From the New York Post.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, we have received Liverpool papers to the 25th of September inclusive, and London papers to the evening of Saturday the 23d. We give below a summery of the principal intelligence they contain

ENGLAND.

It is said that some assistance is to be given of a more effectual nature, in the liquidation of the claims of the American houses in New York, and that a gentlemen of much experience in such business, accompanied by one of the confidential clerks from the Bank itself, is about to proceed thither for that purpose.—Whether this mission is undertaken expressly by the orders of the bank, or at the solicitation of other parties, does not appear; but, coupled with the total silence of the Directors on this subject at the meeting yesterday, it proves the correctness of the general impression in the city that the realization of the effects of those houses in America is going on very badly.—*Times.*

FRANCE.

The Paris Journals contain no news of importance. The marriage of Princess Marie with Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg was fixed for the 4th of October. The ceremony was to take place privately at the Chateau of Trianon.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is not favorable to the Constitutionalists. The remains of the British legion have suffered a severe defeat. The capital of Spain is threatened with an attack from the Carlists, against which the Government was taking precautions of defence. All the gates and squares are defended by artillery, and several of the streets are barricadoed.—Martial law had been proclaimed. There had been some slight skirmishing in the vicinity of the capital; on the 10th of September, a body of Carlists had advanced almost to the gates, when the arrival of Espartero with a superior force, obliged them to retire.

The British Legion, the remnant left by Evans, and commanded by O'Donnell, has experienced a severe defeat. O'Donnell, with a combined force of British and Spaniards, occupied Andoain, not far from Hernani; when, on the 14th of September, early in the morning, the Carlists commenced the attack; but when they were more than a mile off, and before a shot had been fired, the Fifth Light Infantry Spanish regiment ran off the field, followed by the whole of the Spanish troops! There was then nothing to be done but to secure the guns, and to retreat to Hernani. By very great exertion the guns were carried off.

Colonel Wakefield, at the head of his Lancers, charged the Carlists seven times in the most gallant manner; and thus afforded some protection to the Artillery, who, under command of Major Howe, behaved with the greatest bravery; while the Spanish officers, as well as men, refused even to give the slightest aid in drawing the guns. Several of the cowards were killed by the British soldiers in their flight. It was with the utmost difficulty that O'Donnel escaped; he was for some time a prisoner, but was rescued. He succeeded rallying some troops at Hernani, and drove back the Carlists to some distance; but ultimately returned to Hernani.

The loss of the British is variously stated from 200 to 750; fourteen officers were missing, either killed or taken prisoners. The Carlists carried off a million rounds of ammunition and about 200,000 rations. It is feared that O'Donnel will not be able to retain possession of Hernani, but will be forced to retire into San Sebastian. In that case, it is almost certain that Fuentarabia will again fall into the hands of the Carlists, and the communication with France, be reopened. O'Donnell on the 15th, attempted unsuccessfully to succor three companies of British soldiers who were shut up in Andoain, and still defended themselves bravely against the Carlists.

LONDON, Sept. 23—Letters and papers from Madrid to the 13th have come to hand. Espartero is said to have entered the capital on that day, which appears to be almost surrounded by the Carlists.—His force is estimated at 16,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry.

It is estimated that accounts from Madrid had reached Paris to the 15th, when the Carlists were again retiring towards Buenca. The letter and papers of the 13th give us some reason to expect that such would be the case, but at that date they were close to the walls, and had caused, as may well be expected, considerable alarm.

The inhabitants, however, including the National Guard, are described as being zealous in defence of their homes, but they are very much in want of energetic rulers. We had previously learned by the telegraphic dispatch, that the capital was declared on the 11th in a state of siege. On that day all the gates except two were closed, and the National Guard remained under arms during the whole night.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Lisbon to the 14th ult. represent the Charterists to be gaining the complete ascendency in the Portuguese provinces. The General in command of the Government troops before Valencias stated to have been deserted by all his men, with the exception of Two Aides-de-camp and five soldiers, and to have sought refuge in Oporto.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—Upon the arrival at Constadt of the American Frigate Independence, two or three weeks since, with the Minister (Mr. Dallas) on board the vessel was visited by the Emperor Nicholas, who came down in a boat with his ministers, attired in their robes of state, himself being habited as a private individual. On coming alongside the Independence, he leaped on board with the greatest agility, and at once joined the ship's company, with whom he entered familiary into conversation. After examining every part of the interior of the frigate, the fire arms, &c. and addressing a few words of endearment to Mr. Dallas's children, his Majesty returned to the deck, and from thence glided into his boat again, of which he resumed the office of stersemen. The party returned to the steamer lying in the distance, by which they had, it appears, come from the capital. A hint was at that moment given to the commander of the Independence of the quality of the stranger that had left him, and no time was lost in giving him the customary greeting.—A royal salute was immediately fired. The Emperor inquired why it was that he heard more than twenty one guns. The Admiral of the fleet told him that 'the Yankees had discovered the imposition.' 'If that be the case, said Nicholas, 'hoist my flag and let us return them a general answer,' which was done accordingly, and in another instant, the port of Constadt was in a blaze.

ITALY.

The cholera has made its appearance at Sha, whither several hundreds of persons had fled from Leghorn.—Florence, according to the last accounts, was still free from the epidemic.

Letters from Naples of the 2d inst. state that a violent storm visited Palermo and its environs on the 24th ult. striking down several buildings in the town, and laying the crops on the surrounding lands and water.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—16th Sept.

The demand for Cotton this week being rather limited, prices are barely supported, though holders generally have refrained from pressing sales; the decline, however is very partial, and confined to the middle and lower qualities of American, the better being saleable at full prices. Brazils are in moderate demand; but full prices are obtained, particularly for the better qualities. Egyptian is in limited demand, and is without change. Sea Islands are difficult of sale and rather lower. Surats are freely offered, and are not readily saleable at previous quotations, though we make no alteration. The public sale yesterday, of 500 Sea Islands and 400 Demarara was not well attended, and excited little competition. About one half of each description found buyers; for the latter fair prices were obtained, but in the Sea Island a concession varying from a 1-4 to 1d, was submitted to; the extreme decline in the finer kinds. 1000 American have been taken on speculation this week, and 350 American, 340 Surat, and 240 Maranham, for export.

September 23d.—The week's import is 10,115 bales. The stock previously was 298,105. The sales this week are 26,000 of which 2400 are on speculation and 2750 for export, leaving a stock of Cotton now in port of 284,320, which is 50,320 bales more than at the same period last year: the stock of the American being 1[illegible],240 bales more than at the same period last year. Though there has been a very fair amount of business done this week in Cotton, yet throughout, the market has appeared quiet.

From the Philadelphia Courier, of the 23d.

PACKET SHIP SUSQUEHANNA CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

Our city was thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday, by the arrival of an express from Lewistown, bringing the appalling and almost incredible intelligence, that the packet ship Susquehanna of this port, with all her crew, 18 cabin and 40 steerage passengers, had been captured by pirates. The intelligence passed like lightning through the city, and in course of a few minutes, the merchant's exchange was thronged with inquiring and anxious citizens, eager for all the details of so frightful an accident. It appears that the Susquehanna put to sea from the Capes on Saturday last; and while yet in sight of land, the weather being fine and the wind N. W. was observed to be pursued by a schr. clipper-built, and full of men. They boarded the Susquehanna when on Five Fathom Bank, and in a very short space of time, she was seen to steer away in a southwardly direction, in full possession of the freebooters, and with their schooner in company.

The parties who brought the sad and fearful intelligence, do not appear to have ascertained whether the Susquehanna made any resistance, nor have we yet learned that any firing, either of large guns or small arms, accompanied the capture. We need scarcely add that the greatest indignation was felt and expressed in this city at the bold and daring enormity of this offence; and it is to be hoped that Government will, immediately and without a moment's delay, despatch an adequate force to bring the villains to justice.

Expresses were sent from Wilmington and New Castle, direct to Norfolk, requesting that an armed vessel might be instantly despatched in pursuit of the buccaneer; but the danger is that the wretches will have made their escape, before the arm of justice and an outraged country has overtaken them. The deepest anxiety is felt for the fate of the passengers and crew of the Susquehanna.

At a later hour last evening, the city was still in a high state of excitement; and the story of the capture of the Susquehanna was generally but not universally credited. It is not known what amount of specie the vessel had on board; but the impression is, that it was not large, whith the exception of any sums that the passengers might have taken on their own account. As is usual on such occasions, the most contradictory accounts are in circulation. Captain Pedrick, who left Lewistown five hours after the Express, says that the ship went to sea on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and with every prospect of an uninterrupted voyage. This does not tally with the letter of Mr. Rodney, as, according to that account, the ship went to sea at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

It is proper to add, that expresses were in every direction, the moment the intelligence reached Philadelphia. It is also said, and we believe with truth, that Com. Stewart, early yesterday afternoon, despatched a steamboat with 100 seamen, to the revenue cutter at Wilmington, with orders to have her put in redness with all practicable despatch, and proceed in pursuit.

The only positive intelligence which has reached us for some time past, in relation to a pirate, was the statement of the Captain of the brig Margaret, at New Orleans on the 2d inst. His brig was chased between the coast of Florida and the Island of Cuba, and by just such a schooner as that described in Mr. Rodney's letter.

From the Globe.

TESTIMONY OF BICKNELL'S REPORTER.—The extract from the Baring's circular is but the doctrine avowed which is now carried into practice by the branch of the London concern in this country. Mr. Sergeant, the attorney-in-fact and in law for the Bank of the United States, he who was once its envoy in London, as Mr. Jaudon is at present, to negotiate with the money dealers, to acquire the means of securing a commanding control at home—recently made a speech, running through a succession of days, of which an immense edition has been ordered for circulation The object of that speech, and the aids which are to be brought to co-operate with it, are boldly and unblushingly confessed, in the following letter from Washington of the third of this month, to Bicknell's reporter. The letter-writers who are paid by the bank party to cater for their presses, are sometimes indiscreet. We should say so of the writer of the following extract, if it were not possible that the bank managers may have gradually brought themselves to believe concealment no longer politic. When the principle of corruption is adopted as the fixed rule of action in a party, and universally applied, secrecy, which cannot hide its operations, in the very attempt, serves only to increase the general sense of the criminality, by showing a consciousness of guilt in the party employing it.

Bicknell's bank correspondent says:

"Mr. John Sergeant of your city, has addressed the House for limited periods on two or three occasions; and whilst he has not expressed a disposition to bring forward any project for a bank at this juncture, he has manifested a disposition to awaken the attention of the public mind to the subject, for the purpose of agitating the measure by the people. It is evident to all, that a strong party in favor of a national band is to be called into existence, and the day cannot be remote when the United States will be convuleed by the agitators of the bank and anti bank parties. The struggle between the opposing partizans will be distinguished for its ardor. It will be a war between wealth and the poverty of the country. In such a struggle it cannot be difficult to forsee which party must triumph.—Money is power; it is the only really preponderating power that the world has ever felt and acknowledged; and what can resist its influence. A national bank will be established in despite of all the opposition that can be arrayed, and he who may hope for different result will be disappointed. If the appeals that may be made to the virtue, the morality, and the intelligence of the people, cannot prevail, money can be used; and that will obtain votes and favor where all other arts and appliances are found abortive. "If you cannot get the votes of the people by persuasion," said a distinguished politician on a memorable occasion, "get you the money bags and purchase them." The mode will be applied to the plan of chartering a United States Bank.'

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, the true organ of the resuscitated federalism, exults in the postponement of the bill which was designed to place the Government on its constitutional basis. There is something in the result to give countenance to this rejoicing. It respites the opposition, for the present, from absolute despair. The powers to which the opposition look for success in their machinations against the Government, have an opportunity to ply their machinery for a few months longer upon the people, with a view to compel them to reverse their decision. But does the editor of the Intelligencer hope that in this interval, the majority of two to one in the Senate, and of forty in the House, against the Bank of the United States will be reversed? Mr. CLAY, the leader, and the Intelligencer, the leading journal of the opposition, have again and again proclaimed a national bank to be all essential to the salvation of the country; or, in other words, *of the federal party.* This, then is the consummation to which every effort of the enemies of the administration is directed, and they certainly deserve praise for their consistency and perseverance in adhering to the national bank, and its mercenary influence, as the sole agents on which they rest their hopes of success. They voted, it is, true, in both branches for the substitute which proposed the re organization of a league of State banks to administer its finances, but they did this while confessing, with a candor for which they deserve credit, that they could not be relied upon, either for a currency of the management of the finances, but only as auxiliaries—by their repeated failures, and the consequent increased derangement of the monetary affairs of the country—to lead to the early and final restoration of the Bank of the United States in all its plenitude of power.

The National Intelligencer, therefore, certainly does not rejoice in what it calls *a rejection* of the measure proposed by the Executive, as an indication of a recurrence to a permanent adoption of the State bank System. That proposition has not *six friends* in either branch of Congress. Of the *seventy three* who voted for it in the House, all except *six* are the fast friends of a national bank. Of the *twenty* who voted the same way in the Senate, all but *five* are known to be men who will acknowledge no system of currency or finance to be *permanent* but that regulated by the great balance-wheel, on which they rely to raise themselves to political power as well as to affluence. Of the *eleven* members elected by the people as friends of the administration, and who voted to lay on the table the bill enabling the Government to manage its fiscal affairs independently of banks, certainly none can be considered as committed against the measure except such voted for Mr. GARLAND's project in the House. We challenge the editor of the Intelligencer to name six of the democrats who voted for the postponement, that either favor the State bank league or a national bank. The majority of the *eleven* voting to postpone put their vote upon the ground of consulting their constituents, and confirming their own inclination to support the bill, by obtaining the people's sanction for it. To gentlemen openly avowing this as their object, the Intelligencer does great injustice in imputing as their intention an absolute rejection of the measure.

The motive of the Intelligencer in this insidious course, is sufficiently obvious. It hopes to array against the members who voted with the opposition *for delay*, the hostility of every republican in their respective districts, and by driving from such representatives their original friends, to drive them into the embraces of federalism. Some of the gentlemen concerned, we know, appreciate this sinister policy properly.—*Globe.*

The Dignity of the Laborer.—Whoever studies modern history with any care, must discern in it a steady growing movement towards one most interesting result. I mean towards the elevation of the laboring class of society. This is not a recent, accidental turn in human affairs. We can trace its beginning in the feudal times, and its slow advances in subsequent periods, until, it has become the master movement of our age. Is it not plain that those who toil with their hands, are rising from the condition of beasts of burden, to which they were once reduced, to the consciousness, intelligence, self-respect, and proper happiness of men? Is it not the strong tendency of our times to diffuse among the many improvements once confined to the few? He who overlooks this has no comprehension of the great work of Providence, or of the most signal feature of his times.

The families of laborers have furnished every department of life among us with illustrious men; have furnished our heroes in war, our statesmen in council, our orators in the pulpit and at the bar, our merchants whose enterprises embrace the whole earth.

If there be a firm independent spirit on earth, it is to be found in the man who tills the fields of our states, and moistens them with the sweat of his brow.

What is it, it may be asked, that carries the young woman to the manufactory? Not generally the want of a comfortable home, but sometimes the desire of supplying herself with a ward robe, which ought to satisfy the affluent, and oftener a desire of furnishing in decent style the home where she is to sustain the nearest relations, and perform the most sacred duties of life. Generally speaking, each of these young women has her plan of life, her hopes, her bright dreams, her spring of action in her own free will, and amidst toil she contrives to find seasons for intellectual and religious culture.

It is common in N. England for the sons of farmers to repair to large towns, and there to establish themselves as domestics in families.

But what brings these young men to the city? The hope of earning in a shorter time a sum with which to purchase a farm at home or in the West, perhaps to become traders; and in the vocations they not unfrequently rise to consideration, and to what, in their places of residence, is called wealth. I have in my thought an individual distinguished alike by vigor and elevation of mind, who began life by hiring himself as a laborer to a farmer and then entered a family as a domestic; and now he is the honored associate of the most enlightened men, and devotes himself to the highest subjects of human thought. It is true that much remains to be done for the laboring class in the most favored regions; but the intelligence already spread through this class, is an earnest of a brighter day, of the most glorious revolution in history, of the elevation of the mass of men to the dignity of human beings.

It is the great mission of this country to forward this revolution, and never was a sublimer work committed to a nation. Our mission is to elevate society through all its conditions, to secure to every human being the means of progress, to substitute the government of equal laws for that of irresponsible individuals, to prove that under popular institutions, the people may be carried forward, that the multitude who toil are capable of enjoying the noblest blessings of the social state. The prejudice that labor is a degradation, one of the worst prejudices handed down from barbarous ages, is to receive here a practical refutation. The power of liberty to raise up the whole people, this is the great idea on which our institutions rest, and which is to be wrought out in our history.—[Dr. Channing's letter to Clay.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 18, 1837

Information has been officially received from the United States Consul at Matamoras that the ports of Galveston and the Brasos, in Texas, have been declared blockaded, by the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf. The following is a translation of the Declaration, as published in the Mercurio de Matamoras, of September 1st, 1837.

ON BOARD BRIG ITURBIDE,
August 31, 1837.

I, the undersigned, Commanding General of the maritime forces of Mexico, in the Gulf, being provided with sufficient means, and acting agreeably to the orders of the Supreme Government to that effect, do hereby declare the ports of Galveston and the Brazos to be actually blockaded, conformably with the principles of maritime and national right, towards those nations with which the Mexican Republic has no treaties themselves, in the other cases; allowing six months warning from this day to all vessels belonging to the United States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the Nations of Europe, and three months warning to those from the West Indies, and the British possessions in North America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan; within which period, they will not be made prizes by the vessels under my command, unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the two above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer who speaks her,

And in order that this Declaration be duly made known, the Supreme Mexican Government has ordered that it be printed in the newspapers of Matamoras, Tampico and Vera Cruz.

God and Liberty,
JOSE DE ALDANA.

NEW YORK.—The following article from the New York Daily News (a paper recently established) will be read with peculiar interest. From it we learn that the democracy of New York are buckling on their armor and undismayed will with one heart and voice sustain the recommendation of the President's Message.—Del. Gaz.

"IN UNION IS STRENGTH."—The meetings in the several wards exhibit, in their true colors, the sentiments of the democracy of this city. Never has a better feeling existed or been manifested by the friends of democratic principles, than in the meetings recently held. The meetings were conducted with great decorum and unanimity, and there was but one general feeling which animated those who attended on the occasion. The President's Message has roused the spirit of democracy, and the people as with one heart and voice respond to its recommendations. Every day the administration is gaining strength in this city, and from the union and harmony which now prevail in our ranks, we have reason to look forward to the approaching election for the total defeat of federal whiggery.

Let but the democracy of this city proceed as they have now commenced, and we may be sure of FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY at the next election. The divisions which have existed in our party, we have reason to hope will be amicably settled. Democrats have but one object in view, "the greatest good of the greatest number," and therefore they can, and will, bury all anoimosities in order to promote this great object. We have the people with us, and we shall have their VOTES, and if our friends will use proper exertions, we can present to the aristocratic party such an array of strength as will compel them to 'hide their diminished heads.'

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New York Times.—We regret to observe that the New York Times has been discontinued, in consequence of a decrease of advertising custom, which has caused the establishment to be unprofitable. The Times has been one of the most sterling administration journals in the country; and with the exception of considerations of a minor nature, for a short period, has advocated the principles and measures of the government with a spirit of firmness and decision, though with mildness and forbearance, worthy of the greatest praise. We regret its decease, because we are convinced that the bickerings which have unfortunately crept into our ranks, are but momentary, and that ere long we shall again be united against the common enemy, which is endeavouring by every means to thwart the measures of the administration, merely for the purpose of advancing their own interests, regardless of the evils they may produce. When that time shall arrive, we hope to see the able editors of the Times again at their post, battling with their Republican brethren in the cause of equal rights and equal laws, and against one of the most corrupt and dangerous institutions that has ever had an existance in in any country, and which has, and is yet, endeavouring to subvert the best interests of this.—Del. Gazette.

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COUNT VAN BUREN.—President Van Buren must be popular abroad. A late European paper says that 'Prince William, the eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, is now travelling in Germany under the name of *Count Van Buren.*"

The Baltimore Gazette a neutral paper of the 17th inst. says:—

The Session of Congress has terminated without effecting that divorce of the government from the banks, which seemed to be the most favorite and important project recommended by the President in his message. It is highly probable, however, that the course which will be pursued by the Administration in collecting and disbursing the revenue will be substantially the same, as that which would have been adopted if the sub-treasury bill had passed.

We entertain this impression of the course of the executive, because, under existing circumstances, no other course can be legally pursued while there are no specie paying banks—and, until after the next meeting of Congress, it is not likely that there will be any. The sub-treasury system—without that security which the bill would have provided for, had it been passed; will therefore be, in fact, in great measure in operation, from necessity, as the secretary of the treasury cannot use any of the banks as places of deposite for the public revenue even if he were disposed. It is obvious that such a state of things will tend to ensure an early passage of the bill at the next session.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1837.

Our County Court which commenced on Monday last, is still in session, and will continue probably a day or two longer. Judges Spence and Cooper were present last week. Judge Tingle, we understand, has been confined at home, by indisposition.

Petitions we learn are about to be got up in this County, in order to have the law establishing Magistrates Courts, repealed. This is, as it should be. These courts have been found to be in almost every respect, public nuisances, and a heavy tax upon the county. It is true, there are some very clever and good men, in these petty courts, yet the system is found upon experience not to work well, and the people are heartily tired of it. We hope at the ensuing session of the Legislature, the subject will be taken up, and disposed of, at once.

PARTIES.—Since the last Message of President Van Buren, there seems to be a great confusion of parties, and it is probable, there will in a new organization or arrangement, in order to carry out the great questions now in agitation in the country. All who are opposed to the extension of the powers of the General Government.—to the Tariff, Bank, Internal Improvement, and Abolition, will take sides with the Administration. Those who are in favor of these measures, will rank with the opposition. As for ourselves, we are for state rights, and the most strict and strait-laced construction of the federal constitution. We are against a Tariff except for revenue. We are against a Bank—opposed to the system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, and as to abolition, we think it a little touched with the d——nt. We shall cling to the Administration, most tenaciously so long as it shall recommend and carry out these fundamental principles of Republicanism. And we feel confident, its majorities will increase, because the doctrines advocated by it are dear to the American people.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The Whigs seem to be in great tribulation, in consequence of the number of candidates in their ranks who are proposed for the next Presidency. The principal ones seem to be Gen. Harrison (or old Tippy,) Henry Clay, and the great and glorious Daniel Webster. Clay, is