and ought we to be surprised, that an article so cheap to the manufacturers, and so dear to the rest of the community, should be so greatly over supplied, and without any reference to the interest, or to the wants of the community?

If we are to believe the Senator from Virginia, and others on the same side, we owe almost all our improvements and prosperity to the banking system;—and if it should fail, the age of barbarism would again return. I had supposed that the bases of our prosperity were our free institutions; the wide spread and fertile region we occupy, and the hereditary intelligence and energy of the stock, from which we are decended; but it seems, that all these go for nothing, and the banks are every thing. I make no war on them. All I insist on is, that the Government shall separate from them, which I believe to be indispensable, for the reasons I have assigned, both now and formerly. But I cannot concur in attributing to them our improvements and prosperity. That they contributed to give a strong impulse to industry and enterprise in the early stages of their operation, I doubt not Nothing is more stimulating than an expanding and depreciating currency. It creates a delusive appearance of prosperity, which puts every thing in motion. Every one feels as if he was growing richer, as prices rise, and that he has it in his power, by foresight and exertion, to make his fortune. But it is the nature of stimulus, moral as well as physical, to excite at first, and to depress afterwards. The draught, which at first causes unnatural excitement and energy is sure to terminate in corresponding depression and weakness; nor is it less certain that the stimulus of a currency, expanding beyond its proper limits, follows the same law. We have had the exhileration, and the depression has succeeded. We have had the pleasure of getting drunk, and now experience the pain of becoming sober. The good is gone and the evil has succeeded; and on a fair calculation the latter will be found to be greater than the former. Whatever impulse the banking system was calculated to give to our improvement and prosperity, has already been given; and the reverse effects will hereafter follow, unless the system should undergo great and radical changes; the first step towards which, would be the adoption of the measure proposed by this bill.

I have, Mr. President, finished what I intended to say. I have long anticipated the present crisis, but did not expect its arrival in my time. When I saw its approach, I resolved to do my duty be the consequences to me what they might, and I offer my thanks to the Author of my being, that he has given me the resolution and opportunity to discharge, what I honestly believe to be that duty on this great subject.

How the question will be decided, is acknowledged to be doubtful, so nearly are the two Houses supposed to be divided; but whatever may be its fate *now*, I have the most perfect confidence in its *final* triumph. The public attention is roused. The subject will be thoroughly investigated, and I have no fears but the side I support, will prove to be the side of truth, justice, liberty, civilization, and moral and intellectual excellence.

THE NEXT STATE ELECTION.

The passage of the Reform Bill will enable the people of this State, in some measure, to redeem her from the low, and degraded condition, into which modern Whiggery has reduced her. She will now be able to shake off the political parasites, whose especial benefit has been the principle motive of all recent legislative acts, for the appropriation of money. That this is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, none can, with truth depy, who will seriously contemplate the deplorable situation of our State, at this moment. Its Treasury bankrupt, its credit destroyed, its resources exhausted, its inhabitants exorbitantly taxed, its public works languishing—and its vast commerce with the west, suffered to be monopolized by other States; while its substance has been destroyed, by a swarm of greedy office holders; are only a part of the blessings, bestowed upon the people, by a faction who have governed it without check, or restraint, for the last eight years. During all this time the whole of their mighty energies have been directed to one point—the retention of power. For this the interests of the people were neglected, and the finances squandered. For this every art that could be practiced, was essayed, to prevent the people from throwing off the shackles, which were every day becoming more and more galling, and insupportable. At length, through the firmness of the 19 Republican electors, the power of this faction, has been broken. The hand writing is on the wall, their doom is about to be pronounced, in the very hour of wassail and drunken riot. Flushed by the victories they have gained through corruption—drunk with the vain imagination of more triumphs, by the same means, they see not yet the inscription. But it is there, in words of living fire, and the people of Maryland will interpret them, at the next election.

The election in consequence of the recent changes made in the Constitution, will be the most important State election, ever held in Maryland; for strange as it may appear to those who live under a free form of Government, it is the first time since she shook off the provincial yoke, that her inhabitants have been permitted to vote for a Governor or Sen-

The minority have always retained the power, as well as the power to elect a majority of the House of Delegates in their own hands; and thus has Maryland, with the exception of short intervals "few and far between," been under the absolute dominion of the few.

The election of Governors, Senators and Delegates, take place on the first Wednesday of October 1838, and we call upon all Republicans to bear not only the time in mind, but the immense importance of the occasion. Every effort will be made, every stratagem used, every art however corrupt, or debasing, resorted to, by those who have so long misruled the State, to retain their ill gotten power, but we fear, not the result if the yeomanry of the land are but true to themselves, and rally in one solid phalanx upon that day.

Frederick County, the first to give the impulse, to the glorious measure, will do her duty. Her enfranchised sons, will rejoice in the opportunity of thrusting that dynasty from power, whose principles have been always anti Republican, and whose arts, have reduced the State to the very verge of ruin.—*Rep. Cit.*

From the New York "Evening Post."

If there be any infamy in the practice of bribery, if the promise to bestow an actual benefit to reward a voter for giving his suffrage against his conscience, disgraces him who makes it, the man who coerces a vote by threatening to withdraw a benefit necessary to the existence of the voter, disgraces himself yet more, and earns a still blacker infamy. To the guilt of bribery he adds the guilt of tyranny and cruelty: he seeks to degrade his fellow creatures, who happen to be possessed of less power than himself, into the passive, unreasoning instruments of his will, he is the enemy both of virtue and freedom. The party which resorts to such means enters into a conspiracy against the liberties of its country—a conspiracy as foul and base as if it were to deliver the nation to the dominion of an absolute monarch.

That the practice of threatening laboring men with dismissal from their employment unless they vote according to the command of their employers, has often been resorted to in this city, we were well aware. It was a powerful instrument in the hands of the whigs at the late election. We were not, however, prepared to see the practice of bribery, in this most wicked and revolting form, urged upon that party as an imperative duty, in printed circulars addressed to those whigs who are presumed to have laboring men dependent on them for employment.

Such circulars, however, have been printed, and are now in the course of distribution. They are addressed to Street Inspectors, Captains of the Watch, and whig employers generally. A copy which has come into our possession is given below, and we publish it with the remarks of the person to whom it was addressed. The capitals, we should observe by the way, are our own

So profound is our detestation of these practices, so strongly is our indignation moved by this plot to corrupt, degrade and crush the laboring classes, to strip them of their noblest rights, and reduce them to the condition of slaves, that we almost wish the circular had been put forth by any other than the whig party, in order that we might receive the fuller credit for the sincerity of the condemnation we pass upon it.

CIRCULAR.

To ——

Knowing you to be a friend of our credit system, and an enemy of the administration of Martin Van Buren, we take the liberty of addressing to you this circular for your earnest consideration.

The coming election in this city is of such magnitude in developing the future success of parties, and consequently of legislation, that *no means should be left untried in breaking down effectively that party which derives all its strength from the laboring classes.* Upon that election depends the fate of the most influential and wealthy class of the community—it will probably decide whether those who have a tangible interest in the stability of government—in whose hands the whole capital of the country is concentrated, shall be reduced to the level of those who are possessed of nothing; or *whether those who are possessed of nothing shall continue to direct the destinies of this great nation.*

Entertaining these views, being fully impressed that self protection is the first law of nature; and knowing that you can influence the franchise of those voters in your employ who may be prepossessed in favor of the Administration Party, we solemnly entreat you to exercise that influence in furtherance of the success of the Whig Party of the next election. The best manner of operating upon your misguided laboring men will be for you to decide. The *fear of want will best overcome those long standing and ignorant prejudices* which have resulted in the present deranged state of those institutions upon which are based the commercial and other business interests of the country.

Whatever may be your decision in the premises, your regard for the cause will prompt you not to give this publicity to others than those who are firmly attached to the principles of the Whig Party.

In order to produce concert of action, it will be necessary to act upon the suggestion immediately, as similar circulars have been directed simultaneously to the leading Whig employers in this city.

MANY WHIGS.

New York, Feb. 1838.

Mr. Editor—I have just this moment received the above, through the Post Office. The measures therein advised to coerce the freedom of elective franchise, has filled my breast with indignation at the meanness and surprise at the boldness of the aristocracy. I have many men in my employ, a majority, of whom are unbiassed republicans—were they otherwise I should scorn to act the part of a prosecutor, as above intimated. The fact is, they have made a blunder in sending their circular to a DEMOCRAT.

Feb. 22d, 1838.

☞ The Baltimore Gazette of March 1st centains the following paragraph.

Josiah Dunham, Jr. cashier of the Lafayette bank of Boston, was indicted on Saturday, for wilful perjury in making oath to a false return of the state of said bank, on the 16th day of October, 1836.

Washington Irving is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for the Mayorality of New York.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

MR. CILLEY.

From the Phil. Gazette (WHIG.)

Our readers must have observed yesterday, in reading the official account of the late fatal duel at Washington, that the impressions of the New York Commercial Advertiser, derived from rumored information, as to the blame attached to the second of Mr. Cilley, in bringing about his death, were incorrect. Mr. Henry A. Wise is the person on whom the chief blame of that cold blooded murder must repose. Any one, on meeting him, could say with truth, if the query were put as to who was the prime accessory in Cilley's assassination—"THOU ART THE MAN!"

For Mr. Wise, we have ever had little admiration, and less respect—not from any disposition to detract from his merits as a states man—he, even save the mark! or to decry the zeal with which he is said to have supported the public cause—but from an utter and instinctive abhorrence of a passionate, congressional GLADIATOR, who, from session to session, consumes the time and money of the people, in malignant debates, of no moment to the public; in bloated harangues, of which both the motive and the object are equally unimportant; one who, instead of deliberating for the nation, with the rest of its representatives, constitutes himself their chief orator, arbiter, overseer and ruler; whose intemperance of mind bids defiance to the idea of deliberation on any subject; a Hotspur in argument, with less weight than wind; and in his constant occupancy of the floor, a cut-purse of the empire. We have entertained these opinions; we have by turns been coaxed, besought and threatened, to relinquish their utterance; but having always held them, we hold them still. We do honestly look upon Henry A. Wise as a bane to the Whig party—and so thinking, so we say. That the man has talents, we admit; that he has discretion, we deny. He is always searching the past for some political mare's nest—hoaping to draw therefrom, not 'the loal of an ass,' but gorgons, hydras, and dire chimeras. In reference to his discoveries, and the evocation of by gone plots and horrors—TO WHAT HAVE THEY AMOUNTED? They were mountains in labor, and mice were the fruits of their parturition.

A writer in the United States "Gazette," (WHIG) under the signature of "Aristides," closes a long letter to Messrs. Wise and Jones with the following:—

Of the Hon. Mr. Graves, I have nothing to say.—The goadings of a guilty conscience will be his tormentor. The ghost of murdered Cilley will haunt him in his walks, and hover around his bed side—crying for vengeance He will see frightful slumbers—and hear unearthly moanings and complaints.—Go where he may, Cilley, the murdered Cilley will be about him; and when he meets him—for meet him he must—— But I forbear—his self reproaches will be sufficiently dreadful, without adding to their number, or increasing their bitterness. Like the first murderer—a mark is upon him—and if he does not, like him, exclaim "my punishment is greater than I can bear," I will confess myself a false prophet.

From the New York 'Gazette.' (WHIG)

A writer says in a communication to the editor;—

It is impossible to toubt that Graves was urged to his unwarrantable course by the promptings of the DARK SPIRIT OF WISE, who appears to have been his adviser from the time he received Cilley's first note. His own terms had been complied with, and all question of his friend's honor had been disclaimed; what more could he, an amiable and pacific though brave man, require? But the FRIEND at his side hated poor Cilley, and saw here a means of wreaking his hate SAFELY. It is next to certain that Wise even wrote the second and fatal note The style is the very opposite of the first note, which is involved and clumsy, while the other is as pointed and as epigramatic as Wise ever wrote in his life, and it renews a question already settled by Graves himself. The challenge was certainly written by Wise, for Graves could never have made so false an issue as is there done—false because Cilley had placed his rejection of Webb's note on "grounds that exonerated Graves from all responsibility."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

After Mr. Jones returned, the last time, from the conference with Mr. Wise, and reported Mr. Wise's reply, Mr. Cilley said in a calm and collected tone, "they thirst for my blood!" Mark the result:—"Graves," said Mr Wise, "You have fired too high, aim lower!" Mr. Graves took the advice, and Cilley fell a corpse. Here are the uncontradicted facts, stated by those who were present; and which are no doubt true.

Correspondent of the Balt. Rep.
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1838.
Sunday evening.

About 11 o'clock, last night, a bright flame was seen in a remote part of the city; an alarm of fire was sounded, and the few citizens who left their beds, found the effiges of certain individuals who immortalized themselves by the bloody and infamous acts of Saturday week, hanging to gallows envelloped in flames. The act being approved of, and deemed a rational expression of popular indignation:

☞ Upon the *authority* of Webb's letter (questionable at the best) in which he says, that in the last interviev between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley, the latter gentleman said *all* that was required of him, the Philadelphia 'Gazette,' a strong Whig press, pertinently asks, "Then *why*, in the name of justice and humanity, did not HENRY A. WISE remove his principle from the field, and thus end the contest after the first interchange of shots of etiquette? Why did he not? He alone can reply."

THE $52,000 AFFAIR.—Webb has publicly announced his intention of inflicting chastisement of some sort on every one who dares to speak of his having been bribed to support the U. S. Bank. If so, he will be likely to have his hands full, for some time. The editor of the Journal of Commerce has furnished him with an opportunity—Bennett of the New York Herald, who, it will be recollected was associate editor in the Courier and Enquirer at the same time, *it was said*, Webb was bribed by the Bank, says that the charge is as true as holy writ; he knows the fact, and can bear witness before God and man that both James Watson Webb and M. M. Noah, were bought, bribed, and purchased like cattle at the Bull's head by the United States' Bank, after Noah had calumniated that institution, and Webb had sanctioned those calumnies." Mr. Leggitt, formerly editor of the New York Evening Post, who inflicted personal chastisement on Webb in Wall street in open day, and which insult Webb pocketed very quietly, has published a card in the New York papers, in which he remarks that "while the proof that this atrocious braggart's services were bought and paid for by the United States Bank, exists on the enduring records of the National Legislature," he, for one, will never hesitate to speak freely his sentiments of the contemptible apostate. Here then, is as many as he can well dispose of in one day; and when he has inflicted chastisement of some sort on them, he will probably hear of a *few* others.—*Delaware Gazette.*

MR. BENTON AND THE LATE DUEL.

We have been furnished with the following for publication:—*Globe.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 6, 1838.

SIR:—I enclose you three printed paragraphs, cut from newspapers, having relation to the inquiry with which the committee of which you are chairman has been charged by the House of Representatives. The first is taken from a letter written from Philadelphia; the second from a letter written from this city; and the third is taken from the editorial head of the New York Courier and Enquirer; and all of them attributed the death of Mr. Cilley to my councels and contrivances. The positiveness with which the writers of these paragraphs detail the circumstances which enable them to charge me with the death of Mr. Cilley, may present them as proper witnesses to be examined in relation to that affair, and, if so, I have to request that I may be allowed to be present at their examination.

In the mean time, justice to the dead, who can no longer speak for himself, and a due regard to the object of these coincident movements from three cities, induce me to say that, so far as my name is concerned, there is not one particle of truth in the statements of these paragraphs. So far from counselling with Mr Cilley, and preventing him from admitting the true report of his conversations with Mr. Graves, it happens to be the fact that I never saw Mr. Cilley to know him, but once in his life, and that at the commencement of the session, when he did me the honor to call upon me in company with Mr. Pierce, of the Senate; and that no communcation of any kind, written or verbal, direct or indirect, personal or political, has ever taken place between us. Instead of contriving and creating this duel, it so happened that my *first* knowledge of it was received in my chair in the Senate, on Friday, from Mr Haight, the Sergeant-at-arms, who mentioned it to me as a town talk; my *next* knowledge of it was from Mr. Pierce, of the Senate, and at my place in the Senate; so that I was in arrear of the town talk on the subject. With respect of this wonderful rifle firing, of which I am represented to have been the superintendent, and to have expressed such high admiration, it happens to be the fact that I have not seen a rifle fired in twenty years. With respect to Mr. Graves, whose death I am charged with so anxiously contriving, it so happens that I do not know the person of that gentleman; that not a word of any kind has ever passed between us; that I do not know that he has ever spent a thought upon me, and am certain his existence even was unthought of by me at the time that I am charged with planning his death. With respect to Mr. Duncan, with whom I am charged with being in consultation nearly all the week, I have no recollection of having seen him untill after mid day on Saturday, when he and others stopped at Mr. Jone's door, which is next door to mine, on their way out, and when my counsels can be stated by others more appropriately than by myself.

Reserving any further details for a more suitable occasion, I have to request you to lay this letter with its enclosure, before the committee of which you are chairman, for such action upon it as they may think proper to have.

Respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

To the Hon. Mr. TOUCEY,
Chairman, &c.

From the Cumberland Advocate
Annapolis, Feb, 13, 1838.

MR. HAYNES:

Dear Sir:—Below I give you a copy of a letter, which has been in print, with the names; and which furnishes a key to the whole story of *five* of the *nineteen* Democratic Electors going into the Electoral College in 1836. The opposition papers throughout the State declared that no *pledge* had been given, but when this letter is read it will serve as corrective to that denial. I am furnished with the original letter by John S. Sellman, Esq., with the privilege of taking a copy—which I do *verbatim et literatim.* You will find it dated November '19' and is signed by '19' of the '21' Electors, and was this day after the passage of the Reform Bill, read or make known in a meeting composed of '19' Democratic members of the Legislature, who had met for political purposes. The letter is in these words—

SENATE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, Nov. 19th 1836.

SIR:—Your note of this day asking us to say whether in a letter addressed to you on the 29th ultimo, by some of the undersigned, and which forms a part of the published correspondence between you and them, the term "Constitutional Reform" was to be understood in a particular sense specified by you, has been received, and in reply we beg leave respectfully to inform you that those words were used not in a restricted but in their full and most comprehensive sense—that is—it was intended in that letter to convey the idea, that in the opinion of those who signed it, in which opinion the undersigned fully concur, (should the required Electorial quorum be obtained) a Senate would be elected, whose known principles would lead them to endeavor to effect all such amendments of the Constitution as the interests and happiness of the people of the State might require, in doing which, they would of course select any mode, by CONVENTION or otherwise, consistent with the principles and provisions of that instrument, which their enlightened judgments, due regard being had to the wishes of the People and the vigorous interests of the state, might determine to be the best.

We have the honor to remain
Your very obedient servants.

(Signed)

Geo. S. Leigh,	B. J. Heard,
Geo. Vickers,	James Kent,
Jas. A. D. Dalyrymple,	H. Brauner,
Wm. D. Merrick,	S. Dickinson,
Geo. Dudley,	W Williams,
S. J. K. Handy,	Wm. W. Lake,
G. W. Duvall,	Thos. G. Pratt,
T. A. Spencer,	H. Franklin,
E. Gaither,	Richard Beall,
Andrew Bruce.	

Such is the letter, sir, word for word and comma for comma, as is written, and I wish you to publish it as it is, in order to the justification, especially, of the *five* of the "19" who went into the college, and also to show the People that what Reform we have got, has been *forced* from our opponents rather from *fear*, than any particular *love* they had for it. Do this and you will much oblige a friend of the objects had in view by the '19.'

Yours, &c.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Annapolis Republican, March 3d.

The Statutes of Maryland—The resolution adopted by the Legislature some years ago for appointing persons to collate, digest, and codify the laws of this State, were on Monday last repealed by the House of Delegates, and subsequently by the Senate.

The Governor by invitation of the two houses, attended in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday evening last, and in presence of both bodies, signed and sealed ninety three of the acts passed at the present session.

The Governor's Salary—The bill fixing the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of State after a long struggle finally passed the House of Delegates on Thursday last; salary of the Governor to be $4,200—that of Secretary of State $2000, and they are both required to reside during the time of their service at the Seat of Government.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. Causin, and passed by the House, requiring the present Governor to reside at the Seat of Government, and making his pay at the same rate which future Governors are to receive.

The salaries paid under the former form of the Constitution to the several members constituting the Executive Department (*proper*) amounted to $7333. Under this bill the duties are to be performed for $5700.

Licenses—The bill reported by Mr. Causin supplemental to the act relative to issuing licenses to traders, keepers of ordinarys, and others, provides for the repeal of the provisions of former acts, which makes it penal for licensed retailers of spirituous liquors, to allow the same to be drank in or about their store house or premises.

The Bill to amend the Constitution of this State, reported by Mr Risteau, goes to prohibit all Judges or Justices of the Courts of this State, from holding any office of profit or trust, during the period they preside as such as to receive any appointment in any of the Banks of this State, as president, cashier, &c.

The Bill to extend the rights of Married women, reported by Mr. Williams, authorises a wife, with the formal consent of her husband, to make a Will, and thereby dispose of the *fee simple* interest in her lands.

Mr. Grason's resolutions relative to the eight million loan have been passed by the Senate.

The supplement to the act of 1836, ch. 255, reported by MR. RISTEAU, relates to County Courts granting private roads, and prohibits such grants from interfering with orchards, gardens, &c.

THE BLIND.—The bill to provide for the instruction of the Indigent Blind, reported by Mr. GILES appropriates $1000 annually to that benevolent object, to be applied under the direction of the Governor, in behalf of such persons as the Trustees of the Poor of each county may recommend—not exceeding $200 per annum to any [illegible] beyond five years instruction.

The Bill to limit and define the operation of Acts of the General Assembly, reported by Mr. ALEXANDER, provides that all acts which relate to or affect the general administration of justice, or the rights of property, shall take effect from and after the first day of June next ensuing the time of their passage, and not before, unless expressly provided otherwise in the act

The Gubernatorial Districts were decided by lot on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock in the Senate Chamber in the presence of the members of both Houses.

The first choice fell to the Eastern District which is composed of the Eastern-shore counties—the second to the North Western District, composed of Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties. The Southern District, composed of Baltimore city and the remaining counties of the State, is the last The election takes place on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in October next. The term for which the Governor is elected is three years. His salary has been fixed at $4,200. He must be 30 years of age, and three years a resident of the Gubernatorial District from which he is chosen.

GOOD NEWS.—By last night's mail we have every indication of the passage of this bill by both Houses of Congress. Several members heretofore avowedly hostile to the bill, have declared their design to vote for it.—*Easton Whig.*

The first vote which indicates how parties stand, was had upon the motion made by Mr. BUCHANAN, under the instructions he had received, to POSTPONE the bill until next session of Congress. The following are the yeas and nays, taken on that question on Wednesday, on that motion.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Smith, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster and White.—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Morton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright and Young.—29.

The Florida War once more terminated.—It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from a most respectable source, that it is once more believed in the Army in Florida that the War there is at end. We sincerely hope that this pleasing news may prove to be true.—Balt. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the U. S. Army dated, "Fort Lane, E. Florida, 15th of Feb.

'We have just heared thro' an Indian runner that the War is finished, and I make no doubt of the fact, although we have not heard it officially; for it is nothing more than what I have been expecting for some weeks.'

THE NEUTRALITY BILL.

The Bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the preservation of our neutral relations, came up in order, and was discussed by Messrs. Howard, Underwood, McKay, Fillmore, Holsey, Everett, Robertson, Patton, Menefee, Legare and Maxwell.

Several amendments were offered, and rejected. Pending the question upon an amendment offered by Mr Roberts of Virginia.

Mr. Cushman moved the Previous question, which was seconded, 83 to 41, and ordered.

Mr. Petriken demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and the bill was passed to a third reading this day, by the following vote, yeas 180 nays 45.

The question on the passage of the bill was determined in the affirmative. [It has to go to the Senate to be reconsidered in its amended form.)

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Great Britain and the United States.—The most gratifying intelligence that has reached us is that received by his Majesty's government respecting the determination of the United States. We are happy to observe, from the fair and impartial tone of all the respectable portion of the press of the United States that the attempt to excite a feeling of sympathy in behalf of the Canada rebels had completely failed. That this honerable feeling should have universally prevailed amongst all the inhabitants of the states was not, however, to be expected; and to prevent the inconvenience that must result from the violation of a strict neutrality, representations were made upon the subject to the American government. The promptitude and the candid spirit in which they were met, reflect the highest credit upon the Executive of the United States. We have no doubt that the precautions which have been already taken will secure the loyal inhabitants of Canada from any inconvenience that might have been anticipated from the interference of any portion of the inhabitants of the United States.

We learn from the Portsmouth Times, that the British sloop of war *Pearl*, of 18 guns and 120 men, Lord Pageot, Commander, arrived in that port on the 1st inst. from Bermuda, with despatches for the British Minister at Washington.