themselves any prominent and valuable object of pursuit. Whether it be owing to the mistaken views and false ideas of indulgence in parents, or to the natural propensity of the human mind, certain it is, that a vast body of children are allowed to take their own course, and as soon as they are strong enough to run, commence their own career without a single thought of what is due to society, to their parents or themselves. Look around you in every direction, and will you not find hundreds who have apparently no single object before them, beyond the indulgence of an hour, or a meagre provision for the day? Can you wonder that folly and vice prevail where this is the case? And would you look among young growing up in this way, for those who are to benefit the community—who will furnish good examples, and add to the stock of human improvement, and human happiness? No indeed—you will see in them that herd of leeches who are to drain the life of society of their blood. You will see them hanging like an incubus upon the institutions of the community.

If, as every one will admit, that man is to be regarded as a public benefactor, who contributes in the slightest degree, to the improvement of the plough, or to the structure of a useful implement in mechanics, then surely, he who neither adds to the stock of public virtue, nor the means of advancement in the arts of life, must be regarded as a public injury.

It is, then, of primary consequence that every young person should set out with some point of importance in his view and to which he is to direct his intellectual energies. And here it should be remembered, that in a very great degree, men become what they are determined to be. I do not mean to say that they can counteract and prevent the course of Providence, or that all the mad schemes of ambition and fraud will be successful; but observation will justify the remark that, as a general rule, men accomplish what they pursue with a steady, honest, and persevering aim.

Calamities and disappointments will indeed overtake them, because these are the allotments of a wise ruler, to the world in which we live; but even here, it will usually be seen, that but for these calamities, the results would have justified the previous calculations.

Aim at excellence, young men, in whatever laudible undertaking you select, and excellency will be yours. Aim at an honorable and useful position in your country, and that position you will reach. An ancient king of Sicily, was

trained a potter, and when he reached his high distinction, he used to place vessels of earthen ware, and others of gold and silver before his courtiers.

'These,' said he, pointing to the former, 'I used to make with industry and care, till by my strength,

and valor I was able to take hold of the others,' pointing to the richer implements.

Without going to antiquity we might find, in our own time and in our own country, no small number of cases in which an early resolution to aim at excellency has led from the retirement of country life and humble birth, to the most honorable stations in the gifts of our republic. It was this principle that was working in the mind of Franklin, when as a stranger boy he ate his roll in the streets of Philadelphia while he was without shelter for his head. It was no ordinary boyish caprice, the impatience of control, that drove him from his home, but his mind would not bear the pressure thrown upon it. His was a lofty mark, and he kept his eye upon it with all the steadiness of the most plodding artisan, and with the coolness and self-denial of a philosopher. He reached that mark, and a most noble one it was. His aim was usefulness, and while virtue, and literature, and science, have friends, the world will not forget that it can never pay the debt it owes him.

Rudd.

From the Saturday Evening Visitor.

The Formation of Character. It is a trite but true remark that "a man is known by the company he keeps." As human nature is the same in all ages, and as it cannot be altered by any thing that can effect the constitution of man, therefore, the remark may be adopted as an unvaried truth.

This being the case, it may not be unprofitable to notice a few instances in which the adage is exemplified by the character and career of men in society.

As first impressions are the most enduring, so the tenor of one's life depends very much upon his early habits and education.

And, moreover, as effects arise from adequate causes, every person, by a little sober reflection, may be enabled to trace established traits in his own character, whether becoming or otherwise, to associations formed by youth by circumstances over which he had no control.

Drunkards keep the company of drunkards, and are dissatisfied with that of any other class in society.

Now, in most cases, a person addicted to intemperance, may find the origin of the habit in the imprudence of his parents, when, while he was but a prattling child, and unconscious of the evil consequences of ardent spirits, they accustomed him to participate with them in the morning dram.

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