THE ISSUE---IN A NUT SHELL.

FREEMEN!—READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT!!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL INDEPENDENT TREASURY,

OR

A NATIONAL BANK.

The Democrats want a National Treasury to keep the People's money in.

1. Where it will be in the vaults and iron chests belonging to the people.

2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the President and Senate.

3. Where the officers who keep it will be obliged to give security in double the amount they are allowed to have on hand for its safe keeping.

4. Where, if an officer touches a dollar of it illegally, he shall be liable by law to pay a heavy fine and be sent to the State prison for two years.

5. Where an end will be put forever to individuals speculating with the money of the people—because not a cent of it can be drawn without an appropriation from Congress.

6. Where, as the money cannot be used except for the purposes for which it was raised, there will be nobody interested in collecting more revenue than is wanted for Government expenses.

7. Where, if a temporary surplus beyond five millions should arise, it will be immediately invested in productive State Government stocks, and kept there till wanted.

8. Where the money of the people will be under the control of the people, and used only for the purposes for which it was raised.

9. Where the money of the Government, separated from the business of the banks, can be used when required, without the cry of "war on the banks."

10. So that the business of banks may be kept separate from politics.

11. So that there may be an end to all inducement on the part of banks to buy up political leaders and newspapers, and corrupt the halls of legislation.

12. So that there may be no more complaint of the Government making war upon the banks, or the banks making war upon the Government.

13. So that Bank and State may hereafter have no conflict, but each let the other alone.

14. So that, in case of *a foreign war*, the funds necessary for the defence of the country may be at the command of the Government.

15. So that a sudden pressure in the money market need not affect the operations of Government, nor drive us to the necessity of contracting usurious loans

16. So that a National Government may always have the means of support without asking the banks for it.

17. So that we may have no more stoppage of specie payments

18. So that we may have no more shinplaster eras.

19. So that banks may learn in future to mind their own business.

20. So that the people may henceforth live in peace.

The Federal Whigs want a National Bank to keep the People's money in.

1. Where it will be in the vaults and iron chests belonging to the Bank.

2. Where it will be under the care of officers appointed by the Bank's directors.

3. Where the Bank gives no security at all for its safe keeping—but leaves the public to depend upon its credit and good faith.

4. Where the Banks shall have the privilege of loaning it out, and making interest on it for the profit of the bank's stockholders.

5. Where the Bank's officers, directors and favorites—officers of the Government, members of Congress, and politicians can get it out at any time in exchange for their promissory notes.

6. Where it will be the interest of the Bank's stockholders and borrowers to raise more revenue from the people, than the Government requires, so that they may have the surplus to use themselves.

7. Where, whenever a large surplus can be got, it will be loaned out to inflate credit, occasion speculation, and result in pressure, distress and ruin.

8. Where the money of the people, being loaned out to the Bank's customers, can only be had at such times and in such amounts, as will be convenient for the Bank.

9. Where, if the Government wants the money faster than the Bank is willing to repay it, it can stop payment and shelter itself behind the cry "war on the banks."

10. So that the Bank may still have a deep pecuniary interest in supporting the party that supports itself

11. So that party men may continue to receive pay for party services, and have good fat salaries as presidents, attorneys, or agents of the Bank and its branches.

12. So that there may be trials of strength from year to year, between the Bank and the people at the polls, and all the evils which attend them.

13. So that we may have a perpetual scene of contention about who shall use the public money.

14. So that the Bank, consisting of a majority of foreign stockholders, may determine on what occasions Goverment may be permitted to defend the nation.

15. So that when money is scarce, the Bank may refuse to pay up the deposites and compel the Government to borrow of the rich at their own prices.

16. So that the Bank may determine when the people shall have the means of supporting Government and when not.

17. So that when deemed necessary, the public may be convinced by "sufferings" of the utility of a National Bank.

18. So that paper may hereafter be the only circulating medium.

19. So that the Bank may hereafter regulate the people's affairs.

20. So that we may hereafter submit to Bank dictation, or "take the consequences."

The above embrace all the principal reasons in favor of the two plans. Choose ye between them. We go for our country.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Trenton Emporium.

PROTEST.

Of the Minority of the Privy Council, of the State of New Jersey.

The undersigned, members of the Privy Council of the State of New Jersey, do hereby protest against the act and determination of the Governor and Privy Council summoned for the purpose of casting up the whole number of votes from the several counties for each candidate as Representative of this State in the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the United States, and determining that Jno. B. Ayerigg, William Halstead, P. B. Maxwell, Charles C. Stratton, Joseph F. Randolph, and Thomas Jones York, were of the six persons who had the greatest number of votes from the whole State for Representatives in the twenty sixth Congress of the United States from this State, this day made, for the following reasons:

1st. Because, it is not apparent upon the face of the certified lists of the votes given for the said Representatives in the several counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, that the said lists are not general lists of the whole votes of the said Counties respectively—but, on the contrary, that the Clerk of Middlesex hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of South Amboy, in the said county; and the Clerk of Cumberland hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of Millville, in the said county, without either of them assigning the reason therefor; and by the plain provisions of the laws in such case made and provided, it is the duty of the Governor to procure full and perfect returns of the said votes from the said Clerks before proceeding to lay the same before the Privy Council; and until such duty is performed by the Governor, and complete returns of the whole votes from the several counties in the whole State are procured, the Governor and Council have no lawful right to act.

2d. Because it is manifest upon the face of the said lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council, aforesaid, that the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned therefor—and thus a part of the lawful voters of the whole state have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor of the State.

3d. Because, the said acts of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, are gross usurpations of the right of suffrage, of most alarming and dangerous tendency, and destructive of the most inestimable rights of the people, and, inasmuch as the Governor & Privy Council are vested by the law with the power only to cast up the whole number of votes (not a part) from the several counties, and thereupon to *determine* the candidates who have the greatest number of votes from the *whole* State, (not a part of the State) they necessarily have the power to hear, try, and determine, whether the returns before them do contain the whole number of such votes, and procure them to be perfected; such has been the uniform construction and rule of action of this body; and now when the acts of those Clerks stand without any excuse, palliation, or justification, it would involve this body in their crime, to withhold the lawful exercise of a power committed to them to prevent such outrages upon the rights of the free people of New Jersey.

4th. Because, if the said County Clerks have any authority to judge of the legality of the acts of the officers of Township Election, the mode of conducting the same, or the regularity of the returns made by returning officers, *a fortiori* this body possess the power to review the acts of such clerks, and are bound to correct their errors, mistakes, or frauds in their lists returned, and to procure the same to be perfected:

5th. Because, it is charged before us by the petition of one of the citizens and lawful voters of the State, that the said Clerks of the counties of Cumberland and Middlesex, have, by mistake, ignorance, or fraud, suppressed the lawful certificates of election made by township election officers of the said townships of Millville and South Amboy—and that this body ought to hear the same, and if the facts are proved, ought to determine that such returns of lists are not such returns as required by law, and thereupon it will become the duty of the Governor to procure true lists of the whole votes from the said Counties respective.

6th. Because, it appears before us that the lists of the votes of the voters of the Townships of Millville and South Amboy aforesaid, were signed, certified, sealed up and delivered or transmitted by the judge, inspectors and Clerks of election in said Townships respectively, to the Clerks severally of the Counties in which they are situate, and that the same were received by the said Clerks respectively, before five o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th instant—and filed by them—and the said Clerks, were bound by law to include them in the General Lists which is now before us, and that we have no authority to cast up a part of the votes—but we ought to require the whole to be returned to us, inasmuch as the said clerks have no authority by law, to reject such votes returned to them.

7th. Because, although the said Clerks of Counties are ministerial officers, and have no authority to reject, set aside, or suppress returns—yet, that when it manifestly appears to the Governor and Council, that the returns made by the County clerks, do not contain the votes of the whole County without assigning any reason for suppressing a part, it is the duty of the Governor and Council to consider such returns as nullities, and to procure correct lists of the whole votes, and that the power to determine, what candidates have the greatest number of votes in the whole state, and to cast up the whole number of votes from each county, and to procure returns, where the Clerks have been guilty of neglect, necessarily involves a *quasi* judicial power, so as to enable the persons, on whom it is conferred, to prevent fraud and corrects mistakes in the returning officers, who are required by law to make returns to them.

8th. Because, in the present case to determine, that the Governor and Council, are to be blind instruments, to carry into the effect the illegal or fraudulent acts of County Clerks, makes the Governor and Council *particeps criminis* in what we solemnly consider one of the most alarming usurpations upon the rights of a free people, that has ever been attempted.

That no Clerk of a County has heretofore attempted to suppress the votes of a Township for an other course, than that the returns were not made within the time prescribed by law—and to sanction such an attempt would transfer the rights of the people to usurping Clerks, and render the voice of the ballot box powerless. For all these reasons, we do solemnly protest against the above mentioned determination—and pray that this protest may be entered on record.

Benjamin Oliphant,	Jno. H. Lambert,
Japhet Ireland,	Francis Price,
Richard R. Morris,	Jos. Moore,
R. H. Kennedy,	

Council Chamber, Oct. 31st, 1838.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

An amusing incident relating to the present election has lately taken place in the interior of this State. If every county in the State could furnish something of the same comic nature, the election would be as entertaining as a representation of the Midsummer Night's Dream.

The Honorable Bethuel Peck, sometimes familiarly called "Dr. Four Quarts," an appellation against which we protest as altogether too irreverent, considering the greatness of the individual, who is the Whig candidate for the Senate in the fourth district of this State. Some doubts having been expressed concerning his fitness for the office, the worthy Doctor has applied to a phrenologist, who has felt of three of his bumps and given him a certificate that he is almost as great a man as Daniel Webster. This certificate he has published in a circular, with a short address to the electors We copy them both from the Albany Argus, which received the ridiculous document from a Democrat to whom it was sent, in Washington county.

CIRCULAR.

To the Electors of the 4th Senate District:

Fellow citizens—Having been highly honored by the partiality of my Whig friends of this Senate district with a nomination for Senator, and presented to you for your suffrages, unexpectedly to me and my friends, reports of a false and injurious nature have been industriously put into circulation respecting my abilities to serve you as a conscript father. I am informed that it is reported that I am uneducated, and destitute of capacity and discernment. To put these reports at rest, and frustrate the designs of political opponents in this false and malicious attack upon my reputation, through the advice of my neighbors and friends, I have had my head examined by an experienced Phrenologist, and now present his certificate of the essential part of the examination, and its results. The science of phrenology having become established, and received the sanction of all great men, I think no further evidence need be adduced to establish the true character of your humble servant,

B. PECK.

Oct. 24, 1838.

Having been called upon by several gentlemen of Glen's Falls to examine the head of the Hon. Bethuel Peck, candidate for Senator, the result of said examination, so far as the prominent bumps are an indispensable index of the great mind and character of that gentleman, are as follows:

1st. The prominent nervous organs denote the highest degree of activity, clearness of perception and of thought, intensity and strength of mind.

2d. His bump of combativeness is large, and indicates great boldness and energy and strong opposition and resistance to his enemies, accompanied with mildness and commendable moderation.

3d. His bump of conscientiousness is large and very prominent, and indicates a high regard for duty, integrity, and moral principle, justice and truth.

4th. His bump of constructiveness indicates great ingenuity, much talent, and great skill.

This being the extent of the examination solicited, I feel constrained to observe, that his head surpasses in its prominent bumps and formation the great mass of heads of distinguished gentlemen, and are very similar to those of Messrs. Webster and Clay, two of the most distinguished statesmen of the age.

J. T. CROWLEY,
Professor of Phrenology.

Glen's Fall's, Oct. 23 1838.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy arrived here on Friday last, and immediately visited navy yard in a quiet manner, without any parade, or without previously communicating his intention to the commandant or other officers. He was received by Commodore Stewart and the officers with the respect due to their chief, with the dignified courtesy which gentlemen always know how to manifest, and with that cordiality resulting from esteem for his talents and general character. Commodore Stewart and three officers, as aids, afterwards paid their respects to him at his lodgings at the Mansion House, in uniform, according to the etiquette of the navy; and they were received by him in a manner highly gratifying to them, as it would have been to all men of refined & liberal feelings.

In inspecting the yard with the officers, and in receiving them afterwards at his lodgings, he freely offered his views concerning the condition and prospects of the navy, expressing great solicitude for its prosperity, and his wishes to hear any suggestions for its benefit, from any quarter. His views concerning steam ships indicated much reflection, and to us at least appear very judicious. He thought very favorably of them for harbor defence, but not for distant expeditions, and disclaimed any apprehensions of danger to our coast from foreign steam ships. He said that foreign steam ships could not remain long upon our coast, for want of fuel; for the British would be obliged to go to Nova Scotia, and the French and others to cross the Atlantic for it; and this difficulty rendered any attack upon our coast with steam ships impossible. But this difficulty, he added, would not exist with us, as our steam ships would find fuel in every port.

He expressed his wishes to keep the navy fully employed, saying that whenever we had commerce, there should our ships of war appear, to render aid when necessary.

From Texas—Important to Merchants and Mechanics.—We have been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter to Maj. B. H. Norton of this city, dated

Galveston City (Texas.) Oct 6th.

"The U. S. sloop of war Grampus arrived here in a few days since from the Mexican coast; salutes were fired, and it made our little city quite lively for a time. The British Consul and American Minister are daily expected. Provisions are very scarce. Butter is $1,50 per lb., no potatoes in market. The Grampus has taken away nearly all the provisions from the Island. The officers gave a ball last night, which was splendid, and to day the citizens give them a dinner in return; next week the ship leaves for Pensacola.

"No vessels from New York yet. I send this by a Mobile packet, as no steamboat has arrived from New Orleans; the Columbia will remain in New Orleans to repair, thereby losing one trip, and not expected before the 22d, after which, there will be plenty of steamboats

"Shipwrights are very much wanted here. A number of vessels have arrived in a damaged state, and no one to repair, or materials to do it with. No shoemaker on the Island.

"As an evidence of the importance of the Harbor of Galveston, you will please make known that the Grampus came in here drawing *twelve feet 3 inches* of water, which puts an end to all croaking in relation to the Bar off our harbor. I regret to learn that the Insurance offices in your city charge so high a premium for Insurance, for there is as much safety in coming here as in going to New Orleans, and the Government have taken steps to secure all property wrecked, for the benefit of the underwriters.—*New York Star.*

Biddle Rebuked out of his Own Mouth—During the election in Pennsylvania, some counterfeit letter of Mr Biddle to a man in Milford in that State, was circulated for political effect. Mr. Biddle of course disavows the letter, and says:

"This is poor sort of party warfare; but these small politicians will pass counterfeit letters as higher knaves pass counterfeit notes,—to defraud the community."

The natural inference from Biddle's text is, that a man is a fit tenant for the penitentiary who "defrauds the community" with counterfeit notes or shinplasters.

The old notes of the defunct Bank of the United States, were issued to the tune of eleven millions, and these were pronounced by Mr. Grundy's bill no better than counterfeits, for uttering which "the higher knaves" are liable to be incarcerated. The penitentiary may yet "reclaim its tenants."

From the Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel, Nov. 1.

CANADA.

From Canada there are nothing but contradictory and conflicting accounts, from which only one thing certain can be gleaned—that is that the people there are in a tremendous fright. If we are to believe the Montreal papers, nearly all the royalists are again to be called out. Their boasted army of "15,000 regulars," it appears, is no security against their getting their throats cut. The *Herald* says that three martello towers are to be built immediately at Coteau Baron, near the new jail and on a commanding position on the Lachine road, and to be furnished with sixty-four pounders on swivels.

A vessel arrived at Quebec on Saturday having on board 30,000 muskets, with other warlike stores.

The search for Theller and Dodge appears to be given up.

An Ordinance has been promulgated at Montreal requiring all keepers of hotels, inns, taverns, and boarding houses in the city and Suburbs of Montreal, requiring them after the 30th October inst to file daily, at the Police Office, before the hour of ten in the Morning, a list containing the Names and residence of any Stranger which may now reside, or hereafter arrive at their respective Houses.

The *Herald* of Tuesday says that it had been assured on good authority, that up to Saturday at noon Sir John Colborne had given orders, in consequence of the apprehended rebellion, which will cost little less than a million of pounds sterling.

From the Troy Daily Whig, Nov. 7.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

It appears from the following letter, received from Plattsburg this morning by the Mayor of the city, that there has been another rising among the Patriots in Canada. Its statements are, at best, mere rumors, and must be taken with great allowance:

PLATTSBURGH, NOV. 5, 1838.

"Hon. J. C. HEARTT:

"Sir—Last night there was a general rising among the Patriots in Canada. In the city of Quebec Theller and Dodge had 2500 armed men, at Montreal, 2000, men commanded by French officers, Dr. Nelson entered Canada by Napierville, and swept every thing—took all the loyal volunteers prisoners, and got eight hundred stand of arms deposited there for loyalists. Dr. Nelson left Napierville last night at 12 o'clock, with 1500 men, to march on St. John's at which place he was to be joined by 1000 men from the parish east of St. John's. The town was to be burned at day break this morning, (Nov. 5.) All communication by land is stopped. The Patriots on Saturday night, with 1000 men from Ohio, attacked Fort Malden, U C.

"M. S. GILMAN."

[We don't believe it.]—*Express.*

From Mackenzie's Gazette Nov. 8.

WAR IN CANADA.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

War on the frontier.—We have no doubt whatever but that a bloody and we trust a successful war has been commenced in both Canadas. Dr. Nelson's latest advices to friends in this city are of the 3d inst. The most of the leaders of the insurrection were then at their posts in the various parts of the Lower Province where the revolutionists were to assemble. The revolution would commence about the same time in the Western District, and other parts of Upper Canada.

To W. L. MACKENZIE.

ROUSES POINT, VT., Nov. 5,

My dear Sir.—I arrived here on Saturday night about 11 oclock, and did not preceed on because informed that there was a great number of Patriots at St. Anthanaise, opposite St. Johns, and the attack was to be made that night on St. Johns, ——— and ——— are here; they tell me that all is well. every thing is going on the right way. Cote is at Napierville at the head of from 800 to 1000 men, well armed; they have about 150 prisoners in goal at Napierville; amongst whom are ODELL, McGINNS, LANGUEDOC, the Seignor of St. George, and other notorious tories; the Royal Volunteers at La Cole surrendered to the Patriots without any fire and gave up their arms, about 80 stand; Laprairie, River Chambly, Berthier and Sorel were to strike the same time; Three Rivers, also,—and some other places. The steamboat that will leave St. Johns to day at one, will bring more news from that quarter. She will be here in a few minutes; if she remains long enough I will write to you; if not, I will write tomorrow, and give you a full detail. I cannot learn any thing positive of Theller and Dodge, but its quite certain that they are in the States. It is reported that Laprairie is taken by the Patriots, and that they have destroyed the Rail Road —(Mind, this is only report.) Although, if they have acted according to their plan it must have been done.—We will know positively by to-morrow. I cannot learn exact where * * * * * is. —— is at Napierville. We have plenty of arms and ammunition, and I think by to morrow's boat we shall give you some good news; you will have news good or bad as it may be.—The Declaration and Proclamation are same, I will send you a copy to-morrow, or to day if I can get one before the boat leaves. The weather has been very bad and continues to be so, this is to our advantage as we can endure more hardship than the British troops.

Yours, truly,

JEAN THOMPSON.

P. S. The Colonel of the loyalist volunteers at Henrysville, near Caldwell's Manor, has already surrendered the arms of the volunteers in his possession. He is a prisoner.

The Whigs of the North do not rejoice so much as we expected at the result of our elections. Why should they rejoice? The great question about which the country is so much agitated has not been decided in their favor. Out of nine members elected to Congress, seven are decidedly against a National Bank, and in favor of a separation of Bank and State. Out of 272 members of the Legislature, not 50 will be found for a National Bank. Why, then should the Northern Whigs rejoice?—But they may believe that the recent elections in Georgia decide the fate of Mr. Van Buren, so far as the votes of this State can affect the choice of a President by the electoral colleges. There again the Northern Whigs are at fault. It is true that the State Rights, or Whig presses in Georgia, would prefer his Satanic Majesty for President to Mr. Van Buren; but we can assure the Northern Whigs, that neither Mr. Clay, nor Mr. Webster, nor General Harrison, can ever receive the vote of Georgia; and we can assure them also, this fact, that if a ticket was started, which we believe can never be attempted, for the election of any one of the three gentlemen just named, it would not receive two thousand votes, notwithstanding the efforts of the State Rights Whig presses, and a few disappointed leaders of the party.—Georgia Constitutionalist.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—We have not received full returns from New York—The whig candidate for Governor received a majority 842 votes in the city. The Whig papers speak very confidently of having succeeded by a small majority. If so, it is the first triumph of *ABOLITIONISM!* The Baltimore Chronicle a whig paper thus speaks of Mr. Bradish, the Whig candidate for Lt. Governor:

This gentleman is not only in favor of granting a trial by jury to fugitive slaves from the South but of admitting to the privilege of voting and of *filling offices the negroes of his State.* He is willing that a negro may be elected Governor of New York—that a negro may be a member of the assembly of his State—nay that a negro may represent the sovereignty of that and other States in the Senate of the Union—may take his seat alongside of the masters of negroes in the National Legislature, and mingle in debate with them in the Congresses of the Union. To state this opinion of Mr. BRADISH is to consign him, at once to the worst, most to be avoided, most to be dreaded class, of the fanatics of the North.—*Easton Whig.*

ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

We lay before our readers all the election news we have received. We do not permit ourselves to make any calculations on results of *ballot boxes* in the hands of desperate Federal partisans, and subject to their control during three nights and days. The Mayor, (CLARK,) together with his majority in the City Council, have had the appointment of every officer of the elections in all the wards. They manage matters within doors, and the Mayor's city police without. How fraud and force is plied by the Federal managers without, the newspapers tell us. They empty the prisons, the penitentiary, and the house of detention, to fill the ballot boxes. But this, and the importation of votes, we believe, is merely to save appearances for their party. What is to hinder the unscrupulous enemies of the right of suffrage from the opening the ballot boxes committed to their keeping the night, and taking out as many Democratic ballots as is necessary, and supplying their places with Federal tickets? If Federal clerks can be found hardly enough, in the face of day, to suppress the legal votes of whole townships, and a Federal Governor and Council so shameless as to violate their express duty, under the law they are sworn to execute, to give effect to the fraud, what right has the community to expect that the agents appointed under the auspices of Mayor CLARK would deal fairly with the mute ballot boxes in the dead of night? Let it be remembered that the Mayor made his fortune out of lottery wheels—lottery tickets and election tickets, in the mind of such a man, have the same sanctity.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn by rumor that the city ballot boxes have turned out a majority of 1,700 votes for Federalism. It is well it is no worse.—*Globe.*

ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—In Pennsylvania, at the recent election for Governor, members of Congress—State Senators, members of the House of Representatives and county officers, the Abolitionists formed an alliance with the Federalists, and warmly supported Joseph Ritner: Their motto was *Ritner, and negro equality, and negro suffrage.* In this county, they organized, went to the polls, and gave their united vote in favor of Ritner, Morris and the whole Federal Abolition ticket, and were signally defeated, as a large majority of the people of Bucks are opposed to any amalgamation, notwithstanding they were misterpresented in the convention by Dr. Jenks, Sam. Carey and E. T. McDowell, who voted against inserting the word "WHITE" as one of the amendments.

For this disgraceful vote, they have been signally rebuked by a large majority of the citizens of Bucks, and the election of Gen. John Davis to Congress, as the avowed and opened opponent of negro suffrage, and the indecendiary doctrines of Abolition, has made many long faces in the Abolition ranks of Bucks.—*Doylestown Democrat.*