From the Baltimore Chronicle.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES—*4th Day.*

Friday, Oct. 20.—The Course was well attended this day, though there was not the moiety of those present, who sought to have been.

We have seldom known greater anxiety manifested for the result of any race than for this. The evening before, when the fact was announced that four horses would start, the odds were against any named nag—Lady Clifden was the favorite against Fanny Wyatt, and for a short time on the morning of the race was taken at odds against Atalanta.—Master Henry was set down as but little worth, and large odds were offered, and in some instances taken, that he would be distanced. As the hour of one approached, the backers of Atalanta became more free of their offers, and large sums were staked on her against the field. She gradually rose in favor, and before starting was backed at 100 to 65 and 70 against the field.

The four horses came to the poll in the following order, Lady Clifden, Master Henry, Atalanta and Fanny Wyatt. They got off without the tap of the drum and were brought back. A second start was made, the drum tapped and three got off, leaving Fanny Wyatt thirty yards behind. Master Henry took the track, which was soon usurped by Lady Clifden. She darted of with the speed of a deer, and at once it was seen that the saddle had slipped and the boy was riding on her withers It was a fearful sight. Atalanta rushed after her and chased her down the back stretch, round the turn and up home, as if she would drive the soul out of her. The boy on Lady Clifden, seeing his danger grasped the mare tight with his knees, and maintained, as well as he could, a steady seat. She led again the second round, and as they passed the stand for the third mile, Atalanta made a rush at her and was up to her haunches The run up the hill served to throw her off again, and as they went down the stretch she made another attempt to pass but in vain Lady Clifden maintained her stride, although running under such disadvantage. The press of Atalanta just before they reached the half mile post was tremendous and the struggle between her and Lady Clifden for a moment seemed doubtful, as it was certainly dangerous to the latter's rider. She could not pass! The Lady maintained her place, though Atalanta still pressed on her. The run down the quarter mile stretch was beautiful, and the speed of the horses like the wind. Atalanta finding she could not pass, as she left the thickets her rider took a tight pull on her as if he gave up the heat to Lady Clifden. At this minute, mistaking this round for the last, the boy on Clifden pulled her up, and Atalanta rushed by her like lightning! One universal shout from the multitude sent up the cry "go on" but it was not heard till Fanny Wyatt, who had been running some fifty yards in the rear, and master Henry, who was already a long way out of his distance, had passed Lady Clifden.—Atalanta was now far ahead, and Fanny Wyatt was running up to her with a view to contest the heat, which it was not her intention, till this moment, even to run for—She gained on Atalanta, but the gap she had to make up placed her to great disadvantage. Atalanta was at least a distance and a half ahead of Lady Clifden, before the latter started again, and was two distances ahead before she got fully under way. The contest between Atalanta and Fanny Wyatt was beautiful, but was made by the latter with hardly a hope of winning the heat. To save his distance was now the only object of the rider of Lady Clifden, and to do this, under the circumstances, seemed beyond the reach of possibility. Atalanta and Fanny Wyatt were going at their utmost speed, but still the Lady gained on them. When the former entered on the stretch home, they had all sail out, not an inch was left. "They are coming home," said a wholesouled turfite, "they are coming like a mighty wind, and yet the little filly gains on them—she runs swift as lightning!" And so it was—Fanny Wyatt pressed hard on Atalanta, who jumped as if she had her all staked on the issue. The vast multitude gazed on in silence, and when Atalanta passed the stand ahead of Fanny Wyatt, not a shout was heard but all eyes were turned towards Lady Clifden. "Is she distanced?" was in the mouth of every one. Those in the great stand decided she was, without considering their station but ally qualified them to judge. It was evident that if she had saved her distance, nothing could have prevented her winning the heat, had not the boy stopped her. The last half a mile she had passed over with incredible swiftness, but it was without hope that her friends wished she might have been in. The distance judges reported that she was in! The fact was astounding to many, but it was nevertheless true. The decision in her favor created astonishment and of course gave dissatisfaction to those who had bet against her. Astonishment it might well create, for never, we venture to say, was swifter running made than the last half mile. When we look back upon it now, we can hardly realise the speed, with which she passed over the half mile to the distance poll. It was the severest run ever seen and was so adjudged by many old racers who have seen the best nags run, "man and boy for forty years." As soon as she was at the poll she was pulled up and walked to the stand. The water was running off of her in a stream on the ground, not a hair on her was dry, and her nostrils seemed as if they were bursting to give vent to her hard drawn breath. Time of the heat 7m. 50s.—The last two miles according to some watches, were run in 3m. 41s! If this fact be so, and it seems almost incredible, the time of Fanny Wyatt must have been at least two seconds shorter, for she was at least that time behind Lady Clifden when she passed on the second mile. Taking it all together, it was, by far the hardest heat ever run over the Central, and though won by Atalanta her greatest admirers cannot claim more honor for her, for that fact, than falls to the lot of Fanny Wyatt and Lady Clifden for the part they took in it.

Fanny Wyatt, as was to be expected, was much distressed, and so was Atalanta, but neither were in the situation of Lady Clifden, the last jump appeared to be taken out of her. The betting was all at a stand, for it was now clear that the race was Atlanta's. The time allowed between the heats was used to the best advantage and in twenty minutes from the time of stopping every person who looked at her was surprised to see how fast Lady Clifden had recovered, and was then actually pawing the earth as if she had not run a step. Though conscious that there was barely a possibility of winning, the owner, to gratify those who had bet on her, determined on starting her again. Master Henry, it should have been mentioned before, was a long way out of his distance, but how far we did not see. He was too low in flesh at starting, and run whilst he had a jump in—the last of which was made somewhere about the half mile stake on the fourth round.

The three started for the second heat, Lady Clifden could not be held by her rider, and ran in the lead for three miles and two thirds, and was then passed by both Fanny Wyatt and Atalanta.—Several severe struggles were made for the lead before this, and up to the moment of passing it seemed doubtful whether it could be done. On passing Lady Clifden, Atalanta took the lead and maintained it till she reached the judges' stand, thus winning the heat and purse. Fanny Wyatt was a length behind her, and Lady Clifden about three lengths further off. Time 7m 56s

It was one of the best contested races which ever took place in this country, and but for the two mishaps which befel Lady Clifden, the honor of winning it would have cost Atalanta a greater struggle than that she had to make if she won it at all.

The following is the short report of the race:

Jockey Club purse, $1000—four mile heats.

Col. W. R. Johnson's b. m. Atalanta, five years old, by Industry, dam by Ratler—107 lbs. 1 1

John C. Stevens' ch. f. Fanny Wyatt, four years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Hal—97 lbs. 2 2

Col. J. M. Selden's ch. f. Lady Clifden, four years old, by Sussex, dam by Rat Ray—97 lbs. 3 3

Jas B. Kendall's b. c. Master Henry, four years old, by Henry, dam by Eclipse—100 lbs. dis.

Time—7m. 50s.—7m. 56s.

Office of the Philadelphia Enquirer.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 12 A. M.

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 the 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 incident. 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 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 latter 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, with 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, it will be perceived, does not tally with the letter given above, 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 sent in every direction the moment the intelligence reached Philadelphia. It is also said, and we believe with truth, that Commodore Stewart, early yesterday afternoon, despatched a steamboat with 100 seamen, to the revenue cutter at Wilmington, with orders to have her put in readiness with all practicable despatch, and proceed instantly in pursuit.

The Philadelphia Gazette adds that from the description given, there is little doubt that the above mentioned Pirate is the same that chased the brig Margaret, at New Orleans, on the 2d inst off the Island of Cuba as reported on Wednesday last—the M. reported her as having about 70 or 80 men on board. Captain Smith, of the schr La Pinta, at New York, was likewise chased for six hours on the 7th inst. in lat. 26, 50, long 67, 50, by a long black schooner, which was doubtless the same vessel.

☞ POSTSCRIPT.—The steamboat Carroll, which arrived last night, brings no further intelligence relative to the packet ship Susquehanna. A Revenue Cutter was despatched from New Castle yesterday in pursuit of the pirate.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Thursday.

SHIP SUSQUEHANNA.

LATEST FROM THE CAPES.—We have just had a conversation with Mr. Wm. Bennett, a respectable pilot, who arrived he in a fishing smack He reports that on Saturday night last, (Oct. 21) the pilot boat Spartan, himself on board, boarded the light boat on Five Fathom Bank, and put Capt. Hughes, the sperintendent, on board said boat, and then stood off, and on Sunday afternoon he again boarded the light boat, and remained their two hours, and he assures us that they did not know, nor had they heard, of the reported capture of the packet ship Susquehanna, and if it did occur, it was not within their view.

Still Mr Bennett gives great weight to the statement of his fellow Pilots, as they are gentlemen of veracity. There is one thing certain, that it could not have happened very near the Light Boat, if it happened at all. This we consider places the matter in greater doubt, than we have heretofore entertained.

STILL LATER,—We have seen Mr. Thomas Rowland, one of the Pilots on board the Pilot boat Mary Ann. The following is his report:

"*Saturday*, Oct. 21st, 1837; at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we passed the ship *Susquehanna*, at about 2 miles distant, steering E. by S. Cape Henlopen Light House bearing W. N. W. from the ship she continued steering that course until we lost sight of her from aloft, about 12 or 1 o'clock. We put our helm hard up in the boat, and ran off S. S. E. one hour, and about half past 3 o'clock, made a ship steering S. W. a schr. close alongside of her.—We ran off towards them, until we made out that it was the ship Susquehanna. We could see the cross in her fore-topsail, the ship and schr. altering their courses several times during the time."

THOMAS ROWLAND.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday.

9 P. M. Thursday.—The schr. Fame, Capt. Taylor, has just arrived from the Chesapeake Bay. Captain T. states that on Monday night at half past 10 o'clock, he observed a large ship off Hog Island about thirty miles from the capes of Virginia He remarked to his crew that such an occurrance was very unusual there being scarcely sufficient water in that vicinity for his own small craft. He thought no more of it however till he arrived at Philadelphia when hearing the supposed capture of the Susquehanna, he deemed it a duty to mention the matter at the Exchange.

From the New York Commercial of Thursday.

THE SUSQUEHANNA—ANOTHER REPORT.

There have been various rumors this morning that a schooner had arrived from Norfolk, the captain of which reports that on Saturday last, when off the Delaware, the ship Susquehanna made a signal for the schooner to come along side. This was done, and the ship was supplied with twenty bushels of oysters—after which she stood out to sea.—We have endeavored to find the vessel, but have not succeeded.

At one o'clock we heard another version of the story—that the captain had gone to the Mayor's office and made his report. We have sent to the Mayor and shall give the result.

P. S.—The messenger has returned from the Mayor's office They have received no special intelligence there upon the subject; but such information as has been there received, corroborates the oyster-vessel story.

FEDERAL PROSCRIPTION.

One of the most striking instances of the proscriptive, vindictive spirit of bank whiggery, that has ever been displayed before the American people, is to be found in the course of the opposition journalists towards John C. Calhoun Until Monday last, that Senator in the eyes of the opposition, was all that is great and good—words were scarcely sufficient to express their sense of his talents, and of his inflexible integrity. He was forgiven by them for his nullification doctrines, because they considered them as the results of honest conviction, and, in other respects, they regarded him as one of the pillars of opposition faith. But now, all is changed. Every director of a federal newspaper is busily engaged in racking his brain for the most violent and denunciatory phrases that human ingenuity can put to together, and a stream of bitter vituperation is poured out upon the man so lately one of the most cherished favorites of the bank whig party. And why is this? The answer is well worthy of attention, for it brings out, in broad relief, the moving principle of the federal party of 1837, and shows the sole object at which their efforts are directed. Mr Calhoun is assailed by his quondam friends for advocating a divorce of Bank and State; for sustaining a democratic doctrine in opposition to the tenets of Hamiltonian federalism, and for honestly avowing his opposition to the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, and declaring that, in the great contest of bankism against republican government, which is now fairly begun, he will be found on the side of the people. Such being his offence, it requires no words to show the objects of those who now denounce him.

It appears that Mr. Calhoun is consistent in his course in the matter; yet the whig journalists attempt to impugn the motives by which he is actuated. They sneeringly ask, "is this the noble patriot whom we once considered the incorruptible friend of the people and the Constitution?" and, not content with the base insinuation thus conveyed, attempt to underrate his ability, and affect to sneer at the manner in which his avowal of sentiment was made, as if the mere fact of differing from them was an evidence of deterioration of intellect, and as if he who will not sustain the cause of bankism in preference to that of the people, could neither be honest nor wise.

We allude to this matter, not for the purpose of eulogising Mr. Calhoun on account of the stand he has taken. His course speaks for itself. But to show the spirit by which the opponents of democracy are animated—to point out the real value of their denunciations, and to display their true designs, as made apparent by this outburst of fury at the severe check they received from Mr. Calhoun's speech on Monday last. It is with them, bank, bank, bank—nothing but bank! the submission of all Government to bank. Napoleon said "*l'etat; c'est moi*"—but with them the bank must be the state—it must be the ruler, the supreme authority, the virtual head of the Republic. Even now it is made the measure of all virtue, of all ability, of all patriotism. He who will not succumb to it, is at once set down as a fool or a knave. If such be the case, when it is only struggling to rise, we may form a faint conception of its iron rule and general proscription, if victorious, to use the words of Mr. Calhoun, over the Government.—*Pennsylvanian.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

OUR PROSPECT.—To show that the result of the late election is pregnant with the highest hope to the democratic party, and with utter defeat and prostration to the federalists, we copy the result of the election in 1832, from the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, a federal organ, of October 18, 1832.

In that year, the federal members of Congress were elected by an aggregate majority of TWENTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE, while the aggregate majority of the democratic members was only TEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY. The federalists elected FIFTY-SIX members of the House of Representatives, while the democrats elected but FORTY-FOUR; and in the following year, 1833, the democrats elected FIFTY-EIGHT members of the House of Representatives, and the federalists but FORTY-TWO; making an actual change of FOURTEEN members in the short space of a single year.

Let any man compare the result of the election in 1832, with the result of the election of this year, and see how great the difference is in favor of democracy now. We had then a majority of TWELVE against us in the House of Representatives; we have now probably a majority of FOURTEEN, but actually of TWELVE, in our favor. It, then, in 1833, against all the difficulties that existed, we could make an actual change from a minority of *twelve* to a majority of *sixteen*—a plain difference of TWENTY-EIGHT, in the vote of the House, in our favor—what will be our INCREASED majority next year, when we now have a majority of TWELVE OR FOURTEEN in the House?

The federalists boasted, in 1832, as they affect to do now, that democracy was prostrated, but it arose, in one year, with renewed energy and power, and routed federalism on all sides. How much more complete will be its triumph at this time, when the party is not disheartened and defeated, but full of victory, courage, and strength!—[*The Keystone.*

SPECIE-PAYING BANKS.—We are authorized and gratified to state that the Tanners' Bank of this village resumed specie payments on Tuesday. These resumptions will doubtless be immediately followed by every bank in a condition to do so, that is not under the genuine influence of Nick Biddle and his "great regulator," which it was vauntingly said stopped when the rest did, for the purpose of being ready "to lead the way in the resumption of specie payments"—*Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder.*

MR. CAMBRELENG.—The opposition paper have been of late unceasing in their hostility to our able and indefatigable Representative, Mr. Cambreleng and take unwearied pains to prejudice the minds of the people against him, but without any effect. Prior to the meeting of congress, they confidently asserted that Col. Polk could not be elected Speaker unless he would promise not to place Mr. C. as charman of the Committee of Ways and Means As they were disappointed in their expectations, they then turned all their force against him in the House, by throwing every obstacle in his way, to embarrass him in the discharge of his duties. These attempts have proved abortive, and Mr. C has shown himself abundantly able to compete with his opponents, and to carry out, in spite of their efforts, several important measures of the administration.

The ability, firmness and perseverance of Mr. C. entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the democratic party, of which he is deservedly considered one of its prominent members. It is not the democratic party only, but party only, but also every class of our citizens and particularly the merchants of this city, who are under obligations to him for his zeal in endeavouring to promote their interests, while so many of their own party endeavored to interrupt and impede the proceedings of Congress To the whigs, and the whigs alone, is to be ascribed the defeat of the bill to relieve the sufferers by the fire. On them let the odium for ever rest.—New York Daily News.

The following paragraph, and the statement to which it alludes, met our eye for the first time on Saturday last. It is copied from the Catskill Messenger of Thursday:

"The Northern Star says that Erastus Corning, Benjamin Knower, James Porter and ☞ Edwin Croswell! subscribed $100 each, and Thomas W. Olcott $200, towards establishing the Madisonian, the conservative organ at Washington. This was before Van Buren's message, and while the Argus probably supposed its tone would be the reverse of what it is. The Argus has since become loco foco, and denounced the paper it helped to establish. This is only another of the thousand evidences of the consistency of the State paper."

We have no doubt that the above statement is wholly destitute of truth, in reference to all the persons named. It is so certainly, so far as the editor of the Argus is included. So far from having subscribed money towards the Madisonian, he has no knowledge of any such subscription on the part of any individual; and he has from the beginning regretted and deprecated the establishment of that journal.—Daily Albany Argus.

The Whigs charge us with crying "down with the banks!" We say no such thing—they are down already, and that's what we complain of: down as flat as flounders; and the whole Whig party, in their efforts to get into power, by climbing over their backs, are keeping them down. The weight of the Whigs is too much for them to get up under. If every bank was a Hercules, they could not resist the specific gravity of that party, which has broken down every hobby it ever got astride of. Our plan is, to put the Whigs down and let the banks up. And put them in a condition, by separating them from politics, in which they will have a chance to be honest if they choose. And, if they don't choose, make them. This will be accomplished sooner or later. To suppose that this Whig party will prosper, is to suppose the country is always to be in difficulty and distress. Every national calamity that visits us, seems to multiply them—just as a shower in the dog-days multiplies frogs—they come like the storm bird on the wings of every tempest, but as the tempest and the storm ceases, our young country rises in renewed strength from every successive blow, and the frogs and the storm-birds, and the Whigs, disappear together.—*Tren Emporium.*

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

PROSCRIPTION.

We have been assured upon the best authority, that several of the WORKMEN on the canals and public bridges and other works in this county, who exercised their RIGHT as FREEMEN to voting the democratic ticket, were immediately notified by the supervisors and other agents of the Gov. Ritner, that they SHOULD BE EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS OF THE STATE NO LONGER. We have arrived at a high pass, when every democrat is not only excluded from all the offices of the state, but not even allowed to work as a COMMON LABORER on the works of the people. No other administration in Pennsylvania never exercised power with so tyrannical a hand. No other administration but Gov. Ritner's ever expelled the democratic day laborers from the public improvements—AND DEPRIVED THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN OF THEIR BREAD.

Are Pennsylvanians a nation of slaves, that they are to be ground in this insulting manner? And is the public money to be paid out for the corrupt purpose of sustaining this administration? Is their no longer freedom of opinion in this state? Must men become slaves to be entitled to vote?

Who prevented the passage of the bill to divorce bank and State? We answer, the opposition, aided by the votes of a few professed friends of the administration, defeated this salutary measure, and disappointed the just expectations of the people. On them alone rests the odium of defeating the measure; and a solemn account they will have to give of their sayings and doings, when the reckoning day shall arrive: When the people require them to give an account of their stewardship, their hypocrisy and want of fidelity to their interests will be fully disclosed, and they will receive the just reward of their doings.—*New York Daily News.*

Accounts from Naples of the 27th June, state that Mount Vesuvius had vomited flames on the night of the 24th, but it had not affected the atmosphere so as to reduce the intensity of the cholera, which carried off four hundred daily. The number of deaths since the 13th of April were estimated at ten thousand. All places of amusement, as well as the custom house offices, were closed. The malignancy of the disease was such that the patient's fate was decided in 24 hours.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:
EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1837.

☞ The Laws passed at the Extra Session of Congress will be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The election contest in Pennsylvania is over. The result is far more satisfactory than we anticipated, knowing that the struggle on the part of our opponents was one that involved their future political existence. But we are gratified in saying that the political integrity of the old Keystone State has been maintained in the popular branch of her Legislature. The Democratic majority is probably fourteen, but certainly twelve!

The Courier des Etats Unis announces that the French Government has agreed to pay to the United States the sum of 1,022,185 francs and 92 centimes, as the interest of the four first terms of credit on the twenty-five millions stipulated to be paid by the treaty of July 4th, 1831, but not paid till the 22d of March, 1836.

The Washington Globe of the 23d says:—The President, with several members of his Cabinet, left the city to day for the Berkeley Springs. Their absence will not continue beyond Saturday.

GEORGIA.—The Whig papers claim the election of Mr. Gilmer, the Anti-Bank States Rights Candidate for Governor, as certain by a majority of 700 votes over Mr. Schley the Van Buren candidate. This is certainly no victory for the Whigs, as both candidates are avowedly hostile to the establishment of a National Bank. According to the best information parties in the Legislature will stand as follows:

	Van Buren	State Rights
Senate	50	40
House	89	79
	139	119
	119	
Van Buren maj.	20	

When it is remembered that Judge White, at the last Presidential election, received the electoral vote of Georgia by a majority of near 3000, the late result should be highly gratifying to the friends of the National Administration.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The New York Herald of Saturday the 21st inst. says: "Messrs. Gallatin, Newbold, White and several others, in conjunction with a few bankers from the country, have come to the determination to make a decided movement at last—and yesterday notices were issued to all the leading banks of this State requesting them to hold a convention in this city on the 7th of November, for the purpose of resuming specie payments in conjunction, or nearly cotemporaneous, with the issue of Treasury drafts. It is highly probable, but we have not yet ascertained the fact, that the invitation will be extended to the Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore banks."

If there ever was a time for the friends of the National Administration to maintain a firm and decided stand, it is the present. The Opposition bloated with an ephemeral success, suppose ultimate triumph within their reach. What are the facts—where are their victories? Have the people been seduced by panic alarms into the ranks of the Opposition—have they declared a new verdict in favor of a United States Bank, or have the wise admonitions of past experience been upset and subverted by the sophistry of pensioned presses or broken-down politicians. To say that any of these things have happened, is at once to insult the virtue and patriotism of the constituency of the Union. The people have profited by experience, and an overwhelming opposition still exists, ready to manifest itself when occasion requires, to the creation of a great National Bank. Did not Gen. Jackson veto the Bill re-chartering the U. S. Bank, and was he not sustained by an overwhelming majority of his countrymen? Did not Mr. Van Buren, when a candidate for the Presidency, declare in a letter to Sherrod Williams, that if elected, he would go into the Presidential Chair the uncompromising opponent, on constitutional grounds, to a National Bank, and was he not sustained by the people? And have not both Branches of Congress, by considerable majorities declared it inexpedient to establish such an institution. And yet the Whigs vauntingly declare the country is for a National Bank and point us to Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia, &c. all of which States gave their electoral votes against Mr. Van Buren, and consequently are at this time no loss. Though in the case of Georgia, it should be noticed, that Mr. Gilmer as well as Mr. Schley, is an anti-bank man, and his majority now is only about 500, whereas Judge White's at the Presidential election was about 3000. Both branches of the Legislature are ours, and the State, all must admit, is decidedly anti-bank. The opposition boast of having succeeded in Maine. What are the facts. Did not the Whig candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair at the election immediately preceding the last, receive a greater vote than Kent, and yet was defeated by the Democratic candidate at that time. Then how do we account for Mr. Kent's election now—why schism and supineness among our friends caused it, which differences we are happy to find are about to be reconciled, and Maine will, at the first contest throw off the foul mantle of modern Bank Whiggery, and take her stand, as she was wont, among the foremost of her Democratic sisters.

THE PIRACY.—We give in to-day's paper such particulars of the reported capture of the Packet Ship Susquehanna, by pirates, as have come to hand. We entertain a hope that the report may prove unfounded, from the fact that several of the rumors differ very essentially in their details. From the Wilmington Gazette of Friday we extract the following paragraphs:

"Armed vessels have been despatched from Philadelphia, New York, and Norfolk, in pursuit of the pirates; and orders have also been sent further South, to send out vessels from southern ports; and every measure adopted in the principal cities, calculated to effect their capture.

"The Baltimore Sun states that it was rumored in that city that a suspicious vessel, answering the description given of the craft seen along side of the Susquehanna, was lately fitted out from Fell's Point, in that city, and every thing about her destination, &c. was kept perfectly dark. It was further reported that one of the most conspicuous of the crew of the vessel was the man recently tried there for piracy, but for the want of sufficient evidence was acquitted.

"The National Gazette says that a vessel was fitted out from that city under suspicious circumstance in July last, and at the instance of the Collector of that port, an investigation was held at Norfolk in September, whither she had sailed. The crew were, however, permitted to go free. The vessel in which they sailed was condemned as not seaworthy, and a new one purchased, answering the description of the piratical vessel in question. Among her crew were notorious desparadoes, whose names are known, and will be published at the proper time.

An individual by the name of Blankman was arrested in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, on suspicion of having connexion with the piratical vessel, but after an examination of some hours, before the Mayor, he was discharged. The Philadelphia Inquirer observes of the trial, that while it is calculated to acquit Captain Blankman of all participation in the supposed piracy, it states many facts of the history of the notorious Mitchell, that will be read with interest at this time.

RETURN OF SPECIE—The Packet Ship Ontario, which arrived a few days since at New York from London, brought fifteen casks of specie for Prime, Ward and King, of the former city.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—Three hundred and fifty bricklayers are wanted at Grand Gulph, Mississippi. The pay is $3,50 per day.

SPECIE.—The Wilmington Gazette of the 24th inst. asserts upon report that *Twenty tons* of Specie passed through the Pennsylvania Canal, on the 14th inst. for Philadelphia. It came up the Ohio, and is supposed to be for the U. S. Bank and the Banks of Philadelphia. The same paper adds that this is good news, and gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payments by the Banks in a short time

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MORE SPECIE.—About $65,000 arrived at New York, last week, in small amounts, by vessels from the West Indias, and South America.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee has elected Mr. Epraim A. Foster, U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Grundy whose term of office expires on the 4th of March 1839. Mr. Grundy was not a candidate for re-election. Mr. Foster, though a modern Whig, it is said, received the votes of several friends of the National Administration.

The New Orleans papers to the 18th and 19th inst. contain accounts of the discovery of a contemplated negro insurrection in the Red River District of Louisiana, of which the following is the substacce.

From the New Orleans Bee, Oct. 19

INSURRECTION.

"By the Brian Boroihme from Alexandria, information by passengers and letters has been received of an extensive insurrection, which was to have taken place on the night of the 7th at Bayou Rapide, a few miles from Alexandria, but for the discovery of the plot by one of the parties, on the 5th, who made a confession to his master. About 30 negroes were immediately arrested on the 10th, 11th, and 12th; 9 of the principal leaders were hung in Alexandria, 3 of them were free; there are about 40 in jail awaiting their trial.

Two companies of United States troops have been stationed throughout the disaffected districts. Every thing is now quiet and the negroes completely subdued."

Of 333 directors of banks in the State of Ohio only 37 profess to be democrats, and not a single bank is controlled by a democratic directory; and yet the democratic party is charged with creating and managing the State banks! The falsehood of the charge is not more palpable in relation to the banks in Ohio than to those in other States—*Illinois State Gazette.*

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—"Fourteen thousand persons are in prison for debt in England and Wales.—*N. Y. Star.*

We have said that the great wealth of England was associated with, and indeed founded upon, great poverty; and this proves it. 14,000 persons are able to pay the national debt, or in other words, are worth $3,500,000,000, while 14,000 are in prison for debt, it is because the fruits of labor, earned by the many are monopolised by the few.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

An easy way to acquire good manners and Education.—The Dedham Patriot says Every man that pays his subscription promptly in advance is a gentleman and a scholar.

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