LATEST DATES.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET
CORRECTED DAILY.

NEW-ORLEANS LIBRE
DEMOCRATIC STATE PAPER.
TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.
CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, CORNER OF CHARTRES AND ST. PETER STREETS.
"Truth Unfettered, Error Unbalanced, and Public Justice Secured."

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1840.

WHIG
NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON,
Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.
Hon. EDWARD D. WHITE.
Second District—THOMAS GIBBS MORGAN.
Third District—JOHN MOORE.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.
1st District—WILLIAM DEBUTS, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, East Baton Rouge;
3d do LOUPHOU BARRAS, Lafayette;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE
WILLIAM DE BUTS,
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,
L. L. FERRIERE,
GLENDY BURKE,
GEORGE BEDFORD,
A. W. PICHOT,
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS.

WHIGS, ATTENTION!

A meeting of the whigs of the second ward of the second Municipality, will be held at the Louisiana hotel, (late C. Dimond's,) Tchoupitoulas street, this evening, 26th June, 1840 at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Vigilance Committees, &c. The whigs of the ward and all friendly to the cause, generally, are invited to be present. The meeting will be addressed by a number of distinguished orators.

JOSEPH KNETTLE,
JOHN FREELAND, } Committee.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Parlor of the St. Charles Exchange.

JAMES B. WALTON,
WM. H. WHITE, } Secretaries.

S. S. PRENTISS.

The effort of this gentleman, on Wednesday evening last, was worthy the great cause of which he is so able and so conspicuous a leader, and of the reputation of an eloquent and powerful reasoner which he has won in debating before the people the principles which form the basis of constitutional government. The applause with which his appearance on the rostrum was hailed, the shouts of warm and enthusiastic emotion which accompanied him throughout his brilliant address were at once indicative of the warmth of feeling entertained towards him by the immense concourse assembled on the occasion, and an evidence of the deep and abiding interest which an awakened people take in the political concerns of the nation. The St. Charles Theatre was filled almost to suffocation, by an audience remarkable alike for respectability and beauty—the three circle of the boxes was appropriated to the ladies, whom the orator likened to a rainbow of hope adorning the storm-cloud of political strife.

It were a hopeless task to attempt a description of the effects produced upon such an audience by such a speaker. A breathless silence pervaded the whole house, except as the orator would illustrate his discourse by some remarkable and thrilling outburst of forensic eloquence, when the applause of the people reminded us of the thunder which succeeds the electric flash. Mr. Prentiss commenced his address by acknowledging the flattering manner in which he was welcomed by a people, to whom he had been before indebted for acts of hospitality and personal kindness. He spoke of the immense stake the city of New Orleans had in the question before the country, of its growing greatness, its resources, its command of the commerce of a continent, and its indebtedness to, and dependence upon the credit and wholesome legislation for the maintenance of its present position and the realization of its future prospects. He contended that upon this city the first fruits of misrule were felt. That it was wonderful that any difference of opinion should exist among a community whose interests were so immediately involved, and whose resources were so palpably affected by the general and wide spread distress which now existed. He drew a comparison between the country as it was before Van Buren's accession to power, and its helpless situation now; and contended that the administration should be held responsible for the result. He maintained that it was the bounden duty of the people to hold every administration accountable for failure, and that to overlook or excuse a palpable failure would assuredly lead to malpractices and corruptions in office. As a general rule, he insisted upon the necessity of expelling from power any administration under which great calamities have befallen the nation in time of profound peace. This view of the question he enforced by happy illustrations and forcible arguments.

He then took a brief survey of the condition of the morals of society as affected by the tone of the government. He argued that no people could long withstand the example of official turpitude. That the prestige which surrounded power, even in republics, made men in high places objects of attraction and imitation. He asserted that the country had already given way in some degree, before the corruptions of power, and that doctrines were openly proclaimed in some states which would have been scouted down in former days by the offended moral sense of the community at large.

Mr. Prentiss then reviewed the life of Mr. Van Buren; he asserted that the history of the past did not speak of him as having either in war or peace contributed any act for which the country derived a benefit; that he now asked for a re-election, after a most signal failure in his government, without even promising any future relief for the evils he had brought upon us. He had gone so far as to say that he had no power to give relief; that the people must take care of themselves. The orator then fixed, what could be expected from the continuance in power of a man who had done nought but evil, and declared he had no power to do good!

Mr. Prentiss then left this barren theme, and gave a brief sketch of Gen. Harrison's brilliant services in the field and his wise measures as a civilian. He contended that a general who had overcome the great Tecumseh, whom he distinguished as the Napoleon of Indian warriors, must certainly possess eminent talent in the field. He remarked upon Gen. Wayne's notice and commendation of his talents as a warrior, and of the testimony of all those who fought under his banner.

He referred to the sneers of those who had sought to deride Gen. Harrison by questioning his military abilities, and said that it did not become men who support Van Buren, in his Florida wars and Cuba dog levies, to turn up their noses at the *protegé* of Washington and the conqueror of Tecumseh and Proctor.

Mr. Prentiss alluded to the reproach cast upon Gen. Harrison by the locofocos in calling him the log cabin candidate. He thanked them for the thought; the whigs were willing to emblazon their shields with the log cabin. It was a device they were proud of, as indicating the hospitality, the simplicity of manners, the frugality, the honesty and the industry of their candidate for the presidency. He prefered it to the device of the locofocos, whose black flag was emblazoned with a Cuba dog, and whose piratical motto was "*to the victors belong the spoils*" He preferred going to the log cabin for a device than to Cuba, whence the administration derived its notion of a hard money currency, and its recruits for the army.

Mr. Prentiss then alluded to the bright prospects before us. The air was resonant of victory. The voice of the people from the Aroostook to the Balize, from the prairies to the surges of the sea, was heard cheering us on to victory. The army of patriots have burnished up their arms for a last struggle; that upon the issue of the conflict would depend the success of free government. He repudiated the idea of Mr. Van Buren's assuming the name of democracy; under that species of guise he was fast reducing the country to anarchy, breaking down the barriers of liberty as defined by the constitution, and would most assuredly erect upon their ruins a despotism. Such had been the course of all usurpers before him. He here alluded to the control exercised by the executive over the states; their assaults upon the credit and character of the separate members of the Union, and their dictation to the legislatures of such as followed the dictates of locofocoism. He referred to his own state, in which the elements had swept over and destroyed cities, but had not equalled in its desolating fury the ruin brought upon her people by the government. It would be doing injustice to Mr. Prentiss to attempt any description of his burning eloquence when describing the condition of Mississippi; his language was that of love for a parent, and indignation at the disgrace and poverty to which Van Buren had reduced her.

He spoke of the democratic party. He believed them honest, and nothing showed more conclusively which for the present at least, is the strong-hold of the democratic party, the prospects candidate for the Senate of Louisiana, Colonel Claiborne and Chas. Gayarre, Esq. In Tolmadge, four of the locofoco phalanx have preferred from obscurity to the contains of fame.

In consequence of the severe sickness of James B. Mims, Esquire, he was unable to address the people of East Feliciana on Saturday last. We trust he will speedily recover, and convince the honest yeomanry of the country by his impressive and logical harangues, that the interest and welfare of the Union are dependent upon a change of rulers.

The editor of the Louisiana *Democrat* is so ignorant as not to know that Georgia has nominated a Harrison electoral ticket.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, June 8, 1840.

The irregularity which has occurred in my correspondence during the last ten or twelve days, has been caused by indisposition. I am now well and vigorous again, and hereafter I trust there will be no necessity for my suspending, even for a day.

The discussions in the senate on the administration's scheme for a standing army have been brought to a close; and the federal locofocos gave their votes in solid column for printing *twenty thousand copies* of the Report of the Militia Committee—a document which was studiously and insidiously prepared to subserve their purposes, to apologise for the odious and and condemned plan presented by the secretary of war, and recommended and endorsed by the president, and to assail General Harrison with the most arbitrary misrepresentations. The federal locofocos of the senate refused to allow the secretary's Report and bill to accompany this apologetic report. They dare not trust the scheme to the honest and reflecting of their party, even when they have published the most ingenious apology they can contrive.

There is a proposition pending to print the secretary's report, provided the reports of Gen. Harrison be sent along with it. I trust this will be agreed to. Gen. Harrison affords no precedent or parallel for the monstrous measure of the present administration. But his reports are so admirably written, and so abound in noble and patriotic sentiments, that they cannot fail to strengthen the respect in which his character and abilities are held by the people: let them then be scattered far and wide!

The weak personage at the head of the war department has at last been prevailed upon to make himself the scape-goat of the president in this business. He has written a long letter to Thomas Ritchie, in which he assumes the whole responsibility of the measure, and relieves the president. And he presumes that the people such simpletons as to be deceived by this paltry trick—in the face of the law and practice, which requires the reports of the executive department to be submitted to the president; and in the face of the fact that the president specially recommended and endorsed the plan presented by the secretary in a message to congress.

To-day, the senate was engaged upon the banks of the District of Columbia. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the continuance of their existing charters for two years. This was violently opposed by Benton, Allen, Tappan, &c. &c.—men of desperate fortunes, political and individual.

The house has been engaged since the date of my last letter, on the Sub-Treasury Bill. The discussion has been participated in equally by the whigs and by the federal locofocos. There seems as yet to be little prospect of bringing it to a close. From the number of speeches which have been made, and the thorough acquaintance every one interested in public measures has with the bill, the debate has lost its interest and novelty. George Poindexter, of Kentucky, to-day, refreshed us by presenting some new and striking views on financial subjects. He offered a plan of a National Bank, and went very fully into the details. But the proposition was coldly received. There is a disposition to avoid the agitation of that important question at present.

I send you herewith a full and graphic account of the great Harrison festival recently held in Alexandria, D. C. The declarations of Mr. Webster, on the subject of the sentiments of the northern people and their true representatives in reference to abolition:—and the testimony of Preston, Crittenden, and other southern men, will be read with interest in the south.

My letters hereafter will be more full and interesting. D. McL.

Read the following summary of the opinions of the principal Van Buren men, and say whether the policy of the party is not to reduce the wages of labor:

"There can never be prosperous times in this country, until a poor man, as in England, is obliged to work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and he under a cart at night."—*Senator Newbury, a New England Federalist.*

"The price of labor is entirely too high. The laborer in this country can afford to work for eleven pence a day, and the hard money system will bring down wages to that standard. Cotton will come down to 16 cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion. This is the best tariff you can have, and the only one that can enable the manufacturer to compete with England. The sub-treasury will effect both objects—it will put down the banks, and bring wages and everything else down."—*B. Tappan, loco-foco U. S. Senator.*

"Reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover the country with blessings and benefits."—*Buchanan's speech on the sub-treasury, Feb. 22.*

"Articles are manufactured in France and Germany for one half of the actual cost in this country."—Ib.

"I wish to know why it is that a law has extracted from an English paper, which stated that whilst the cutlery manufactured in Germany was equal in quality with the British, it was so reduced in price that the latter would have to abandon the manufacture altogether."—Ib.

"To the southern States, to the whole cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar growing region, now so grievously afflicted with the curse of the paper system, to all this region I would say—study the financial system of Holland, France and Cuba. Imitate them."—*Humbug Benton's speech on the sub-treasury, Jan. 16.*

"To the other States I would also say—do the like." —Ib.

"Is the foreign manufacturer goes home—purchases his labor, his wool, and all other articles which enter into his manufacture, at half their cost in this country, and again returns to inundate us."—*Buchanans speech Jan. 22.*

"Establish a hard money government."—*Benton.*

"Reduce the wages of labor."—*Calhoun.*

From the Times of Thursday.

In order to show what are the advantages and disadvantages of the present state of things to the farmer in this region, we will quote a few items from our price current when Van Buren entered the presidential chair, and some at the present time:

March, 1836.		June, 1840.	
Wheat	$1 25	Wheat	40 c.
Wool	60	Wool	23 c.
Butter	37	Butter	8 c.
Flour	$7 00	Flour	$2 75 c.
Oats	50	Oats	16 c.
Tea	.60 to $1 25	Tea	.60 to $1 25 c.
Coffee	13c. to 15	Coffee	14 to 16 c.
Calicoes	12½	Calicoes, good,	10c.

It will be seen that every article the farmer raises is cut down—every one he buys from abroad is as high as ever. The farmer can raise no more wheat on an acre, no more wool from a sheep, than he could in 1836, and he gets only a third as much for what he does raise. In 1836, a farmer brought 100 bushels of wheat to market. He got for it $125 cash. He bought 100 lbs. of coffee at 14 cts. $14; 10 lbs. tea at 75 cents, $7,50; 10 yards of cassimere at $1,50, $15,00; 8 yards of calico, $1,60; one bridle, $2; and 1 lb. of cavendish tobacco, 37½ cts. He then had $85,12½ to carry home. He goes to market in June, 1840, with his 100 bushels of wheat, sells it, and buys the same articles. What does he have to carry home? *twelve and a half cents.* Is not that farmer the loser of $85, by the present state of things? The question is then asked if the people will *so* for the rulers who have, by mismanagement and dishonesty, inflicted upon them this loss? No.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT.

[From the Alexandria Gazette.]

The venerable Ex-Gov. Desha, of Kentucky, who is a decided supporter of the Administration, and will vote for Mr. Van Buren as President, was lately travelling with a gentleman from Maryland, on the Ohio, and conversed freely on all public topics. In reply to a remark of the gentleman referred to, (and who has authorized us to make this statement,) that the Administration presses persist in asserting that Gen. Harrison lacked courage—that he actually never fought in battle, &c. &c. Gov. Desha said: "This, I know not to be the case. I was with Gen. Harrison on the 5th of August, 1794. He was then acting as aid-de-camp to General Wayne. I saw him, as I supposed, bearing some despatches from General W. *He was then exposed to the hriskest fire of the enemy—the bullets passing thick around him, and saw nothing like cowardice or trepidation.* Again, I often saw him and was much with him, at the battle of the *Thames* I was there commanding the left wing, and saw no cowardice or trembling like cowardice or trepidation. At the battle of *Tippecanoe* he proved himself to be a *brave man*, as all, every one, ought to know," &c. &c.; and concluded by saying, I KNOW GENERAL HARRISON TO BE A GOOD AND BRAVE MAN."

A correspondent of the *Boston Atlas* gives a very accurate and impartial estimate of the popular vote of Virginia at the late election in that state. The calculation is made by congressional districts. Fourteen of the twenty one have given whig majorities allowing the tories the vote of 1836 is all the uncontested counties. In 1836, Mr. Van Buren's majority was 7,782—in 1840 Harrison's was 9,707—showing a nett Harrison gain of 10,439.

Van Buren Times.—The Pittsburg Gazette says that a manufacturer of ploughs in that city sold one some months ago to a farmer of Washington county, who was a strong Van Buren man. The price of the plough was nine dollars, for which the farmer gave his due bill. A few days since he called to pay the bill; and, after putting the receipt into his pocket, "Well," said he, "when I bought the plough I could have paid for it with *six* bushels of wheat; now I have paid for it with *eighteen;* but," added he, "I am now done with Van Buren."

The Feliciana *Whig* promises 400 votes for the Harrison ticket in July, in the parish of East Feliciana. This would give the whigs nearly 900 majority in that parish. So mote it be.

Much rain has lately fallen in Attakapas, to the great benefit of the crops.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY SYDNEY J. BEARD.

BY SYDNEY J. BEARD.

BY R. B. SYKES.

BY R. B. SYKES.

BY R. B. SYKES.

BY A. L. FERNET.

BY J. A. BEARD.

BY JOSEPH A. BEARD.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

BY A. DORIOCOURT.

BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.

BY F. E. TRICOU.

BY J. A. BEARD.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

BY J. A. BEARD.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND.

ALSO,

BY J. A. BEARD.

BY BARNETT, Sr.

BY M. BARNET, sen.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

MUNICIPALITY NUMBER ONE.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

BY J. A. BEARD.

BY J. A. BEARD.

BY BARNETT, Sr.

LOUISIANA THERMES.

BAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON,
Bank Note Engravers, New-Orleans.
BANK NOTES, bonds for loans, bills of exchange, drafts and stock certificates, checks, sealed in the most approved style and at their discretion, in the New York, or on the usual terms.
Bank note paper of superior quality constantly on hand and for sale at the office of Bayard and Carroll streets.
New Orleans, 1st November, 1839. f20

HOLLAND GIN.—The subscriber has now landing ex brig ALWIDA, from Rotterdam, and direct from the Schiedam distillery, Ryabende & Sons, Schiedam, 200 pipes of Holland gin, of the well known steamboat brand, which he offers for sale from the landing at low prices and on liberal terms. HUGO C. OLDENBERGER,
f 19—6m 46 Bienville st.

SWEDISH IRON—A constant supply of flat 1 1-4 x 1-4 up to 4 x 1-2, square 1-4 up to 3 inch, round 3-8 up to 3 inch. Hardware dealers will be supplied in lots to suit at the lowest terms. HUGO C. OLDENBERGER, 46 Bienville st.

FOR SALE—10,000 superior Havana sugars, in boxes of 100, by T. LAGUERENNE & Co.
f 24 67 Toulouse st.

FRESH TURNIP SEED WARRANTED—The growth of 1840, for sale by W. DUPIN,
f 17 Camp st.

SMOKED TONGUES & BEEF—100 doz smoked tongues 1500 lbs beef, for sale by MAHARD & BRO.
f 13 Levee.

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