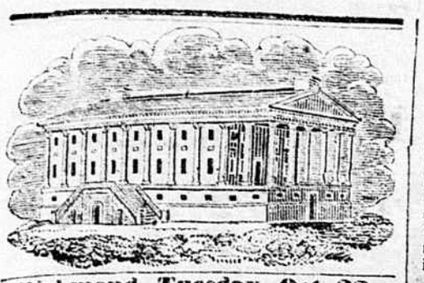

Richmond, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

THE STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Keystone exhibits the returns and results of the recent Election from the different districts and counties of the State. The Summary stands thus:

	Dem.	Fed.
Senate,	17	16
House of Representatives,	69	31
	86	47
	47	
Dem. majority on joint ballot,	39!!	

The popular majority is immense. The Republicans are confident in carrying the State for Mr. Van Buren by 20,000 majority.

GEORGIA.—The returns are yet incomplete; but those which have been received, leave not the smallest loophole for doubt. The present returns give McDonald (Dem.) 23,801, and Dougherty (S R.) 23,127. McDonald's majority, so far, 674. The Democratic gain thus far is 1,298, compared with the election of 1837, when Schley was defeated by from 7 to 800 majority. Twenty five counties remain to be heard from; seventeen of which are Democratic, and eight Whig. McDonald will carry the day by from 1,500 to 2,000. The "Federal Union" informs the Globe by slip, "The *Legislature* will be Democratic by from 30 to 40 majority."

OHIO.—The victory is overwhelming, as will appear by the following statements from the Ohio Statesman of the 15th:

"OHIO ELECTIONS.—We give below the whole returns of the State, which we think can be relied on with great certainty. It is true, some of them are unofficial, and may not be positively correct; but we have set all down to the Whigs where we have not reported information of the actual result. By this result, we make 25 Democratic Senators, Federal 11—Democratic majority in the Senate 14! We believe 4 is the greatest majority we ever had in the Ohio Senate since the organization of parties in this State, thus making 10 majority greater in this branch than at any former period. In the House, according to the best information we have, we number 49 Democrats and 23 Federalists—Democratic majority in the House 26—much the largest majority ever known in the House; and on joint ballot the majority will be 40!!

"If the official canvass sustains the above, and we believe it will, and perhaps add one or two to the number, the Democrats will have a *quorum* in each branch, so that the Federalists may either all die or run away, yet the business of legislation will progress as though nothing had happened. They are of importance, so far as *numbers* are concerned, and they can enjoy themselves in any way they please, and will never be *missed* or subject of inquiry. They need not complain hereafter, as they have done heretofore, that they were compelled to keep their seats to form a quorum, that the majority might do as they pleased in carrying their measures.

"What a comment is this election upon the principles and acts of the Federal party. Has bank reform been driven from the halls of legislation? Has the small note and shinplaster policy of the Federalists been sustained? Has the United States' Bank been invited, with its wretched policy, to locate a branch in our State? No, indeed! The commendation of all these measures is overwhelming—the rebuke pointed and severe indeed. And how fortunate! The days of shinplasters are over in Ohio—already have we an increased circulation of silver change in the hands of the people to meet the crisis in embryo.

"But nothing has been more pointed and severe, as a rebuke to the Opposition, than their false and scandalous charges in relation to the apportionment bill of 1835-6. The people have not only sustained that measure, but have sent back many members of that session who have not since been elected. This indeed is a rebuke that should not be lost in its effects upon those receiving it.

"These are State matters. The Independent Treasury and the acts of the National Administration entered largely into this discussion, and the result is a clear and decisive proof of the people's views on these important questions.

SENATORS.

Elected last year.

Democrats. 12		Federalists, 5	
Elected this year.			
Highland and Clinton,	1	Franklin and Pickaway,	1
Guernsey and Monroe,	1	Clark, Champaign and Logan,	1
Belmont,	1	Muskingum,	1
Hamilton,	1	Cuyahoga,	1
Perry, Morgan, &c.,	1	Portage,	1
Ross,	1	Athens,	1
Jefferson,	1		—
Richland,	1		11
Columbiana,	1		
Clermont,	1		
Geauga & Ashtabula,	1		
Lucas, Wood, &c.,	1		
Brown, Adams and Scioto,	1		
	—		
	25		

REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats—Pickaway 1, Delaware 1, Fairfield and Hocking 2, Knox 1, Belmont 2, Montgomery 1, Morgan 1, Wayne 2, Hamilton 2, Highland 1, Licking 2, Butler 2, Washington 1, Perry 1, Ross, Pike and Jackson 2, Huron 1, Holmes 1, Harrison 1, Jefferson 1, Columbiana 3, Coshocton 1, Richland 2, Sandusky and Seneca 1, Clermont 1, Miami, Dark and Mercer 2, Carroll 1, Stark 2, Shelby, &c., 1, Washington 1, Portage 2, Ashtabula 1, Lucas, Wood &c. 1, Preble 1, Brown, Adams and Scioto 2, Crawford, Marion and Union 1—49

Federalists—Franklin 1, Clark 1, Champaign 1, Guernsey 1, Logan 1, Muskingum 2, Green 1, Warren 1, Clinton 1, Medina 1, Lorain 1, Cuyahoga 1, Ashtabula 1, Fayette & Madison 1, Tuscarawas 1, Athens 1, Trumbull 2, Geauga 2, Lawrence and Gallia 1, Crawford, Marion and Union 1—23.

"The whole number of Senators in our Legislature is 36—whole number of Representatives 72—on joint ballot 108—majority 55."

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature assembled on Monday, the 7th inst.—In the *Senate*, Gen. T. S. Love of Henry county (Dem.) was elected Speaker, over H. H. Brown, Esq. of Perry (Whig) by a vote of 13 to 10. Col. W. K. Hill was elected Clerk, Gen. Wm. Martin, assistant Clerk, without opposition; and Mr. Casey, Doorkeeper over Mr D. Williams, by a vote of 14 to 11.

In the *H of R*, Mr. Jonas E. Thomas of Maury (Dem.) was elected Speaker, over Mr. Soloman D. Jacobs of Knox, by a vote of 42 to 32. Granville S. Crockett was elected Clerk, and Lycurgus Winchester assistant Clerk.

A letter which we have received from Tennessee of the 30th ult., leaves not the slightest doubt of her position on the chessboard. Our Correspondent writes us, that but for the circumstance of Cannon's being the incumbent of the Chair, Polk's majority would have been 12 or 15,000; that "the issue really was between Van Buren and Clay."—He says: "The Democracy throughout the State, will fight in 1840, for the great State Rights' Principles of '98—'99, even unto the death," (or as the recent version is,) will "war to the knife"—that "Cannon, White, Foster, Shields, Cheatham, Stone, &c., are killed off, and the survivors may prepare to bury them;" and that Bell must share their fate. "The Federalists in Tennessee are in despair, because they see that with Clay, Harrison or Webster for their leader, the hunt is up. Van Buren will beat either of these men in our State in November '40, some 30, 40 or 50,000 votes, if matters shall then stand as they do now. The folly of the Federalists, in supposing that Clay has any, the least chance to carry this really Democratic State, fills me with astonishment, whenever I think of it."—Our Correspondent winds up with the following P. S.: "If any Federalist in the Old Dominion wishes to go $2,000 on this State, tell him that you know a gentleman who will be glad of his custom."

THE RICHMOND WHIG.—With what untiring zeal the Richmond Whig labors to produce dissension between Mr. Ritchie and ourself. Every number has something to say about the "provincial press" and its attempts to wrest from the veteran Editor of the Enquirer, the sceptre which he has so long wielded. We suppose our friend of the Enquirer is "*old enough*" to appreciate the interested zeal of the Whig—that he fully understands the game which that paper is playing. We would just suggest to that paper, that all its efforts is "*love's labor lost*"—that it cannot create the disunion between us, which it so much desires—that there will be union, concert and harmony "throughout our ranks"—and that the most glorious success will be the result. Whiggery may even now see the hand writing on the wall, which announces its doom.—*Valley Star.*

The Whig labours in vain. For its own sake, as well on account of the decency and dignity of the press, we lament, whilst we despise, the insidious game which it is playing throughout. It is all in vain—Its own party will rue the consequences. The Whig may wage war to the knife—It may embitter and poison the social intercourse of contending politicians; but the course and tone of its press are only calculated to sink its own party into still lower depths. What justice or decency is there, in always insinuating the worst motives that can be imagined, in attributing the most unworthy designs to your opponents? and in designating them by the coarsest epithets? Why designate the excellent Postmaster of this City the "hireling" of Amos Kendall? Why describe us as the organ of the President of the Bank of Va., with whom we sometimes hold no communication for weeks together? It may compare us, if it pleases, to its favorite Hero of *Caleb Balderstone;* but the allusion is untrue. The course we have taken about the Banks was adopted without the slightest consultation with the President of the Bank of Virginia. Deeply reprehensible too are the unjust and indecent terms in which it is pleased to speak of Mr Roane, Mr McDowell, &c., &c. Such too, is the effort it is making to screen the Bank of the U. States from the censures it has justly provoked, in order to lay the blame of the present suspension at the door of the Administration. The Present Bank is the creature of the Whigs, was *rechartered* by them—It has been *managed* by them; and its gross abuses have resulted in bringing upon other Banks, and upon the community at large, the calamities of the present crisis. Every impartial man admits the fact. The staunchest Whig press in New York, (the N. Y. American, from which we have extracted two articles for this day's paper,) attributes the suspension to its own mismanagement, and clears the Administration of any desire to bring about this calamity upon the country.—We are aware of the utter uselessness of addressing any argument to the R. Whig—of making any appeal to the decency and justice of that press. "A wilfu' man maun hae his way"—and we repeat, the very party to which it is devoting its mischievous labors, will live to rue the injuries which its transgressions are bringing down upon them.

☞ Since writing the above, our attention has been called to an Editorial article in yesterday's Whig; which sets off in the following strain: "It is thought by some that the Bank officer who wrote the Editorial in the last Enquirer against the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, would be quite as profitably engaged, if he would put his own Bank in a better condition—Certainly his censure and criticism would carry more weight and come with a better grace, if he were not in precisely the same bad fix with the institution which he damns so heavily," &c., &c. We could not give a more appropriate illustration of the reckless spirit which actuates the Whig. It confirms the character, which we have given of it in our preceding remarks. The Editorial to which the Whig refers, was not written by Dr. Brockenbrough, or by any "Bank officer"—or by any person, except the Editor of this paper. It was suggested by nobody—seen by nobody but our worthy foreman and his compositors—No one had the slightest agency in furnishing a single fact or expression in the whole article. What do the Whigs think of their Editor, who thus boldly trumps up the most absurd and unfounded assertions—involving not only ourselves, but other persons? We care not what the Whig may please to say of ourselves. We scorn the artful insinuations, the bold attacks, the coarse abuse, which it may please to lavish upon us. We have been accustomed to them for 15 years, and we know precisely *what they are worth.* We can regard them with silent contempt; but the case is somewhat altered, when it attacks others through our sides.

A Whig Dinner.

The Petersburg Intelligencer has furnished the Proceedings of the Dinner which was given in Southampton on the 2d instant, to the defeated Whig candidates, Messrs. Pegram and Urquhart. The Toasts seem to make good the claim, which the Whigs put in to *all the talents*—for, Mr. Leigh is toasted as being "talented"—Mr John Robertson is toasted as being "talented"—So are "the talented and intrepid Editors of the Richmond Whig"—So is the "Hon. Henry A. Wise"—ditto Mr. Clay—The Correspondence is voluminous enough; but not very talented. Mr. Leigh's letter is short—So is Mr. Tyler's—So is Mr. Wise's, and very commonplace.—The most sensible letter in the whole Budget is Judge May's—and yet he too falls into the extraordinary error of wondering, how any man who is opposed to the Sub-Treasury, should rejoice in the election of a friend of the Administration; as if such a man were not bound by his principles to prefer that Administration, rather than go with the Whigs, and their still more objectionable alternative a National Bank, and the very obnoxious politician, whom the Judge toasts as his Presidential candidate, to wit: Henry Clay!—The most remarkable of all this Correspondence is the letter of Mr. F. Mallory. He frankly tells them, that "the Harrisburg Convention will do no good, if it nominates either of these individuals," (Clay, Harrison and Scott,) Mr. M. says, he has "opinions on this subject, drawn from much observation in Washington, and conversation with men from all sections and of every party;" but one "so young and so humble" as himself, "forbears to express them." He does not manifest a similar reserve on another point. The unqualified remarks which he makes upon Mr. Benton are in the worst possible taste—We are somewhat puzzled to understand Mr M.'s toast:

"*The Northern Man with Southern Principles.*"—Will he not, as with his Northern principles, offer them up a ready sacrifice to the judicious views of public policy, rightly understood in reference to the individual interests of Martin Van Buren."

The toasts are not very brilliant or striking. Mr. Leigh's is:

The Whig Party.—Let us take for our guide the prudent and wise maxim of the Whigs of the Revolution—"United we stand, divided we fall."

Trite but prudent enough. Mr. Wises's runs after this fashion:

Tennessee and Indiana.—If the enemy have made a breach there, repair it, and in vain *capture Virginia.*

The Whigs *then* have not yet captured Virginia, nor will they.—A similar *go ahead* principle—the Whigs "never are, but always to be blessed"—pervades also the toast of Mr. Macfarland:

"The success of the Whig party, and their candidate Henry Clay, at the coming election: May the lustre of his own character, and that of his Administration, never be tarnished by proscription for opinion's sake."

Mr. Clay's election, we presume must precede his *administration*—or, as Mrs. Glass advises, before you *cook* the eel, you must *catch* him.

Among the Correspondents of this Jerusalem Festival, we recognize two Politicians, who are in a false position. They are State Rights' men, who do not like the tenets and candidate of the Whigs, and yet cannot make up their minds, to burst the withes which now bind them to the party.

Another Cheering Sign!—The Kanawha Senatorial District.

The Ball is still rolling—We congratulate the Democracy of Virginia on the election of Mr. Thompson to the Senate of Virginia. He fills the seat vacated by Mr. Smith, a Whig. This gives us, therefore, a majority of 6 in that body—and another vote for an Administration Senator. We are more and more satisfied, that Mr. Rives cannot be re-elected. What says the Delegate from Logan, under this development of the sentiments of his county? Will he vote against the Democrats?

To the Editor:— "CHARLESTON, Ka., Oct 15, 1839.

"Below you will find the result of our Senatorial election, as far as heard from. The most sanguine Whigs have now given up all hopes of success, and there is no doubt, but that our talented candidate, Thompson, is elected by a large majority. Every exertion was made by the Whigs in this county to elect their candidate, '*The General;*' but all to no effect. The immense Whig majority given at our Congressional election in '37, say 440 odd, has been reduced now to 98!! When we consider the powerful and unceasing opposition Thompson met with in this county—an opposition which combined the almost irresistible influence of that all-powerful monopoly, '*The Kanawha Salt Company,*' and all the wealth of our county, we are as much gratified at the result, as the Opposition have been astounded. Mr. Thompson has been educated a Jeffersonian Republican—he is a gentleman of fine talents, and whilst he will prove himself a faithful and an honest representative, he will be no less distinguished as an able and talented member of the Senate of our State:

KANAWHA—*Complete.*

	Smith.	Thompson.
Charleston	215	79
Cole Bridge	36	133
Elk	25	15
Pocatallico	9	18
Jones'	60	5
Toney's	26	23
	371	273

CABELL.

"Thompson's majority in this county 128, and two precincts to be heard from—which will increase, instead of diminish it.

FAYETTE.

	Smith.	Thompson.
Alderson's	20	12
Gauley Bridge	19	37
	39	49

MASON.

	Smith.	Thompson.
Point Pleasant	3 maj.	
Buffalo	7 do.	
George's		25 maj.

"One precinct to be heard from, which will increase T.'s majority.

LOGAN.

	Smith.	Thompson.
Price's	18	67

"Logan will give Thompson from 100 to 150 majority.

JACKSON.

	Smith.	Thompson.
Ripley (C H)	90	*100

"The other precincts will increase Thompson's majority, as they voted *strong* for him at the last Senatorial election.

NICHOLAS.

"Nothing heard from Nicholas up to this date.

Recapitulation.

Thompson	642
Smith	528
Majority for Thompson	114

* At Ripley, at the last Senatorial election, Mr. B. Smith beat Mr. Thompson 140 votes."

FLOUR MARKET.

The Rochester Democrat states, that "on the receipt of the news by the Liverpool, wheat immediately rose from 90 cents to $1 a bushel; flour from $5 to $5 50—We are told, that 10,000 barrels of flour have recently been brought here for the Canada market, and that the Carthage Railroad has been crowded night and day the past week, in getting it to the steamboat landing."—In Baltimore, flour has advanced $1 per barrel. Grain has risen in the same proportion, and sales are now making at an advance of seventeen to twenty cents per bushel.—The New York Evening Post says, that the orders received by the Liverpool are to be executed, notwithstanding the advance in price which has taken place in that market since the receipt of the news respecting the unfavorable prospects of the harvest in England. The Express of Thursday says, that at least 20,000 bbls. would be taken from New York this week.

Two interesting Facts—by the Liverpool.

1st. We understand, that before the Liverpool sailed, so strange and suspicious had been the course of the Bank of the United States, a sagacious politician predicted that by the next arrival, they would hear of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank.

2d. A passenger in the Liverpool saw one pound notes, which had been prepared by the Bank of England—so that we may expect to hear, by one of the first steamers, of the suspension of that Institution.

NEW YORK and BOSTON BANKS

Progress of the Suspension de[illegible]

The fri[illegible] United States Bank [illegible] wheedle the other Banks in [illegible] Like the fox whose tail has been cut off, they are trying to coax or to coerce the other foxes to do the like. But to their honor be it said, the Banks of New York and Boston still stand fast.

In New York, the struggle to induce them to suspend specie payments, has been violent; but since the Liverpool has sailed, (on Saturday,) without carrying off much of the specie, it is hoped that the crisis is over.—The Banks of that city have attempted to prevent the export of specie, by drawing Bills on London. The N. York Herald of Thursday stated, that "The great desideratum of supplying the demand for some means of remittance abroad, which shall obviate the necessity of shipping specie, is now obtained. There will no doubt be more bills than will find buyers, and the rate will be so far reduced, as to prevent in all probability, much specie from going. The departure of the Liverpool has rightly been considered as the trying moment for our banks; they have accordingly had many plans on foot to meet the emergency; but none was fixed upon until to day, when Gov. Seward, J. C. Spencer, Secretary of State, and Willis Hall, Attorney General, appeared in Wall street, to negotiate $1,500,000 of the $4,000,000 loan authorized to be made by the law of 1838 for the more speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal. The loans bear 5 per cent. interest, and the money will be required to be paid as follows: Seven per cent. on the 15th of November next; seven per cent. on the 15th of December next; twelve per cent. on the 1st January next; ten per cent. on the 15th January next; ten per cent. on the 1st February next; ten per cent. on the 15th February next, and the residue may remain in deposite with any safety fund banks taking any part of the loan, in proportion to the amount taken until the 1st day of July, 1840.

"Tenders were immediately made by the State Bank, Merchants' Bank, N. Am. T. & Banking Co. and others, which resulted in a purchase of the loan for remittance to England by the Liverpool. The banks draw against it at 9 1-3, 60 days, and 9 per cent. 90 days.

The arrangement obviated the necessity of accepting an offer made by the agent of the Barings in this city, to permit the banks to draw on them to the extent of $1,000,000. In addition to this supply, about £20,000 are offered by private houses, and some British Government Bills. There is also a reasonable amount of flour bills offering, some cotton bill are in the market, and the quantity increasing. It is also stated that the cashiers of the Banks of Upper Canada and the Gore Bank, are now here for a supply of specie, in order to enable those institutions to resume."

It was also reported on Tuesday, that $300,000 in specie had been received in N. York from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the regular course of trade.—Much was also said in New York, of the Collector's having loaned to the American Trust and Bank'g Company to enable it to meet the drafts of the other Banks for specie, a sum variously estimated at from 70 to $150,000. From whatever causes it may have proceeded, great confidence was felt in New York, that the Banks would continue to pay specie. The N. Y. Express of Saturday states, that "The storm is so severe to day, that all out-door business is suspended. The sailing of the Livarpool steamer will not be delayed. The impression is, that a much less amount of specie will go in her than was anticipated.—Bills on London are selling at 109 a 109 1-2, and an abundant supply is in the market. Exchange on Philadelphia this morning, is 15, and on Providence 10 per cent. Money is apparently as scarce as it can be. Merchants are compelled to sell their Southern Exchanges at most ruinous sacrifices to meet their engagements."—The N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday Evening states, that "The United States Bank fluctuated from 76 to 73 1-2; and finally closed at—. No material variation in Delaware, Harlem, North American Trust, Mechanics' Banking Association fell 1 per cent., Bank of Commerce, 1. Notwithstanding the question of suspension is settled, stocks may gradually be quoted firm at yesterday's rates. Sale of sight drafts on Philadelphia were made as low as 85 1-4, and more offered on same terms. The sound banks in Philadelphia will soon be compelled to contract credits so as to check the downward course of their irredeemable rags. Specie is dull of sale. Mexican dollars were offered as low as 2 per cent. premium—1 1-2 best bid."

How much specie went out by the Liverpool steamer, is not ascertained; but less than is usually taken by the steamships—Some went out by the Liverpool packet on Wednesday, and the Havre packet together about $92,000. In the course of the week, the Chelsea Bank and the Wool Growers' Bank, both established under the late General Banking Law, stopped payment entirely two or three days ago, but their combined circulation does not exceed $10,000, for which stocks to three times the amount are pledged with the Comptroller of the State. On the whole, the feeling in New York, of the stability of the Banks is strong; though the merchants have been much pressed for funds to meet their engagements. The New York Dispatch of Saturday declares, that "Neither the Banks nor the community waver, and whatever may be said to the contrary by those interested, the Banks of New York WILL NOT SUSPEND."

It is important, in every point of view, both for the Government and the People, that some of the Banks should stand fast—as a rally point to bring others back, that can resume—and also as some standard, to test the rate of exchanges and the stability of other Institutions.

In Boston, there has been much *mouvement;* but it has resulted in a determination to go on. On Tuesday Evening, a meeting of merchants, &c., was held at the Exchange Coffee House; and a committee appointed to confer with the Banks.—On Wednesday Evening, the adjourned meeting was held at the same place. The Committee reported answers from the Banks, which "declared that while they had each done all in their power to relieve the community, they would still persevere in discounting to the utmost extent of their ability. The City Bank offered, if others would co operate, to discount, next Thursday, at least, 2 1-2 per cent. of its capital—say $25,000, and the Tremont also proposed to discount the whole of its current receipts this week.—Mr Bradlee remarked, that at this rate, the Tremont would probably disperse $60,000, and he added that, on Tuesday last, the Boston Bank discounted about $40,000. The Globe discounted $50,000 on Monday last."—Mr. Degrand then submitted a proposition, that "it was most expedient for our Banks to suspend specie payments for bills of five dollars and upwards. On motion of Mr. Thomas B. Curtis, the resolutions were laid on the table, for the purpose of considering a substitute, which was then offered by Mr Bradlee. It was to the effect, that on Thursday last at 10 o'clock, a meeting of delegates from all the City Banks be held, to take into consideration the present crisis, and that it be recommended to them to discount in course of the week, five per cent. of their capital. Mr. Peter T. Homer, made some remarks in favor of this resolution, and it was further sustained by Mr. Nathan Appleton, and opposed by Messrs. Degrand and Walker. The resolution was finally adopted after very little discussion and the meeting adjourned."—The Boston Post rejoices at "the glorious manner in which the contest has resulted" (by a vote of *more than two to one*)—and adds, that "He who now recommends suspension should be looked upon as a bankrupt who wishes to involve the whole public in the calamity his own indiscretion has brought upon himself."

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal declares, that "Should every other Bank in the country be compelled to suspend specie payment, our Banks in Portsmouth would not be affected, as they have the means of redeeming every dollar of their issue, and would be under no necessity to suspend."—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald speaks with great confidence of all the New England Banks.

"Three of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Banks, the Merchants' and Manufacturers, the Exchange, and the Office United States Bank, resolved on Monday morning to suspend specie payments. The Bank of Pittsburg resolved on the other hand, *not to suspend*, but to continue the redemption of her notes in gold and silver."

The York, Chambersburg, and Gettysburg Banks, at once discontinued the redemption of their notes in specie, on hearing of the adoption of the suspension measure in Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Star and Banner, however, states that the Gettysburg Bank still continued to pay out specie for its five dollar notes.—The New Jersey Banks express a full reliance on their ability to continue. The Rhode Island Banks have suspended.—The New Haven Herald says, that "The banks in this city are in the most sound and substantial situation, and in no danger of suspension until New York sets the example. Our intimate connection with the great emporium would no doubt render it expedient to follow in her footsteps."

The reader will perceive, that the Charleston Banks (with two exceptions) have also suspended.

The Exchange Bank of Norfolk has suspended—The Bank of Virginia in Portsmouth, just put into operation, has not; and we hope will be able to weather the storm.

Small Change—A bill proposing to issue $400,000 of Corporation Certificates, of denominations from fifty cents to two dollars, passed a final reading in the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore on Tuesday evening by a vote of 13 to 7. It also passed the Second Branch on Friday, by a close vote of 6 to 5—but the Baltimore Patriot doubts under such circumstances, and against such an opposition, whether it should be carried out, or whether the Mayor will sanction the Bill.

Meetings have been held in this State in Norfolk and Winchester—in the former of which "a Committee of Nineteen was appointed to consult as to the best mode of supplying the wants of the community with a circulating medium during the suspension of specie payments by the Farmers' Bank and Bank of Virginia of this place, and report to a future meeting; and it was further Resolved, that the Committee apply to the several Banks to re-issue such one and two dollar notes as may now be in their possession."—In Winchester a Committee was appointed "to ask the aid of the Town Council to provide through the medium of the Winchester and Frederick County Savings Institution—an institution of undoubted insolvency—a responsible currency, suited to the wants of the community, during the suspension of specie payments, recently forced upon our Banks by the course those of the adjoining States have thought it necessary to pursue."

In Philadelphia, the State's Attorney is on the alart. Two of the Banks have pledged themselves not to issue any small notes. The same system ought to be carried out.

Capt. John B. Richardson has been appointed by the Governor, Captain of the State Guards vice Capt. Blair Bolling, deceased. (A good appointment.)

BANK of the U. S.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce has just published [illegible] of the principal provisions of the Charter of [illegible] Among [illegible] find the following: 1st. That no notes shall be issued by the Corporation of a denomination less than *ten dollars.*" (The Bank has thrown the $5 notes of the old Bank into circulation.) 2d, It "*shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time—or goods which shall be the proceeds of its loans.*"—(The Bank is believed to have purchased, or made advances upon cotton not within the purview of this power.) 3d, It is required to "make to the Auditor General monthly returns of its condition." (So far from complying with this requisition, the Auditor General in [illegible] under the Governor's instructions, to call upon the Bank for the return, which it has failed to make:) 4th. If it fails to redrem its notes in specie, and the fact be established upon a judicial investigation, specified in the charter, the Governor is required to issue his Proclamation, declaring the charter of the said Bank to be forfeited—and 5th The Legislature may enquire whether the provisions of the charter have been abused or violated; and if the Bank refuse to submit to an investigation, the Legislature may repeal the charter; and a Scire Facias may be issued by the Supreme Court to call on the Bank to show cause why the charter should not be forfeited, &c., &c.

Under these provisions, the Legislature are bound to probe the late misconduct of the Bank—and it may become their duty then to punish its abuses, to restrict its powers, to limit its duration, (as the condition of its continuance,) if not to wind it up as soon as is compatible with the sound interests of the State. These duties she owes not only to herself, but to her sister States.

Mr. George Jones opened the Avon Theatre on Wednesday night, with great *eclat*. This Theatre has been built with the most extraordinary rapidity. The Herald says, that "A numerous audience were gratified with a view of its interior beauties and adornments—its admirable plan and commodious arrangements. The sentiment appeared to be unanimous, that every thing was *comme il faut.* The Dome, Proscœnium, Boxes, its beautiful Drop Curtain, representing the ancient Acropolis of Athens, and the entire Scenery, were designed and Painted by Mr. Geo. Jones.—Assistant Artist, Mr Wm. Clark. Mrs. G Jones delivered in her most effective manner the opening Prize Address, which was written by Dr. Henry Myers of this city. The house opened with the Hunchback. The best wish we could frame for Mr. Jones, is, that he may receive as rich a reward as his merits and exertions deserve.

Medical College in Richmond.

Yesterday, the Second Session of the Medical Faculty of Hampden Sidney College commenced—when Dr. Warner delivered the opening Lecture on Surgery.—We were prevented by indispensable engagements from attending him—but we understand, that his Lecture was highly able, beautiful and eloquent. Dr Johnson delivers the Lecture on Anatomy at 12 o'clock to day.

We learn, that the Hall has been fitted up in a handsome style. The Institution re opens under favorable auspices—about 50 Students having already matriculated. We wish it every success.

Camden and Philadelphia Races.

Col. W. R. Johnson's Boston took the Jockey Club Purse, $1000, 4 mile heats; 3 subscribers, inside stakes, P. P. $2000 a side; beating Hatcher and Wilson's g. m. Omega, who was withdrawn after the 1st heat.

Laird's Clarion took the Proprietor's Purse last Friday, (last day.) 3 mile heats, beating W. R. Johnson's Argyle, 10 years old, (who took the 1st heat,) and J. B. Kendall's Mary Selden.

POSTSCRIPT—Last evening's Southern Mail.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA

In the 78 counties heard from Dougherty's vote is,	28,171
McDonald's do	28,309
Difference,	138
In the remaining fifteen counties to be heard from, Schley's majorities were,	1,556
Gilmer's do.	352
Difference,	1,251

[*Milledgeville F. Union.*

McDonald's majority will be at least 1500.

Election in South Carolina.

"BARNWELL C. H., Oct 16.

"I send you the result of the election for a member of Congress from our District. The vote is the smallest ever polled in the District:—

"Butler 1142, Jamieson 220, Caughman 44—Total 1406."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Another Fire!—Vicksburg.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 8th inst., gives the particulars of a destructive fire which occurred in that City on the 7th. It commenced in the office of John F. Pierson, Attorney-at Law, on Cherry street, which was entirely consumed, together with eight other offices. The residences of Hon S. S. Prentiss and R. H. Crump, Esq., at the North end of Cherry street and several offices on Main street were also consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

Offices of Discount should be separated from Banks of Discount

In this season of perplexity and pecuniary distress, any plan or suggestion for relief will be viewed *by many* with a favorable eye. Influenced by this belief, the following reflections are presented. In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and the Press performing the valuable office of collecting and preserving, for future use, ideas sometimes valuable, I offer the following. Take them for what they are worth; and should their intrinsic merit equal the spirit in which they are sent, they would be valuable indeed.

That every nation ought to possess a fixed standard of value, by which, at all times, the products, and values, and industry of that community can be measured, is a proposition that few, if any, will deny. This is one of the problems in political economy not yet entirely solved. That the following plan would have a tendency, *to a great extent*, to keep the measure of value within a community, would seem undeniable:

Let there be offices of deposit, under proper restrictions, which should grant certificates of deposit, for specie actually deposited. These certificates would bear an agio in the market: they would sell at a premium. Let a small amount, for safe keeping, be paid by the person depositing. Make it the duty of the offices of deposit to pay all certificates of deposit in specie, no matter at what office the deposit was made—Allow a premium for such transfer, where the certificate was presented at an office where the deposit had not been made.

The test oath suppressed duels in Virginia—enlarge this test oath. Let all officers, civil and military, and all endued with public trusts of whatever sort, take the following oath:—"I swear that I have never borrowed or lent or used or permitted to be used any public monies or dues or securities of any sort belonging to the State; and I farther swear, that I will never borrow or lend or permit to be used any public monies or dues or securities."

There would be as much safeguard in this oath in such cases as the test oath in duels. Can any good reason be given why such an oath should not now, by the next Legislature, be administered to every officer or agent of the State. Let this oath also be extended to all cases of the deposite of money by private individuals. Rigidly enforce the collection of all public dues in specie. Permit no Bank to issue a note under fifty dollars. Permit any association of individuals to discount and lend money, and give them a summary mode of collection: provided before they went to banking, that they should pledge, by deed recorded, property, real, personal and mixed, to seven times the amount of their notes put into circulation—and permit any individual, when this fund was exhausted, to have recourse to the private fortunes of the bankers. Make these private bankers deposite their specie in the offices of deposite—and let the notes of the bankers be made payable in the certificates of deposite, or in specie at the option of the private banker, when presented.

The suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England lasted for upwards of 20 years. During that period the private bankers of that island redeemed their notes by those of the Bank of England.

Why should we give to money lenders a power which we deny to others?

When a merchant meets with calamity, he is made to pay all his debts, as far as his property will go. When a farmer is in the same predicament, he must pay up to the last cent. When a miller makes bad speculations and fails, he is not permitted to retain any thing from his creditors. There is now a sufficient capital in the country to carry on banking, without giving to persons carrying it on a privilege denied to all the rest of the community.

The power of wealth is great in all countries, and it is time that we should put this associated wealth, these banking institutions on a different footing from what they now are. They regulate at pleasure the value of all articles in our markets, and the value of real estate.

But I must conclude. Let money, which the holders do not wish to be put at hazard, be put in offices of deposite. There are many who would gladly deposite their monies in such a place of safety. Let those who wish to discount, and loan and borrow, have their Banks of discount: but do not confer on them privileges denied to our planters, and farmers, and merchants, and millers. Much overtrading will thus be arrested.—The deposite money of the country will thus be kept for the use of its owners at a moment's warning.—It will not as now be immediately lent out by Banks, which stop at pleasure, in a time of peace—at a time, too, when the whole earth is loaded with the munificent favors of a kind Providence. The experiment of the Scotch idea of Banks of discount and deposite *united in one* have been tried and are found wanting. Let us try the plan of deposite separately.—It is much easier to change such a plan than the one now in operation, should it be found faulty on trial.

DAVENANT.

Oct. 19, 1839.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

THE BANKRUPT BANKS.

These faithless corporations have again violated their charters, and proved themselves unable or unwilling to discharge their duty and obligations to the public by a second suspension of specie payments, and no doubt again expect to be excused and pardoned for their misconduct, by an indulgent Legislature, as was done little more than two years ago.—It, however, becomes a matter of grave consideration, whether an indulgent people will question such an unreasonable expectation. No sooner it seems, than it was known, that the Banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore had suspended, our Virginia Banks, almost without an effort to sustain their credit, resolved to follow suit. We shall no doubt be told, that they acted in self-defence, and could not pay their debts and solemn engagements, unless other Banks would do the same. But is this excuse to be again received as sufficient? If it was a question between our Banks and those of the North, the defence set up might be at least plausible; but that is not the issue. Our Banks are bound to discharge their obligations to our own citizens, who hold their notes, or who have deposited their money in these institutions. We have not refused to comply with our obligations to the Banks, and it is no defence for them to refuse us our rights, because the Northern Banks fail in their duty to their creditors. If one man proves faithless and dis[illegible] it is no justification for another to do the same, and yet this is the sum and substance of the plea set up by our Banks. But, say they, if we continue to pay specie, our vaults soon be exhausted. And is this any excuse? Suppose drawn from the vaults of the Banks, ex dollar was any just cause complain? Is it not their duty with out their last dollar, like honest men? They who owe so much the less to the community, and by shewing a disposition and willingness to pay as long as they were able, they would then be fully acquitted for failing to pay more. Their credit would be better with the public than it deserves to be now; for they now play the part of a dishonored bankrupt, who will pay nothing because he cannot pay all that he owes. Of what service is it to the community to know they have specie in their vaults? For all useful purposes of relief, it might as well be in the depths of the ocean. Now that it is most wanting, it cannot be had. The Banks pay specie as long as it is not demanded; but so soon as you ask for it, you are to be told, they will lose all their specie and they cannot pay a dollar. Why do they ever keep specie, unless it be to pay to their creditors, when called for?—It is worse than idle to require them to keep specie in ordinary times, if they are to be permitted to suspend whenever it suits their convenience, and in taking care of themselves scatter distress and ruin over the land. I know they have the hardihood to affirm, that it is to the interest of the community for them to suspend, to prevent their specie from being drawn from them and sent to the North, or to Europe. But if there be a demand for specie to be sent abroad, (and this is no doubt the fact,) whose duty is it to supply that demand? The specie is wanted, and must and will be had, as was the case in 1837. If not supplied by the Banks, it must be drawn from the ordinary channels of circulation, and then we are to be told that we must have small change to supply the drain. Shinplasters then become the order of the day. The people are to supply the foreign demand for specie out of their pocket change, then take the dirty trash issued by private individuals, while the banks are to be permitted to hoard up their specie, which belongs of right to their depositors and bill holders. And will the Legislature, will a forbearing and indulgent people tamely submit to such outrageous injustice? Will they again forgive these faithless corporations for their violated engagements, when they now have specie in their vaults, and refuse to redeem their notes, even so far as to prevent a recurrence to the shinplaster currency?

It may be asked, what I would have the banks to do, when a run is made on them for more specie than they have on hand? I answer,