LATEST DATES.

New-York	July 13	London	July 4
Boston	July 13	Liverpool	June 4
Philadelphia	July 14	Paris	June 4
Baltimore	July 14	Havre	June 2
Charleston	July 14	Bordeaux	May 27
Mobile	June 27	Malta	May 27
Orleans	June 17	Tampico	June 6
Havana	July 4	Vera Cruz	June 8

NEW-ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY.

Notes—Eng.	5 ⅞	@	¼ ct prem
U S Bank Notes	3	@	3 prem.
U S Treasury Notes	1 ⅞	@	¼ ct prem
Spanish Doubloons	16	@	16
Spanish Dollars	1 ⅞	@	1 ⅞
Mexican do	1 ⅞	@	1 ⅞
American Gold	⅞	@	¼ ct prem
Mississippi Money—			
Natchez Branches	20	@	¼ ct discount
Do 5 m post notes	30	@	do
Do 12 m do do	50	@	do
Union Bank—6 m post notes	60	@	do
Do 12 m post notes	65	@	do
Grant Gulf	65	@	do
Lake Washoe	55	@	do
Commercial & RR Bank of Vicksburg	55	@	do
Do post notes	55	@	do
Bank of Vicksburg	60	@	do
Vicksburg Water-Works	60	@	do
Tombigby	65	@	do
Chinnee' Bank, Sucker county	No sale		do
Commercial Bank, Columbus	30	@	do
Rodney, post notes	30	@	do
Port Gibson do	40	@	do
West Feliciana do	30	@	do
Brandon Bank do	50	@	do
Manchester do	15	@	do
Natchez Railroad do	25	@	do
Mississippi Shipping Company	No sale		do
East Kentucky Rail Company	70	@	do
Aberdeen and Pontotoc	No sale		do
Alabama Specie-paying Banks	2	@	do
State Bank	1	@	do
Tennessee	5	@	do
Arkansas State Bank	30	@	do
Do Real Estate	30	@	do
Texas Treasury Notes	25	@	do
Clinton and Port Hudson	60	@	do
Do do do payable at Cin. Ex. N. O. not endorsed			dis. uncertain
Bank of Pugnacodie			dis. uncertain
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kyand Missouri	par	@	1 do prem
Union Bank, and Life & Trust, Florida			uncertain.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK-EXCHANGE, July 13.

60 shares United States Bank					70½
100 do do	do		15 days		70½
100 do do	do		30 days		71
20 do do	do				70½

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Money—Our stock market exhibited some improvement yesterday. More than 1,000 shares of United States Bank were sold, at an advance of from 1@1½ per cent. upon former prices. The opinion prevails that the news by the British Queen will produce a still more favorable effect.

COTTON AND CORN CROPS.

From personal observation and information derived from others who have travelled through different sections of this State, we are enabled to furnish a few additional particulars respecting the Cotton and Corn crops. As heretofore reported, we found, as the result of our observation and inquiries extended, that Cotton was generally later than usual, and in some counties exhibited rather unpromising prospects; the cold, wet spring, prevented planters from getting a good stand even in the higher grounds, consequently the fields present an unequal growth, the plant varying in altitude from 12 to 30 inches—the latter being about the usual ordinary kinds of soil. In low grounds and river plantations, the crops were not pitched until late in the spring—the cold weather continuing, and the late Corn crops are likely to turn out well. The drought, of which frequent notices have been taken, has been productive of bad consequences upon sandy and light soils; the early Cotton has been checked in its growth, and is at least on an average 10 or 15 inches less in height than at the same time last season, while the corn crops have been cut off in produce (say a fourth to two thirds) according to the seven main large fields, from which the seed would not be realized. the fodder, of course, suffers in a like ratio. With cotton a cold, late spring is ordinarily productive of disastrous consequences, which have been in operation this season; the insects, known amongst planters as lice, have been very destructive in some districts, and far short of the expectations of planters. Latterly, there is less complaint. The drought as been of much longer continuance than in others, while in others still they have not seen a drop of rain at all. In some, we have been the seasons during the last six weeks, that we were informed, in one settlement, no rain had fallen for about seven weeks, while their more favored neighbours, living only a short distance in a direct line distant, had experienced the benefits of more or less rain every week. Within the last ten days the rains have extended themselves generally, to almost every part of the country, from which we have information. The above remarks are solely applicable to the lighter soils. From the black lands, our information leads us to believe that the crops of both Cotton and Corn are in a much better condition; the cotton is said to be on an average, fully 3 feet high and healthy in appearance, although not early; but few plantations are fairly in bolls—generally they are backward, when with regard to the comparative quantity of land under cultivation with cotton, we believe there is at least as much as the last season. The product will turn upon the seasons from this out.

There is still considerable of the old crop held in the country by full-handed planters, awaiting a better price next season. At the different towns and principal landings on the Alabama, there is also small lots, which will probably come forward between this and the close of the season. On the other river, there are not now left but little of any remained. Of Corn, a good deal of old, is still on hand, and although holders have advanced the price, in anticipation of a short crop, we incline to the belief, that there will be no difficulty raised for the wants of the interior.—*Mobile Merchants and Planters' Journal.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

London—Per ship Nestor: 663 bales cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Colorado from Lafourche—46 mill stones to owner on board; 29 hhds sugar W Bogart & co; 1 bale moss, 9 hhds sugar, H Prudhomme & co; 1 bale cotton, Braud & Landry; 21 hhds sugar, 3 bbls do, Forstall, Roman & co.

Per steamboat Buckeye from Louisville—108 pcs bagging, 50 coils rope, A Fisk; 16 kegs butter Layet & Amelung; 10 bbls whiskey B Pouverin; 60 do Ferguson & Reid; 116 pcs bagging 20 coils rope, Jonas Harris; 40 pcs bagging, 60 coils rope, Franklin & Henderson; 66 pcs bagging, 40 coils rope, 1 bale twine, Dubose & Richardson; 99 pcs bagging C J Wheeler; 74 pcs bagging, 100 pcs bagging Ogden & Southgate; 1 box mdse Whitridge & co; 1 mil. Conner, Gridley & co; 5 bales cotton Armor, Lake & Walker; sundries on the levee.

Per steamboat New Orleans from Cincinnati—297 pcs bagging, 45 coils rope, 3 bales twine, Franklin & Henderson; 65 pcs bagging, 27 coils rope, Forstall, Roman & co; 5 coils rope, W Mills, Mitchell & co; 65 pcs bagging, 3 Bell, 11 casks bacon, 26 pcs bagging, 30 coils rope, 100 bbls whiskey, Layet & Amelung; 229 bbls flour A F Wallace & co; 41 hhds bacon, 90 bbls flour, 13 do pork, 31 do whiskey; 4 ploughs, J Landis & co, 2 bags mdse W S Florence; 100 kegs lard Adams, Hartwell & co; 9 casks bacon A Prieur; 8 hhds tobacco Tate & Hopkins; 101 bbls pork Oakley, Payne & Hawkins; 243 doz brooms A D Gove; 1 fly wheel Frerst & bros; 3 kegs butter, 1 do liquor, Prescott, Jones & co; 142 bbls whiskey and sundries to owners on board.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Nestor, Moses, for London. S. & J. P. Whitney.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Phoenix, Clark, from the Passes, with schrs Wm David Rogers.

Schr Wm Seymour, Gardner, from New York via Cedar Keys—ballast—to W C Corning, pilot.

Schr David Rogers, Morgan, 10 days from Kingston, (Ja) ballast—to master.

Steamboat Cincinnati, Brown, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Buckeye, Thompson, from Louisville.

Steamboat New Orleans, Brackell, from Cincinnati.

MEMORANDA.

☞ Tow boat Hudson coming up with a barque and two brigs.

☞ Nothing in sight in the offing of N E Pass on the 13th at 1 p m. Ft barque Lioness inside the bar.

Steamboat New Orleans passed Paul Jones sunk in Tensas bend, 1 mile from mouth, a total loss—had 30 tons freight.

Steamboat New Orleans towed down steamboat Cherokee from Bonnet Querre Church, having broken her engine.

At New York July 12th, brig Enterprize, Flanders, (of New Orleans) from Malaga.

COASTWISE PORTS.

Cleared for this port.

At Boston, July 11th, brig Calvin, Lawrence; schr Signal, Young.

Advertised for this Port.

At Philadelphia, 14th July, ship Archer, Marston; brig Swan, Snell.

Sailed for this port.

From Portsmouth, July 9th, ship Wm Badger.

Arrived from this port.

At Boston, July 11th, schr Louisa.

At New York, July 13th, brig Atlas, Anderson; schr Belle, Reynolds.

At Pensacola, previous to the 18th July, schrs D Moss, Elizabeth and Albert Stein.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Left at Malaga, schr Frederick Arnet, Hughes, of and for New Orleans, to sail on the 25th June.

SPOKEN.

23d June, lat 24, long 84, ship Oconee, Knight, hence for Bristol, (Eng.)

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Colorado—N Landry, J B Grimage, F Babin, Edmonson, C Rockwood, B Grin, J Wadsworth, Dauphin, A Kinney, Burdall, Odessean, J C Brown, J L Reybear, La Fa Vete, Young, Ramare, Lobert, Adams, Jordon, Harris.

☞ The brig PACKET, from Havana, will commence to discharge this morning. Consignees are requested to be in readiness with their permits, and attend to the receipt of their goods. R GRONING & Co. Jy 22

☞ NOTICE—The French ship EULALIE, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and receive their merchandize on the Levee. Jy 18-2t

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the French ship EULALIE will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship. Jy 18-2t

☞ The packet ship YAZOO, capt. Kingsbury, from N Y, is now discharging at the Vegetable market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. Jy 16 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

PRIME PORK—100 bbls for sale by J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

PRIME SOFT PORK—100 barrels, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

WHISKEY—100 bbls for sale by J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

FLOUR—100 bbls fresh superfine, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

LARD—[illegible] kegs prime lard, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

CASTOR OIL—4 bbls just received, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

BUTTER—20 kegs fresh western butter, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st.

COFFEE—15 bags Havana coffee, in store and for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

BAGGING—1000 pieces, in store for sale by O H MIEBEGAES, 49 Bienville st.

PORK—100 bbls mess pork, for sale by P A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

DUCK—An assortment on hand, and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by WM CRAWEWES & Co.

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags, in store and for sale by J TRIBE, 24 Gravier st.

PORK—Mess, chines and shoulder pork, for sale by MAHARD & BROTHER, 38 New Levee.

LARD—2 kegs leaf lard, for sale by MAHARD & BROTHER, 38 New Levee.

LARD OIL—50 bbls lamp oil, for sale by P A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

SOAP—40 boxes No. 1 soap, for sale by P A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

LOAF SUGAR—20 bbls loaf sugar, for sale by P A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

FLOUR—100 barrels superfine flour, for sale by P A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—10 hhds, for sale by G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st.

FLOUR—50 bbls superfine flour, for sale by P A GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

No. 81 Chartres street.

TERMS OF PAPER: DAILY, per annum, in advance, $12. WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10.

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

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

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1840.

We understand from undoubted authority that the parish of Claiborne has given WINN 120 majority.—This still leaves Judge MOORE 165 votes ahead.—Our belief in his election remains unshaken. Caddo and Union to hear from.

We learn from a passenger on board the steamboat *Orleans* that all the parishes with the exception of CADDO, had been heard from, which still leaves Moore 76 ahead of his opponent.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The congregated wisdom (we wish we could say the assembled decency and dignity) of the nation, has by this time separated into its integral particles. In other words, congress has adjourned. After a session of unparalleled length, characterized by uncommon acrimony and storminess of debate, by more than one disgraceful personal altercation, and by almost a total neglect of the business of the country, the representatives of the people have gone home to render an account of their stewardship. What have they done? What are the salutary measures they have adopted? What are the great principles of national legislation they have carried out?

Of the senate we have little to say. It has been for the most part the pliant tool of executive power. It commands a vast majority of the friends of the administration. It has been less disturbed by bickerings than the lower house, and though, in most respects, prepared to execute all orders emanating from the White House, it has exhibited independence enough to pass the Bankrupt Law—that benign measure demanded by the necessities and sufferings of the whole country. It has also passed the sub-treasury—passed it in despite "of the lamentations there and elsewhere"—passed it by a majority of the members present, but by a minority of the senate—passed without awaiting the arrival of several senators who were only detained from their posts until the legislatures of their respective states should grant them official credentials—passed it by the votes of "democratic senators" who disobeyed positive instructions to oppose it—passed it with indecent and uncalled for haste.

In respect to the house of representatives, the session has been fruitful in usurpation and infamy. The first act of the administration party in that body, was the expulsion, almost by brute force, of five of the regularly chosen representatives from the state of New Jersey. The rights of an original member of the confederacy—of one that had been foremost in the ranks of the brave at the dark period of the revolution; of one whose soil had been moistened by the blood of martyrs—were outraged and trampled; the "broad seal" of the state was disregarded; the credentials of the executive despised. We all know how this tyrannical act was consummated. The people have heard of the miserable bargain between the pretended chivalry of Carolina, and the party, which the representatives of that state had more than once branded, as "*the vilest set of wretches that ever crawled into power.*" The terms of the coalition are well understood; and the influences by which the "CATALINE" of *America* was led to the fraternal embrace of the "*galvanized corpse,*" cannot be concealed.

But it was necessary for the purposes of the now lominant party, that the men whom *New Jersey* had rejected, and who had claimed their seats without a single evidence of right, should be admitted. This was done and locofocoism could now push forward all its measures, secure of an unquestioning majority to back its pretensions.

The next step in the great drama of despotism was the passage of the sub-treasury. This thrice rejected offspring of locofocoism, which had been repudiated time and again by congress; which had been disowned by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in the Union; which was regarded with dislike and disfavor even by a considerable portion of the administration party themselves, was passed as a peace-offering to Mr. CALHOUN's followers, who claimed it as part payment of the bond of union. The eviction of New Jersey, the subsequent admission of five impudent pretenders, the adoption of the sub-treasury, and a series of personal rencounters, violent altercations, and unprofitable debates, constitute all,—absolutely all that the lower branch of the National Legislature has effected during a protracted session of seven months and a half.

This is the mode in which the legislative functions of the government have been administered under the auspices of federal locofocoism. Thank heaven! we have the prospect, at least of a better state of things.

The *Sun* speaks of General HARRISON as having first received office from the elder ADAMS, as a reward of his black-cockade principles. If this were so, why did JEFFERSON and MADISON continue him in office? They were apostles of democracy; but it seems they never made the marvellous discovery that HARRISON was a black-cockade federalist. The truth is, General HARRISON has held office under every president, from the elder to the younger ADAMS. Such was the purity of his life; the soundness of his principles; the fervor of his patriotism; the strength of his intellect, that he felicited the confidence of them all, and was only displaced when General JACKSON began the ruthless system of proscription unknown to JEFFERSON or MADISON.

In connection with this subject, we humbly submit that General HARRISON's authority is better than that of his traducers. He distinctly states in a letter to Judge BURNETT, of Ohio, that he was reared in the principles of democratic faith, and that when elected a delegate to Congress, the people of his territory knowing his unalterable aversion to the federal measures of JOHN ADAMS' administration, exacted from him a promise not to speak in opposition to him. In his Fort Meigs speech, he again declared that he was bred in the very strongest principles of *anti-federalism.* His letters to HERMAN DENNY and SHERROD WILLIAMS, are democratic expositions of the powers of the executive.

In respect to HARRISON's remark, that the surplus revenue of the country *might* be (not *ought* to be, as the *Sun* alleges) appropriated, with the consent of the states, to the emancipation of slaves, it destroys all the sophistry of our contemporary about taxing the country that money may be raised for this purpose. The scheme could only be effected when a surplus revenue existed, and HARRISON never contemplated taxing the people expressly to raise such a revenue.

The *Sun* calls Alabama and Missouri the strong hold of Harrisonism. This is conceding to the republicans far more than they claim. If Illinois, North Carolina, Indiana and Kentucky elect Harrison governors and legislatures, we will make the locofocos a present of Alabama and Missouri.

☞ We shall publish, to-morrow Mr. CLAY's great speech delivered at Hanover, Virginia, his native county, on the occasion of a public dinner given in compliment to him.

FIRE—At a quarter past 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a carpenter shed on the north side of Carondelet street, between Common and Gravier. The shed and its contents were destroyed.

The Charleston *Mercury* does not understand its new trade very well. In giving the returns from Louisiana, it makes DAVIDSON from the 3d district, and states that the congressional vote will not much vary from the vote given to him, and hence concludes that the 3d district is very uncertain. DAVIDSON represents four parishes in the 2d district.

The convention of the whig young men of Alabama, which assembled on the 8th inst. at Tuscumbia, numbered THREE THOUSAND. Hon. B. P. POSTER, of Tuscaloosa, was president.

APPOINTMENT.—Hon. HENRY DEAS has been appointed collector, and Dr. JOSEPH JOHNSON receiver general, of Charleston. Hon. ISAAC HILL has been appointed receiver general for Boston.

The steamboat *Euphrasie*, from the Missouri, arrived at New York a few days ago, bringing fifteen thousand pounds of furs, belonging to Messrs. Bent & St. Vrain, traders to Santa Fe.

SHAVE ADVERTISEMENT.—The greatest advertisement ever given to any primers in this country, is that given to the N. Y. *Evening Star* and *New Era*, of competition property to be sold. It was published once a week for thirteen weeks, and cost over THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. It was promptly paid too. Such an advertisement in New Orleans would have cost at least double that amount.

The steamship *Britannia* was to leave Liverpool on the 2d for Boston. The folks in Boston were making great preparations for her reception.

Mr. JOSEPH W. FLEDGE, of Blandford, (Va.) was shot by J. B. Slaughter, some days ago. The murderer was arrested and committed to jail.

A violent storm of wind, rain and thunder visited Philadelphia on the 13th. Much damage occurred among the shipping.

NAVAL.—The frigate *Macedonian* and sloops of war *Levant* and *Erie*, sailed on Saturday evening last from Pensacola for Boston.

NEW YORK, July 13th.

FROM JAMAICA.

We are indebted to Mr. Gibbs, of the Exchange Reading Room, for slips of Jamaica papers to the 2d of June inclusive. Under date of the 19th we find the result of the investigation that was instituted in reference to the riot at Falmouth; nine persons were committed for trial, one was ordered to enter into recognizance, and Mr. Wright was told that his further attendance was not required.

The Dispatch of June 16 says there is not a word of truth in the story about a fight between certain slavers and the boats of an English ship of war, in which the former were said to have been victorious. The wreck spoken of in connection with the same matter was no slaver, but a Spanish brig, bound from Cadiz to Havana. She was got off and towed to Havana by the Racer ship of war.

AN ILLUSTRATION.—The Claremont (N. H.) *Eagle*, publishes the following letter from Mr. HUBBARD, of the United States senate, to the post master at Claremont, the original of which is in the possession of the editor of that paper. The little document was enclosed in a package of franks covering Hubbard's speech, Kendall's address, &c.

Senator Hubbard to Jonathan Nye, Postmaster at Claremont.

"Will friend Nye have the kindness to superscribe the enclosed franks to such of our party as he may select, and oblige

HENRY HUBBARD."

The Eagle says, "Friend Nye being at this time altogether too feeble and imbecile to do any thing, the above has been handed to us as his committee."

The Illinois Rushville Examiner is a very good political book-keeper, and in settling the political account concludes as follows:

"After the presidential election in 1836, there was a balance on the credit side of the ledger in favor of Van Buren of 47 votes, of which Connecticut gave 8, Rhode Island 4, and Virginia 23. These votes have, in their recent elections, reversed their former decision, and reported their 35 votes to be taken from Martin Van Buren, and applied to the credit of Gen. Harrison, which leaves a balance on the other side of the ledger, against Mr. Van Buren, of 12 votes. The balance will be so much increased by November next, by the votes of New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Louisiana, that he will be a political bankrupt, who cannot count with any certainty upon 50 electoral votes."

The balance has already been increased ten more against him. That is to say, he has lost Louisiana 5 votes, and the Harrison party have gained her—making a difference of ten against Mr. VAN BUREN.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, 13th July, 1840.

Congress is proceeding rapidly with the appropriation bill. The senate to-day, passed, after an animated discussion the bill making appropriations for the naval service, with a number of amendments in consequence of which it will be sent back to the house in which it originated. One of these was to strike out the appropriation for a dry dock at New York, which was in the bill as it came from the committee of ways and means, and the other an item appropriating $300,000, for a dry dock at Pensacola which was first adopted in the senate, on motion of Mr. Henderson of Mississippi.

The debate on the army appropriation bill which has been going on for several days was renewed with remarkable animation and interest to-day; the question pending, being on the motion to add $300,000, for certain additional expenditures in Florida. This was made by Mr. Jones the chairman of the committee of ways and means;—and when Mr. Stanley saw fed him whether it was concluded in the estimates of the department, he replied in the beginning of the session. Mr. Jones replied in the negative. This is a specimen of the systematic imposture which the federal locofocos attempt to play off on the people. The financial agents of the executive in congress, (the chairman of the Financial Committee) are continually asking additional appropriations for this that, and the other object not included in the beginning of the session, when of course if they are necessary. The Globe then comes out and falsely charges the opposition in congress with swelling the appropriations beyond the estimates!

To-day, Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, made an able and eloquent speech, commenting severely on the mismanagement and incompetency exhibited by the Government in the Florida war.

Mr. Downing, of Florida, then rose and went at length into the manner in which that war had been conducted. He denounced the entire management of the war; and without reflecting directly on any one of the generals in command, he insisted that their measures had brought about the present failure was inevitable. He contended that with a proper number of men, the war might be brought to a close in a single campaign; but he complained that no more than $300,000 was asked for by the administration, when five millions had been the average annual cost of conducting the war heretofore. This showed a design rather to continue the war, than to bring it to a close.

The bill had not been reported to the committee of the whole, when the house, at a late hour, adjourned.

The senate was engaged during the principal part of the day on the bill to continue the corporate existence of the banks of the District of Columbia, with certain restrictions. This bill it will be remembered *passed* the house before the "winding up" law was enacted. Mr. Buchanan of Dallas, submitted a numerous pestiferous amendments calculated to defeat the purposes of the friends of the people of the District, by rendering it impossible for the banks to accept the charters on such terms as he proposed. The truth is, the sub-treasury men having found their ruinous and absurd hard money policy rejected by every state in the Union, have seized upon this District, and in defiance of the wishes and sentiments of the people, in contempt of their wants, in derision of their sufferings, are going on to make an experiment to illustrate the principle of the sub-treasury system.—The administration and its adherents act, as if they supposed the people of this District were deprived of all sensibility and all capacity for practical power;—that it would be a waste of sympathy to think of what is due to their feelings and wishes;—that, in short, they are only fit to be experimented upon. But they will soon find that their destructive measures reach others. They reach the people of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, most nearly, and these people ARE VOTERS—as the administration will have cause to regret in November.

D. McL.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)

Baltimore, July 14th, 1840.

OUR MARKET.—Flour has experienced an advance since my last, and I note sales of Howard street at $5 for good common brands. The stock now offering is very light. Fresh ground Susquehanna, small sales at same price. Fresh ground City Mills would command something more.

Whiskey continues at 22½ for hhds. and 23½ for bbls. The market is more firm, and some holders of bbls. ask 24 cents. I hear of no transactions at the latter price.

In provisions there have been no transactions of note since the 10th, and my former quotations are continued.

The citizens of the District of Columbia are pouring into Congress memorials for re-chartering their banks, on which subject there was an animated debate in the Senate yesterday. Nothing was done, however, for or against.

The Elesler made her first appearance before the Solons at Washington on Saturday. The announcement drew an *over-flowing* audience, for people had to be refused by the quantity. She will favor us with her quality on Monday next, for which we hope to be duly thankful. Your city, I believe, she abjures—have you contaminated any sin against Terpsichore?—Perhaps the dancing lady thinks that "Yellow Jack" and herself would be too much for one people, or that "Yellow Jack" would be too much for her.

We are on the tiptoe of expectation relative to what you performed in Louisiana on the 6th. We look for some sign to-day, yours of the 6th having arrived on Saturday the 10th.

The Flying Fish, of the Exploring Expedition, was left at the Bay of Islands, March 25th, by Captain Stewart, of the ship Joseph Maxwell, arrived at New Bedford. The Scientific Corps were all at the Bay, awaiting the arrival of the Squadron. The Flying Fish had just returned from a cruise to the south and west, with very severe weather and much ice; turned north with only three men on duty. Her officers are R. F. Pinckney, Lieut. Com.; Geo. T. Sinclair, Master; Wm. May, Passed Midshipmen; Geo. W. Harrison, do.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"In the course of justice no man's salvation (or hide) is dear sale."—Pearson.

Permit me to congratulate the public, and especially all lovers of order and gentility, upon the consummation of an event in Mississippi, that has been most devoutly wished for sometime past. It is the late flagellation of A. G. McNutt, the scoundrel disorganizer of that oppressed state. The public abhorrence and disgrace of a high functionary, at first view, strikes us with astonishment, and very frequently the severest censure is inflicted upon the individual who performs it. But when the case is tried, and all the circumstances fully developed and understood, as this should be, the author of the castigation should stand clear and blameless in public estimation, not only receiving the commendation but applause of the community. Never there was a man that deserved caning, McNutt, the locofoco bank hope deserved it. Never there was a man that had a right to inflict it, ex-governor Runnels was the gentleman that had it.

No man has been more persecuted than H. G. Runnels by this great corporation of corruption, A. G. McNutt, and his supplant menials and retainers.—No man possessing the high spirit of honor, the chivalry and the sense of propriety of H. G. Runnels has abstained longer than he from resentment.

Who and what is A. G. McNutt? Go through the state of Mississippi; talk and mingle with the citizens of both parties, and ye ye ask the question, observe how their cheeks mantle at the mention of his name. Go amidst the blindest and most servile proselytes and partisans of the most abominable party that ever oppressed a country, and as you ask the question, observe how they evade it, by repeating some amusing and too often disgusting anecdote of his drunkenness and debauchery! He is a great beast, spiritually, physically, intellectually, sentimentally and essentially.—He is the man who recommended counterfeiting, and proposed its adoption to the legislature of a state that contains within its borders a full proportion of the nobility of nature. He is a man who almost daily, in the very precincts of the capitol, exposes himself to the municipal penalties of a nuisance. He is a man who sets all moral obligations at defiance, (when interested himself,) and who would prostitute the high and holy privileges and attributes of his office for individual benefit. I could, Sir, draw a sketch, alas, too true, of this vast lump of immorality, too dark and offensive for the gaze of "eyes refined." I only give this dash of his character to show to strangers that ex-governor Runnels was justifiable in the act.

A MISSISSIPPIAN.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE AND UPON THAT."

As the election draws near, the administration press grows desperate. Finding the argument against them, and being totally unable to sustain the pretensions of VAN BUREN by any process of reasoning convincing of either his statesmanship or his political integrity, the supporters of the administration are raking up from the gutters to which they were consigned, the slanders and thrice refuted calumnies which baffled envy and malice, foiled in its labor to pick a flaw in his character, have invented against Gen. HARRISON.—These calumnies are concocted to suit different latitude. In the South, abolition is charged against him. As this charge will be reiterated until the close of the elections, we have thought proper to publish the *recorded acts* of both Mr. VAN BUREN and Gen. HARRISON in respect to this subject, and leave the decision to the enlightened judgment of the people, as to which of the two candidates is amenable to the imputation of negrophilism.

A contrast for the electors of Louisiana.

VAN BUREN. HARRISON.

In 1820, when the Missouri restrictionists were threatening the Union with disolution, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by the legislature of N. York, which state, at that period, was larger at the time and voted for them.

Preamble and Resolution.

Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas we consider slavery an evil so great, that it cannot be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to restrict its further extension, and that the constitution of the United States, clearly giving congress the right to require of new states, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibiting of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union. Therefore

Resolved, That our senators be instructed and our representatives be requested to oppose the admission of any territory not comprised within the aforesaid, *making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.*

In 1821,

Mr. VAN BUREN, as a member of the New York convention, he voted to give *free negroes* the right of suffrage.

1822,

Mr. VAN BUREN voted to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida.

In 1819 Gen. HARRISON, then a member of congress, voted against slavery in the territories.

He was one of three members from non-slaveholding states who voted in favor of Missouri's coming into the Union upon the same terms as other states, and *opposed* all the efforts of the abolitionists to deprive her of the right to recognize slavery in her constitution. For this act of exalted self-devotion he was turned out of office, thus sacrificing himself upon the altar of southern rights.

In 1823,

Gen. HARRISON, in a speech delivered at Cheviot, Ohio, said:

"The discussion of the subject of emancipation in the non-slaveholding states is equally injurious to the slaves and their masters, and has no sanction in the principles of the constitution.

In 1835,

Gen. HARRISON, in an address at Vincennes, inveighed in the strongest terms against the emancipation movement, and their claims as "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional," and implored the citizens of Indiana to frown upon measures which would "eradicate those feelings of kindness and affection between the citizens of all the states, which was produced by the communion of incents and dangers in the war of the revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union, and by a continuance of which, *it can alone be preserved.* In this address he cautioned that the people of the non-slave holding states were not warranted by the constitution in holding meetings and publishing speeches against the domestic institutions of the south.

In 1836,

Gen. Harrison in a letter to Mr. Thos. Sloe, jr. of this city, said,

"I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the states, or *abolishing the slavery in the District of Columbia.*"

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"I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the states, or *abolishing the slavery in the District of Columbia.*"

Mr. Jones replied in the negative. This is a specimen of the systematic imposture which the federal locofocos attempt to play off on the people. The financial agents of the executive in congress, (the chairman of the Financial Committee) are continually asking additional appropriations for this that, and the other object not included in the beginning of the session, when of course if they are necessary. The Globe then comes out and falsely charges the opposition in congress with swelling the appropriations beyond the estimates!

To-day, Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, made an able and eloquent speech, commenting severely on the mismanagement and incompetency exhibited by the Government in the Florida war.

Mr. Downing, of Florida, then rose and went at length into the manner in which that war had been conducted. He denounced the entire management of the war; and without reflecting directly on any one of the generals in command, he insisted that their measures had brought about the present failure was inevitable. He contended that with a proper number of men, the war might be brought to a close in a single campaign; but he complained that no more than $300,000 was asked for by the administration, when five millions had been the average annual cost of conducting the war heretofore. This showed a design rather to continue the war, than to bring it to a close.

The bill had not been reported to the committee of the whole, when the house, at a late hour, adjourned.

The senate was engaged during the principal part of the day on the bill to continue the corporate existence of the banks of the District of Columbia, with certain restrictions. This bill it will be remembered *passed* the house before the "winding up" law was enacted. Mr. Buchanan of Dallas, submitted a numerous pestiferous amendments calculated to defeat the purposes of the friends of the people of the District, by rendering it impossible for the banks to accept the charters on such terms as he proposed. The truth is, the sub-treasury men having found their ruinous and absurd hard money policy rejected by every state in the Union, have seized upon this District, and in defiance of the wishes and sentiments of the people, in contempt of their wants, in derision of their sufferings, are going on to make an experiment to illustrate the principle of the sub-treasury system.—The administration and its adherents act, as if they supposed the people of this District were deprived of all sensibility and all capacity for practical power;—that it would be a waste of sympathy to think of what is due to their feelings and wishes;—that, in short, they are only fit to be experimented upon. But they will soon find that their destructive measures reach others. They reach the people of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, most nearly, and these people ARE VOTERS—as the administration will have cause to regret in November.

D. McL.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)

Baltimore, July 14th, 1840.

OUR MARKET.—Flour has experienced an advance since my last, and I note sales of Howard street at $5 for good common brands. The stock now offering is very light. Fresh ground Susquehanna, small sales at same price. Fresh ground City Mills would command something more.

Whiskey continues at 22½ for hhds. and 23½ for bbls. The market is more firm, and some holders of bbls. ask 24 cents. I hear of no transactions at the latter price.

In provisions there have been no transactions of note since the 10th, and my former quotations are continued.

The citizens of the District of Columbia are pouring into Congress memorials for re-chartering their banks, on which subject there was an animated debate in the Senate yesterday. Nothing was done, however, for or against.

The Elesler made her first appearance before the Solons at Washington on Saturday. The announcement drew an *over-flowing* audience, for people had to be refused by the quantity. She will favor us with her quality on Monday next, for which we hope to be duly thankful. Your city, I believe, she abjures—have you contaminated any sin against Terpsichore?—Perhaps the dancing lady thinks that "Yellow Jack" and herself would be too much for one people, or that "Yellow Jack" would be too much for her.

We are on the tiptoe of expectation relative to what you performed in Louisiana on the 6th. We look for some sign to-day, yours of the 6th having arrived on Saturday the 10th.

The Flying Fish, of the Exploring Expedition, was left at the Bay of Islands, March 25th, by Captain Stewart, of the ship Joseph Maxwell, arrived at New Bedford. The Scientific Corps were all at the Bay, awaiting the arrival of the Squadron. The Flying Fish had just returned from a cruise to the south and west, with very severe weather and much ice; turned north with only three men on duty. Her officers are R. F. Pinckney, Lieut. Com.; Geo. T. Sinclair, Master; Wm. May, Passed Midshipmen; Geo. W. Harrison, do.

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery—Class No 40

0 38 47 70 39 49 44 47 42 7 13 35 6

THIS DAY, at 64 o'clock, P. M.
Capital prize $8,000.
$8,000—31,180—3 prizes of $900.
Tickets $10.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

To be drawn in the Exchange Hotel St. Charles street, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

19 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$8,000 is		$8,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,126		1,126
1	1,000		1,000
1	1,010		1,010
2	500		1,000
2	300		600
5	200		1,000
5	100		500
10	50		500
10