From the Norristown (Pa.) Register.

VAN BUREN AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

We have raised, at the head of our column, the name of the people's President as a candidate for re-election in 1840; to which we add 'the Constitutional Treasury,' a measure which we consider absolutely necessary for the preservation of Republican Government in this country.

The pertinacity with which bank corporations contend for the keeping of the public treasures, and their known irresponsibility to the Government of the Union as well as to the people of the respective States, are calculated to impress upon the mind of every reflecting citizen the great importance of the question at issue.

Shall the banks chartered by the respective States, wholly irresponsible to the General Government, and, as they have recently shown, regardless of the laws of that authority from which they derive their existence, and equally so of the rights of the people—we say, shall these irresponsible corporations become the keepers of the public funds of the nation, or shall the public treasures be deposited with responsible officers of the Government, in conformity with the Constitution of our country? This is the simple question to be now decided, and we venture to say, there are few who are not in some way connected with banking corporations, and who will view the subject in its proper light, and treat it candidly, but will coincide with the President of the United States in his recommendation to prevent a re-union between the Government and the banks.

After the expiration of the charter of the National Bank, a number of the State Banks were made depositories of the public moneys. Their conduct while in possession of the funds of the Government, as well as of individuals, is too recent to require recapitulation. The reader knows that the banks, as if by previous arrangement, from one end of our country to the other, closed their vaults, and refused to pay either the Government or individuals, & that the Government was compelled to resort to an issue of Treasury notes to enable it to meet the requirements of the nation. We deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject at present, for, as we before said, these circumstances are of so recent a date, that none have forgotten them.

What, we ask, was the conduct of these banking corporations under these circumstances? Did they attempt to ameliorate the condition of the Government or of the people? Did their conduct evince any disposition to mitigate the evils brought upon the Government and upon the people by their suspension? Not in the least; but, on the contrary, they persisted in the violation of their obligations both toward the Government and toward the people, regardless of the consequences; & the Federal presses throughout the country sculted in the Government having been thus brought to an extremity, and when reduced to the necessity of issuing Treasury notes, opened their floodgates of abuse, which became the language of bankers and bank hirelings in every State.

Can the banks and bankers, under these circumstances, expect that the people can trust them again with the funds of the nation? Will the people consent that their rulers shall again renew a connection between Bank and State, which the banks by their own conduct have dissolved? We think not. To do so, would be humbling the nation to the condition of dependants, and an acknowledgment of the supremacy of a moneyed aristocracy over the people of this country. The question is a plain one, and easy to be comprehended by every reader, and upon it depends whether the people or moneyed corporations shall govern. This is the true solution of it.

From the Missouri Argus.

FEDERALISM AND THE PIONEERS.

It is worth while to notice now and then the policy which the federalists proposes adopting in reference to the next Presidency. They would especially invite the hardy pioneers of the frontier to give a little of their attention to it. They are aware that Henry Clay has long been talked of as the federal candidate; but within a few weeks, a considerable change of purpose has taken place, and Gen. Harrison has on a sudden become the favorite of those who pull the wires on the political theatre. Why is this? We shall not put reasons in the months of our political adversaries; they shall speak for themselves. They have ascertained, say they, that Mr. Clay is in bad order in the Western part of the State; he has insulted the settlers, vilified their character, and endeavored to injure them in pecuniary fortune. The settlers, therefore, will not vote for him, and if we select him as our candidate, we shall be ruined, because we cannot possibly get a majority of the people.

Require them to do so, and run the risk of there by suffering a political martyrdom.

But what should be the broad inference of the settler from their conduct? The inference is plain enough. If the federalists can support a man who is an enemy to the settler, they are enemies also to the settler. If, *under any circumstances*, they will aid in elevating such a man to the Presidential chair, who when he gets there will do all in his power against the interest of the settler, with what decency can they ask the latter to concur in their plans? To approve of the slanderer, is to endorse the slander. To reward him who injures another, is to participate in the crime. And what difference does it make to the injured party if, finding he will not sustain his oppressors, they turn round and offer him another who, though he has not actually done the wrong, is yet linked and bound to the wrong-doer, and ready to assist him to the utmost of his ability? There is not the shadow of a difference. Until, then, they honestly throw off their allegiance to Clay, it will not mend the matter to propose Harrison: Their cause will not be a jot more virtuous; it will be as black as ever; and will be just as far from success. For they are much mistaken when they imagine the intelligent farmers of Missouri are to be caught in a snare so open and manifest as this; on the contrary, the attempt will only provoke a smile of contempt and scorn.—They reckon without their host, when they rely on any thing but lofty principle to prevail in Missouri. Here Democracy has planted its roots deep in the soil. Here it has reared its head above all that is low or creeping along the surface of the ground; nor will federalism have more force over it than a breath of air among the cedars of the forest. We rejoice to feel this truth, for it imparts to us a happy confidence in the perpetuity of American Institutions, in the endurance of freedom here, and its ultimate enjoyment by the rest of the world. In conclusion we tell them they are welcome to bring out their candidate, whoever he may be; let them show the country that they have determined on something.

From the South Carolinian.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY—*Facts for the people.*—There is a habit of assertion, with some men who don't know what they are talking about, that the public money will not be safe in the hands of the public officers. A few facts will show which have been most faithful depositors or the banks. Since 1789, the immense sum of ($10,053,000,000,) ten hundred and fifty three millions of dollars, have gone through the control of the public collectors and land receivers. During the forty-nine years embraced in this calculation, the whole loss by these individual collectors and receivers, is computed at about $1,000,000, or one tenth of one per cent.—From 1817 to 1834, the amount of public revenue deposited in the banks, was about $350,000,000 or a little more than one third of what had gone through the hands of the collectors and receivers. Upon this the loss in seventeen years has been $1,254,424, or three eights of one per cent. besides which, there is about $10,000,000 of Government money due by the deposite banks, or by the deposites of Government and its disbursing officers which was not finally secured by the last Treasury reports.

At New York, about $357,000,000 have been received by the collectors, and only $21,700 lost by defaulters—being about six cents every $1,000, or about one-sixth of what was lost on 350,000,000 deposited in the banks in seventeen years.

These things have happened under the old Treasury organization, which was not guarded so carefully as the Independent Treasury would have been, if the bankites had not defeated it. That bill provided that larger bonds should be given by public officers, and that if one of them used, lent, or permitted the public money to be used, while in his charge he should be indicted as a *felon*, and fined and imprisoned. Now can you punish a bank, and make it honest? If it refuses your money, can you imprison it, and fine it? Can you disgrace it, by making it a felon?

From the Baltimore American.

REVOLUTION IN TAMPICO.

An arrival at New Orleans, from Tampico, brings intelligence of a successful revolutionary movement in that city. It appears that on the 6th of October the garrison of Tampico rose in arms and pronounced in favor of the Constitution of 1824. Lt. Col. Montenegro was chosen temporary commander of the place.

The former Governor, Gen. Jose de las Piedros, and several other officers, were taken into custody and embarked on board the Danish brig Adelaide. After getting to sea these officers were landed at the Brassos St Jago.

The revolutionists, it is said, count on the influence of Don Vital Fernandez, a former governor of the State of Tamulipas. They have with them Don Manuel Nunces, a very popular and influential man, late chief Pueblo viejo. They have 1800 men under arms, and are in communication with General Urrea, who began this revolution in the West, and is one of the ablest Generals in the Mexican service.

On the 11th or 12th of October, General Piedros reached Matamoras, and induced the Mexican General at that place to march with 1,500 men, for the purpose of attacking the Federal party in Tamaulipas and Tampico.

No insult had been offered to the French in Tampico during the commotions which had taken place.

A letter from Tampico, under date of 7th instant, says:

We have to inform you that last night our garrison pronounced for the re establishment of the Federal Government; and that General Piedros, who was in the command here, is going with several other officers to your city, in the vessel which carries this, having been driven off by the revolutionists.

We know not if the revolution has its ramifications in the interior, but it is thought it has. If this is so, and the troops here are seconded by others, the present Government of Mexico must fall, and we shall have an arrangement with France.

Every thing has passed off here in the greatest order.

We have no vessel to blockade us. As soon as one appears, the revolutionists intend to let the captain know what they have done, and beg him not to prevent vessels coming in, as we are now in a state of rebellion against the General Government.

A letter received by the Collector of New Orleans, states that the movement in Tampico would be seconded by a strong party in the interior.

In reference to the anticipated French invasion of the coast, it would appear by the annexed letter that the Government of Mexico have adopted energetic measures to meet it:

"Orders have been despatched to march all the regiments from the interior to the coast, where a considerable force of regular troops has already been collected. At Jalapa are concentrated the regiments from the capital, and other large cities. There are besides, 4,000 men in Vera Cruz, and 2,000 in the castle.

"The defenders of Vera Cruz are determined to be buried under its ruins, sooner than give up the City. Great preparations are making for defence. General Rincon has pledged himself not to give up as long as there is a man alive. A spirit of enthusiasm and emulation prevails, that calls to mind the most brilliant epochs of our war of independence.

"A great many of our Federalists will make common cause with the Government against the attempt at invasion, however they dissent from its internal policy. They feel, as patriots, that the Mexican Government has a right to expect the aid of all its citizens to ward off the peril menacing all."

Talleyrand and the Ambassador Miller—The members of the imperial family might have expected all sorts of chicanery from him. It is stated that the animosity of this diplomatist against all that related to the emperor arose from a misadventure he had in consequence of the return from the Island of Elba. He was then at Bern, as French minister, & gave a brilliant evening party, at which several amateurs performed a comedy; he himself took the character of a miller, and, in order to be more correct in his costume, he covered himself with flour from head to foot; he was white all over, clothes, hands, and face. As he was about to come upon the stage, and promised himself much applause, a secretary of embassy approached, and delivered him a packet. What did it announce? The disembarkation of the emperor in the Gulf of Juan. This was a thunderbolt to the ambassador. Without taking time to change his clothes, he dismissed the party, and with his secretaries, occupied himself all night in expediting despatches to his court, as well as the different cabinets of Germany. This engaged him till daybreak; presently some one knocked violently at the door of the house; it is opened, and in comes Monsieur * * *, ambassador from one of the German courts, who, absent from Bern since the day before, had returned in haste, and presented himself to his colleague to ask him the details of an event which was in every boy's mouth.—What was the astonishment of his German excellence, on entering Monsieur Talleyrand's closet, to see him *dressed as a miller*. As the carnival had long been over, he thought that this disguise was the effect of a too early apprehension. This anecdote ran through the whole city, and since that time Monsieur Talleyrand was never designated by any other title than that of the ambassador-miller.—*Mademoiselle Cochelot's Memoirs of Queen Hortense and the Imperial Family.*

The Amalagation Case.—We have reason to believe that the degraded girl, Lydia Williamson whose disgusting case we mentioned some days since in connection with her negro paramour, with whom she was arrested in this city, is not a quakeress, though she partially assumes the dress and style of speaking used by that respectable sect. As near as we can ascertain her history and parentage, she is the daughter of a respectable woman who once belonged to the society of Friends, but who forfeited her membership by marrying out of the pale of that denomination. The girl herself has borne a bad character, having become a mother before her connection with the negro, and been discarded by her parents. She has been committed as a vagrant and the black fellow discharged. We make this statement with great pleasure, for two reasons. In the first place it is less loathsome to look upon than the case of a young woman of previously virtuous character, who had voluntarily eloped with a blackamore; and in the next place to do justice to the society who felt aggrieved by such an imputation on its character: though we must say that they have been more sensative than was necessary; for the general purity and propriety of the sect has accumulated an amount of good character that can quite as well *afford* as any other to have such a sheep sometimes found in its fold.—*New York Gazette.*

The following account of a *Splendid Rail Road Opening* is copied from a late London paper. Only think of a train of cars *one mile and a half long!*

OPENING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Monday the opening of the railway took place with considerable ceremony and festivity. The distance of the line from Newcastle to the Canal Basin, at Carlisle, is 61 miles. 'The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, which crowned the British arms with success and restored peace to Europe,' says the *Tyne Mercury* 'was selected as the day on which to celebrate the event, and one of the engines is named the Wellington. Different portions of the railway have been opened from time to time, and made available to the commerce of the North; but on Monday the whole line was passed over for the first time.'

The engines started in the following order:—First the Rapid, as an advanced guard, and without any train, displaying the union jacks which has long 'braved the battle and the breeze,' next, the Meteor, with four carriages and a flag, on which was inscribed 'England expects every man to do his duty.' In this train, we observed the Mayor of Newcastle and his friends, and the allenheads band; then followed the Victoria with nine carriages, the Wellington with nine, the Nelson with seven, the Lightning with ten, and the Carlisle band; next, the Tyne with its steam organ and nine carriages; after these came the Carlisle with eigth, the Eden with ten, the Goliah with nineteen and about 600 passengers; then the Atlas with seventeen, next the Samson with eleven; in this train there were very few passengers, but it was succeeded by the 'New Castle,' with nine carriages well filled, and a flag hoisted, 'Prosperity to New Castle,' followed by the Hercules, the last of the list, with eight carriages. The aggregate number of passengers in all the trains, upon a fair computation, exceeded 3,500, and the procession previous to starting reached nearly half a mile, but when in motion could not be less than one mile and a half, allowing as much space between each train as was consistent with safety.

Honest Confessions.—Read the following from the New England Weekly Review, a federal paper printed at Hartford, or thereabouts. Speaking of Connecticut, it says that the probability is the Hon. J. M. Niles will be the next Governor; that the Democrats will carry the Legislature, and also the Congressional ticket. Further:

'Our prospects are every day more lowering; defeat upon defeat marks the progress of the whig cause; and what is still more to be regretted, each defeat, instead of arousing energy and action, seems to paralyze the stoutest champions of the cause, instead of endeavoring to arrest the successful progress of their opponents, the whig leaders seem to console themselves with the visionary hopes of a reaction, and a reliance upon imaginary strength.'

'Connecticut will run with the loco focos as strong as any State in the Union. The whigs have given it over to them. It may have been kept firm to those principles it last year maintained, but unfortunately the whigs have shamefully, wantonly, basely surrendered it. * * * *

'How absurd it is to read in a whig paper we have just received, 'Connecticut stands like a rock unchanged in the recent elections,' when every man in Connecticut knows to the contrary.'

The Democratic Hartford Times says:

'The Hoco Pocos now generally admit in private conversation, that 1838 will be to them like 1833—a short year of panic. Those who do not like to admit it feel conscious that such is the case.'

Arkansas Election.—For effect in N. York, the National Intelligencer gave out that '*it is said*' the Federal candidate for Congress is elected. The latest news received direct from Arkansas is contained in the following, which we extract from the Little Rock Gazette:

'Judge CROSS (Administration) is no doubt elected by a large majority.'

The following, from the St. Louis Argus, confirms the conclusion of the Arkansas Gazette, drawn from returns in another section of the State:

ARKANSAS.—Whatever the New Orleans slips may report about the Congressional election, we have no doubt that the following letter, in the St. Louis Argus of the 15th, is substantially correct:

JACKSON, Ark. Oct 8, 1838.

To the Editors of the Argus.

Our election is over—the Democrats have gained a complete VICTORY. We have complete returns from six counties in the north—Randolph, Lawrence, Independence, Jackson, Green, and Poinsett. They have given a majority to Cross, the Democratic candidate for Congress, of 700 votes. There is no doubt that the State has given at least 3,000 to the Democratic cause. The whigs as usual, have used every means, honest and dishonest, the latter particularly. I will advise you of the result of the whole as soon as I receive full returns. Yours, &c.

MEANING OF LOCO FOCO.

As it is often asked by the honest portion of the Whig party, what is the meaning of *Loco Foco*, and as many of the Democratic party do not understand it, we give the following extract from Dr. Duncan's speech in the House of Representatives, in answer to one of Mr. Wise's tirades.

"But the member (Mr. Wise) calls names. He has denounced the whole Democratic party, with a bitterness and vindictiveness I hope unworthy of his heart, as *Loco Focos*. I am unacquainted with the meaning of the term *Loco Foco*; It is of a tongue unknown to me. If the term is political in its signification, and is expressive of a love of liberty, a regard for the support and literal construction of the Constitution, a disposition to support our free institutions, and an unyielding hostility to a National Bank, to odious political distinctions, unconstitutional monopolies, and exclusive & dangerous privileges for the benefit of the few to the exclusion of the many, then I am a *Loco Foco*, and I am proud of the name. I hope I shall never abuse or disgrace it. But I am now going to tell you, Sir, another thing I *dare* do. I *dare* pronounce any man on this floor or elsewhere, a base LIAR and a reckless SCOUNDREL, who dare denounce me a Loco-Foco, and attach thereto any other *political* meaning than that which I have just described.—*Dr Duncan's speech.*

Business in New York.—We learn that the Custom House is daily crowded with people attending to their entries and clearances.—The clerks have their hands full, and every department is alive with activity. The port of New York presents at this present moment an appearance of as great commercial activity as at any time during the year 1836, when every thing was at the topmost verge of prosperity.

The arrivals from foreign ports for the last two weeks, are as follows:

Ships 30, Barques 9, Brigs 32, Schooners 11.—Total 82.

The clearances to foreign ports within the same period, are as follows:

Ships 11, Steam ship 2, Barques 9, Brigs 28 Schr's. 14, Sloops 2.—Total 65.

The arrivals and clearances coastwise are too numerous to mention.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the Tallahassee Floridian.—Oct. 20.

Our city begins to assume its wonted appearance of life and activity. Our citizens are returning from the north, and an occasional arrivals of goods betokens the approach of our busy season. Cotton is coming in in considersble quantities, and notwithstanding the caterpillar and drowth, the product of Middle Florida will not be much below a fair average crop. The price varies from 10 to 11 cents for fair to prime.

Origin of the "Sub-Treasury."—There seems to be much difficulty in tracing the origin of the Sub-Treasury Bill to its legitimate source. Some give the honor of the measure to Gen. Gordon of Virginia, and others to Mr. Benton. The following, however, contains the germ of the whole matter, and is extracted from a letter of Thomas Jefferson to Albert Gallatin. To the great champion and father of Democracy then belongs the suggestion of this most admirable proposition.

"But in order to be able to meet a general combination of the banks against us, in a critical emergency, could we not make a beginning towards an independent use of our own money, towards holding our own bank in all the deposits where it is received, and letting the Treasurer give his draft or note for payment at any particular place, which in a well conducted government, ought to have as much credit, as any private draft, or bank note, or bill, and would give us the same facilities which we derive from the banks?"—*Mobile Examiner.*

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

The following is selected from the Boston Advocate, and is richly deserving a place in 'the book of remembrance."

The Bank regulating price of Sauce—A Liverpool letter of August 13th says, that "no apprehension is felt at the Bank of England on account of the crops;" as much as to say that settles the question.

Thus the Bank of England is the thermometer for every thing. It regulates every thing from the East India Company's prices, down to the wheat of the farmer and the vegetables of a kitchen garden The party of "silk stockingism," of which the Atlas says Clay and Webster and the Merchants are at the head, want just such a Bank to regulate every thing here. What say you, honest "*hugs paws*" of Massachusetts? Do you want Nicholas Biddle to fix the price of your marketing, or had you rather do it yourselves?—Here you see that in England, when the talk is of short crops, the Bank of England, not the farmers, is looked to to fix prices. If the Bank chooses to say it is alarmed, down go the prices. If it says it is not scared, they keep up. Now remember that every Whig who wants a National Bank here, wants it for that very thing, to put prices up or down at pleasure.

Seat Vacant—Mr. Kilgore, representative from the 19th Congressional district in Ohio, has resigned his seat in the present Congress. Mr. K. was a conservative, and opposed to the sub streasury, and deeming the recent election of Swearington, in his district, as evidence that his constituents are in favor of the sub-Treasury scheme. He is right.