him out to graze; this is the language of the day. An immense moneyed institution, able to create the distress which it foretells, has brought this Queen Elizabeth ingredient into the composition of modern Federal panics; and now every successive attempt at alarm is accompanied by an attack on the business of the country co-extensive with the power, and the ramifications of the power, of the Bank of the United States. Laborers dismissed—work stopped—factories closed—wages reduced—bread and fuel monopolized, and the price augmented—bank accommodations withheld from small dealers and hard workers, and profusely granted to capitalists, shavers, and speculators—specie payments suspended—exchanges deranged—actual distress created by every act of oppression, and aggravated by every act of exaggeration—distress meetings—distress orations—distress committees—and the whole charged by its own authors on the Republican Administrations; such is the infusion of demoniac ingredients which bank vengeance has superadded to Federal panics, and by which the elections are to be governed, and the people scourged into submission to Federal and bank domination.

It is now about six years since these attacks have been going on. They commenced with the famous veto session of 1832—the marble palace in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, being the source from which they emanate. The nearer to that source, the more the country is affected and injured; the farther off, the less. Thus, the South and West are less injured than the Northeast; and, in some particulars, the South and West are gaining under the effect of these attacks on business, while the States and cities North of the Potomac are losing. It is time for reflecting men to consider the consequences of this unnatural warfare upon the business of the country. It is time for them to ask themselves what its effects must be on the population, the manufactures, and the commerce of the Northeast, and on the banks themselves, which either become the criminal agents, or the unfortunate victims, of this diabolical policy. History informs us that the revocation of the edict of Nantes deprived France, in three years, of three hundred thousand souls, who carried to foreign States the arts and manufactures of their own native country. History also informs us that the tyranny of the Flemish manufacturing corporations transferred the wollen manufacture from Flanders to England. Already an effect similar to that of the revocation of the edict of Nantes on France, and the tyranny of the Flemish corporations on Flanders, is beginning to be visible in the effects of this war upon the business of the country in the northeast. Great is the number of respectable and useful artisans and laborers; great the number of enterprising young men—numerous the heads of families, with their sons and daughters, and promising train of young children, which have already bid adieu to the troubled scenes of the Northeast, and sought repose and independence in the rich and tranquil regions of the far West.—Never was the emigration to the West so great. The roads, rivers and canals—all the western communications—are filled with moving masses, pressing into the great Valley of the Mississipdi. "*Westward the Star of empire holds its course.*" A continuation of the causes of this emigration must augment the emigration itself; and in a few years the effects must be felt on the population and manufactories of the Northeast. To the banks themselves, whether the agents or the victims of this unnatural warfare, a continuance of such conduct must be fatal. Political associations for any purpose, and with any party, must be dangerous to banking institutions; but an association with that party whose connection has been fatal to two National Banks, and to every thing else that it ever touched, and an association to govern elections by breaking up the business of the country—such an association, must be fatal indeed, not merely to the culpable banks engaged in the work, but to many innocent ones which avoid their policy. To the great importing cities, and especially to New York, a continuance of this course; with a repetition of bank suspensions, derangements of exchanges, and interruption of credit, must be highly deleterious. The early loss of the Southern and Western trade may be the penalty of such conduct. Habit, and adventitious circumstances, now carry the Southern and Western merchants to the Northest to purchase goods; and to purchase them at all the disadvantages of a second hand sale, loaded with the costs, charges, profits and losses of an intermediate sale. Direct purchases in Europe are as easy for the South and west as this second hand operation, and far cheaper. They have the capital—the real capital—in their hundred millions of annual exportable productions. They sell at hard money prices in Europe, and purchase at papaper money prices in the United States.—The paper system, always hard upon the exporting States, becomes ruinous to them in its derangements. The South and West have only to begin direct importations, and the natural channels will vindicate their own rights forever afterwards. Venice, Genoa, Alexandria, Cairo, once entrepots of Asiatic and Eu and European commerce, had as well look for a restoration of that commerce after the Cape of Good Hope had been doubled, as that New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, shall look for a continuation of Southern and Western trade, when once the Liverpool and Havre markets shall be in direct communication with New Orleans and Charleston.

Mr. President, I have said but little—comparatively little—on the merits of the bill before you, because I know, as I have already said, that the merit or demerit of the bill, is not the question before us. It was the question which gentlemen of the opposition have discussed. They bring forward another question—one of party, of political power, of restoration of themselves to power. They fly to all the topics of party warfare; they arm themselves from the magazine of party politics; and the Presidential election of 1840 is the object in view. The struggle is for the recovery of a lost charter, and restoration to lost power. The party which got into power, without the consent of the people in 1825, and which has since been evicted from power by the voice of the people—that party now nerves itself for the dying contest of 1840. At its side is its well beloved cousin and ally, the denationalized national bank, collecting all its energies for the recovery of a charter which a hero President, and a patriot people, refused to renew in 1832. This double recovery is the object; and the question which really presents itself, is this: ought the evicted Federal party, and the vetoed Federal Bank, be restored to the possession of the political and pecuniary power of these United States?—This is the question, and I hold the negative of it; for, of all Governments under the sun, restorations are admitted to be the most abominable and insufferable. They are the worst Governments ever known, Vengeance and persecution are their ruling passions, and indemnification for lost time their main occupation. It has been so in all ages and in all countries, and will be so forever. Ancients and moders—In Asia, Africa, Europe, and America—the same passions govern the restored party, modified only by the different degrees of civilization which prevail. With the Romans it was proscription and exile—the *aque et ignis interdictio*. In Asia and Africa, the restored chief gluts his savage vengeance in acts of brute violence upon his helpless enemies. In Europe, more courtly methods accomplish the degredation, and, if need be, the destruction of the defeated party. In England, the restoration of the Stuarts was the signal for infesting the country with delators, informers, spies; for fabricating meal tub and rye house plots; for sending the Sidneys and Russels to judicial slaughter; for filling the prisons with patriots the Parliament with bills of attainder, and the king's pallace with bullies and assassins. In France, the restoration of the old Bourbons brought with it executions, exiles, persecutions, infringement of chartered liberties, and war upon every liberal idea. Here, in our own America, we have constitutional guarantees for the protection of personal rights; but of what avail against the passions and the power of party, let the fate of President Jackson—adjudged unheard by his enemies on this floor—convicted of an impeachable offence without the form of a trial—let his fate tell! Yes, sir, restorations of all Governments, are the most odious and intolerable. No country has been able, in modern times, to endure one of them. The English chased off the Stuarts; the French chased away the old Bourbons. What sort of Government should we have, in these United States, under the restored dominion the Federal party, so violent in Mr. Jefferson's time, and so much more furious now? What sort of a National Bank would that institution make which is now boiling over with vengeance against every Republican who has not "crooked the pliant hinges of the knee" to its divinity? Imagination shudders at the thought of seeing the political and the pecuniary power of this Union fall into the hands of such a party, and such a bank.

Is their restoration probable? I think not. Temporary and partial success, the delusive fruit of terror and deception, may gild their banners for awhile. They may carry some cities, some States. They may continue to exult in the issue of some local elections, as they have done heretofore. But to succeed in the main object—to carry the Presidential chair in 1840—that I hold to be impossible. I go upon my knowledge of the American people. I know them to be for their country, and believe that they can never elevate to power the party which builds its elevation upon the calamities, the humilliations, and the misfortunes of their country. They can never elevate to power that party which in every contest, foreign and domestic, is found on the wrong side of the question—on the side of the British, the French, the Indians, the Mexicans, the non resuming banks, and the shinplasters. Such a party cannot succeed; and I announce to them their fate in advance—a Jackson defeat for the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Aristocracy.—"How conceited & aristocratic that fellow is," said an old lady to her husband, one evening, as they both sat spectators of a village dance. How so, replied the husband, "to me there appears not a greater gentleman in the room"—Why on earth then don't he dance with our Sal?" was the reply.

Incredible.—Dr. Brandreth has made a couple of pills of twenty horse power each—he thinks them capable of working a steamboat across the Atlantic!—Boston Post.

Workies.—The rats in Philadelphia have sunk a wharf.

From the Easton Whig.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, an unusually large number of the citizens of Talbot county convened at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 17th inst.

The meeting was organized, by calling Dr. SAMUEL S. DICKINSON to the Chair, and Col. EDWARD LLOYD and A. B. HARRISON, Esq. as Vice Presidents. THOMAS S. HAYWARD and GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, were appointed Secretaries.

P. F. Thomas Esq. stated the object of the meeting, and after some very eloquent and effective remarks, moved the appointment of a committee, consisting of two gentlemen from each election district, to draw up and submit resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committe. P. F. Thomas, Greenbury Turbutt, Spedden Orem, Wrightson Firbanks, Peter Webb, Wm. B. Willis, Wm. Rose and Jesse Scott, Esquires.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, in all free representative governments, where the opinions and wishes of the Constituency form the rule of action for the representative, a frequent resort to primary assemblies of the people, by way of expressing the sentiments of the one, is calculated to impart confidence to the other; and whereas in seasons of great public excitement growing out of political topics affecting vitally the wellfare of the nation and the liberties of the people, it is no less the interest than the duty of the patriot and lover of his country, to devote his talents and energies in exposing the causes which have produced existing calamities, in order that the public attention may be directed to the application of appropriate remedies; and whereas there now exists in the United States such a derangement in the monetary affairs and the commercial interest of the country, which affecting at it necessarily does every department of trade and industry, has tended to create doubts and misgivings in the minds of honest and patriotic men, not only as to its origin but likewise as to the measures proper to be adopted by Congress for the effectual restoration of confidence and for providing against a recurrency of similar evils:

RESOLVED, That the Democratic Republican citizens of Talbot county, entertain undiminished confidence in the abilities, zeal and patriotism of the President of the United States, and they recognize in the policy pursued by him, as indicated in the messages of the extra and regular sessions of Congress, a strict adherance to the ancient principles of Democracy, and a determined and manly resolution to protect and maintain the constitution in its integrity and purity by the application of the rule of strict construction to its several provisions.

RESOLVED, That in searching for the causes which have produced a suspension of specie payments and the consequent derangement of the currency of the country, neither reason nor facts justify its ascription to the removal of the deposits of the public money from the late Bank of the United States, to the publication of the Specie Circular or to any other measure of the late or present Federal Executive; but both its origin and its result may be distinctly traced to a wild and licentious spirit of speculation engendered in the unusual and extraordinary facility with which bank accommodations were obtained and a corresponding expansion of bank issues, unsupported by real capital and consequently beyond their means to redeem.

RESOLVED, That Congress possesses no constitutional power to incorporate a national bank, and that experience has proved that the existence of such an institution in a republican government, is impolitic, unwise and dangerous to liberty—that the state deposit banks having wholly failed to comply with their engagements to the government and having betrayed the trust reposed in them as the depositories of the revenue and the fiscal agents of the Treasury, are no longer entitled to confidence, and that all connection between the said banks and the Federal Treasury should forever cease—that an Independent Treasury System should be established, by means of which the fiscal operations of the government may be conducted by the agency of its own officers, under the immediate supervision of Congress, the faithful performance of whose duties should be secured by ample bonds, with the additional safeguard of severe penal enactments against malfeasance in office.

RESOLVED, that the policy pursued by the Whig Legislatures of the State of Maryland for several years past, has been characterized by wanton and wasteful profligacy—that enormous debts have been contracted and hazardous engagements made, whereby the honor and faith of the State is pledged for the redemption of loans, far beyond her resources, either present or prospective, which must result in the total bankruptcy of her treasury and in a resort to a ruinous and oppressive system of taxation.

RESOLVED, That the passage of an act of Assembly, denominated the Registry Law, requiring new and unheard of qualifications for voters in the City of Baltimore, is in derogation of the Constitution of Maryland—a subtle attack upon the right of suffrage, a badge of tyranny, and an entering wedge to other and more dangreous violations of the Elective franchise, which if submitted to by those on whom it is to operate will open wide the door to oppression, and terminate in the utter subversion of the liberties of the people.

RESOLVED, That the present Governor of Maryland by his recent conduct in the appointment of a Secretary of State has evinced a total disregard of the Constitution; that his course in that respect has been evasive, selfish, unwise, arbitrary, and unbecoming the dignity of his office—that the allowance by him of stale claims against the State (in one instance too against the consent of the Legislature) is an unauthorised usurpation of legislative functions and an unwarrantable union of the purse and sword in the Executive hand.

RESOLVED, That this meeting fully concur in the recommendation made by our friends in the Legislature, apdointing THURSDAY the last day of May next, for the meeting of a Convention in the City of Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, under the provisions of the Reformed Constitution, and in accordance therewith this meeting will appoint TWENTY Delegates, five from each district, to represent the republican citizens of Talbot county in said Convention.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution the following gentlemen were chosen as Delegates to the Convention.

Easton District—James Ll. Martin, Wm. Hayward, Joseph Marshall, Geo. W. Sherwood, P. F. Thomas.

St. Michaels—Joseph Caulk, Morris O. Colston, A. B. Harrison, Wm. W. Lowe, Charles H. Rigby.

Trappe—Wm. B. Willis, Jno. Newnam, Dr. Jno. A. Clough, Peter Webb, Thomas S. Hayward.

Chappel—Daniel Lloyd, Charles Jump, Wm. Rose, Jno. S. Blake, Jesse Scott.

On motion,

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig, Baltimore Republican, and all the Democratic papers throughout the State.

On motion, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the Officers.

SAM'L. S. DICKINSON, Pres't.
EDW'D. LLOYD, } Vice
A. B. HARRISON, } Presidents.
THOS. S. HAYWARD, } Secretaries.
GEO. W. SHERWOOD, }

From the Journal of Commerce.

We published yesterday an article from the Boston Evening Gazette, against resumption, out of respect to a correspondent in that city. We like the article, too, pretty well. It shows that it is just as easy to be eloquent on one side as the other. Nothing is easier than to string together great words, of 'precipices,' 'oppression,' destruction,' 'infatuation,' and the like. This is the peculiar eloquence of some men, and often attracts attention, though it by no means indicates that the writer has the truth on his side, but rather the contrary.—The illustration of water pouring into Boston harbor, as put in that article, is a good one, and the condition of the banks is much like that of a ship stuck in the mud at low tide. As the tide comes pouring in, a party are in favor of getting her afloat. But an eloquent opponent gets up and says,—"Gentlemen, can it be possible that you are so infatuated? Think of the dangers which you bring upon yourselves and upon us all. While the ship lies in this soft and felicitious mud, she is safe, and so are the lives of all this company. It is only when she is made to float, that she can possibly sink. And think, I beseech you, of the perils you needlessly encounter. The moment this ship mounts the wave, the heavens may be covered with the blackness of congregated clouds, whose chafing fury shall let down upon our frail bark volumes of hot thunderbolts and hail, which driven by tempestuous winds will shiver us a hopeless wreck upon the boisterous elements, or sink us dead corpses beneath the foaming billows. Or if, perchance, we should escape this dire calamity, what is there to prevent us from floating out to yonder ocean, which, only ten miles off, stands ready with all the tempests and the monsters of its awful depths to swallow us in the fathomless abyss. Think, gentlemen, of that hideous monster, whose monstrous folds our frightened mariners have seen like tiers of hogsheads stretched upon the ocean. But, gentlemen, if terrific scenes do not wither your purpose and palsy the arm that would commit an act so rash, I pray you look at the example of yonder gallant frigate, stuck in mud deeper than our own. She is under the control of a commander who takes not counsel from cowardice, neither will he be rash to avoid the charge of timidity. He says, our principles incline us to float, our preparations would justify it, and if we were at all influenced by the poor ambition of doing what others cannot do so readily, or the still poorer desire of profiting by the disasters of others, the occasion would certainly be tempting. But this ship *makes common cause* with all the other ships; for the character and prosperity of the country are identified with its shipping system. The great prerogative of floating is not to be afraid of lying in the mud. After such declarations from a commander, 'who looks beyond the ken of other men,' I trust no one will venture on so infatuated an experiment as permitting this ship to float. Nay, gentlemen, our only security is in expanding the apertures in season, by which the waters may enter, and so fasten us to this position of safety." We need not report any more of the speech, although it is very easy to report or make such speeches.

The article from the Evening Gazette asserts that specie is pouring in from all quarters but that it would notwithstanding, be the height of infatuation to resume payment. So, if there were a gate closed at the mouth of Boston harbor, and it were desirable to keep the harbor as full of water as possible, and the tide were beginning to rise, it would be infatuation of the same sort to open the gate, for the moment the gate were opened, there would be nothing to prevent the internal water from rushing out, except the external water which would be rushing in.

LEVY COURT.

On Monday last, the Levy Court made the following appointments to wit:

COMMISSIONERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

DISTRICTS.

No. 1. Minos Adams, Luke Messick, Isaac Wright, Jesse Wheatly, John Collins.

2. James Thompson, Matthias Traverse, John Webb, James Carroll, William W. Price.

3. John N. Steele, James Higgins, John Vincent, John T. Stewart, William T. Brohawn.

4. Whitefield Woolford, John Jones of Colonel, Levin W. Tall, Traverse B. Tolley, William R. Traverse.

5. Benjamin G. Keene, Solomon Kirwan Sr., George Mister, Henry L. McNamare, Timothy McNamare.

6. Marcellus D. Keene, Samuel Keene, of B. William A. Slacum, Wesley Woodland, Benjamin Traverse.

7. Thomas I. H. Eccleston, John W. Keene, Anthony C. Thompson, Samuel Corkran, Hooper Raleigh.

8 William I. Ford, Michael Mitchell, Aaron Mitchell, Thomas Applegarth, Henry Cook of Thos.

Treasurer.
WILLIAM REA.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act entitled, an act, to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this State, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty five, chapter one hundred and sixty-two, so far as relates to Dorchester County.

WHEREAS, the present system of Shools in Dorchester County, is not found to produce the beneficial results which the friends of education desire; and whereas it is conceded, that the general diffusion of knowledge among us raises the standard of moral influence, which is the best guarantee for the preservation of our republican institutions; and whereas, it is in accordance with the dictates of philanthrophy and the enlightened spirit of the age to offer, in common to all our youth, the advantages of education, without regard to the adventitious circumstances of birth or fortune, therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Levy Court of Dorchester County be, and they are hereby authorised and required to levy the sum of four thousand dollars on all assessable property in said county, to be paid over to the treasurer, hereafter to be appointed under and by virtue of this act, for the use of primary schools in Dorchester county.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Levy Court for said county, shall at their first meeting in each successive year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, appoint a treasurer, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all moneys levied on said county, and all other funds appropriated by this act, for the support of primary Schools, and the said treasurer shall give bond to the State of Maryland, with such security or securities as may be approved by the Levy Court, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and the said treasurer shall receive three per cent. on all monies disbursed by him.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector of said county, to collect the amount of the assessment for the use of primary schools, and to pay the same over to the treasurer, and the said collector shall receive, for making such collections, the same per centage, as may be allowed by law for the collection of other county charges.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the Levy Court of Dorchester county, shall, at their first meeting in each successive year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, appoint five commissioners in each election district of said county, whose duty it shall be to superintend the different schools in said election districts, and to employ teachers for the same to draw on the treasurer semi annually from the time the respective schools shall go into operation, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the amount which each teacher shall receive, and the first set of commissioners appointed, shall lay off the different school districts in the several election districts of said county, and the said commissioners shall have power to employ teachers for the different schools, and to discharge the same whenever they may deem it advantageous so to do, and the said commissioners shall have the entire control and management of the said schools.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of keeping in repair the several school houses in the different districts, and for the payment of other incidental expenses as the Commissioners may deem advisable, each parent or guardian sending a child or children, (widows and orphans without property excepted,) shall pay for each child the sum of one dollar per annum, and each school shall have the exclusive benefit of the amount which it may raise, for the purpose aforesaid, and the parent or guardian, as aforesaid, shall pay the sum aforesaid in semi-annual payments of fifty cents each, and in case of non payment, the commissioners shall have full power to collect the same by legal process.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each school district shall provide a school house.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the treasurer shall annually report to the Levy Court an accurate statement of all monies received and disbursed by him.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the whole amount of the school fund for Dorchester county, (expect the several sums appropriated for the benefit of the academies at New Market and Cambridge) together with that portion of the surplus revenue, which may hereafter be applied to the use of Dorchester County, and the amount levied on said county, shall constitute a consolidated fund for the use of primary schools in said county, and the treasurer of the school fund as aforesaid, shall have power to draw annually on the treasurer of the Western Shore for that portion of said fund, which is subject to be paid by the State.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the school fund aforesaid shall be distributed to the several election districts in said county, in proportion to the white population in said districts respectively.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That a majority of the board of Commissioners in each election district shall be sufficient for the transaction of business, and the first named commissioner on the list shall act as President of the board, and the said commissioners shall have power to meet at such times and places, as they may deem necessary and expedient, in order to carry into effect the purposes of this act, each commissioner before he acts as such, shall take an oath before some justice of the peace for said county, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the Levy Court for said county shall notify the commissioners of their appointment by causing an advertisement to be inserted in a newspaper or newspapers published in the town of Cambridge once a week for three successive weeks.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That it is the intention of the aforesaid act, that the advantages sought to be attained thereby, is meant to extend to all white children over the age of six years, and that the commissioners shall have full power to draw up rules and regulations for the management and government of the schools in their respective districts.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

OFFICE OF THE GEORGIAN,
CHARLESTON, April 10—5, P. M. }

FROM FLORIDA.

Capture of more than 500 Indians confirmed.

"*To the Editor of the Georgian:*

BLACK CREEK, (E. F.) April 4.

I forward you a copy of Brig Gen. Nelson's official report. You may rely upon the following as facts. Gen. Jesup had arranged with the chief of the camp, near Jupiter, to meet him in council on the 20th ult. but they failed to attend, and from the driving in of ponies and other indications, he believed they were preparing to fly the swamps.

The general determined that they should not escape, and ordered Col. D. E. Twiggs of the 2d dragoons to secure them. The Colonel arranged matters so admirably that he succeeded in taking every individual on the morning of the 21st.

There were upwards of 500 men, women and children; and among them over one hundred and fifty warriors. In addition to these there were taken 150 negroes, about forty of whom are capable of bearing arms. So you perceive that Gen J's. operations in the vicinity of Jupiter Inlet have resulted in securing upwards of 600 prisoners, and silencing near 200 rifles.

Gen. Jesup was, up to the 27th of March, busily employed in disposing of his prisoners, as he was anxious to push south, in order to join Colonel Bankhead, who was in full pursuit of Sam Jones; and with some prospect of overtaking him. The General has admirably managed the whole business. The force of the enemy is broken and dispirited, and all hands agree that he has done *all* that man could do, under the same circumstances."

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

WHIG MAJORITY REDUCED FROM 3000 TO 300!

☞The Whigs have succeeded in the city by the "skin of their teeth." That they themselves do not consider it such a victory as they all along anticipated, is very evident from the subdued and labored tone of their announcement of the result. The New York "Gazette," which is not much given to write what it does not think, previous to the election said, that the eyes of the whole country were on the result, and nothing would satisfy the great whig party of the nation but a majority of 6000, and that such a majority and twelve wards out of the seventeen might easily be obtained. And what is the result? Why, that Clark in fact is a minority Mayor by 111 votes, and that it was owing to a split in one of the strongest democratic wards, (the 6th,) which just gave the whigs nine wards out of the seventeen! Besides, by *three* votes our friends lost the fourth ward, and by *five* votes they lost the fourteenth. So much for the previous claims of the Whigs of twelve out of the seventeen Wards. No—no—it is anything but a success to be much boasted of, and so the whig leaders in New York confess it, and well they may, for *the Whig majority since the last election has been* REDUCED FROM THREE THOUSAND *down to* THREE HUNDRED!—Balt Rep.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The bill to provide for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of twenty-seven to sixteen. As this bill is of the highest interest and importance, especially to the citizens of the new States, we subjoin a copy of it.

A BILL providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, all the public lands of the United States which shall then remain unsold, after having been offered at private sale, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for five years shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; and all lands which shall have been so offered for ten years shall be subject to entry at one doller per acre for twelve months after the said thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and after that time the same shall be subject to entry at the price of seventy-five cents per acre; *Provided,* That no one person under the provisions of this act, shall be authorized to purchase more than one section: *Provided, also,* That no one shall be prohibited from entering any quantity, as heretofore, of the lands embraced by this act, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre