From the Balt. American, October 14.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

As far as accounts have yet been received, all the Banks South of Philadelphia have followed her example in suspending specie payments.

ALEXANDRIA.—We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that the Banks in that city suspended on Friday.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN—The suspension of the Banks in those places is thus announced:

At a meeting of delegates from the Banks in Washington and Georgetown, October 11, 1839, the following resolution was adopted, viz.

Whereas information is received that the Banks in Baltimore and Philadelphia have suspended specie payments for the present, and it being the opinion of the delegates of the several banks in the city of Washington and Gorgetown here represented, that the safety of the banks and the interest of the community will not be promoted by an attempt to sustain specie payments while a suspension of the Northern banks shall continue: and whereas, although the banks here represented have abundant means to meet all their liabilities, yet as a considerable part of their means have become unavailable for the present as specie funds by the suspension of the Banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore: Be it therefore resolved, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the several banks here represented to suspend specie payments for the present, with a pledge on the part of said banks to resume such payments as soon as the banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore shall do so.

The resolution is general in its terms, but we understand (says the National Intelligencer) that the *Patriotic Bank* did not concur in the resolution, or in the adoption of the course proposed by it.

RICHMOND.—A memorandum on the margin of the Richmond Compiler received by Saturday's mail, says: "Our Banks have suspended."

The Compiler of Saturday, referring to the suspension in Richmond says—

—The course by our Banks, was one unavoidable, and adopted in justice to the Banks themselves, to the trade and interests of Richmond, and to the State: which is a large stockholder in them all. For some time our Banks have had to supply heavy demands upon them from the North for specie; and there were in this city yesterday morning, several Northern brokers, awaiting the hour of 9 o'clock, to make large drafts upon them.

But the Directors wisely closed the vaults against them; for it would have been suicidal to pay out when there are no longer means of replenishing, left them. The alternative was presented of suspending immediately, or of submitting to a drain through the brokers, which would in a few weeks either compel them to stop business or suspend specie payments. In the former case our trade would have stopped, and our merchants would have been ruined—in the latter the Banks would have weakened themselves in a manner that would have made resumption still the more difficult with them when the time might arrive.

NORFOLK.—A slip from the Herald office, dated 3. P. M. on Friday; says—

Immediately after the news reached here this morning, of the suspension of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks, the directors of the several Banks in this place convened their respective boards of directors, to deliberate on the best course to be pursued in so perilous an emergency, and the result is, that the Virginia Bank and the Farmers' Bank, resolved to suspend specie payments. The Exchange Bank of Virginia, a new institution with $300 000 of State Stock in possession besides the specie in its vaults, has decided to go on.

PROVIDENCE.—The New York Commercial of Saturday afternoon says that a meeting of bank directors was held on Friday in Providence, at which a suspension of specie payments was readily agreed upon.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Saturday says:—

We hear that the banks in the interior of Pennsylvania hasten to follow the example of those of Philadelphia, in suspending-specie payments.

BOSTON—EFFECT OF THE SUSPENSION.

The Boston Gazette of Friday says—

The mail of this morning will inform us whether the Banks in Philadelphia and New York have suspended specie payments; if they have done so, the Boston banks will doubtless follow suit, in self-defence; but it is to be hoped that the Banking Institutions of this country, of this city especially, will not again resort to so dreadful an alternative. Let the worst come—as come it will, sooner or later; and those who are sound will weather the storm.

The Boston Advertiser of Friday says:

The New York papers announce with confidence that the Banks of that city will not follow this example—that they are amply prepared to resist it, and that in fact they will be relieved, rather than burdened, by the failure of the Philadelphia Banks, and particularly by that of the Bank of the United States, which by means of her Post Notes has been drawing from them their resources. We trust that such will be the resolution of the Banks, not only of New York, but of this city, and of all New England, and that it will be manfully adhered to. Sound policy, justice and duty to the public demand such a course.

It is to be hoped that the ruinous expedient of a suspension of specie payments will not again be tried.—It cannot in fact be tried but by the general consent of the public, and the public, there is reason to believe, will not again tolerate it. All that is necessary to remove the apprehension of such a calamity is, that a due confidence should be placed in the discretion, firmness and sense of duty of those to whom the administration of our Banks is entrusted:

The New York Times of Saturday, 2, P. M. says—

"We understand that a committee of gentlemen from the Boston Banks have arrived in this city, to confer with the *Directors, &c*, of the Banks of New York—whom they assure that the Boston institutions are in a most able condition to continue specie payments, what ever may occur south of New York, and they have tendered to the New York Banks all the facilities in their power, to carry them, also through the *risis unscarred.*"

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

The N. Y. Commercial of Friday afternoon says—

The stocks have had a terrible fall to day. The United States Bank has fallen off 22½ per cent, from the closing sales of Monday, and 15¾ from those of yesterday. This may appear alarming to some, but as we understand it, the effect must be advantageous to our banks, and of course to our city.

The only remaining mode by which our institutions could be injured was the withdrawal of capital from New York by the sale of Philadelphia securities. The post-note drain was gone—the drain by bills on Europe was gone—and now the drain by sale of stocks is gone after them, these stocks being unsaleable, as the fall of prices shows—Henceforth our banks will have only the wants of our own business to provide for, and to that they are amply competent.

We have heard it suggested as another possible cause of alarm that the Bank of England may be driven to a suspension Nothing could be more fortunate for us than such an event It would put an immediate stop to the exportation of specie, and our banks would be at liberty to fill their vaults with gold and silver, almost without check or competition.

A letter from Philadelphia states that specie was at 7 a 7½ per cent premium, and that post notes were at 1 a 1-2 per cent discount.

Some of our brokers are offering to buy Philadelphia money at 10 per cent discount this morning.

The New York Courier of Saturday has the following paragraph:

Our City Banks.—We are very happy to have it in our power to announce, that such is the good feeling evinced on the part of all classes of our citizens towards our Banks, and such their actual strength and the confidence of the community in their solvency, that all danger of their being compelled to suspend specie payments is at an end. Thus will the honor and the credit of New York be saved; and what is of far greater importance, the whole country will thus, at a much earlier day, be restored to a sounder and healthier state by the ability of the Banks in this city to sustain themselves.

So long as they continue to do their business as usual, here is at all times a regulator of the value of the circulating medium of the country, and a neucleus around which all solvent Banks may rally, and ultimately, and at a much earlier day than otherwise, resume specie payments.

During the whole of yesterday and the day previous, Wall street was perfectly quiet, and not the slightest disposition evinced to disturb or distrust the Banks.

The Journal of Commerce, Saturday, 2, P. M. has the following:

AFFAIRS TO-DAY.—There is a good deal of excitement one way or another. Nothing has done more mischief than letters announcing that the Suffolk Bank had wavered in taking country money, and refused to take it except in small sums.

It is also reported pretty currently, but as we know without foundation, that the Providence Banks determined yesterday to suspend to day. These two things have caused the brokers to refuse Eastern money except at 1 1-2 a 2 dis—New York Free Bank money is sold at 4 per cent. though without any doubt of its goodness at the counters whence it is issued. Philadelphia Funds are 9 pr. ct. dis., buyers.

The N. Y. Express of Saturday, 2, P. M. says—

Exchange on Philadelphia and Baltimore is from 8 to 10 per cent discount. Nothing further South will sell at all.—It will take a week for the rates of Exchange to become at all settled; and when they are, rates of discount will, no doubt, be very great—much greater than they have been at any time yet.

MONEY MATTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Herald of Saturday says—

The transactions at the Brokers' Board yesterday, were limited in extent and at a slight decline on the prices of the previous day. There were no sales at the Second Board, but after the adjournment, about 100 shares Girard Bank were sold at 38 3-4, and a few shares U. S. Bank at 97 1-2. Sales of specie were made during the day at from five to seven per cent., and drafts at sight on New York at six to seven per cent. premium. The Girard and United States Banks have discounted liberally, and there is much greater ease in the money market. U. S. Bank Post Notes are at 1 a 1 1-4 per cent. per month discount.

The Harrisburg "Keystone" after announcing the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks, says—

We understand, that in order to prevent the issuing of small notes by irresponsible corporations and individuals which produced so much inconvenience and evil during the last suspension, that the Attorney General, by the direction of the Governor, will forthwith issue a circular to all his Deputies throughout the commonwealth, directing immediate prosecution to be instituted, in ever case where the laws suppressing the issue of small notes may be violated.

We have since received a copy of Governor Porter's letter to the Attorney General, which we annex

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, October 10. 1839.

To Ovid F. Johnson, Esq. Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir—The suspension of specie payments by most if not all of the banks of this commonwealth seems likely to produce the same debasement and derangement of the currency of the country, that have attended the same occurrences on former occasions.

The several acts of assembly prohibiting the issuing and circulation of notes, tickets, and other papers in the similitude of bank notes, under the denomination of five dollars, afford ample protection to the community against the evils arising from this illegal and spurious currency, if properly enforced. The only defect in these laws is, the omission to enjoin the duty of enforcing them, upon some particular officers of the commonwealth.

To this omission it is probably owing, that these salutary laws have been practically disregarded, and treated as a mere dead letter. As the Executive of the commonwealth, bound to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," I feel it to be my duty in this emergency to prevent as far as possible the violation of these laws. I owe it to the people of Pennsylvania, whose dearest interests are involved, not to shrink from the performance of this duty. It is my desire, therefore that you, as the proper officer, should immediately adopt such measures as you may deem best suited to the attainment of the object in view, to wit: the entire suppression of all notes, bills, checks, tickets, or other papers, of the similitude of bank notes, or promises to pay money or other things under the denomination of five dollars, from being issued or circulated within this commonwealth, so far as the laws in relation to the subject furnish adequate powers for that purpose.

It is proper I should state that, in directing this proceeding, I do not intend or believe that it will operate to shake the confidence of the public in the ultimate ability of most, if not all the banks of this commonwealth to meet all their obligations and to redeem their faith plighted to the community, nor do I think it will throw any obstacles in the way of their doing so; on the contrary, I firmly believe the exclusion of all small notes from circulation, will tend more directly than any other measure that can be now devised, to protect the public from frauds and imposition, and to enable the banks to fulfil their respective engagements.

The circumstances by which we are surrounded will doubtless lead to the cultivation of a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation on all sides, as the course best adapted to restore a sound and healthy condition of affairs. Every attempt to aggravate existing embarrassments unnecessarily, should be discountenanced by all cool and reflecting citizens.

There is, beyond question, abundance of specie in the country to fill all the channels of domestic circulation without distressing its private holders or the banks: and as the suspension of specie payments by these institutions, cuts off a great portion of the foreign drain upon it, it must readily find its way into the hands of the people.

Respectfully yours, &c.

DAVID R PORTER.

In compliance with the above proclamation, the Attorney General has issued a circular, addressed to all the Deputy Attorneys in the State, instructing them to institute proceedings against all persons or corporations whatever, who shall issue any substitute for money of a less denomination than five dollars.

BANKS.—A report prevailed on Saturday, that the banks of Providence, R. I., had suspended specie payments for their notes in small amounts. The captain of the steamboat which arrived yesterday inform us, that it was currently reported that they had suspended specie payments entirely, but it was added, would resume again to-morrow.—[N. Y. Courier.

NEW YORK, Sunday Evening, Oct. 13.

The weather throughout Saturday was extremely rainy and but little business done. The money Market remained in the same position as the day before.—Some of the Banks refused to receive the notes of others on deposite, for instance the National Bank did not receive the notes of the Dry Dock Bank and North American Trust and Banking Company.

Although it is still said the Wellington will not take out more than £38 000 sterling in specie, yet we have good reason to believe, she will have much more on board before she leaves the wharf.

In Stocks at the first board there was little or no change from the rates of the preceding day. At the second board, there was somewhat more demand. United States Bank Shares were sold at the latter at 71, seller 10 days.

SUSPENSION IN DELAWARE.

We learn from the Wilmington Journal that the Banks of Delaware, on hearing of the suspension in Philadelphia, immediately followed suit.

THE DISTRICT BANKS.

We understand that the Banks in the District of Columbia have all suspended the payment of specie. Specie is now worth seven percent premium in this city.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1839.

For a long time past the London Times and several other promlnent English papers, have made the Bank of the United States a subject of strictures almost as severe as any ever uttered against that Institution by any of our most violent Tory papers. The purchase of Cotton by the Bank was the occasion of severe remarks to our trans-Atlantic brethren, and every means was resorted to to run down the stock and repudiate American Securities. Our merchants and bankers in default of specie gave its full value to English creditors in merchantable articles, and made immense sacrifices to fulfil their obligations abroad. On account of the great outcry in England, and the difficulties at home, Mr. Jaudon was despatched, that he might by his presence and power, maintain the credit of the Bank in Europe. The agency passed to his hands, from those of Baring, Brothers and Co. The latter were ill pleased with the new arrangement, and Mr. Jaudon had to contend against new difficulties, and envies he had not anticipated. The bank had dealt in Cotton, and she openly confessed it. At least, she had done so in a certain way, perfectly justifiable at the time and so considered even by many of her enemies.

Barings are connected whith Hottinguer & Co., and being alarmed by the wild tales in the London papers, instructed their Paris associate to delay the bills of the Banks. This I learn from several sources entitled to credit here, and by letters from London.

The negotiation made, I may say instantly, by Mr. Jaudon in Paris for the acceptance of the refused bills, is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation in London, and the stock of the United States Bank was at once as good as ever.

There the matter ended, and there it will probably rest, though I have good authority for saying that, at the departure of the Liverpool, the credit of the U. S. Bank was as firm as ever.

Here, the news has created a good deal of stir, but it is settling down to a sober feeling It is understood that the Governor of Pennsylvania will stand by the Bank; nor do I see how he could avoid it if he would, the institution is so intimately connected with the state improvements.

New York, Oct., 12.

The general opinion in Wall street is that our banks will be compelled to suspend by the suspension of all the banks around us. There has been no meeting of the people upon the subject yet, but it is talked of, and I do not doubt but it will take place in the course of a few days at any rate. The truth is our people scarcely know how to act, or what to do.

Flour and grain have advanced in price, but purchasers are very scarce at that advance. No one appears disposed to purchase to any considerable extent, while business is in its present deranged condition.

Philadelphia notes are at 10 a 12 per cent discount. I paid 10 myself to-day.

HEALTH OF THE SOUTH.

We give below the latest dates from the southern cities, with the speculations of the papers, in reference to the epidemic, and their advice to absentees and strangers. Generally there appears to be an abatement of the disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The reports from the different hospitals and burying grounds during the last week show a considerable abatement in the prevailing epidemic. The small number of deaths that have occurred for several days past, justifies the opinion that the health of the city is slowly improving.—The recent change in the weather may have contributed to this effect. The fact however should not encourage strangers to visit us yet awhile. Although the fever is abating, it has not as yet entirely disappeared. We hear of new cases every day. In most instances they assume a mild type, and are easily managed. Occasionally, however, they exhibit a malignant form, and end fatally. Towards the close of the sickly season, when business is about to revive, a strong temptation is presented for absentees to return to the city before the epidemic has entirely subsided. They grow tired of their country retreats, and are impatient once more to mingle in the hurry and bustle of business. Under the influence of this feeling, frequently does it occur that persons who have stayed away the whole summer, rashly venture into town while the pestilence still lingers, & fall victims to their impudence. Much has been said about the folly of such conduct. Warning after warning is given, but notwithstanding the arrivals of new comers is announced. Scarcely a season passes without many such instances of infatuation happening. The temptation to visit New Orleans is so strong that the fear of death itself is not sufficient to keep off visitors. The lamentable frequency of this rash exposure of life is matter for deep regret, and has grown to be so serious an evil as loudly to call for a remedy.

MOBILE, Oct. 4—There is a growing opinion that the worst of the epidemic is past. The number of deaths average rather less than it did a week ago—which is partly accounted for by the diminished number of subjects, probably three-fifths of the very small population having been more of less severely sick: but there are believed to be fewer cases, and those more manageable. This affords to residents the hope of a decided improvement, but should not encourage absentees.—To new comers, the disease would probably be as malignant as ever, soon after it had been materially modified in the case of residents. Since our last we have lost some valuable citizens—several of whom died in the country which seems just now, to be hardly more healthy than the city. Our obituary gives a melancholy record of the deceases of worthy, popular and estimable men.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 10—If we cannot say to our absent friends that the fever has abated in the city—our list this morning gives the gratifying intelligence that the number of deaths are diminishing, more, however, from the want of subjects, than from any favorable change in our atmosphere since our last notice.—We are still without rain, and until we have enough to cover the bottom of our river, (which for the most part is now dry) it will not be prudent for our absent friends to return to the city. As soon as we get a heavy rain, we look for a change in the weather, (which still continues warm) accompanied with a black frost.

On the 9th inst. the Board of Health of Augusta, reported three deaths during the preceding 24 hours. There have in that city since the 18th of August when the first death occurred, *two hundred and eighteen deaths.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE TARIFF AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

If the political condition of this country was not unfavorable to the calm and dispassionate consideration of the true interests of the nation, there can be little doubt that we should speedily witness an almost universal concurrence in the favorite doctrines of Mr. Clay in reference both to the Tariff & the Public Lands. The opinion that nothing but a protective Tariff can effectually defend the United States from the influence of the fluctuations which are constantly taking place in the moneyed affairs of Europe, as well as rescue us from a condition of servile dependance upon England and France, is daily gaining ground amongst all thinking men, and would be avowed, openly, every where, if it were not that men have been so long schooled in party tactics that they are afraid to adopt any new position, lest they make shipwreck of a darling scheme by striking upon some hidden rock of prejudice, or be swept away by some unsuspected current of ancient delusion and folly. It would be well for the country if the press did not participate so largely as it does in this ignoble feeling.

For our own part, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that the day is not distant when the voice of the country will demand the imposition of additional duties upon a large number of the articles of luxury which are now included in the free list of our imports or charged with so light a duty as to be nearly free. It is by the operation of the present system, which, under the compromise act, is every year giving increased license to importers, that we are burthened, every year, with a new debt to England, which places us at her mercy and makes us hewers of wood and drawers of water for her manufacturers and merchants. She furnishes us almost every thing that we drink and wear and no little of what we eat, whilst she refuses to take from us any thing that she can do without, and, indeed, takes our tobacco and cotton, only to return it upon us in a new shape and to require us to pay her for it treble as much as she has given us, although she has expended upon it no more ingenuity or labour than we can purchase at home, if our government would only protect us from the consequences of her superior misfortune in being overrun with a denser, a poorer and more wretched population than our own. This exhausting process the common sense of the nation, will, ere long, call upon the lawgivers of the nation to arrest. The time for this, however, is not yet,

Consequent upon and auxiliary to this disposition of the question of the Tariff, is the prosecution of the policy of Mr Clay with regard to the Public Lands.

It will be conceded, we presume, without controversy, that the public domain, the common property of all the States, ought not, except in cases of great necessity, be made the source of revenue to support the Government of the United States. They were never designed to be used for keeping the Treasury full, and the proceeds of their sales now flow into the national coffers only by an open violation of the will, both of Congress and of the people. It is, however, perhaps not so unfortunate that Mr. Clay's Land Bill was strangled by Gen. Jackson, as it might have been. The period that has elapsed since it was pocketed by the President has furnished arguments in its favour which, we apprehend, not even a party majority in Congress can resist. Other circumstances, too, have occurred which will probably render necessary a modification of some of its provisions, in a manner which, if we are not greatly mistaken, will challenge the almost unanimous approval of the American People

The condition of the States of this Union, with respect to their Public Debt, is, on all sides, regarded as alarming. Many of them, it is not to be denied, have incurred responsibilities which they will find it difficult to meet, whilst the national honor is concerned in preserving their engagements inviolate. Much of the debt which they have contracted is due to foreigners, and the name not only of each State, but of the Republic, will be dishonored throughout the world, if any one of them shall falter a moment in redeeming its plighted faith. The debts have been incurred, for the most part, with a view to the prosecution of works of Internal Improvement, which, when finished, will, without doubt, yield a revenue very large, it is admitted, if not quite sufficient to pay the interest upon the expenditure. But, in the meantime, it is of the last importance to the credit of the States that there should be some timely and adequate provision made for the regular payment of the interest upon their bonds. How the public land may be made to furnish the means for this purpose, we shall endeavor to show to-morrow.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAYNE.

The Southern mail brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of General Robert Y. Hayne, President of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, and one of the most distinguished and useful citizens of South Carolina. He died at Ashville, N. C. on the 24th ult. of bilious fever.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 19.

For two days past we have had an opportunity of seeing the operation of Gay's patent invention for reeling and twisting silk. The exhibition has been in all respects highly satisfactory, and has had a greater effect in convincing the minds of all who witnessed it, of the entire practicability of making silk in this country, than all the reports and publications which have heretofore appeared upon the subject. The manner of converting a cocoon into a thread is now no longer a mistery, but has become by the operation of this beautiful piece of mechanism a thing so simple and intelligible as not only to be understood, but accomplished by any person of moderate capacity and tact. The object of raising the Morus Multicaulis is now apparent. No person who has seen this machine work need ask the use of these trees, or be at all doubtful of their value, since they afford the greatest possible facility in producing cocoons. We have not heard from any one, a single sentiment expressive of disappointment, but on the contrary all from decided conviction averring their belief that in a few years, silk, to great amount will be raised on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. We hear that it is projected to raise an association to grow silk exclusively—not calculating to sell any trees.

Suspension of Specie Payments.—The Branch Bank at this place suspended on Saturday last, very quietly.—We understand the Bank will pay out small change and there will be no occasion to resort to shinplasters.

We learn the Corporation of Baltimore will issue small notes to the amount of $400,000, the lowest denomination to be 50 cents.

The President of the United States arrived in Philadelphia on Monday last and was received and conducted to his hotel, by a large concourse of citizens and soldiers in procession—he was waited on by the Mayor and city Council, and every respect paid him, due to his high station. He left the city for Washington on Tuesday Morning.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday says: The President returned to the seat of Government yesterday in the cars from Baltimore. He was met at the railroad depot and escorted to the Executive mansion by a large number of citizens, marching in procession, preceded by the Marine Band of Music.

"WORK FOR OCTOBER" published last week, should have been credited to the "American Farmer."

We have been presented with some potatoes by Mr. Ewd. Roe of this county, weighing 1 1-4 lb. each—a neighbor (Mr. Rozel) has shown us one from his garden weighing 2 lbs.—they are of the Lobster variety.

THE ROHAN POTATO.—Messrs. Hirst & Dreer, seedsmen, of 97 Chesnut street, have favored us with two original certificates of the quality of the above article. It speaks volumes in favor of the Rohan. Messrs. H. & D. inform us, that purchasers are in every instance praising the quality of the Rohan, both for immense yield and quality for the table. The demand is exceedingly great. The potatoes sold in June last, at $50 per bushel,—they are now on sale at $10, a reduction that places them within the reach of every farmer—single potatoes, 12½ cents each.—[Pa. Rep.

We received from our friend Thomas Denny, seedsman Baltimore, two Rohan Potatoes. One of them becoming defective we cut half away, and planted 1 1-2 potatoe—the produce was upwards of a bushel. Mr. Denny has them for sale at his store in Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The votes in Philadelphia city for mayor as follows: for Kane, Van Buren, 3294; for Swift, Whig, 3343; for Montgomery, Whig, 2672. Swift's majority over Kane 49; Swift's majority over Montgomery 671. The Whig majority in the city *two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one.*

For State Senator, Spackman, Whig, has a majority of 1882, over Miller, Van Buren.

Philadelphia *county* as usual gave a large Van Buren majority.

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