THE TRUE ISSUE.

We give below the resolutions offered by WILLIAM GRASON at the last session of the Legislature and cast out from the House by the Federal Hoco poco majority without even a discussion. We present them to the Democratic Republicans of Maryland as a sound political creed on the great question now before the People of the country. It is upon the issue here made up that the Democratic ascendency in the Union must stand or fall. It is for the people to say, whether the public money drawn from their pockets by indirect taxation, shall go to swell up a surplus treasury;—whether that treasury shall go into the banks for the benefit of stock jobbers and speculators and whether our State institutions shall be regulated by a mammoth Federal bank, which, judging from the past, is capable of being wielded as a political machine at war with the Government and the true interests of the country As a concise, clear and forcible document embracing the soundest principles, we call upon the Democracy of Maryland to rally to their support at the same time swearing unflinching opposition to all connection between BANK and STATE—a connection as illegitimate, injurious and oppressive as that between Church and State.—*Balt. Republican.*

MR. GRASONS RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved by the Legislature of Maryland, That, according to the Constitution of the United States, Congress have the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

Resolved, That the words "general welfare," as therein used, convey no indefinite or general powers, but are intended as a limitation of the purposes for which money is to be raised.

Resolved, that Congress have no power to raise a revenue except for the objects specified, and that the power thus given for one purpose, cannot be exercised for a distinct and different purpose.

Resolved, that if the States have the right to establish banks, the General Government has no power to limit, extend, or regulate their operations; and if this cannot be done by an act of Congress, the same thing ought not to be effected by means of the public revenue.

Resolved, that the public revenue, being drawn from the people of all the States, ought to be used for the benefit of the whole people according to the provisions of the Constitution, and ought not to be loaned to particular classes, or to banks, or to individuals, for purposes of trade or speculation.

Resolved, that banks which require a National Bank to keep them within proper limits, and to prevent them from issuing more paper than they can redeem, are not suitable fiscal agents of the Government, whose duty is to receive and pay away the revenue in specie, or its equivalent; and which duty it has found great difficulty in performing, in consequence of the failure of many of those banks to returu the public money which had been committed to their charge.

Resolved, that a national Bank, which excludes the Government directors from a knowledge of its most important transactions; which, under false pretences, and for its own conveience, induces the Treasury Department to postpone the payment of the public debt; which employs its funds for political purposes, and after doing all this, refuses to submit to an investigation of its concerns, cannot be considered a suitable or faithful agent of the Government, for the collection, custody, and disbursement of its revenue.

Resolved, that a National Bank, which has the power to control all other banks, and is subject to no control itself; which extends and curtails its operations, according to its interest or caprice; which at one time is able to produce a pressure upon the whole community; and then is reduced, by mismanagement, to the verge of bankruptcy, cannot be considered a very safe regulator, either of the State banks, or of what is called the currency.

Resolved, that the use of banks, whether local or national, as depositories of the public money, having been found by continued experience to be productive of great evils and inconvenience, it now becomes the duty of the General Government to employ its own agents for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of its own revenues; so that they may be at all times available for the purposes for which only, according to the Constitution, they ought to be raised.

Resolved, that the increase of banks and bank paper in this country, and the extensive American credits in England, led to over-trading, excessive importations, speculations, and extravagance; which, according to their natural course, terminated in embarrassment, distress and bankruptcy.

Resolved, that banks which commit such errors, certainly require some controlling power to restrain them with legitimate bounds, and in the accomplishment of this object, the State of Maryland seeks no aid from a National Bank, or from the General Government but depends entirely upon her own laws for the government of her own corporations.

Resolved, that the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and the consequent issue of small notes, by corporations and individuals, have driven from circulation the only kind of money which is known to the Constitution of the United States, or recognised by the laws of Maryland.

Resolved, that the General Government, so far as its action and influence extend, has endeavored to secure a sound currency to the people of the Union, and that it is the duty of the legislature to restore a specie circulation to the people of Maryland, so that they may not be compelled by the laws to pay in gold and silver, while they are compelled by the banks to receive irredeemable paper.

From the Globe.

THE MARYLAND LINE.

We were notified by the Bank organ a few days ago that the Maryland line was about to come into action, and, as in the days of the Revolution, would carry the day for the Whigs. The Editor unhappily finds his words verified against his wishes. The true Whigs in principle, the Democracy—the Whig of the Revolution—have gloriously triumphed in the late battle over those who have sought to filch with the name of Whigs a character for patriotism and devotion to popular rights to which their whole career as a party, has been implacable hostility. The first Democrat who has, within our memory, filled the Chief Magistracy of Maryland, is Mr. GRASON, and he is elevated by the popular voice on the very first occasion after the establishment of the right of free suffrage in the people of Maryland, enabled them to elect their Governor. This noble victory for the people has been achieved over one who voted on the reform of the Constitution against the right of the people to elect their first officer: and yet he asked those suffrages for himself, which he would deny the right of the people to give at all. The Federalists gave their *votes* to the man who would deny them the right of *voting*. The Republicans gave their voice for GRASON the REFORMER, who boldly maintained their cause in the present struggle, and in the last Legislature confronted the overwhelming majority in that body with the defiance contained in the resolutions we published yesterday.

Gen. JACKSON, with all his mighty personal popularity, never, at any election, carried a majority of the votes of Maryland in his favor, taking the whole aggregate of the popular vote cast in the counties and cities. The principle of reform introduced by the new Constitution has wrought the change in Maryland. The firm stand taken by the present Executive of the nation in the great issue before the country, in favor of the sovereignty of the people, and against the sovereignty of the banks, being in perfect harmony with the feeling and principles which have brought about the reform in Maryland, has greatly contributed to the success of the Republican party We hope the result of the contest in Maryland will be a lesson to the friends of the Administration in every State to imitate the example of the chief, with whom the cause of Democracy is now identified. We trust they will maintain, without 'compromise' the right of the people—will concede no political power to corporations, but insist upon the absolute sway of the popular suffrages.

Since the struggle of federalists and Bank men in 1836, for the political ascendency, which was so nobly met and overcome by the Democrats of our country, and which resulted in the elevation to the Presidency of one of the purest Republicans of the age, Mr. VAN BUREN, there has been wrought a wonderful change with a number of those who at that period voted against Mr. Van Buren, but are now to be found in the ranks of his warmest supporters. It may be asked—how has this change been effected? We point to the policy of his Administration, in which will be found a full and conclusive answer—a policy so strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, that he has been pronounced by the foul tongue of Federalism and fanaticism, *as "a Northern President with Southern principles"*

The declaration of every nominee on the Union Congressional ticket, proves satisfactorily, that political honesty will ever be appreciated by those who prefer *principles to men*, and that this *"Northern President with Southern Principles"* has, by a virtuous adherance to Republican doctrines, secured for himself the good feelings and support of men who, though born on Southern soil, cannot but admire those truly Democratic principles which have ever warmed the breast of this individual of Northern birth. Mr. Van Buren and the friends of his Administration at the North are allied in feelings with Southern Democrats.—*The Georgian.*

From the Eastern Argus.

MORE VICTORIES IN MAINE.

Extract of a letter from York county.

"ANOTHER FEDERAL REACTION.

Another trial to elect a representative took place in Biddeford on Monday last, which resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate, Colonel Harison Lowel; Biddeford last year sent a Federalist, and on the 10th inst. gave a majority for Kent of 67 votes. We thus see that the march of Democracy is onward.

Shapleigh has also elected a democratic representative. The delegation for York co. is now complete and will stand 17 Democrats to 7 Federalists. Last year it stood 15 to 9, so that we have gained two Democratic members in York.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

October 3d. 1838.

BALTIMORE CITY.

GRASON Gov.	6074	STEELE Gov.	6191
Stump, Senate	6039	Stewart, Senate	6208
Belt Delegate,	6040	Pitts delegate	6226
Seidenstricker	6026	Ridgely	6205
Gallagher	6037	Leary	6201
Stansbury	6032	Watson	6144
Preston	6025	Collins	6200

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Grason Gov.	2452	Steele Gov.	1477
Ely senate	2478	Williamson sen.	1388
Risteau del.	2441	Carroll del.	1510
Orrick	2470	Winder	1424
Turner	2451	Childs	1377
Hook	2350	Haughey	1322
Fitzhugh	2377	Goodwin	1362

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Grason Gov.	2532	Steele Gov.	2532
McElfresh sen.	2411	Potts sen.	2570
McPherson, del	2569	Thomas del,	2481
Unkefer	2506	Warfield	2445
Harritt	2448	Schley	2528
Biser	2524	Beckenbaugh	2515
Geyer	2529	Hammond	2516

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	2226	Steele, Gov.	1966
Wason, sen.	2187	Rershner sen.	2006
Wharton, del.	2221	Jacques, del.	1985
Mason,	2221	Newcomer	1968
Byer	2198	Fletcher	1967
Grove	2169	Sheiss	1938

CALVERT COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	357	Steele, Gov.	415
Parran, sen.	356	Beckett, sen.	416
Kent, del.	355	Sollars, del.	428
Allnut	334	Hellen	423
Weems	349	Stephens	415

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	684	Steele, Gov.	778
Brooke, sen.	505	Pratt, sen.	562
Scott, del.	512	Ghiselin, del.	559
Day	486	Wooten	569
Bowie (W D)	518	Bowie (T F)	575
West	514	Calvert	550

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Grason, Gov.	141	Steele, Gov.	146
Sellman, Sen.	128	Magruder, Sen.	158
Welch, Del.	143	Swan, Del.	144

HARFORD COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	1255	Steele, Gov.	1119
Scott, Sen.	1271	Moores, Sen.	1101
Maulsby, Del's	1264	Boyd, Del's	1094
Hope	1266	Billingslea	1168
Williams	1234	McCoy	1096
Forwood	1220	Luckey	1096

CARROLL COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	1646	Steele, Gov.	1343
Maulsby, Sen.	1621	Shriver, Sen.	1355
Powder, Del's.	1669	Cockey, Del.	1363
Berrett	1600	Atlee	1327
Shower	1620	Scott	1363
Boyle	1638	Wampler	1343

KENT COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	544	Steele, Gov.	530
Wilmor, Sen.	529	Ricaud, Sen.	536
Primrose, Del's	539	Constable, Del's	535
Lassell	536	Gale	513
Kirby	535	McDaniel	534

CECIL COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	1356	Steele, Gov.	1251
Evans, Sen.	1357	Parker, Sen.	1236
Comegys, Del's	1312	Ford, Del's	1262
Foard	1338	Simpers	1270
Gillespie	1335	Maxwell	1246

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	987	Steele, Gov.	872
Matthews, Sen.	961	Bruce, Sen.	893
Neff, Del's	956	Pigman, Del's	865
Huddleson	955	Black	870
Blocher	959	Holt	813

CHARLES COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	510	Steele, Gov	715
Matthews, Sen.	624	Hughes, Sen.	614
		Bruce, Dele.	678
		Beale	598
		Matthews (J A)	720
		Brawner, (Ind.)	632

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	459	Steele, Gov.	794
Key, Dele.	523	Thomas, Sen.	763
		Harris "	497
		Causin, Del.	815
		Coade	791
		Shaw	762

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	742	Steele, Gov.	852
Waters, Del's.	933	H Wilson* Sen.	797
Dade	784	R. J. Bowie "	757
		Steuart* Del's.	832
		W. C. Wilson	820
		Gaither	745
		Dawson	640
		Clopper	602
		Gaither*	547

*Are Whig Reformers.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Grason Gov.	828	Steele Gov.	1207
Ayres, Sen.	783	Purnell, Sen.	1233
Purnell (C) Del.	894	Townsend, Del.	1173
Whitelock	845	Spence	1172
Holland	908	Purnell, (T S)	1165
Irving	805	Redden	1173

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	686	Steele, Gov.	641
Goldsborough Sn.	674	Brown, Sen.	658
Spencer, Del.	671	Pardee, Del.	650
Wilmer	678	Wright	660
Roberts	676	Helmsley	656

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	577	Steele, Gov.	583
Boon, Sen.	584	Burchenal, Sen.	560
Delegates.		Delegates.	
Hard'tle. (M W)	586	H'castle, (W M)	570
Keene	588	Orrell	566
Davis	566	Charles	575

TALBOT COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	732	Steele, Gov.	599
Martin, Sen.	755	Bruff, Sen.	575
Thomas, Del's.	753	Kerr, Del's.	568
Colston	728	Harris	589
Lloyd	744	Dudley	587

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	850	Steele, Gov.	1113
Breerwood, Sen.	859	Eccleston, Sen.	1072
Rowins, Del's.	867	Page, Del's.	1091
Smith	865	McNamara	1073
Graham	820	Nicols	1068
Geoghegan	807	Woolford	1061

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Grason, Gov.	922	Steele, Gov.	1042
Humphreys, Sen.	920	Donoho, Sen.	991
Ballard, Del's.	911	Rider, Del's.	1053
Hooper	907	Williams	1017
Teackle	834	Handy	985
Lankford	751	Jones	953
Roach, (Ind.)	98		

RECAPITULATION.

	GRASON.	STEELE.
Baltimore City	6074	6191
Baltimore county	2452	1477
Frederick	2532	2532
Washington	2226	1966
Calvert	357	415
Prince George's	684	778
Annapolis City	141	146
Harford	1255	1119
Carroll	1646	1343
Kent	544	530
Cecil	1356	1251
Allegany	987	872
Charles	510	715
St. Mary's	449	794
Montgomery	742	852
Worcester	828	1207
Q. Anne's	686	641
Caroline	577	583
Talbot	732	599
Dorchester	850	1113
Anne Arundel	1173	1261
Somerset	922	1042
	27,724	27,437
	27,437	
Grason's maj.	287	

VICTORY.

TALBOT REDEEMED.

GRASON'S MAJORITY 134.

AVERAGE WHIG MAJORITY IN 1836,—100.

AVERAGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN 1838,

157!

THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET ELECTED.

We congratulate the people of Talbot for having thrown off the time worn yoke of what is now called modern whiggery. The people have seen and felt the wrongs that a selfish political junto in this State have endeavored to fasten upon them, and like freemen worthy of their liberties, they have broken assunder the shackles of oppression, and stood proudly forward in vindication of their rights. Talbot stands gloriously beside her sister counties, and her name is foremost in the great regeneration of the State. Insulted freemen have spoken—Democracy triumphs—and the rights of the people will now be regarded.—Though the people, for a time, may submit to Legislative wrongs, they will ultimately refuse to be trampled in the dust, and their oppressors will be indignantly rebuked through the ballot-boxes, the only safeguards of liberty, whenever they attempt to infringe the sacred rights of freemen.

Talbot, magnanimous Talbot, deserves the thanks of the whole Union!

HUZZA FOR THE 2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

Every county in Mr. Pearce's district has spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Will Mr. Pearce disregard the 'signs of the times?' We shall see.

From the Delaware Gazette.

100 GUNS FOR MARYLAND.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!

Contrary to our expectations, our Republican friends of Maryland, have at length achieved one of the most glorious VICTORIES over the Hydraheaded "wig" faction, that it has ever been our pleasure to record. After years of almost silent submission to the tyrannous rule of "whiggery" which has at length approximated so closely to despotism that the only difference discernable was in the name—and until their sufferings had become intolerable—the PEOPLE, aye, the PEOPLE have at last thrown off the shackles with which they have so long been bound, and have most GLORIOUSLY TRIUMPHED!

THE MARYLAND LINE has come into action—let tyrants behold the result and tremble! For if ever there was a triumph of the people—"it is this—it is this." As soon as the election of Governor is placed in *their* hands, they put in the man of their own choice. Again, we say: *ALL HAIL MARYLAND! REDEEMED, REGENERATED MARYLAND.*

Can any one doubt after this, that the people of this country are essentially Democratic? Will any dispute, now, the continual triumph of the Democratic principle? The contest in Maryland on the part of the Republicans. They had nothing to gain but the true principles of self government—a principle so long endangered, and even trampled upon by the purse proud Aristocracy.—On the one side was the ultimate prospect of aid from a great National Bank, with fifty millions of dollars for a capital—a Bank, holding the destinies of the people under its control, and tearing down and building up at pleasure. On the other side was the naked principle of equal rights—of the power and ability of the people to govern themselves.—Do our fallen opponents demand the proof? We refer them to the resolutions in support of the Independent Treasury, introduced by Mr. Grason into the last Maryland Legislature. They are now identified with the creed of the Democratic party. The Bankites rejected those resolutions with Patrician contempt in the Legislative Hall; but the People have endorsed and carried them triumphantly at the polls.

And thus it will ever be, when the people can speak out, free from the trammels of interest and prejudice. They are sound at the core. Although at a time misled—as they have been by false issues in some local elections—they will eventually all come back to the Democratic fold. The Independent treasury is daily gaining prosolytes, and will eventually prevail, notwithstanding all the graonings of the desperate opposition, backed by corporate and individual wealth. Mark the prediction!

From the Boston Advocate.

MARYLAND OURS.

The news by yesterday's mail seems to leave scarce a doubt that the democratic candidate for Governor is elected in Maryland, and a majority of democrats in the Legislature. This news is too good to be true, for Maryland was no more calculated on for the administration than Massachusetts. She has uniformly been the echo of the State street statesman. If she has yielded to the pure influences of democracy, the federal despotism of old rebel Massachusetts may well tremble.

The news from Maryland has knocked down hoco-poco stock in the Atlas office below another zero. The hoces have now got a panic in earnest. We cant help them. They are doomod to go through a succession of these ague fits, as they hear from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, &c., until the final strggles and the last throe at home.

From the Baltimore Republican.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

With their usual audacity, the hoco poco organs, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" were yelping forth their falsehoods in concert yesterday in reference to a most disgraceful riot commenced in the vicinity of this office on Wednesday night. There now needs no question as to which is the real mob party.—The whole course of the opposition from the very commencement of the campaign has been one of bravado outrage. We have already refered to their ruffianly attack upon a democratic procession in the upper part of the city a week or two since, and at the time remarked upon the infamous appeal made by that vile press, the Chronicle, in which the hocopocos were called upon to arm themselves for the commission of violence. We held up the poor dastard who conducts that paper, to deserved condemnation for thus stimulating a turbulent spirit among the rash and reckless ever too ready for the commission of violence and hinted at the probability of such appeals bringing a deep stain upon the city, which her citizens might long have cause to regret. Such a result was only prevented on Wednesday night by the forbearance of the great mass of the Democracy then assembled to learn the returns of the election as they were given from our window. Up to the time of the ruffianly attack from those in front of the Chronicle office, we never saw a more orderly collection of people any where under similar circumstances. The origin of the attack was from the hoco pocos. This assertion we make upon the authority of those who witnessed its commencement, and from one gentleman particularly, who is not enough of a partizan to have any partialities or to entertain any prejudice in the matter. From these sources we assert as fact, that the bloody outrage of Wednesday night was commenced by a party in front of the Chronicle office who seized upon the drum of some boys who were amusing themselves, who upon the aggression made their appeal for redress to some of those on the outskirts of the assembly in the lower part of the street, and who in a little skirmish retreated to their friends followed by an overpowering mass of the original offending party. *The first pistol was fired opposite the Marine Bank and by a Whig.* This was the first we heard of the matter and it was this murderous commentary upon the advice of the fellow, who to the disgrace of the press has charge of the "Chronicle," signal for the general melee, which had it not been for the prudent appeal to the pride and patriotism of our friends by Major Hillen, would have been but another indelible blot on the good name of Baltimore. Even at the height of the turbulence a large portion of the party at our door remained perfectly quiet hearing the returns, without mingling in any manner in the affray. The slanderous articles in the hoco poco presses of yesterday were infamously false from beginning to end. They were intended for effect in order to draw off from their own party the just reprobation which their ruffianly acts so richly deserve.

Had we chosen to spread the outrages not threatened but actually committed on this office before the community, in order to procure public sympathy or the protection of the *City Guards*, we might tell of two attempts to fire premices within the last six months, of our office being entered after the paper was worked off and the cases turned topsy turvy on the floor, and other similar acts of violence. We were silent because we hoped through watchfulness to catch the aggressors and to administer that summary punishment which we shall feel justified in using upon those who would make such attempts upon our premises for the gratification of their own or the political hatred of others, and it may be of higher game.

In regard to our course during the campaign we have nothing to rebuke ourselves with.—We have carefully abstained from all personal attacks upon the legislative candidates of the opposition. With but two exceptions, their names have not even been mentioned by us, and but two or three harmless squibs have been left off at either of those where names we have used. We have condemued every thing calculated to excite a mischievous excitement, and peacefully inclined ourselves, had hoped that the election might have passed off with a like disposition. We have witnessed within the last month, a strong inclination on the part of the whigs to produce riot and disorder. The campaign has been a heated one and necessarily so from the very circumstances connected with the contest. None but a social incendiary would wontonly have added fuel to the fire which but a breath might have kindled into a most destructive flame. Yet what has been the conduct of many of those whose position among the opposition gives them a mischievous influence. Insult, personal attack, slander, threats and bullyism never more disgracefully marked any party. *They have proved themselves to be the real mobites and destructives.*

From the Albany Argus.

THE INFAMOUS FABRICATION.

We have by the Great Western, and through other channels, the facts in relation to the arrest of Webb, at Bristol.

The note was for $2,760. It matured on the 7th of June, two weeks after Mr. V. B's. departure from the country. Of the existence of the note, Mr. V B. was altogether ignorant. It was sent out by the first packet after maturity, by a merchant of the city of New York, an active political friend of Webb, and addressed to his agent in London, with instructions to preceed to its collection, but to do so with all delicacy and to treat Webb as a gentleman of honer!! So regarding that individual, the London agent addressed him a private note, advising him of the demand sent to his hands, and expressing his readiness to place the matter upon the most favorable footing. For the rest, the London agent will speak for himself;

"61 CHEAPSIDE, LONEON, 19th July, 1838.

"Sir—I received yours, of the 9th ult., but have recieved no further instructions than those contained in your letter.

"Upon its receipt, I immediately proceeded to find out Mr. Webb, and was informed by Mr. Jaudon that he was resident at Fenton's Hotel in St. James street. On enquiry there I learned that he had left there some days previously, and had gone to Liverpool, but that he intended being in London and remaining there for about a fortnight previous to his leaving the country. I called on Monlast, at his hotel, and learned there that they did not kuow where to forward letters to him, and I have just learned that he intended leaving this per the Great Western steam ship which sails on Saturday next, and I therefore conclude that he has some reason for misleading the hotel keeper. I shall by to-night's mail send down a confidential clerk to apply to him for payment, and in the event of his not getting cash or security, to hold him to bail, as his conduct and silence in regard to my letter, induce me to believe that he is in difficulties or apprehensive of arrest.

"I remain, yours truly,

"H. LLOYD.

"————, esq., New York."

Of these proceedings Mr. Van Buren was in no respect cognizant; and his only connexion with the affair was, when called upon by the agent in London, to testify to the signature of Judge Lansing, of this city, before whom the affidavit in relation to the note had been taken.

It is from this circumstance alone, and with a perfect knowledge that Mr. V. B. participated in no respect in the affair of the connection of the note or the arrest, that the poltroon of the C. & Enq., has deliberately planned and carried out an attack upon that gentleman, unparalleled for wantonness and falsehood. That Webb and Weed should resort to a mutual scheme to defame an absent American citizen, at any violation of truth and docency, will surprise no one to whom their general profligacy of character is known.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.

Exchanges.—The demand for foreign bills still continues to be very limited. The decision by our banks to resume cash payments on the first Monday in January next, has had the effect of reducing considerably the rates on the eastern cities. Bank checks are now offered at 3 per cent premium; private bills at sight to 10 days have been sold at 1 a 1 1-2 per cent prem; and 60 days bills at par, and the tendency is still downwards.

EXCHANGES.

London out doors	10 a 12	per cent
" Bank rate	12 a 14	"
Paris do	5 a	
N York & Boston sight do	3	
" (60 days,)	par	
Philadelphia, (checks,)	3	
Philadelphia, 60 days,	par	
Specie	3 1-2	prem.
American gold	7 a 9	"
Treasury Notes	4 1-2	"
U. S. Bank notes	3 1-2	"
Kent'y & Ohio do	3	"

Merchants Transcript.

Exiles.—The Prussian State Gazette, of July 20th, estimates the political exiles dispersed throughout the four governments of Siberia, at nearly 100,000! all victims of despotism!