"Ah! you want six good men, do you. Clear out, you b——y villian."

Thereupon the tall stranger did sidle off, and disappeared round the bow of a vessel close by.

I then advanced to the sailor, and learned from him that this was the renowned Mitchell, who for years had carried terror to the remotest corner of the Gulph of Mexico. "He is in low water now," said the tar, "he has nothing left but a little fine toggery; and I expect he is trying to knock up another gang. He came over passenger in that sloop yonder from Nassau, New Providence, and I'll bet you my soul he wants to run, away with her; but I'll go and give them a hint."

I afterwards ascertained that Mitchell was a native of Belfast, of most respectable parantage; but of the intervening periods of his life, until his career of piracy commenced, I could learn nothing. He appears to have carried on his piratical operations upon the Gulph of Mexico, and passed through a variety of strange adventures, through all of which he is said to have preserved high notions of honor, and a gentlemanly manner of committing the most attrocious robberies. He was, indeed, the Robin Hood of the Gulph of Mexico. For a long period, he was encamped on a rocky point of land, at the northwestern extremity of the Island of Cuba, commanding a gang of eighteen men, amongst whom, though assisted only by a single lieutenant of a character for determination similar to his own, he said to have maintained the most slavish submission to his will. He usually sallied out of his rocky hiding place in a sixteen oared boat, by the superior management of which, in calm weather, he could approach under the quarter of a vessel without danger from a single gun. Upon one occasion, Mitchell had received information that a certain vessel was loading in the harbor of Kingston, in Jamaica, for an English port; a seaman, who had come over to Cuba, declaring that he had seen the sum of ten thousand dollars in boxes stowed away in the bread room. Knowing the time at which the brig would sail from Kingston, and, consequently, when she would round the northwestern extremity of Cuba, a strict watch was kept for her appearance, and accordingly, upon a calm evening, a little after sunset, a vessel with her marks was seen gliding along her course, about five miles from land. The sixteen oared boat was soon cutting through the sea filled with twenty well armed men and a small swivel in the bow. The brig was rapidly neared, and Mitchell hailed her as follows:

"Holla! brig ——, ahoy; how do you do, Capt. —— ?"

"Very well, sir: I am obliged; but I have not the pleasure of knowing you, though you are quite correct in my name."

I am Mr. Mitchell. Lower your boat, Captain, and I'll come on board and take a glass wine with you."

The boat was accordingly lowered, for the captain of the vessel now perceived that to fall in with the humor of his visiter was the only chance of escape from a band of twenty well armed pirates.—Mitchell was accordingly conveyed above to the brig, and entered into easy conversation with the captain.

"Well, Captain, what sort of a passage have you had from Kingston?"

"Oh, a tolerable passage. How have you been lately, Mr. Mitchell?"

"Very well, indeed; but we are rather short of money now about Cuba."

"Ah! every body is short of that; times never were so bad, really."

"Well, I must just borrow those ten thousand dollars you have on board, Captain."

"My dear sir, I have not ten thousand farthings in the whole brig."

"Oh, yes! now you have: they are in five boxes marked J. J., stowed away in the bread-room. Bear a hand, and let us heave it up, because it is growing dark, and my men will be up the brig's side to look for it, if you don't save them the trouble."

Upon this the boxes were speedily produced, and lowered into the boat; Mitchell saying that he would walk into the cabin, and give the captain a receipt for the money which he was so very kind as to lend him. He declared that he had a very great respect for the captain, and would be very sorry that any inconvenience should befall him with his owners for lending the money to a friend, and, therefore, to clear him from blame, he wrote the following receipt.

Off Cuba, ——, 18—.

"Received of Capt. ——, of the brig ——, the sum of ten thousand dollars, marked J. J., which I have not time to count, but do not doubt that it will prove correct." "J. MITCHELL."

He then, as if really concerned for the captain, drew out a purse of one hundred guineas, which he offered to him, saying that it would be some recompense if he should lose his berth by this adventure: this the captain refused as a favor to himself, but would be glad to reserve the money for his owners. Mitchell, however said he had no respect for owners, who were always insured above the mark: "but this watch," producing a most splendid one, "will, perhaps suit you better than the money, Captain?" The captain however, would accept neither money nor watch, unless to be given up to his owners. Mitchell then shook hands with him; wishing the brig a pleasant passage, and stepping into the boat with the ten thousand dollars, was conveyed to his own party, who were waiting at a little distance; and after a gentlemanly gratuity to the sailors of the brig who rowed him, the sixteen oared boat disappeared towards the shore, and the brig proceeded on her way.

Mitchell remained at his encampment upon the Island of Cuba till he had obtained, in adventures similar to the proceeding; money sufficient to load his sixteen oared boat to the water's edge, and then determined to leave off his piratical career, and pass into the United States; he now thought, however, that a boat load of money, though a good fortune for himself, or even for himself and his lieutenant, would make a small figure when divided amongst the entire gang of twenty men. The Lieutenant was of the same opinion, and thought that on a calm day, Capt. Mitchell and himself might easily carry the sixteen oared boat and the boxes of money to the Florida shore, without any assistance from the gang: and, moreover, it would be quite as well to cut off pursuit, least these fellows, when disappointed of their share of the booty, should revenge themselves by turning evidence against them; "but on the other hand, dead men," said the lieutenant, "tell no tales."

The two officers then determined upon destroying the whole gang, and by ordering them in various detatched parties for pretended purposes of bringing wood, water, and other supplies for the camp. Mitchell and the lieutenant actually left them to perish, and reached the coast of Florida, whence they coasted along to the Mississippi river, for the purpose of ascending to the city of New-Orleans. Here, however, their golden dreams were suddenly dashed to pieces; for the strange appearance of a sixteen oared boat, loaded with boxes, and navigated by only two hands, attracted observation from the banks of the river, and when Mitchell and the lieutenant landed' for supplies at a village a few miles below New Orleans, the boat was suddenly filled with a body of police, and the worthies were glad to leave their ill-gotten treasure and escape into the neighboring woods. Mitchell was now pennyless again, and lurked for some time in the city of New Orleans, narrowly watched by the police, for his remarkable person rendered it difficult to conceal himself; but by being secreted by a woman with whom he was connected, the exertions of the police to discover him were long unavailing. Upon one occasion information was received that Mitchell was in the hut of a brown woman in the environs of the city, to which the police forthwith repaired, but not being covetous of an encounter with a man of his prowess, they determined upon discharging a volley of musketry into the house. Mitchell received a ball through his arm from this discharge, but before another volley could be sent in, he sprang out of the window and escaped into the bush.

He next made his appearance at the town of Mobile, at which place he supported himself some time by working in a sail loft, a business at which, though not probably bred to it, he was said to be expert, and soon opened as a sail maker on his own account, marrying a young woman with money; and for two years he carried on a flourishing business in this line at Mobile. After that time, however, it become pretty generally known whom the sailmaker was, and the merchants at Mobile not knowing how secure their vessels might be against the machinations of such a man; or what associates might secretly be around him, determined upon withdrawing their support from him as a sail-maker, and in various other ways to induce him to depart from the place. He was accordingly banished in this manner from Mobile and passed over to the Bahama Islands, whence he had come over to Charleston in the sloop which the sailor had pointed out.—What his intentions there were, appeared very plainly from his conversation on the wharf; but having occasion to leave Charleston on the following day, I never heard farther of his adventures. Expressing afterwards much surprise at the public appearance of this well known piratical adventurer, I was informed that the extreme difficulty of procuring satisfactory evidences rendered prosecution for piracy almost always unavailing, and that the passing of the Island of Cuba into the power of a great maratime nation, is the only effectual method of suppressing the desperadoes of the Gulph of Mexico.

H. F.

WONDERFUL PRODIGY OF NATURE.—A PUMPKIN grew on the farm of Mr. Jacob Light, near the Welsh Run, the present season, which being taken from the vine 10 weeks after the disappearance of the blossom, weighed 162lbs. and measured 8 feet in circumference.—Also, another, which weighed 110 pounds.

[Hagerstown Torch Light.

CURE FOR THE WOUNDS OF CATTLE.

The most aggravated wounds of domestic animals are easily cured with a portion of the yolk of eggs mixed in the spirit of turpentine of Florence. The part affected must be bathed several times with the mixture each day, when a perfect cure will be effected in forty eight hours.

PRESERVING POTATOES.

Wherever practicable, potatoes, should be dug during dry weather, as the earth is then less liable to adhere to them, and they soon become dry. They should be exposed as short a time as possible to the light, as it always injures their quality for whatever use they are intended. Hence a coarse blanket or boards should be employed to cover them in the heap or wagon, during the time that they necessarily remain in the field. Exposure to the light for any length of time, even in a cellar, greatly injures potatoes; the bins therefore in which they are kept, should be so constructed as to exclude it entirely, in short they should be kept in a state similar to that before they are dug.—that is, secure from air and light, with a slight degree of moisture to prevent withering, and a temperature so low as to keep them from vegetating. The difference in the quality caused by good and bad keeping is very rarely appreciated.

One of the best methods of keeping them in cellars, is to construct a bin, put sand in the bottom, line the sides and ends with smooth and handsomely cut sods, and when the potatoes are put in, cover them with sods and beat them down closely. In this way, all the above requisites may be obtained.—Potatoes intended for constant family use, may be kept temporarily in barrels and covered with sand.

Genessee Farmer.

Mr. CALHOUN.—The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Whig says:—

"By the way, speaking of Mr. Calhoun—I see that the correspondents of the Northern papers are extremely bitter in their denunciations of his course. They impute to him base motives without ceremony, and charge him with having gone over to Mr. Van Buren. As to his motives, not being able to pry into them I cannot speak with certainty. But I have confidence in their purity. As to his having gone over to the Administration, it is false in all its parts. No man in this nation loathes and detests the contemptible sycophant who sits in the Executive Chair, with more cordiality, than does John C. Calhoun. He holds no manner of intercourse whatever with the unprincipled creature—he does not even deign to speak to him or any of his minions. He has no sort of respect for his person and no confidence in his honesty. If to treat the President in that way, and to entertain such opinions of him, justify the charge, then is John C. Calhoun an adherent of Martin Van Buren."

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.

Mr. Van Buren's proclamation convening the late session of Congress, has been greatly admired and much applauded in the public papers for its terseness and propriety. We insert, from the Albany Advertiser, the proclamation of Thomas Jefferson in 1807, calling an extra session of Congress at that time. The reader will be surprised to find that it is couched in precisely the same language as that used by Thomas Jefferson in 1807. The only difference is in the dates and names.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty measures claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary occasion for convening them I do by these presents appoint Monday the twenty-sixth day of October next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators & Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and to determine upon such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed thesame with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven; and in the thirty second year of the independence of the United States.

THO'S. JEFFERSON.

By the President.

JAMES MADISON,

Sec'ry. of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and to determine upon such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & thirty-seven; & of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President;

JOHN FORSYTH,

Sec'ry of State.

THE BANKS.—A friend, says the United States Gazette, who has had access to the October statements of the Bank of the United States, transmitted to Harrisburgh, has favored us with the following particulars:

The notes of the new bank out, except the post notes at long dates, issued to individuals during the late trouble, amount to $601,403 39

The notes of the late bank out, to 6,175,161 05

Total, 6,776,564 44

The specie amounts to 3,016,230 55

The comparison of these items with the corresponding particulars of some other banks as recently published, shows the following results:

	Circulation.	Specie.
The Bank of the U. States,	6,777,264 44	3,016,230 55
The 96 banks of the State of New York,	15,039,714 00	2,731,438 00
The two Virginia banks & branches,	5,008,692 31	851,663 97

THE LATE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Intelligencer of this morning, recapitulating the agreement made between the Government and the institution, for the payment of the Government's portion of the stock of the Bank, in four annual instalments at the rate of one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty eight cents per share—and the promptness with which the Bank at the request of the Navy Department had advanced—five months before the first instalment became due, as it has very recently—according to the agreement, more than half a million of dollars for the public service, and placed it where the Department had occasion for it—proceeds to state:—

"It has just come to our knowledge that the remainder of the amount of the first instalment, due by the bank, has been paid within the week before last, and in a manner so honorable to the bank that it deserves to be mentioned to its credit. The amount paid in advance, as above, (including interest,) for the use of the Navy Department, was $510,353 90. The amount paid in State transfer drafts and Treasury warrents, received by the bank in the course of its dealings, was $1,145,150 16. The balance of the instalment, amounting to $522,459 71, was paid *in specie*: making a total amount of two million one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents."

SPECIE FROM THE WEST.—The Columbia (Penn.) Spy states that eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in coin passed through that town on Wednesday last from the West, for Philadelphia. It belongs to the U. States Bank.

OFFICE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.

INSURRECTION AMONG NEGROES.

By the Brian Borhoime, arrived yesterday from Red River, we learn that a plot among the slaves had been discovered, which is said to have been better planned and managed than any known before. It appears that a slave of a planter, Mr. Compton informed his master, that the negroes were forming plans to kill all the white males, and to spare the females and children—and that if he would go to a certain meeting house, where his negroes assembled for the purpose of preaching, he would discover all their plans. Mr. C. did go in company with four others, but learned very little more of the matter, His informer then told him, that the ring-leader of the gang was one of his own slaves, and that he had sworn vengeance against his master, for taking him out of his house and sending him to the field.

The plan of this fellow, it appears, was to raise an insurrection, first at Alexandria next at Natchitoches, and then to turn their steps to Orleans, and kill all the whites; the negroes, however, could not agree, which frustrated all their plans. One party was for sparing the women and children, the other for an indiscriminate massacre. Mr. Compton upon learning these facts, arrested his house servant, the chief, and he confessed on the gallows that it had been his intention to kill his master.

On the 10th and 12th inst. nine were hung: and 30 others were taken and imprisoned; it is hoped that all their plans will be fully discovered. A strong patrol and guard is constantly kept up by day and night, and confidence is continued.

Besides the slaves, three free negroes were hung and it was intended to drive away all free persons of color.

We have further heard a report that Mr. Fuziliu had shot a white man who had been complotting with the slaves: a spaniard was also taken but made his escape A letter it is said, from the pious and Philanthropic Arthur Tappan was found on the person of one of the slaves inviting them to the deed.

OFFICE OF THE GEORGIAN,
SAVANNAH, Oct. 26, 1837.

FROM FLORIDA.

The schr. OSCAR, Capt. Buckingham, arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Augustine, bringing us the *Herald* of the 21st inst. from which we extract the following article, relative to the capture of Powell. We have also been favored with the annexed extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city.

Capt. Nock, of the Steamboat Florida, who arrived last evening from St. Augustine, informs us that Powell and all his Warriors were safely lodged in the Fort.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Augustine, to one in this city, dated Oct. 22d.

'We made a glorious haul yesterday. Powell, and all the war chiefs except three, are now lodged in the Fort, with eighty of their warriors—the bone and sinew of their nation. Seventy Negroes came in a day or two since, and a large number are now at Volusia, whither a Steamboat goes this morning to get them.

'Powell and his band came with the avowed intention of having some talk, but probably with the real one of endeavoring to rescue Philip who fell into our hands some days ago, as all were armed. Yesterday they arrived about 9 miles from here, and sent a messenger to Gen. Hernandez, who went out to see them:—Gen. Jesup also proceeded to the vicinity of their Camp, and while they were talking with Gen. H. they were suddenly surrounded by two hundred horse; so suddenly that they had not time to raise a single rifle, through all had one by their sides. They were marched to town, and 'are now safely under lock and key,' and there they will be kept, if watchfulness and a strong guard can keep them there.'

The writer says he does 'not think this will immediately end the war, but we have drawn the fangs from the reptile, so that he can no longer bite.'

From the St. Augustine Herald, Oct. 21.

GLORIOUS NEWS—POWELL TAKEN.

An express has just arrived in town from Fort Peyton that Powell with 50 warriors have been taken prisoners.—They are now on their way to town.

Since writing the above, the prisoners have been brought to town and confined in the Fort. There are upwards of eighty warriors. Powell, Coahajo, and several sub-chiefs are among the captured. The capture took place about a mile from Fort Peyton. The talk was a *very short one*. They stated that they had been invited by Philip to come and hear what propositions were to be made to them, that they did not come to deliver themselves up as prisoners, and nothing was said that seemed to indicate that they were yet conquer'd. As soon as this fact was ascertained, at a preconcerted signal they were surrounded by our troops and all taken prisoners. They were completely surprised and captured without bloodshed.

This is another success upon which we have reason to rejoice, and it will lead to still more beneficial results.

Shocking Murder.—On Friday last Mr. James Nott, a respectable farmer, who resided within about two miles of Boonsboro' in this county, was murdered by a man named William Souders. The facts of the case, as we have heard them detailed, are nearly these: On the day on which the murder was committed Souders was passing a field in which Nott and his brother-in-law, Ford, were at work. Nott called to Souders and requested him to stop as he wished to make some explanation in relation to a small account that was standing between them—he accordingly went over the fence to Souders, and Ford went on with his work for a few moments, when, looking around, he observed Souders and Nott engaged as if in angry conflict; and on approaching them seen Souders strike Nott several blows in the back, as he supposed with his fist, but as he afterwards discovered, with a knife. On the near approach of Ford, Souders commenced running and Ford pursued, but was unable to overtake him. He then returned to Nott, whom he found dead, having received thirteen wounds with a dirk knife, five or six of which were in the back, several about the head & face, and one which was supposed to be the fatal wound, entered the side of the neck near the collar bone, cutting the carotid artery and penetrating the lungs. Nott has left a wife and four children to deplore his loss.

Souders was taken on Sunday morning last, near Indian Spring, in the upper part of this country, by Mr. Henry Freaner, to whom much praise is due for his exertions and activity in the arrest.—Souders is now in the jail of Washington county, and will, probably, be tried at the November term of our Court.

[Hagerstown Torch Light.

A DOG STORY.—The editor of the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman tells a story of two dogs, in Montgomery county, in that state, which, if true, was certainly very singular. According to the Watchman, these dogs had been hunted together after deer for several years: at length the elder got his hind leg caught in a steel trap in the river, which caused him to lose it just below the hock joint. This did not prevent him from running, however, after it healed. But his young friend and pupil, from that time forth, ran upon three legs, holding up the hind leg corresponding with the injured leg of his companion.

WHEELING COAL.—In New York scales are erected by weighers appointed by the State, so that the coal can be weighed in the carts. Instead of the coal being weighed at the yard, the carts are driven to the public scale and weighed, and a certificate of the weight of coal they contain given to the cartman, and the bill is made to conform to it.

There is a law of this State requiring coal to be weiged, but we understand the persons appointed failed to see it enforced.—[Balt. Chron.

Tired of Waiting.—The New York Transcript of Saturday says, that a seafaring man has just returned to Portland, after an absence of nineteen years, (having been cast away among savages) and finds his wife married to another man.

POLITICAL MAGAZINE.

The United States Magazine and Democratic Review is the title of a new organ of the 'powers that be,' the first number of which has been issued at Washington, by Messrs. Langtree & O'Sullivan.—Mr. Rogers is the agent for this city.

Some interest is imparted to the work, by the appearance of a full length portrait of Mr. Senator Benton, who is denominated, and seriously too, we presume, the 'Great Expunger.' It is accompanied by a sketch of that Senator's life, in which we are particularly struck with the following incident, any thing but complimentary to one whose prophetic fears led him to declare that in case of General Jackson's election, members of Congress would be compelled to legislate with arms by their side:

In Mr. Macon's will was a bequest to Colonel Benton of a pocket knife that had been given him by his old friend John Randolph. There are some circumstances connected with this famous knife which attach a peculiar interest to the bequest, and which we shall be excused for detailing. The universally pacific character of Mr. Macon is well known; and the good old man was wont frequently to say that he had passed through the whole course of his active life without a personal collision with any one of his fellow citizens.—To this there was but one single exception, when he was compelled to use a weapon in defence, not of himself, but of his friend Randolph. The occasion was at the theatre in Philadelphia, in 1799, when several officers of the army made a personal assault on the Virginia orator, against whom they were, naturally enough, exasperated, for having denounced them in debate, in one of his well known speeches of slashing sarcasm, as '*a pack of ragamuffins!*' Mr. Macon, drawing a small pocket knife instantly sprang upon the assailants, whom he routed from the contest; and it was in allusion to this incident, so strongly illustrative of his friendship, that Mr. Randolph presented him with this larger knife. It has 'Nathaniel Macon' engraved on the handle—and seems designed for the most substantial purposes—There were few things about his house that Mr. Macon prized so highly as this relic of his Virginia friend, of which he frequently spoke, recounting the various uses to which it might be put; adding sometimes that it was a particularly good knife to '*rip up*' things, and was worthy of belonging to a man of *work* and courage, and therefore he bequeathed it to his old friend Benton, who had likewise been the friend of Randolph."—*U. S. Gaz.*

A PICTURE OF VAN BURENISM.

The defeat of the party in Maine was a blow from which they have not even yet recovered. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer groans awfully under it, and in his last paper has the following paragraph:

The Madisonian says that the 'Eastern (Bangor) Republican, one of the most decided Administration prints in Maine, makes the following startling confession to account for the loss of the late elections in that State.

'The radicalism of the times, the ultra and agrarian spirit abroad, the fierce attacks on time-honored institutions, the unrelenting warfare upon business and laudable enterprise, the prevailing disposition to pull down and overturn, without knowledge, means or ability to build up, and the demagogueism and profligacy of those who would mount any hobby and ride like death on the pale horse, rough-shod over the necks of the people, and every thing opposing their mad career, reckless of consequences and heedless of principle—this incubus and deadly sirocco, all these withering influences, pressed heavily on the party, and urged to the mournful result.'

It is a true picture of Van Burenism from a master hand.

THE SOUND DOCTRINE.—Mr. Pownall, a defeated conservative candidate for Westminster, having occasion to deliver an address to the mechanics and other industrious classes at Liverpool, thus spoke of the conditions on which alone power is entrusted to public agents:

"Truth will be broadly and boldly proclaimed—and the voice will be prolonged & transported back from the distant places of the earth—that power is entrusted to men, not for party or individual agrandizement, but for the perpetuating of institutions which beautify the land, and which are meant for a blessing to the whole community."

How would Van Burenism, with its spoils doctrines, stand the test of this principle?

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 23d ult. states that upwards of six hundred passengers arrived there in two days, by the various steamboats.

The steamboat St. Peters had arrived at St. Louis from the mouth of the Kansas River, laden with furs and peltries, belonging to the American Fur Company, amounting to upwards of $50,000.

Nothing of much importance in the character of news has been received by this arrival. A gentleman who left the Mountains recently, states that the Indians, in all that region, were quiet, and apparently friendly. The trappers, too seem to have been successful the past season, and were pursuing their business with increased energy and confidence.

MAINE ELECTION.

The last hope of the Van Burenites in this State has been destroyed. They have been flattering themselves that there was no choice for Governor, and that a Van Burenite would be elected by the Senate. The Constitution requires that the lower House shall select from the four highest candidates, two, and that the Senate shall decide which of the two shall be Governor. It was at first supposed, that *three* of the four highest candidates were Van Burenites, and that, the House would be compelled to send up with Mr. Kent the name of one of the Van Buren candidates, and in that event the Senate, in which the party have a majority, would choose the Van Burenite.—This was freely declared by the party presses to be their hope and design, although Mr. Kent had the highest vote of the people! These advocates of the 'Democracy of Numbers' are doomed to disappointment, for it now appears that Kent and Cutter, two of the four, who received the highest number of votes, are Whigs. Thus has the last hope been dissipated, and should there be no choice by the people, the Senate will be reduced to a choice between two Whigs. Kent, however, is chosen by the people.

Returns have also been received from another town in which the Whigs elected *their* candidate—this gives them 98 members in the House.

ARREST OF KIDNAPPERS.

About a week ago, Messrs Jacob Cook and Archibald G. Ridgely, police officers of this city, proceeded to Philadelphia with a requisition from the Governor of this state for the arrest of two men named George F. Albertie and Andrew S. Smith, which they succeeded in effecting on Wednesday last, and immediately brought them to this city. The charge upon which the requisition was made, is the obtention of money under false pretences. It appears that these precious villains kidnapped two negroes in Philadelphia, and on the 9th of January last, brought them to this city, where they sold them to Mr. Hope H. Slatter, for $1100. Mr. S. ascertaining that the negroes were free, preferred a camplaint to the grand jury, who found, at their last session, bills of indictment against the parties. Smith, we understand, is a lawyer, and enjoyed formerly some reputation in Philadelphia. Albertie was formerly a constable of that city. The latter is such a desperate character, that his arrest was effected with considerable difficulty, and when through the indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Cook and Ridgely, it was accomplished, and he was hand-cuffed, he said, 'he would not go to Baltimore alone—that Smith was his confederate, and that he drew the papers necessary to effect the fraud,' &c. He then immediately gave information where Smith could be found, and he was accordingly arrested. The officers deserve great credit in this case, both for management and daring intrepidity.

[Balt. Sun.

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