into his yard on Tuesday in company with another man, who left Hues there until candle light, when some one called and took him away; did not know who it was; knew that Tom was suspected of having runaway, was not a member of the vigilance committee; had assisted several runaway slaves and would do so again; did'nt care whether they were white or black, they were all alike to him, his brethren? that Tom told him he was a slave from New Orleans, and that his master was somewhere in the city.

The counsel for Mr. Barney Corse, on his client being called as a witness against Ruggles, asked whom the magisistrate was sitting to try David Ruggles or his client. If he was sitting to try his client he should advise him not to answer any question by which he might be implicated.

Mr. Corse said he should act altogether under the advice of his counsel.

After some discussion it was decided by the magistrate that Mr. Corse could refuse to answer any question that Mr. Darg's counsel might put to him, if he thought such questions would implicate himself.

Mr. Barney Corse t ted that he had had conversation with Ruggles in relation to the slave Tom. He said he did not know when he ran away. The first conversation was on the morning when the advertisement appeared in the sun newspaper—also once or twice since. He met him in the street; saw him on Monday—he gave witness no information where the slave Tom was, or anything about him; or of the money stolen from Mr. Darg never saw any of the money in Ruggles's hands; ne er told witness where the money was; witness and Ruggles went to the Sun office together; they went there to make enquiries respecting this law. Witness said he got the first of the money at Albany on Saturday night and Sunday morning; it was $1025. Immediately on his, witness's, arrivals in this city he paid it over to Mr. Darg.—Ruggles gave him no information in relation to the other part of the money; did not know who sent Thomas Hughes to Hill on Tuesday last.

Obery asked if he saw Tom on Tuesday, he declined answering the question—did not know where the rest of the money was, that had not been returned to Darg. Had no information which enabled him to form an opinion as to where it was or w ere it was at any time.—Had never said that he knew where the "batch" of the money was—was promised such information which he was to have had that evening. Orbery asked who promised him that information, he declined answering the question as it might implicate him. Examination continued Had not then got a memorandum, it was given him by Mr. Darg at his reque-t, which was taken from him by the police officers. Did not know where Tom then was—had no information on the subject. Obery asked when he last saw the slave Tom, he declined answering the question.

The counsel of Mr. Darg said, if the witness could be sustained in refusing to answer such questions there was an end to the examination.

Mr. Corse was here cross examined by Mr. Whitemore, as counsel for Ruggles.

When witness and Ruggles got to Mr. Darg's lodgings, witness told his (Darg's) father and mother that he came there to surrender up some money.

Ruggles was then asked if he was prepared for his examination. He said he declined to be examined at all. He had been arraigned there as a criminal, and did not wish to answer any questions that might criminate himself.

The magistrate then informed him of his right to refuse to answer any question that might be put to him.

He, Ruggles, then stated that he was aged 29, that he was born in Lyne, Connecticut: was editor of the Mirror of Liberty, and resided at 36 Lispenard street.

He was then asked whether he knew and when he saw Tom Hughes, the slave; and to give any information in reference to the stealing of the money, or the concealment of Hughes. He declined answering, and was then required to give bail in the sum of $3000.

THE SLAVE AND MONEY CASE.

A further examination was had on Saturday in the case of Ruggles, committed, as concerned in this affair, for concealing a felon. The only witness examined was Isaac P. Hopper, who testified in substance that on the evening but one before the advertisement of the robbery appeared, Thomas Hughes came to his house in the evening after he had gone to bed, and went away early the next morning. He had no idea that he was a criminal, but suspected that he was a fugitive slave. When the advertisement first appeared, he did not believe the statement of the robbery. Afterwards he thought otherwise, and sent for the person supposed to have the money. Was unwilling to tell his name, but being so directed by the justice, stated that it was Henry Clarke, a waiter in a public garden in Broadway, near Leonard street. This man stated that Tom had brought the money to him in great haste, without saying how much there was; that he had been very uneasy ever since he had the money, and had at one time serious intentions of destroying it. He gave up about $5800 in witness' office. He gave also such information as led to the recovery of $1025 from Albany. The whole of this was deposited in the hands of a respectable person for safe-keeping, and that it might appear that no improper motives inclined them to keep the matter secret, Mr. Reuben Withers, Cashier of the New York State Bank, was informed that measures were in progress to secure the whole. Mr. Hopper stated that he was not a member of the Vigilance Committee; and when asked by Ruggles whether he was a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, said that he thought it an impertinent and improper question. He thinks Ruggles is innocent in this matter, and that it was Clarke who brought Hughes to his house. Justice Lownds then told the other witnesses that the examination was closed. He reduced the amount for which Ruggles was held to bail to $3000 which was given by Messrs. Arthur Tappan and James W. Higgins.—[New York Amer.

ARREST OF TOM HUGHES.—Officers Merrick and Peck, on Friday last, arrest-Thomas Hughes, the slave of Mr. Darg, who stands charged with having robbed his master of eight thousand dollars.—Tom was committed for examination, which will take place in the early part of the week. Several other important arrests have been made, and private examinations have been had at the Police Office, but we are now only at liberty to say that the most interesting part of the story is to come.

Mr. Hopper claims the reward of $1,-000, but Mr. Darg refuses to pay it, and has been sued in the Superior Court.

[N. Y. Cour.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Citizens of Maryland look out!

FELLOW CITIZENS OF MARYLAND, beware, or imposition and deception will come upon you before you are conscious of it.—The Loco Foco party having succeeded by false pretences and willful misrepresentations in ousting one of the most economical and well conducted administrations of the General Government, and fixed in its stead a corrupt and profligate one, hope by similar means to drive out the present administration of the State and place themselves in power. They are endeavoring to divert the attention of the people from the profligate use of the people's money by the General Administration by crying out 'State extravagance and abuses,' 'Reform and Retrenchment.'

You have not Fellow Citizens forgotten that old tune—you have not forgotten that they promised in 1827, that if the people would give them the power they would reduce the expenses of the Government. They believed their report and gave them a trial,—what was the effect? The expenses have been increased to an enormous amount. The expenses of the government was in 1827 less than 13 millions; they were in 1837 more than 39 millions—in 1823 the last year of Mr. Adams's administration, the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives was $40,000; in 1836 they were 200,000, and in 1837 $210,000—in 1828, the State department included the patent officer—the number of Clerks were 16 (which they said were too many:) in 1837 there were 40! the compensation of the Secretary and Clerks in 1828 was $27,750—in 1837 it amounted to 56,515! The Secretary of the Treasury in 1828, had 8 clerks and 2 messengers, his salary and his clerks and messengers was $16,600—in 1837 he employs 18 clerks and 2 messengers! his and their salary amounted to $27,100! The salary of the Secretary of war and the compensation to his clerk and messengers amounted in 1828 to $ 28,650—in 1837 it amounts to 63,850—and so we might go on to show the great increase in every department and in every thing with which the Loco Focos have had any thing to do. We will mention but one more at present. The Post Office department. This was in 1828 unanimously and by both parties acknowledged to be in a prosperous condition, supporting itself and promising to become a source of considerable revenue—in the hands of these reformers it was bankrupted and became a considerable tax to the government.

Tho' these pretenders for 'Reform' and 'Retrenchment,' have, in *every* instance, failed to perform their promises, and cheated and deceived the people yet they have the hardihood now to call upon you to trust them to manage your state affairs, and are endeavoring to defraud and deceive by false statements and evident misrepresentations. In this chain of fraud and deception the article under the caption of 'State extravagance' and 'abuses,' published in hand-bills and in the Loco Foco journals of the state, forms a link. Against this article and all such attempts, we caution the people. It abounds in false and misrepresented statements and improper and unjust deductions. This article we propose briefly now to examine.

To expose the whole article would consume more time than we have leisure to write or our fellow citizens to read. We shall examine the most prominent charges and if we shall show them to be untrue and unfair it will be but a just conclusion that the other part is of a like character.

The fact stated in the first sentence is false. A citizen says 'for ten years with the exception of the year 1830, the whig party under different names have held the WHOLE POWER OF THE STATE in their own hands,' and in the 28th line he says 'the Whigs have had the controul in *every branch*.'—'The WHOLE power,' in EVERY branch.' What is the fact. The Loco Foso party under different names had large majorities in the Senate from 1827 to 1831, and a majority in the House of Delegates in 1830 and '33! So much for that fact.

In 1830, he says, the expenses of the legislature were $36,000—since then it has increased to 70,000. The causes of this increase, A Citizen, was well aware, but it did not answer his purpose to give all the facts. In 1830 the session only lasted about 65 or 70 days in 1837, in consequence of some very important investigations of which the Van Buren party approved and in some instances proposed, the session was prolonged to 95 or 100 days. ☞Of the costs of these investigations you may have some idea when we state that the currency committee of which MR. GRASON of Queen Anns, was a leading member, raised to investigate into the affairs of the banks, to restore confidence and cause them to resume specie payment and thereby banish from us the flood of shinplasters, costs some $6000. The penitentiary committee appointed at the instance of J. D. Maulsby, a leading Van Buren man, and of which he was chairman, cost some 4 or 5 thousand dollars. An investigation was made into the internal improvement works at a less expense, &c. &c. These several subjects occupied much time and cost much money, but they were approved of by both parties and resulted in much good. These extra costs added to the ordinary business of any session would make the expenses large. If these expenses were unnecessary and wasteful, why did not the Van Buren men oppose the investigations and get an early adjournment? Neither of which they attempted. ☞(The Van Buren party are not particularly favorable to short sessions, for at the last session when a law was passed by the Senate to limit the time of every second session—it was rejected in the House of Delegates, many Van Buren men voting against it.)☜

'In the year 1828,' says 'A Citizen of Maryland,' 'the public debt was 180.000—in 1838 it is more than 12 millions!' and with this increase he saddles the whigs and releases the Van Burenites from all responsibility! Of this debt $623,689 instead of 180,000 was created prior to 1828, and $1,144,947 was created prior to 1830, when a large majority of the Senate were Jackson men, and $650,000 was created in 1833, when the House of Delegates was Jackson!—see Treasurer's report of last session, p. 39. *The residue consists of money loaned to Internal Improvement companies and which could not have been carried but for the* VOTES GIVEN BY VAN BUREN MEN!!!

With the increase of the debts has increased the Capital of the State; a sinking fund has been provided for the payment of the money loaned, which will be adequate for the discharge of every debt due by the State at the time, the same is payable, when the State will be out of debt—own a large capital—and be in the receipt of interest and dividends to a large amount, which can be applied to education and other benevolent purposes.

Every candid man of any party will admit that the state finances are in a more prosperous and thriving state in 1837, than in 1828. Not to say any thing of the advantages expected to be derived from the works of internal improvement to the citizens of the State. The Van Buren party pretends to be in favor of the works but opposed to the debt created for that purpose.

With the increase of the debt, must necessarily have increased the annual expenses including interest on the public debt, and of this "a Citizen" was well aware when he [illegible] that before 1829 they were about 300,000 and in 1837 they amounted to 700,000, including the public debt; but with this increase of the annual expenses has also been the increase of means to pay them. Why was not this stated? The cost of public printing has increased from $8,000 to $18,000! The public printing is controlled by a committee of both Houses and ratified by the Legislature. A tariff of charges is agreed upon, and the whole costs depends upon the quantity of work ordered by the Legislature, and not in the manner that the Public printer may see proper to execute it so as to increase his profits; as charged by 'A Citizen.' The necessity for an increase of the quantity of printing has already been explained in treating of other items. By way of exciting a prejudice against the manner of public printing, "A Citizen" enumerates a number of errors. This is either a wilful misrepresentation or he must have been most singularly unfortunate in the copy which he examined. Some twenty or thirty copies taken at random have been examined and not one error specified by him has been discovered.

A grave charge is also made for money paid in attempting to get a revised code of the laws of Maryland which are so multipled and confused that it is impossible for a common citizen to know what are the laws by which he is governed. The money paid seems to be but a fair equivalent and not extravagant. The persons employed had arranged the plan of revision, under considerable progress in the work, and had collected materials for its ultimate and speedy completion.—It is not true that these gentlemen after receiving the sum appropriated to them, relinquished the work. The Legislature changed the mode of preparing the revision, and virtually discharged those appointed for that purpose.

The Indemnity Law is next resorted to. The charge that the amount paid to Johnson, Glenn and others, was paid out of the public treasury, is false. It was paid out of the treasury of Baltimore, as it should have been. The people of the State have no concern in it. The Baltimoreans at a recent election manifested their approbation of the measure, as they did by the Registry Law so odious to the Loco Focos, (as it prevents their importation of illegal votes,) by electing John P. Kennedy who was the firm advocate of both of these laws. The Van Buren party of Baltimore who had the power in the city endeavoured to force the money out of the pockets of the people of the state which gave rise to a suit, and "A Citizen" finds great fault because the state employed two eminent counsellors to conduct a case compelling the City of Baltimore *to pay her own debt!* The Van Buren party, (if either party is) becomes therefore accountable for this expense; for if they had paid in Baltimore, what they were bound to pay, there would have been no necessity for the suit. The revenue of the state to the annual amount of $10,000, was thus put in jeopardy, and it was the duty of the State to protect herself. The fees paid to the Counsel did not exceed that paid to the counsel for the City of Baltimore, although the State succeeded and cannot with justice be considered as having been extravagant.

The State Librarian, universally acknowledged to be a most faithful and efficient public officer, escapes not the censure of this pure "Citizen." It seems he was allowed $150 for making a catalogue of some 12000 volumes, to do which, it was necessary to examine each separate volume, transcribe its correct title, and arrange all under appropriate heads—this seems not to be an extravagant charge, considering the labour.—But he and J. H. Culbreth were paid a sum of money for transcribing certain public documents which "a Citizen" says were discovered by the librarian or some one one else, in a trunk or chest of old manuscripts, which are of but little value and are on the files of the old Maryland Gazette! It is untrue that these documents are in the files of the old Maryland Gazette, and their value may be judged by reference to page 497 of the journals to the report of Mr Wharton a leading Van Burenite, and at present one of their candidates in Washington county, at whose instance a resolution was passed *ordering the transcription of these documents!* and yet falsely set down as whig extravagance!! It is also untrue that it will require several years to complete the work, and will probably cost the State 10 or $15,000 before it comes out of the hands of Mr. Ridgly and Mr. Hughes, nor is their any probability it ever will. The whole is nearly completed, and has only cost a few hundred dollars.

Another complaint is, that Mr. Thomas Culbreth was paid $1,625 for extra charges, to which he asserts he was not by law entitled, and places it to the account of Whig extravagance. This insinuation is false.—He received the sum for recording commissions &c. under an act of Assembly passed long before the present division of parties.—His claim was referred to the highest tribunal in the State, the Attorney General, by the Executive who advised that it was strictly legal, and could not be resisted. The Whig Senate thought Mr. Culbreth ought not to have received that allowance, and when he was nominated as Secretary of State, they rejected the nomination, and for no other reason. A Citizen endeavours to avoid this by making the Governor culpable for paying the claim to Mr. Culbreth, and the Whig party for electing him Governor.

The claim being legal, the Governor could not have avoided the payment. What will be thought of the charge made on account of the addition of $1,200 to his salary, when it is known that this addition was made, owing to an increase of duties and requiring him to reside in Annapolis; and that the next Governor will receive the salary equal to that now received by Gov. Veazey, including the additional sum, and that too with the approbation of the Van Buren men.

These are only a part of the grave charges made by this most patriotic son of Maryland. Our time will not allow us to expose any others at present. But if our duties will admit of it, we will resume the task and show how utterly hopeless must be the success of a party which requires such base means to sustain itself—deception, misrepresentation and abuse.

Suppose all that a Citizen has charged was true; what could we expect by putting the state in the hands of the Van Burenites? A party that has violated every pledge which they made to the people. A party that has bankrupted the Post Office Department—bankrupted the U. S. Treasury, and brought the currency of the country to confusion, derangement, and ruin. A party that attempted the union of the purse and the sword by controling the U. S. Bank and using it for electioneering purposes; and who thwarted in this, have attempted its union by means of a Sub-treasury scheme. Finding themselves still thwarted by the voice of the people they have lately declared, that they shall be united until the election of another President, the constitution and the voice of the people are against keeping them united. A party in fine, whose principles of action are 'rule' or 'ruin.' What, we say, can be expected from such a party! We reply—nothing but bankruptcy and ruin.

ANOTHER CITIZEN OF MARYLAND.
Sept. 15, 1838.

[From the Md. Republican.]

Some of our Van Buren prints delight to remind us of the debt which the State has incurred, and it seems almost to distress them, that no taxes have been levied in order to pay it. They are anxious however, to induce a belief that taxes must come.

This debt has been created in order to prosecute our works of Internal Improvement. Now as men of all parties have been in favor of as well as against them, it would seem unreasonable for either as a party to blame the other. A drowning man will however catch at straws, and the men, who by their votes and their influence created the debt are quite willing to complain of it, and to blame others for it. It is as impolitic as unreasonable to attempt to make a party question of this. Every question connected with internal Improvements should be regarded as a State, not as a party question.

Matyland has as yet not experienced any great benefits from her great works, and must wait the completion of them before she can. We cannot tell with certainty, the profit which our own will yield to us. A sister State (New York) has for some years, had the benefit of her Canal, and has ascertained her profits to the State as Stockholder, and as a State. A brief account of the profits of the New York Canal, as ascertained by a report of a committee of the last House of Delegates, may be of use to us, in forming a judgment of the profits and value to the State, of our works when completed.

The N. York canal was commenced in the year 1817, and finished in 1825. The legislature which passed the law, was so doubtful of the ability of the State to finish the work, that Commissioners were appointed to solicit pecuniary aid from Connecticut, Vermont and other States, which would be benefited by the work. A strong party in the State, ridiculed it from the commencement, and insisted that taxation must be the consequence of it. Even its friends greatly under-rated its value. In 1821, the Comptroller, estimated that for ten years succeeding their completion, the tolls would amount annually to $150,000. During that period, the amount of the tolls exceeded ten millions of dollars. In the memorial of the Canal Commissioners urging the legislature to undertake the work, it was asked, whether it would be deemed extravagant to predict that the canal within 20 years, would annually bring down 250,000 tons? The actual amount in 1836, (eleven years after its completion,) was 696,317 tons, nearly three fold the quantity calculated upon.

Still there were many to complain and predict evil, who were certain that taxation and ruin would follow, and that the debt would never be paid off and yet already the money in the hands of the Commissioners is amply sufficient to pay off the whole debt, and the same would be discharged at once, but by the terms of the loan, the State has no right to pay it until 1846, and the holders of the stock do not choose to be paid.

New York, besides constructing the Erie and Champlain canals, has expended upwards of three millions in the construction of lateral canals. It is now engaged in the enlargement of its great canal, at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; and now it is clearly ascertained, that the revenue derived in New York, from its canals, will enable that State to borrow forty millions of dollars, if as much can be expended in works of Internal Improvement, 'and the whole amount within 30 years may be re-imbursed, and added to the productive property of the State.' The State, *as a stockholder*, it is shown will be greatly enriched, and cannot be ruined and bankrupt.

But the value of these works to the State which engages in them, is to be estimated by the additional value which they impart to the property of the citizens of the State, and of course to the State itself. 'The trade which it consentrates within its borders, the opulent cities with which it covers its surface, and in enlarging in all respects, its prosperity, power and glory.' To enable the legislature of the State of New York, to ascertain what is the value to the State in these respects, of its works of Internal Improvement, resources was had to the official valuations (assessment books) of the real and personal property of the State and city of New York, for each year commencing ten years before, and ending ten years after the completion of the great canals. The following results are thus obtained—between 1815 and 1825 real and personal property in the State of New York was actually lessened in value $17,827,777. Between 1825 and 1835, it had increased in value two hundred and sixty-five millions, one hundred and forty-nine thousand and thirty-three dollars. In the city of New York, during the first ten years, it increased in value $41,139,631. During the next ten years, being the ten years immediately subsequent to the completion of the canals, it increased in value, one hundred and thirty five millions six hundred and forty-eight thousand and twenty-seven dollars. With this evidence furnished by a sister State, of the effect of works of Internal Improvement, in increasing the wealth of the State which engages in them, we may easily guess what *Solomons* they are, who have been able to persuade themselves, that our works of Internal improvements, will render necessary, heavy or indeed any taxation.

M. B.

"The State Debt—the State Debt," is the electioneering tune of the Loco Foco in Maryland.

The State Debt was incurred in constructing Rail Roads and Canals—and the principal and interest will soon be paid out of the proceeds of those works.

The question is, will you go on & complete those public works, and obtain the benefit they are intended to effect, even if the State has to advance its credit to accomplish them—or will you abandon them, and loose all that has been expended?

Will you have the improvements with the debt, or shall the State go back to turnpike roads, and let our sister States run away with all the trade of the West, and all the profit of opening facilities for Commerce.

If we will have the improvements, we must pay for their construction, there is no two ways about it, and there never has been.

Whether the State should incur the debt and secure the Improvement, was fairly asked the people, and fairly decided by the people, before the "big bill" was passed by the legislature. The attempt to scare the people with the amount of the State debt, which was a necessary consequence of *going ahead*—is the veriest device of Loco Focoism.

[Md. Rep.

We have no enmity to the Vice President. We hope, that he may live to a good old age and then die calmly in the arms of his wife.—[Western Statesman.

In that case, the verdict of the Inquest will be—"Died in the wool."—[Louisville Journal.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Wellington, at New York, brings London papers to the 13th August, containing Liverpool advices to the 11th. The Liverpool packet ship United States has also arrived, having sailed on the 9th.

THE BRITISH CROPS.

The subject of prominent interest however is that in relation to the crops in Great Britain, and our extracts are very full on that head. The weather in England was watched from day to day, and prices varied as the sky poured down too much rain or just enough. The accounts from the different parts of the kingdom are conflicting, and it is not an easy matter to reconcile them, but the opinion in England in regard to them may be inferred from the fact that the prices of grain were still on the rise.

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle represents 'The new Crop of wheat, in every quarter, to be deficient, more or less; and in some districts of Wales and Scotland so very backward that it probably will not be reaped at all.' 'Why,' he exclaims, 'the crop of last year is now so nearly exhausted that, before fourteen days are over there will be duty paid in many ports of the western district of the country from sheer necessity to keep the mills going: and, in all probability, before the new crop is harvested in the south part of the kingdom all the bonded corn in the United Kingdom will be consumed.' 'We have not secured,' he adds, 'more than 400.000 quarters of wheat on the Continent, which, with our bonded stock, will make up about one million of quarters, a quantity which would not keep England for one month.' He is decidedly of opinion that if the harvest be delayed one month longer there will be a partial famine in many districts of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Per Contra to all this, another writer in another paper says, 'The wheat crop in this county, and in indeed the whole south and west of England, never looked cleaner, or better. It is true that from the heavy effects of the late severe winter, it is thinner than could have been wished for; but then the straw is abundantly fine, and from the extraordinary improvement in its appearance and growth, arising from the very genial weather of the past three months, it is anticipated that it will yield an average crop, within a sixteenth; or that the total deficiency for all England will be about three millions of quarters. To meet this, we have 600,000 quarters of foreign wheat in bond, the whole of which from the lessened import duty, now 16*s.* 8*d*, will be brought into home consumption; and more than this, throughout the country, the crops of barley and oats were never exceeded; and as the prices of these must be materially reduced, such reduction will greatly lessen the consumption of wheat corn. Large importations of foreign wheat are also on order, and in expectation of early delivery; the whole of which will come into use, as the duty will yet decline, owing to the late high priced averages of the aggregate markets.—Accounts from all quarters concur in representing the crops of potatoes to be abundant.'

From statements so conflicting, we must *guess* at the truth. We see that the duty on Foreign wheat is falling, and with a prospect of but 1*s.* per quarter duty.—There is an advance in the Liverpool market of 6*d.* to 1*s.* per 70lbs. All this indicates scarcity; but this may be accounted for by the late harvest, and the small stock on hand, which is undoubtedly very light—as it is in this country. Wheat bonded has advanced from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* Flour has advanced 6*s.* per barrel. United States sour flour brings 40*s.*

PROSPECT OF THE HARVEST.

LONDON, Aug. 11—We are now certain of a deficient harvest, and as there is also reason to fear a failure of the crops in those countries from which we have been in the habit of supplying our deficiency of food, something very nearly approaching to a famine may be reserved for us in the course of the ensuing winter. That, at all events, there will be a large importation of foreign corn does not admit of a doubt, and we know from past experience, that a large and sudden importation of corn invariably leads to a corresponding exportation of specie, and consequently to a curtailment of the currency, the Banks then withhold their discounts, bankruptcies follow, and the country is once more involved in all the horrors of a commercial panic.—[Courier.

EQUINOCTIAL GALES.

The steamboat Kentucky, due here from Norfolk on Thursday morning, did not arrive until midnight of that day, having, as will be seen by the annexed slip, prudently remained at Norfolk until the Equinoctial gale passed over.

Passengers by the Kentucky report that the gale of Wednesday, at Norfolk, was the most severe of any for 20 years. The Pennsylvania, 74, drifted from her moorings and went ashore opposite the Navy Yard—she can be got off with little difficulty.

The pilot boat Pocahontas, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday from Baltimore, spoke on Tuesday brig Choctaw, dismasted, bound to Mobile, but would receive no assistance.

The schr. Perry Hall, Hammond from Baltimore, bound to Laguira, went into Norfolk on Tuesday from the Roads, with loss of three anchors, two chains, &c.' having been drifted foul of by the brig Poland, of Boston.

The schooner Ohio of Baltimore, from Richmond bound to Washington, with cargo of coal, foundered at her anchors off Day's Point, (James River)—the steamboat Patrick Henry took four men from one mast head, and one from the other.

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