



TARRETT.

From the Globe.

BRANCH MINT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the North Carolina Branch Mint, gives the gratifying intelligence of the commencement of the gold coinage at that establishment. We hope soon to have the gratification to publish similar information from the New Orleans and Georgia branches. These three mints, and probably one or two more, were essential parts of the wise and patriotic plan of General Jackson and his friends for reforming the currency, by suppressing all paper currency under twenty dollars, and substituting gold and silver in the place of small notes, to serve for all the common and ordinary dealings of the community. This was the plan of General Jackson and his friends; in return for which they have been accused of a design to destroy all credit and all banks, and to impose an exclusive metallic currency upon the country. This falsehood has had its run, and taken its place in all the publications of the Federal bank organs, according to Mr. Biddle's letter to Mr. J. Q. Adams, in which the calumny first appeared. In the mean time, this bank and its confederates have actually succeeded in their plan, which is to impose an exclusive paper money currency upon the country, down to the smallest and filthiest shin-plaster.

We understand that the new branch mints will be instructed to make an ample coinage of the several pieces of gold and silver most proper for common circulation, viz: quarter eagles in gold, and twenty-five cent, ten cent, and five cent pieces in silver.

United States Branch Mint, }
Charlotte, 8th December, 1837.

SIR: By the circular under, you will perceive that this branch of the Mint is in successful operation.

We received this week about \$20,000 in gold bullion, and much more is expected. The insulated situation of this place, and the necessity of procuring every article almost from Philadelphia, together with the difficulties and delays of transportation, have much retarded my progress; but I congratulate myself that I was enabled to commence coterminously with the session of Congress.

You will perceive the great facility that the commercial interest of this section is afforded, and that too without the aid of any bank, by the accompanied arrangement of the circular. For their bullion here they receive, if they prefer, a bullion certificate for its value, payable in gold in Philadelphia; thus the rate of exchange is saved, and the premium on their gold is secured to them.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JNO. H. WHEELER.

Branch Mint of the United States, }
Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 4, 1837.

The undersigned has the satisfaction to announce that the erection of the machinery, fixtures, &c. of the mint has so far progressed, that he is prepared to receive gold bullion, and issue certificates for the same, which certificates will be redeemed with gold coin at this mint, or at the mint in Philadelphia, as the depositor may prefer; or the value of the deposit will be paid here, the moment that the quality of the bullion is ascertained by assay.

The act of Congress authorizes the refusal of all deposits of less value than one hundred dollars.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

Prospect of a National Bank.—About two thirds of the Senate, and a majority of about forty in the House of Representatives, are opposed to a national bank, as shown by their votes at the late extra session. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Washington, on the 12th inst. presents the following additional obstacle, viz:

"There is not the least doubt that a large majority of the present Supreme Court would unite in opposition to the uniform decision of their predecessors, in declaring a national bank unconstitutional. This unlooked for obstacle to a recurrence to the old and successful system established

by Washington, and re-established by Madison, is not among the least of those which are to be overcome."

Though deemed not only inexpedient but unconstitutional by the President, by the Senate, by the House of Representatives, and by the Supreme Court, the Federalists are determined to agitate and agitate, with Mr. Biddle to aid them, until they force a national bank upon a conquered Government and people!—ib.

The New York Banks.—All the accounts that we get of the late Bank Convention in the city of New York, go to show that the banks of that city and State are nearly ready to resume specie payments now; that they will be fully ready by February or March; and that they have no idea of delaying the resumption beyond the first of May. The first of May seems to be peremptorily resolved upon by the best banks in New York, and that upon the double ground that they will be fully ready before that time, and because the one year allowed them by an act of the State Legislature for the term of their suspension will expire about the 9th of May. Hence the condition enforced by the New York banks, that the convention shall meet again on the second Wednesday in April, and make another effort for a general resumption on the first of May. If the convention will not agree, it is believed the New York banks will resume alone, with such others as will join them, and will endeavor to sustain themselves against the hostility and piratical depredations of the British bank in Philadelphia, and its satellites and parasites. This institution will not resume, nor suffer any one to resume that it can prevent, and will destroy every one that does resume, if able to do so; and certainly she has a great ability for mischief, and exerts that ability in a way to show that she is the destroyer, and not the regulator, of the currency. The first of May next may then be considered as the time when the honest and solvent banks mean to resume; and the favor, support, and encouragement of the whole Union is due to them.—ib.

Federal Logic.—We frequently hear it asserted that the early prosperity of the Italian Republics was owing to the existence of banks. Their utility when properly administered, we are not disposed to question. We would merely observe, however, in justice to historical truth, that the banks of Venice, Genoa, etc. were banks of deposit, not of circulation. The Bank of Venice, which was established in the twelfth century, we believe, did indeed issue, for a short period, some kind of paper, for the purpose of exchange. In the fifteenth century, however, this was prohibited, and it was enacted that exchange should be paid in cash only, under heavy penalties. We were not a little amused at reading, in a late report of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania convention, the remarks of one of the bank orators, who stated that formerly in Italy husbands and wives cut out of the same plate, with knives without handles, etc. and all for the want of paper money. How the existence of paper money could compel husbands and wives to eat of different plates, and clothe their knives with handles, we are very much at a loss to imagine.—ib.

Andrew Jackson.—The extraordinary career of this favorite of Fortune, it is universally admitted, has made a deep and abiding impression upon the Government and people of the United States; but that the hand of Nature had stamped his image in the solid and disemboweled rock of the land, is a circumstance not generally known. Nevertheless, such is the fact. A recent discovery in geology has rendered his memory immortal, even if his extraordinary actions have failed to secure that boon for him, and wedded his corporeal proportions and facial lineaments to stone, as effectually as could the chisel of Greenough, Powers, or Clevinger.

This is no joke, much as the relation may wear the outward garb and habit of one. In rounding and polishing one of the beautiful stone columns which ornament the front of the Franklin Bank of this city, on High street, a very striking full length likeness of General Jackson was developed, composed of impressions made by the oxide of iron, and plainly imprinted by the hand of nature on the third column north, of the four front columns. It is not a mere fancied likeness, to perceive which it is necessary to call up the imagination; but one remarkably striking and perfect, particularly in the general cast of the countenance, and the position of the hair, the latter so peculiar in all likenesses of the General, and never mistaken.

This likeness can be recognized from

any part of the opposite side of the street, for extent of a whole square; but it can be seen to most advantage from the pavement of our friend Russel, almost immediately opposite the bank. The beautiful column which presents this singular phenomenon was taken from the stone quarry at Waverly, on the Ohio Canal, about sixty miles south of this city.

Columbus (O.) Political Reg.

General Washington.—The remains of this illustrious man, the Father and the Saviour of his country, were recently placed in the sarcophagus made by Mr. Struthers of this city, from whom we learn, that when the vault and coffin were opened, "where they had laid him," the sacred form of Washington was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation. The high pale brow wore a calm and serene expression; and the lips, pressed still together, had a grave and solemn smile, such as they doubtless wore, when the First President gave up his blameless mortal life, for an immortal existence—

"When his soft breath, with pain,
Was yielded to the elements again."

The impressive aspect of the great Departed, overpowered the man whose lot it was to transfer the hallowed dust to its last tenement, and he was unable to conceal his emotions. He placed his hand upon the ample forehead, once highest in the ranks of battle, or throbbing with the cares of an infant Empire; and he lamented, we doubt not, that the voice of fame, could not provoke that silent clay to life again, or pour its tones of revival into the dull, cold ear of Death. The late acts of patriotic sepulture were thus consummated; and the figure, which we can scarcely dissociate from apotheosis, consigned to its low, dim mansion, to be seen no more until mortal shall put on immortality, and the vesture of decay be changed to the bright garments of endless incorruption.—Phil. Gaz.

An Abolition Trick.—For effect, or as a feeler, a pompous correspondence was lately going the rounds of the newspapers, purporting to be an offer of Mr. Carter Braxton, of Virginia, to Mr. Smith, the abolitionist of New York, to liberate the slaves of the former upon due compensation. The whole appears to have been a wicked imposition. Mr. Braxton in his letter says:

"It is repugnant to every wish, inclination, and intention, that ever entered my bosom, to hold any manner of communication, directly or indirectly, with any of the family of the abolitionists; and I no more thought, or even dreamt, of my making an offer of my servants to an abolitionist, than of my children."

"Of one fact, I am certain and positive; never in any way, that the wit of man can devise, to have any thing to do with an abolitionist sooner than with an assassin; as I look on them as being on a level in every respect—from both of whom, I as instinctively shrink as from the touch of the viper."—N. Y. Star.

Steamboat Collision.—The steam-packet Pulaski, from Norfolk for Charleston, came in contact with the North Carolina steamer off Charleston Light, between 8 and 9 P. M. on Thursday night, by which the Pulaski had her larboard bow stove in almost to the water's edge by the prow of the N. C. The N. C. was on her regular trip to Wilmington, but immediately put back and accompanied the Pulaski to Charleston.—ib.

The railroad accident near the Roanoke, we are pleased to learn, has not proved fatal to any of the others wounded. Except Mrs. Rochelle and Miss Blow, whose deaths have been mentioned, all the other ladies, servants, &c. are rapidly recovering. Even those who were most severely injured, Miss Simmons, Miss Kane, and Messrs. Bryant and Crockett are now out of danger.—ib.

Banks.—From a statement appended to the annual Treasury Report says the National we learn that the whole number of Banks in the United States (country branches as well as Principal Banks), was, on the 1st of January, 1836, seven hundred and thirteen; and on or near the 1st of July, 1837, seven hundred and ninety four; aggregate of "capital paid in" at the latter period being stated at three hundred millions, with a fraction of about 30,000 dollars.

Revised Statutes.—The publication of the revised and consolidated Public Statute Law of North Carolina, authorized by the last Legislature, has been completed and is now ready for delivery; and whilst

we protest against the printing of the work out of the State, we must confess we have rarely seen a more beautiful specimen of typography than it presents. It was printed at Boston, by Messrs. Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm, under the superintendence of James Iredell and William H. Battle, Esqrs. So far as we are competent to judge, the Commissioners have fulfilled the duty assigned them by the Legislature in a faithful and masterly manner; and the whole body of our law is now so simplified, that he who runs may read and understand. By an Act of the last Legislature, every Justice of the Peace in the State (upwards of 3,000) is to be supplied with a copy at the public expense—a provision which, while it reflects great credit on the liberality of that body, will, we trust, stimulate our Magistrates to the acquisition of such a knowledge of the law as will enable them fully to discharge the obligations imposed upon them by the acceptance of their Judicial Office.—Rat. Reg.

We perceive by the Star, that the citizens of Granville county are getting up a petition to Congress, in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States. We have no doubt but the subject will be brought before Congress at its present session.—Rat. Standard.

Capt. Bryant, who was reported in our last, as having died from wounds received by the late accident on the Norfolk and Portsmouth Rail Road, is not dead, but much better. All the wounded are rapidly recovering. Miss Simmons and Miss Kane are better.—ib.

Pennsylvania.—In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the 14th inst., a Resolution was adopted, 55 yeas, to 42 nays, in the following words:

"That the Committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a Bill compelling the Banks of this Commonwealth to resume the payment of their notes, in specie, on or before the first Monday in February next; the same Bill to provide for such restrictions upon the present system of Banking, in this State, as may promote the interests of the State and the happiness of the community."

The Reform Convention of Pennsylvania was still engaged on the subject of Banks. A committee has reported that it is expedient to establish a Court of Chancery.—ib.

South Carolina.—Mr. Calhoun has been sustained by the Legislature of his native State, on the subject of the Sub-treasury system. The House of Representatives of South Carolina, by an almost unanimous vote, approved of the divorce of government from banking; and we learn that the Senate has come to the same decision, with equal unanimity. The Charleston Mercury says:—"The truth is, there never was a great public measure so unanimously popular in South Carolina & the South."

Florida.—Late accounts state that Gen. Jesup has held a council with Micanopy and a representative of Sam Jones and five other chiefs at which they agreed to the terms laid down by the General, and have sent out runners to the different tribes, with instructions to come in forthwith. The accounts state that it "may be safely said that the war is now over."

Wealth of Emigrants.—The editor of the Cleveland Advertiser states, that he has been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mount Carmel, Wabash co. Illinois, which states that "twenty-five families have arrived from Switzerland, and have brought with them two millions of dollars in gold and silver."

Consolation for Letter Writers.—The following astounding fact is mentioned in the report of the Postmaster General, namely: that the number of dead letters returned to the General Post Office, is 900,000 annually.

Rise and fall of Families.—Every young man should start in life determined to act upon the motto, *Nil Desperandum*, or don't give up the ship. Let him, on commencing life, look around him and see who are the courted and respected of society, and ask from whence they sprang. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will find them to be those who, at his age, possessed as little of the world's gear, as little of aid extraneous, as he himself possesses; men who commenced the world with nothing, and whose advancement in life solely depended upon their own husbandry, frugality, integrity, and strict attention to business.

Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be born poor, or not to have

capital enough to establish themselves at once in good business; this is a very mistaken notion, for, so far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from that we every day behold, it is really a blessing; for the chance is more than ten to one in favor of the success of such a young man over one who starts with plenty of money. Look back twenty years and see who commenced business at that time with abundance of means, and trace them down to the present day. How many of them can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their standing in society, and are passed by their once boon companions with a look which plainly says, *I know you not.*

In this country, the wheel of fortune is constantly turning, and he who is at zenith this year, may be at nadir next, and excite no surprise. It is seldom that the third, or even the fourth generation enjoys property or station in society which was won by the industry of the first. This constant change is the natural result of causes in continual operation. The first generation starts in life poor, but industrious and honest, he resolves to acquire property, and, at the same time, sustain a character that shall command respect. By dint of long perseverance in business, and the attainment of a high character for integrity and fair dealing, he succeeds, (such a man never fails), and becomes wealthy. His sons succeed him, perhaps maintain the character of their father, and add to the wealth he left them; they were educated to business, and know how the property they enjoy was acquired. But their sons grow up, and from infancy find themselves in the lap of luxury, and reared in the cradle of ease; their minds are never turned on business—that is beneath them—they are engrossed in important nothings; scorn labor; run the rounds of folly; marry light-headed and fashionable ladies, who have as sovereign a contempt for laborers, and the useful things of this life, as themselves; dash away a few years in their carriages; lose their parents; divide the property; attempt to carry on business; are incapable of managing it; fail—struggle to keep up appearances and their places in fashionable life—are obliged to retire—wretched and miserable at home—and get through the world as they can, carrying always the appearance of shabby gentlemen, and being looked at askance by their former companions. Their children are even more miserable than themselves; being brought up with the idea that labor is degrading, and that they are a superior order, while necessity compels them to resort to some means of getting a living; pride and poverty are at war with them, and they drudge out a miserable and precarious life.—American Magazine.

Lynching in Kentucky.—A fellow was most unmercifully lynched recently near Warren, Ky., for beating his wife. We are opposed to the decisions of Judge Lynch on any subject whatever—but if any thing could justify the exercise of his power it would be the deep enormity of the crime he thus attempted to punish.

Foreign.—By an arrival at New York from France, intelligence is received that Constantine has been taken by the French army. In the assault, Gen. Darnemont was killed by a cannon ball. The carnage was dreadful. The Arabs lost 6000, the French 3000 men.

The late operations of the Bank of England have caused a redundancy of money in the British market. It is offered freely at from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. and can hardly be employed at any reasonable rate of interest.

Liverpool dates to the 3rd of November have also been received at New York. News from the manufacturing districts continued favorable. Sales of cotton at Liverpool had been large and at an advance of 1 s to 3 s per pound.

From Texas.—By the steam packet Columbia, at New Orleans, the Houston Telegraph has been received to Dec. 2d. The Texans are stated to be making preparations for a new conflict with the Mexicans. [?] Deaf Smith, the Harvey Birch of Texas, is dead, and the Houston Telegraph is in mourning for him. General Houston's health is much impaired by a wound received at the battle of San Jacinto, and which is yet unhealed, disabling him from signing official papers. Provisions are exorbitantly high. The two houses of Congress have by joint resolutions, Nov. 2d and 4th, concurred with the President in recommending letters of marque and reprisal against Mexico. An officer of the Government is said to have gambled away \$3000 of the public funds. In the new tariff proposed, books are taxed, and coffee is free! Large numbers of emigrants are daily arriving, most of them with good rifles, an indispensable article, but few are farmers, which is regretted.